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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

V O L U M E LIX.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXIX.

P A R T T H E F I R S T.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*; and sold by ELIZ. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church - Yard, Ludgate - Street.* 1789.

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TO SYLVANUS URBAN, ESQ.

ON COMPLETING HIS LIXth VOLUME.

STILL unimpeded as the lucid Spheres,
URBAN, thy Labours crown the rolling Years !
Unlike to those who dazzle for a Day,
As the firm Earth, you dread no quick Decay ;
As those above, our Orb you still adorn,
By Truth supported, and on Science borne.

Now as fair Freedom brightens Gallia's Shore,
With lasting Gems, and Gold of richest Ore,
You best sustain the Story's weighty Trust ;
Unwarp'd and free, to every Measure just :
You close her Triumphs o'er a Host of Foes,
The paler Lily blushing to the Rose.

Still be it yours to foil Oppression's Claim,
Whate'er its Garb, whate'er its specious Name ;
Exalt and cherish, with benignant Beam,
Each Effort mark'd in Virtue's blissful Scheme :
Applause must greet you, as in Years no more,
And Myrtles spring on Envy's desert Shore,

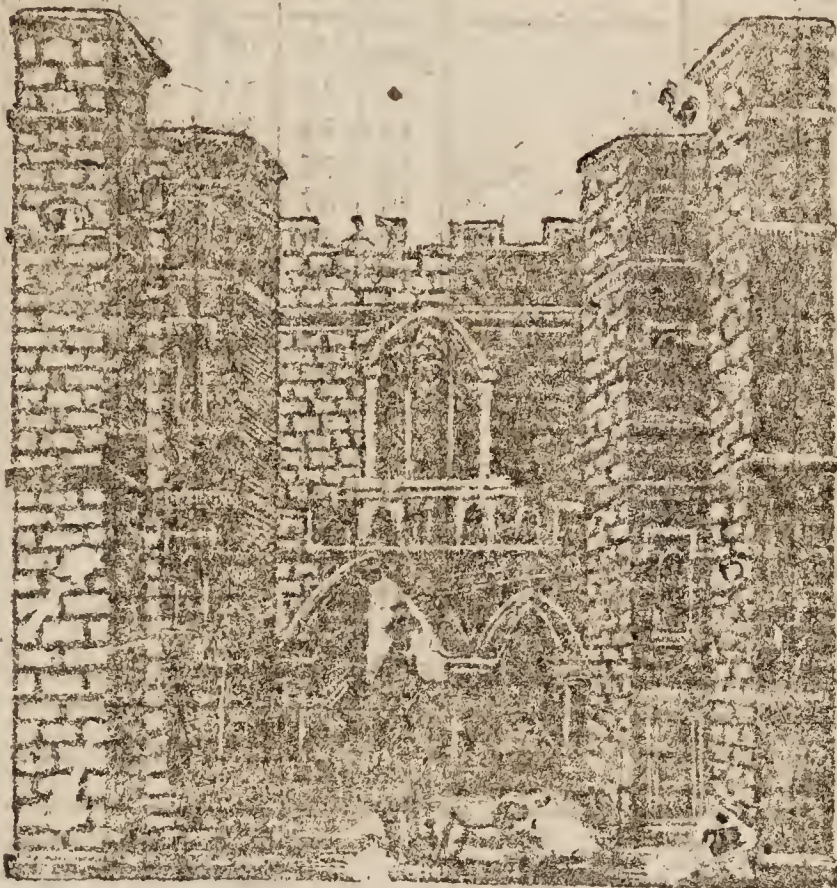
Here if Debate in Opposites involve,
Candour must state, and Judgement clear resolve,
Define, explain, arrange in Order true,
Whate'er to Modes and just Distinction's due ;
Till those who start for far-divided Ends
Meet at one Point, and wonder that they're Friends !
May such decide on POPE's contested Bays,
Nor aught depress the bright DRYDENIC Blaze !

But not to this the pregnant Year is bound,
Still you possess the scientific Round ;
Your full Repast each vary'd Taste improves,
And Judgement gains, as misty Doubt removes :
Nor here you stop—but higher Themes invest,
By Cherubs guarded, by Religion blest ;
While the vain Sceptic without Compass drives,
Nor Hope from future or the past derives.
But since your Aim, on Wisdom's better Plan,
Sees fairer Scenes beyond this mortal Span ;
Respect, unfeign'd, must every Year increase,
And Labour end in Plenitude and Peace.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

LOND. GAZETTE
 GENERAL EVEN.
 St. James's Chron.
 Whitehall Even.
 London Chron.
 London Evening.
 Lloyd's Evening
 London Packet
 English Chron.
 Daily Advertiser
 Public Advertiser
 Gazetteer
 Public Ledger
 Morning Chron.
 Morning Post
 Morning Herald
 Gener. Advertiser
 The Times } STAR
 The World }
 Bath 2
 Birmingham 2
 Bristol 4
 Bury St. Edmund's
 CAMBRIDGE
 Canterbury 2
 Chelmsford
 Coventry
 Cumberland



Derby
 Exeter
 Gloucester
 Hereford
 Hull
 Ipswich
 IRELAND
 Leeds 2
 Leicester
 Lewes
 Liverpool 3
 Maidstone
 Manchester 2
 Newcastle 3
 Northampton
 Norwich 2
 Nottingham
 OXFORD
 Reading
 Salisbury
 SCOTLAND
 Sheffield 2
 Sherborne 2
 Shrewsbury
 Stamford
 Winchester
 Worcester
 YORK 3

For JANUARY, 1789.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1789.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1789.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1789.
Dec.	0	0	0			Jan.	0	0	0		
27	30	30	28	30	fair	12	19	24	23	29,75	fair
28	23	26	18	,15	fair	13	23	30	37	,32	rain
29	21	28	21	,30	fair	14	35	40	36		fair
30	16	23	24		fair	15	37	40	35		fair
31.	27	28	30	29,86	fnow	16	34	41	37	,62	cloudy
J. 1	29	35	31	,52	cloudy	17	37	42	40	,63	cloudy
2	24	30	21	,9	cloudy	18	41	42	40	28,79	cloudy
3	31	30	29	30,33	fair	19	34	42	42	29,2	rain
4	25	31	19	,59	fair	20	37	39	44	,42	rain
5	18	25	18	,71	fair	21	40	46	45	,76	fair
6	30	26	22	,55	cloudy	22	45	47	44	,66	fair
7	21	27	28	,38	cloudy	23	40	47	44	,5	fair
8	20	27	21	,1	fair	24	44	44	40	,4	rain
9	23	27	21	29,58	fnow	25	42	49	40	,38	fair
10	24	31	31	,38	fnow	26	44	52	50	,69	cloudy
11	28	31	23	,49	fnow						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel street, Strand.

Feb. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in February, 1788.
1	29 11	30	NE		sharp frost, cloudy, cold raw air ¹
2	29 5	38	NW		hard frost, dark, fleet, heavy rain
3	29 4	46	SW	. 51	hea. snow. soft morn, picturesque sky
4	29 8	44	SE		hard frost, bright sun, rain at night ²
5	29 5	48	SE	. 67	rain, still, red evening ³
6	29 17	50	NW		rainy mist, clear & warm, aur. bor.
7	29 18	47	S		soft and open, thin clouds and wind
8	29 14	37	NE		grey clouds, cold air, wind ⁴
9	29 8	31	NE		dark and cold ⁵
10	29 7	35	NE		light snow, pleasant evening ⁶
11	29 10	49	S	.. 6	rain, sun, warm & summer-like, aur.
12	29 18	53	WSW		thick fog, calm brisk w. clear [bor. ⁷
13	29 12	48	W	.. 8	rain, bright and pleasant
14	29 16	49	NW		gloomy, still, gentle rain
15	29 10	52	NW	. 13	rain, lovely day
16	29 7	47	N		mist, small rain, still, clear, brisk w. ⁸
17	29 7	50	NW		mild, bright and soft, mottled clouds
18	29 8	39	SE		overcast and gloomy ⁹
19	29 2	48	SE		hazy morn, summer's day
20	28 12	46	E		falling mist, rain
21	28 4	48	E	. 25	mild and cloudy
22	28 10	50	SW		mild, sun, showers ¹⁰
23	28 14	54	SW	. 36	rain, warm, "ethereal mildness" ¹¹
24	28 12	46	SE		small rain, cooler
25	29	46	NNE		cloudy, cold wind, bright
26	29 5	47	NNE		bright and pleasant
27	29 3	48	NE		mist, raw cold air
28	29 2	44	NE		dark and misty, cold, gentle rain
29	28 18	50	NE		showers, faint sun

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Peduræ come forth on the walls from their tabernacula.—² Rooks (corvus frugilegus) very busy around their nests. Moles (talpa europæus) work.—³ Bulfinches abound more than usual. Thrushes full of song.—⁴ Daphne mezereon begins to blow.—⁵ Buds of trees and shrubs kept back by the frost, though so gentle. Winter aconite (helleborus hiemalis) and crocuses, in bloom.—⁶ Frogs spawn.—⁷ Bees gather on the winter-aconite.—⁸ Daisies have remained in full bloom all the winter.—⁹ Partridges paired.—¹⁰ Vegetation advances rapidly.—¹¹ Chaffinch (fringilla cœlebs) sings.



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BRITANNIA POSUIT.



Roubilliac fecit.

Cook sculp.

*Model of an original Design for a Monument to the Memory of Gen'l Wolfe,
in the possession of Charles Theomartyr Crane, Merch't London.*

For a Description of this Model — See Gent. Mag. Vol. LVIII. p. 668.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For JANUARY, 1789.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART I.

The annexed PLATE (No. I.) is from a drawing made purposely for this work, by permission of Mr. CRANE, the present owner of a valuable and curious design for a monument to the memory of GENERAL WOLFE, executed in a most masterly style by ROUBILLIAC, in terra cotta. It was his last performance, and was intended to have been executed in marble. See our last volume, p. 668. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Ely Place, Jan. 2.*

Y the letters which you have already printed of my worthy ancestor, Dr. Wallis, it is evident what great pains he took to accomplish *every* cypher put into his hands; and, though he did not *always* succeed, yet the time he laid out upon them was such as, perhaps, *no man* besides himself would have done, if they could. That his health was impaired by such close study is most certain, since, in a letter to the Earl of Nottingham, of Nov. 23, 1689, we find him complaining that he had "been indisposed for a week, or more, and part of the time very ill," observing, that it was "hard service to keep the fancy so long upon the stretch, with so much intenseness as is requisite to decyphering." And in another to the same nobleman, dated Nov. 12, 1689, he says,

"But I have been indisposed as to my health, and my eye-sight begins to fail me to such a degree as it hath never done till now; insomuch, that I must be forced to quit this service altogether, or be excused if I cannot forward it with that expedition which I could wish. I have lost the sight of one eye in the service already this winter (and that which was much the best of the two), and the other is but dim, so that I am forced to favour it, lest I lose both. I trust your Lordship will favour me so far, as to

let his Majesty know my unhappy circumstances."

When we consider how much of the Doctor's time was engrossed by his decyphering, how much his health was impaired, and that he gave up almost the whole of his days (at a time when the infirmities of old age call upon other men to cherish and relieve decaying nature) to the service of his king, we must naturally expect to find that he was largely rewarded; but, if we look into the Doctor's epistles, we shall find he was by no means satisfied with the conduct of the ministers who employed him; for, in a letter to the Earl of Nottingham, dated Sept. 4, 1691, he says,

"But, my Lord, I do a little wonder to receive so many fresh letters from your Lordship, without taking any notice of what I wrote in my last from Oxford, of June 11, which I thought to have been so plain as not to need a decypherer. Certainly your other clerks are *better paid*, or else they would not serve you."

Again, in a letter to a friend, he says, "I am glad to hear my god-son thrives so well, and begins to be a scholar. But I would not advise him to trust too much to scholarship, for it is not the way to preferment."

The Doctor here, I presume, alludes to himself. Perhaps this matter may appear in a clearer light from the following extract, wherein the Doctor, writing to another friend, tells him,

"It

"It is now more than two years complete since, by a letter from my Lord Nottingham, and another from Mr. Hampden, I was desired to decypher an intercepted French letter from the camp then before Londonderry; and soon after a second from the same place; and then a third from Poland to the French King, from his ambassador there: which I performed to that satisfaction, that his Lordship made me a present (from the King I suppose) of fifty pounds, which I looked upon as a handsome gratuity for the service then done, and as a testimony of his Majesty's acceptance (which I valued); and returned my acknowledgements accordingly. After this I was kept in a continual employment of like services, and took true pains (and my son with me, who was assistant to me,) by day and by night (because letters came faster than we could well dispatch them); and it was almost our whole employment for a long time. About a year after, having received nothing (but good words) in requital since that for the first three sheets, I let Mr. Hampden know so much (upon whose joint desire I had undertaken the service); upon whose speaking, I suppose, to Lord Nottingham, he sent me another 50l. which is all I have received."

The Doctor goes on:

"Perhaps you judge this to be no great gratuity for so much service (which every body could not have done him), having by that time decyphered some hundred sheets, sent me in cypher for that purpose; and some of them (I can tell you) were of very great concernment. The decyphering some of those letters having quite broke all the French King's measures in Poland for that time, and caused his ambassadors to be thence thrust out with disgrace; I remember that my Lord Arlington (a little before he gave over being Secretary) sent for me on purpose, and did, without my asking, give me fifty guineas in hand, and promised me fifty guineas a quarter (which were duly paid me) to endeavour the decyphering of such letters as should be sent me from time to time. And I had of him (as I remember) 200 guineas before he gave over the place of Secretary; yet I had not done for my Lord Arlington the tenth part of that service I have done my Lord Nottingham. However, without disputing the point whether that fifty pounds were a noble recompence for all the services then done, I have continued the same trade for more than another full year, without having received (or being like to receive, for aught I see) the value of one penny. 'Tis true, I have had all along a great many good words: "that he is my humble servant, my faithful servant, my very faithful humble servant; that he will not fail to acquaint the King with my diligence and success in this difficult work; that he is very sensible of the pains I have taken in this troublesome work; that

he shall be very glad of any opportunity of doing me any service; that the King is sensible of my zeal and good affections, and will, he believes, in a short time give me some mark of his favour (some preferment I suppose he means), wherein his Lordship's endeavours shall not be wanting; that he will not be wanting to represent my services to my advantage:" and the like. But these promises are of two years standing; and it may seem strange, if, in all that time (while so many Deans, and Bishops, and Archbishops have been made), his Lordship could never find an opportunity of what he so much desired. Now the apothecaries tell us, that some cordials are the less operative for having been long made. And I have been told (by one who pretends to understand them), that courtiers' promises, if they do not operate quickly, it is not likely they will at all: and that, to depend upon stale promises, is like calling for an old debt, which, the longer it has been forborne, grows the more desperate."

We are not to infer from hence, that the Doctor sought after ecclesiastical dignities, but that he says this to shew the instability of that great man's promises; for we find him saying, in a letter to a friend, that,

"Places are not to be had without constant solicitation, which is an art I am not well skilled in: besides, I am not acquainted with the methods of court-applications, nor much concerned for it; having always endeavoured rather to deserve preferment than to have it."

Yours, &c.

W. WALLIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

I HAVE observed some late anecdotes of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, by which he is misrepresented; perhaps my mite may contribute to do justice to that gentleman's memory.

I was abroad in the years 1744, &c. In that year he was invited into France. At Paris, he appeared at the opera, &c. and was spoken of as a man of good spirit and appearance. When the project of sending him from Dunkirk miscarried, he returned to Paris; and some time after suddenly disappeared.

Mr. Walsh, an eminent Irish merchant at Nantes, had fitted out a frigate, at his own expence (at least in appearance,) which when ready, Charles Stuart embarked in her *incognito*. She was joined at sea by the Elizabeth, a 64 gun ship from Brest. The latter had a severe engagement with the English ship the Lyon, Capt. Brett; and during the fight the frigate made the best of her way, and arrived in Scotland.

I heard the following anecdote of Charles

Charles Stuart at Rome. When young, as he stood at a window with his governor (an English Catholic Lord), looking at a grand procession, he fetched a deep sigh; and being asked the reason, he exclaimed, "Oh that our family should deprive themselves of three kingdoms for such nonsense!"—The expression did not shew him to have inherited the dastardly bigotry of his grandfather. M. H.

Mr. URBAN;

Jan. 23.

I DESIRE to direct your attention to the two following letters, transcribed from the Morning Chronicle. The anecdote which they convey will be considered by *all* your readers as matter of curiosity at least; and to *some* it will, no doubt, appear to be of importance to verify or falsify pretended facts which purport to involve the history, and dates which purport to fix the epoch of the ruin, of the Jacobite cause in Great Britain.

A mistake in the paragraph of a common news-paper, which had confounded the widow and natural daughter of the late Pretender, has had the extraordinary effect of producing this anecdote, at once a piece of secret and publick history. The production of the anecdote, by the help of your useful Miscellany, into a field of circulation, far beyond the limits of that to which a morning paper is confined, may have an analogous effect; and at a time when no legitimate issue can be expected from the Royal House of Stuarts; when all the chiefs who held correspondence with the late Pretender are no more; when the allegiance of the great families, once believed and known to be attached to his race, has long since been transferred to the House of Brunswick; when hundreds, even of those who wore white cockades in Great Britain in 1745 and 1746, have since bled in the service of the present establishment; and when, by the liberality of that Government, almost all the estates, forfeited by rebellion in favour of the exiled family, have been restored: at such a time, Sir, surely it may be expected that future Dalrymples and Macphersons may be anticipated; that this *text* may be freely and literally *commented* on; that the pretended facts and data may be scrutinized by those who are competent, that, if true, they may be confirmed, illustrated, and adopted into the History of George II. Thus we shall have a second episode in that

reign, furnished by the same family, and of which the same person is the hero! On the contrary, should they be false, let them, *upon conviction*, be rejected and exploded, like the family to which they relate. HISTORICUS.

"SIR,

Jan. 12.

"AS I perceive from a paragraph in one of your late papers, that it is not clearly understood who the Countess of Albany is, it may possibly be interesting to your readers to be informed, that the lady whose intended visit to this country, by invitation of the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester (as there stated), is the wife of the natural son of the late Pretender by Miss Walkinshaw, a sister of Mrs. Walkinshaw, bedchamber-woman to the late Princess Dowager of Wales: whereas, by its being said, in the paragraph alluded to, that, in certain circumstances, she would have been a very great lady in this country, and that she was allied to, and descended from the Earls of Aylsbury, it is clearly and precisely marked, that the Countess of Albany is mistaken for the late Pretender's consort, who was a Princess of Stolberg, descended, by the maternal line, from the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury. The most, therefore, that could have been done for this lady in England, *in any circumstances*, would have been, to have placed her upon the same footing with that upon which the bastard descendants of Charles II. stand.

"The circumstances of the attachment which gave the Countess of Albany birth, must have a place in the History of Great Britain, when secret cabinets shall be opened to future Dalrymples and Macphersons: for then it will appear, that the Pretender's connection with the sister of a bedchamber-woman at Court, in addition to the indolent and sottish life which he led at Bouillon in the year 1756, at a time when almost general discontent against the government in England prevailed, and his party saw an opening favourable for their views, was the cause, first of a remonstrance to him, and afterwards of a final desertion of him by all the friends of the House of Stuart. The seat of the late John Earl of Westmerland, at Mereworth in Kent, was the place where the chief of the party met. It was agreed then to represent to the Prince (as he was called), in the strongest colours, the danger that arose to them from any intercourse with him, whilst there was a moral certainty of a communication of secrets of the utmost consequence to their lives and fortunes by means of Miss Walkinshaw to her sister at Leicester-house, and the impossibility of any good consequences arising from their utmost exertions, even at that most favourable juncture, unless he roused himself from his inglorious inactivity. The late Mr. James Dawkins charged himself with the commission. He went to Bouillon, where he found the Prince wrapt

up

up in Miss Walkinshaw, immerfed in the groffest fenfuality, infenfible to the representations of his adherents, and carelefs of all confequences. Mr Dawkins, upon his return to England, made his report to the fame convention at the fame place, when it was refolved, that under fuch a chief there were no farther hopes for the Jacobite caufe, and that there remained nothing for them but to make their peace at St. James's at the firft favourable moment. This offered itfelf at the demife of the crown in 1760. The reft is remembered. OXONIENSIS."

"SIR,

Jan. 13.

"IN my letter, which you have inferted in your paper of this day, it has been erroneoufly ftated, that the Countefs of Albany is *the wife of a natural fon* of the late Pretender, though the whole tenor of the letter clearly fhews, that I underftand her to be *his natural daughter*. She is his daughter by Miss Walkinshaw. Whether Miss Walkinshaw brought him any other children, I cannot tell; but, if any more were born, they are now certainly dead, and the Countefs of Albany remains the only offspring of *any fort* of the two laft Princes of the Houfe of Stuart. The Countefs of Albany is unmarried.

"As the particulars, with which my former letter furnished you, cannot fail to be very interefting to the greater part of your readers, I wifh them to be cleared of this inconfiftency as foon as poffible, and therefore beg you will give a place to this to-morrow." OXONIENSIS."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

YOUR correspondent E. P. vol. LVIII. p. 963, certainly mistakes in affirming, that the word *bourne* or *burn* never fignifies a *rivulet*, but the *places contiguous*; for I can affure him, that in fome of the Northern counties that word is univerfally ufed to mean a *rivulet*, and nothing elfe: as is alfo *beck* in fome other parts.

Your correspondent T. H. W. p. 20 of the fame volume, feems to think that the verb *fnode* is derived from the Saxon adverb *fnude*. But there is in common ufe in the Northern parts of England an adjective, *fnode*, fignifying *smooth*, *soft*, *flek*; and particularly applicable to the *smoothnefs* which is exhibited after the return of a new coat of hair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

I NOW fend you a few pages from the parish book I mentioned in my laft. I have fent the firft account entire; in future I will felect only the more curious articles, as a confiderable famenefs

unavoidably occurs in the charges of different years. Thefe accounts ferve to gratify the curious antiquary, authentically afcertain the prices of feveral articles at diftant periods, and exhibit the zeal of our anceftors, when the Romifh fuperftition prevailed. I have added a few conjectural notes. M. F.

Extracts from the parish book of WIGTOFT, a village near Boston in Lincolnshire. (See plate III.)

This is the refceite of mony that John Crigge, yonger, and John Carre, chircemaifters of the p'yshe chirche of Wigtoft, hath refceyved, from the feft of Sayth Peter, called Cathedra Peter, in the yere of our Lord God m cccc lxxxiiij, unto the fame feft by ij zerez next enfuyng,

In the firft, refceyved of Will'm Crigg and John Almonds, late chircemaifters of the faid chirche, in mony xxxiiij d.

Item, r. of John Gybon, of Algarkirk, for a queythe¹ word of Will'm Garrard vijs. vd.

Item, r. of John Pullintoft, to the ufe of the faid chirche iij s.

Item, r. of Peby Saltweller, of rent of a falt-panne² for the time of iij yeres laft paft afore the date herof, by yere xiiij d. iij s. vj d.

Item, r. for the witworde of Lamberd Toller iij d.

Item, r. for the legacy of John Honfon iiij d.

Item, r. for Agnes Stork iiij d.

Item, r. of Margaret Waryngton iiij d.

Item, r. for a queythe word of Thom. Farand, late vicar of Quadring³, paid by the hands of Ric. Ranlyn, vicar of Satterton⁴, one of his executors xij d.

Item, r. for the faule of John Thurk vj d.

Item, r. for the queithe word of John Hall iij d.

Item, r. for Jenett Illary ij d.

Item, r. of dyvers p'fanes, alſowell of men as of women of the faid toun, to the ufe of the fame chirche, gadderd at dyvers tymes iij s. ix d. ob.

Item, r. of John Palmer, for the kirkhoufe iij s.

Item, r. of John Crigge, for a nold chift viij d.

Item, r. of gaddryng in the towne for the well of the faid chirche, i quarter and ij ſtrik barley⁵, pc of all iij s. vd.

¹ Or bequeft; for which queythe word and witworde feem to be ufed indifferently.

² The fea at that time came near Wigtoft; and this falt-pan feems part of the church revenue, at fourteen pence a year. It was probably fituat on what is now called Wigtoft Marfh.

³ The livings of Quadring and Wigtoft are united; diftant about three miles.

⁴ Now Sutterton; diftant one mile.

⁵ It appears that the inhabitants ſome-
Item,

Item, r. in latter yere in lyke forme, vj
stryke barly, for the whiche the said chirche
shall have vj stryke malt and a strik barly
ij s. vj d.
Item, r. in the same yere of gaddryng v
stryk barly, pe le strik iij d. xv d.
Item, r. of Rob't Hunne i strike malt,
whiche was sold for vj d.
Item, r. of Will'm Hakford iij d.
Item, of John Tollar, for ij ston⁶ xij d.
Item, resevyd for old tymber⁷, of Jon
Bryg ij s. j d.
Item, of Agnes Mor, for old tymbyr x d.
Item, resevyd of Agnes Benet, for malt⁸
x s. iij d.
Item, resevyd of gaderyng in ye kyrk of
strangers iij s.
Item, resevyd of Jon Chater ij d.
Item, resevyd for old brd of Will'm Lam-
son xix d.
Item, resevyd of Frankech for old bord ij d.
Item, resevyd of Jon Newman a ston leed
vj d.
Item, for old tymbyr, of Jon Pantre iij d.
Item, of Symond Hakforth, for old tym-
byr ob.
Item, ref'd of Will'm Brychty, of the
chantr of Sen Nicholys iij s. iij d.
Item, resevyd of Rob't Feld, for ye same
vjs.
Item, ref'd of Rob't Crofs, for Jon Gar-
rae, for ye same v s.
Item, resev'd of Jon Frankech, for ye
same xij d.
Item, resevyd of Tom Bale, for ye same
iij s. iij d.
Item, resevyd of Rob't Carvar, for ye
witword of Ric. Tomlynson ij s ij d.
Total received, 3l. 14s. 2d.

The above conclude the receipts for
the use of the church for that year.

Yours, &c. M. F.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 22.

ANDREW BOORDE, whom your
correspondent M. F. enquires about,
p. 1047, was a physician of some emi-
nence in England, and flourished about
the beginning of the sixteenth century.
He was educated at Oxford, and after
having finished his travels on the Conti-
nent, settled at Winchester. He had
rambled over Europe, and probably far-
ther, for he says he had been some thou-

times contributed barley instead of money,
which was malted, and sold for the use of
the church.

⁶ I am not clear as to the meaning of this
ij ston.

⁷ It seems the church had been repaired,
and some old materials sold.

⁸ I suppose Agnes Benet was an inn-
keeper, and bought the church malt.

sand miles out of *Chrystendome*; and in
his peregrinations he appears to have
picked up a good deal of information re-
lative to most subjects. But being of a
volatile turn of mind, he does not seem
to have given himself time to digest it;
and hence his publications abound with
crudities; and while they exhibit a tinc-
ture of all kinds of learning, they do not
discuss any subject in an accurate or pro-
found manner.

His principal work, I believe, is what
your correspondent refers to. The one
he mentions, printed A. D. 1557, is an
earlier edition than mine, which is 4to.
London, 1575, in black letter, and con-
tains a second part, or supplement, to
the first. The title in my edition is,
“The Breviarie of Health. Wherin
doth folow, remedies for all maner of
sickneses and diseases, the which may
be in man or woman. Expressing the
obscure termes of Greke, Araby, Latin,
Barbary, and English, concerning Phi-
sicke and Chirurgerie. Compyled by
Andrewe Boorde, Doctor of Phisicke:
an Englishman.” It is a kind of diction-
ary of diseases, in which they are treated
of in Alphabetical order. There are
five prefaces to it. The first “A Pro-
logue to Phisicians,” in which he apo-
logizes for his work, deplores the pre-
valence of quacks, and shews what is ne-
cessary to constitute a good physician.
Having enumerated several sciences, he
concludes, that if any physician not pos-
sessed of these requisites shall “help or
heale one person, the person so healed is
healed more by chance than by any cun-
ning, even like as the blind man doth
cast his staffe, peradventure he hit the
thing that he doth cast at, peradventure nor
hit it.” This will probably remind your
readers, Mr. Urban, of a judicious dis-
tinction lately made at a public exami-
nation, by a truly respectable physician,
who being asked whether he would not
consider a man, who had performed a
wonderful number of cures, in a certain
disorder, as *skilful*, replied, that if he
were a sensible man, he would consider
him as *skilful*; if not, as only *successful*.
I hope, Mr. Urban, this distinction will
never be lost sight of amongst medical
men. I would chearfully contribute my
mite, to erect a statue to the man who
thus expressed himself; and I would en-
grave these words on the pedestal, as the
best possible inscription. Success, or ra-
ther the *appearance* of it (for the publick
are unfortunately so little judges, that
the one passes for the other) has been
the

the basis on which impostors of all ages have founded their pretensions. In former times, quack-saints performed miracles; and, in our days, quack-doctors work miraculous cures. If a person of slender reading, and dubious knowledge, pretends to perform cures, in a proportion unheard-of in the annals of medicine, justified by the experience of no practitioners, condemned by the registers of every public hospital in Europe, and grounded, as appears on closer examination, not upon accurate entries of patients received, careful descriptions of their cases, and memorandums of their *termination*, the only solid ground to build such calculation upon, but on the vague and precarious suggestions of mere memory; such a person, Mr. Urban, may impose upon the vulgar; and an attachment to the side he takes in politics, or some other adventitious circumstance, may shield him from the scrutiny of the wiser part of mankind; but with every judicious physician he will incur the strongest suspicion of quackery. Such will infallibly conjecture, either that the persons he treated were not really afflicted with the malady in question, or else that he has converted *intermissions* into *cures*; and they will expect to discover on examination, that many whom he has dismissed as cured will be found shut up again in their own habitations, or in other receptacles of the sick. Nor will the facts disappoint these suppositions.

But to return to Boorde. "His second preface is, "A Propheeme to Chieurgions," setting forth their duties. The third, "A Preamble to Sicke Men, and to those that be wounded," is quite a theological discourse, in which the sick person is desired above all things to "tyxe hys heart and mynde in Christes death and passion, and to cal to his remembrance, what peines, what aduersitie, and what penury and povertie Christ did suffer for us," because he that can do this "shall mittigate his peines and anguish, be it never so great. And therefore let every sicke person stick as fast to Christ in his peines and sicknes, as Christ did stick fast to the crosse for our sins and redemption." Next he shews the importance of observing with care the directions of the physician or surgeon, quoting St. Augustin's remark, "Seipsum interim qui præcepta medici observare non vult." He is guilty of suicide, who does not observe the precepts of his physician. The fourth is, "The

Preface to the Readers of this Booke," explaining the nature of it; and the fifth is, "The Apendex to all the premisses that foloweth," a phraseology that seems to border on an Ironicism. The design of it is to shew, that medicine is useful and necessary, although God hath fixed the term of every man's life. Here he attempts to reconcile free-will and fixed decrees, and bewilders himself in the same difficulties, that all must do, who will not adopt the simple idea, that the *means* are fixed as well as the *end*, that there is nothing left *loose* or *afloat* in nature, which is under the continual influence and direction of an active, omnipotent, and perfect Governor.

He then enters upon his work, which contains some good observations, but many absurdities, of which, however, most may be ascribed to his age, rather than to the author. The extract of the 151 chapter given by your correspondent, relative to the *fever lunden*, is certainly a curious one. In the present case we may account for it from Boorde's peculiar genius, which was very much inclined to the ludicrous; but it was common enough among all the old writers, to mix ribaldry with serious matters. Such mixtures, however preposterous in the eyes of the refined and cultivated, are highly agreeable to rude eyes, and at all times to the illiterate. Hence the comic scenes which occur in some of Shakspeare's deepest tragedies. And I have read somewhere of an old play, recommended to the public in the title-page, as "a most doleful tragedy, full of excellent mirth."

Dr. Boorde published many books besides this. He often refers to his "Introduction to Knowledge;" and he was the author of a jest book, entitled "The merry Tales of the mad Men of Gotham."

As a medical writer, I do not think him equal to his contemporary, Sir Thomas Elyot, a learned and excellent person, who, though not bred to physic, studied it from a love of science; and published a valuable little book, which I have often looked into with pleasure, "The Castel of Health," of which my edition, corrected and enlarged, is 12mo. London, 1561.

T. SEARCH.

P. S. Dr. Aikin has mentioned Andrew Boorde, with others, in his Biographical Memoirs of Medicine. Why is not that work continued? Pray signify to the ingenious author, that I, and many of my friends, would be happy to hear that he was going on with it.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Royston, Jan. 1.*
I TROUBLE you with a calculus and correct type of the ensuing transit of Mercury over the Sun, which happens upon Thursday the 5th of November, 1789, for the use of the curious, especially as there has not been any thing of the kind yet published; therefore I presume the following account of it will be very agreeable to most of your readers, if you please to give it a place in your useful Magazine.

The Planet Mercury, on the 5th day of November, in the afternoon, will pass over the lower part of the Sun's disk, from East to West, in the form of a round black spot, and visible (the air being clear) to all places where the Sun is up; and is an appearance never seen by mortal eyes before the year 1639; but then, as the diameter of Mercury is but small, some sort of telescope will be necessary for observing him traverse the Sun's face, using a dark glass between the telescope and eye, to guard it from the Sun's rays. The beginning of this transit will extend itself, and be seen to the Eastward, as far as the Western borders of Persia and Russia, and as far North as Finland and Lapland; and Southward to all Africa, and the island of Madagascar; but, before the middle of the transit, the Sun will set with them, the continent of Africa and part of the island of Madagascar excepted.— The end thereof will not be seen in Europe, nor Africa, excepting a small part of the Western coast of the latter, North of the equator. The sun will rise soon after the middle of the transit at Otaheite, one of the Society Islands, and before Mercury gets off his disk, at the Sandwich and Friendly Islands, and New Zealand in the South Seas. Moreover, this transit will be visible, from the beginning to the end, at the Azores, the Canary, and Cape Verd Islands, and at the island of St. Helena; also to the whole extent of the continent of America, viz. from Hudson's Straits, thro' New Britain, Canada, the United States of America, the West India Islands, and

all South America, to Cape Horn, and so on to the Pole itself. With us in Great Britain, the sun will set soon after the middle of the transit, as appears by the following calculations, which were made from new astronomical tables, founded on the latest observations, but without the application of the parallaxes and aberration of the Sun and Mercury.

Equal time of conjunction of Sun and Mercury, Nov. 5, 1789, 3h. 8m. 44s.; equation of time, +16m. 10s.; apparent time of ditto, 3h. 24m. 54s.; Sun's place then, 7s. 13deg. 40m. 58sec.; and Mercury's heliocentric reduced place opposite thereto, log. of the Sun from the earth, 4,995767; ditto of Mercury from the Sun, 4,498328; absolute number to Sun's log. 99030; ditto to Mercury's, 31501; Mercury from the Earth, 67529; aphelion of Mercury, 8s. 14d. 19m. 55s.; ascending node of Mercury, 1s. 25d. 51m. 8s.; Mercury from the node, 2deg. 11m. 19s.; inclination of the orbit of Mercury, 16m. 0s. S. D.; and geocentric latitude at conj. 7m. 27,8s. S. D.; nearest approximation, 7m. 23s.; semidiameter of the Sun, 16m. 12,2s.; ditto of Mercury, 4s.; angle of visible way of Mercury at conj. 8deg. 25m. 55s.; latitude of Mercury at central ingress, 9m. 25s.; at the middle, 7m. 18s.; and at the central egress, 5m. 9s. South; motion from conj. to middle, 1m. 5,7s. in time, 11m. 16s. add.

	6 hours before conjunction.	6 h. after ☿
Sun's longitude	7 13 25 49	7 13 55 57
Logarithm of Sun	4,995793	4,995741
Mercury's longitude	1 12 10 58	1 15 11 1
North node	1 15 51 8	1 15 51 8
Argument of latitude	11 26 19 50	11 29 19 53
Inclination S. desc.	27 1	4 55
Curt. log. of Mercury	4,499360	4,497332
Elongation	+35 2	—34 54
Geocentric lat. S. desc.	12 39	2 17

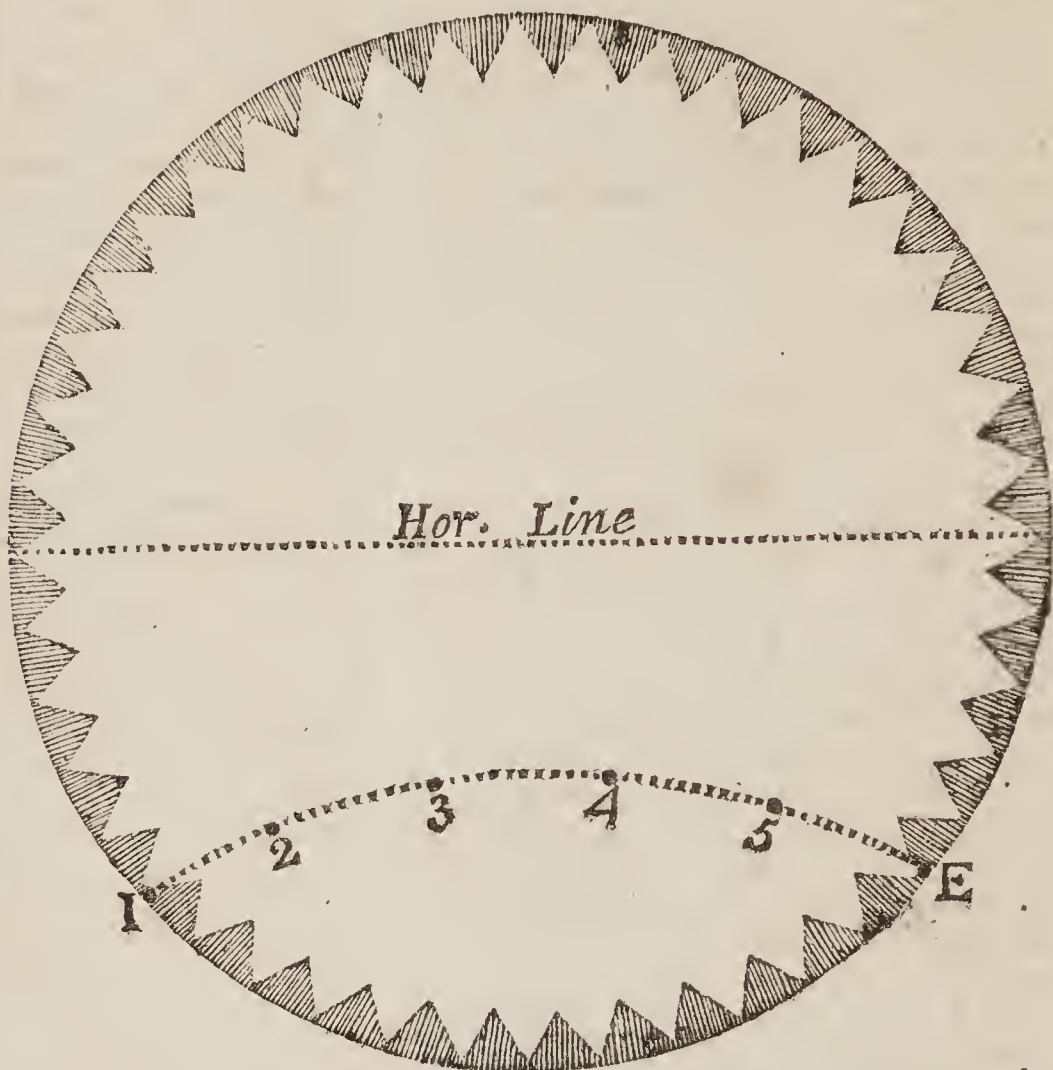
From these several elements we collect the apparent times of the several phenomena following:

November 5, apparent time.	London.	Oxford.	York.	Edinburgh.	Afternoon.
	b. m. s.	b. m. s.	b. m. s.	b. m. s.	
Central Ingress	1 9 4	1 4 2	1 4 33	0 56 15	Afternoon.
Ecliptic Conjunction	3 24 54	3 19 52	3 20 23	3 12 3	
Middle	3 36 10	3 31 8	3 31 39	3 23 21	
Sun sets	4 39 0	4 38 0	4 31 0	4 24 0	
Central Egress	6 3 16	5 58 14	5 58 45	5 50 27	

Here follows a true delineation of the apparent curvilinear path of Mercury on the solar disk :

This TYPE, which is adapted to the city of London, will be sufficient to inform the curious observer in what part of the Sun's periphery he may expect the point of ingress; and will tolerably serve the whole kingdom.

Note. The ecliptic varying its position in respect to the vertical circle, will make Mercury's visible track to be performed in a curve line, and that convex towards the Sun's center.



☞ I, the ingress, or beginning;

E, the egress, or end of the transit; the figures 2, 3, 4, and 5, represent the passage of Mercury over the Sun's disk, and is also the Planet's situation (nearly) at those hours during the afternoon. Mercury's first impression on the Sun's limb will be $48^{\text{deg.}} 20^{\text{m.}}$ to the left of the Sun's lowermost point, the Sun's altitude being $21^{\text{deg.}} 9^{\text{m.}}$ As correct observation of the passage of Venus or Mercury over the Sun's disk is a good expedient for ascertaining the longitude of places by land; to this end, therefore, it may not be improper to acquaint young Tyros, that the best way to ascertain the correct (or apparent) time of the ingress, &c. is by comparing it with a good pendulum clock, well adjusted to a true meridian line; and that, to obtain such meridian line, the utmost care and diligence, with several repetitions, are required; whether they chuse to perform it by the circum-polar stars, or divers solar altitudes, taken on each side of the meridian. I hope the adepts in astronomy will not think such a caution superfluous in this place, seeing a slight oversight in that particular will render the most accurate observation ineffectual. Nor will it, I hope, be improper to caution the curious observer carefully to note the time Mercury takes in his immersing into the Sun's disk, seeing we may from thence determine his diameter, and that perhaps to the tenth part of a second in circular measure.

HENRY ANDREWS, *Astronomer.*

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Dec. 24.*
I BEG leave, through the channel of your Repository, which comes into the hands of most men of letters, to inform my friends and the public, that tho' I proposed to make an annual reply to all those who should controvert what I have written, and have undertaken to defend, against the doctrine of the Trinity; I see no reason to make any publication of the kind at the close of this year, because it has produced nothing

that appears to me to require any answer. Nothing has been advanced by any of the writers who have appeared in favour of this doctrine, in reply to my repeated assertions, "that it was not the faith of the primitive church, that it arose from the principles of Platonism which were adopted by the philosophising and learned Christians, and made its way very slowly among the unlearned; and also that the present system of orthodoxy on this subject

" was

“ was formed by degrees, and was not completed till after the Council of “ Nice.”

I would observe farther, that no Arian has as yet attempted to controvert what I have maintained, *viz.* that their doctrine was unknown to both the learned and unlearned Christians, till about the time of Arius; and of this I shall produce much additional evidence (shewing that what is now called Arianism had no existence till the latter part of the reign of Constantius) in my “ History of the Christian Church till the Fall of the Western Empire,” which is nearly ready for the press.

The Trinitarians who are principally concerned to support what they have maintained in this controversy, are Dr. Horsley Bishop of St. David’s, Mr. Howes of Norwich, and Dr. Geddes, all of whom have been frequently called upon, in a manner that appeared to me to be the best calculated to engage them, to produce whatever they may have to allege against what I have advanced with respect to each of them, and they have all had time enough for the purpose.

Dr. Horne, the Dean of Canterbury, stands particularly pledged for a *large work* on the subject. He indeed required *time*, but time sufficient has been given him; so that if nothing come from him very soon, it will be concluded, that, upon second thoughts, he found himself engaged in a business to which he was not equal: but then it will become him, as an honest man, and a lover of truth, frankly to acknowledge this. However, the impartial public will easily perceive the real situation of all these gentlemen, whether they have the ingenuousness to own it or not, and will be influenced in forming their opinion on the question in debate accordingly.

Things being in this situation, I shall wait another year; and if nothing then appear deserving of particular notice, I shall close this controversy with the serious address which I proposed to make to the Bench of Bishops, and to the public, on this interesting subject.

Yours, &c. J. PRIESTLEY.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 19.

FROM your publication, as well as from others, it seems that a general notion prevails of the incompetency of the stipends paid to the inferior clergy. Hitherto more has been written with a

view to prove the existence of the evil, than to suspend its operation. The evil subsists; this has been shewn: the question is, how may it be removed? Some will ask, perhaps not impertinently, why is the nation to be harrassed by new requisitions for those who are themselves the authors of their own necessities? If the income of a curate, tho’ sufficient for himself, be not adequate to the support of a family, why does he marry? Of the poor we daily hear the imprudence lamented and condemned, because they marry without any other prospect than that of hopeless poverty. Why therefore is a clergyman pitied, why is he recommended to the charity of the public, for engaging in matrimony with the conscious inability of supporting its incumbrances? Is marriage more requisite to discharge the office of a clergyman, than to perform the employments of the labourer? If it be, then let a tax be laid either on the public, or on the dignified and beneficed clergy, not to satisfy the curate *for doing duty*, but to maintain his *wife and children*. If it be not, why ought his family to be provided for in preference to that of the industrious labourer? If, notwithstanding, it be thought proper that a curate should be *the husband of one wife*, and that an additional support should be raised for that wife, let the plan of Dr. Watson be adopted. Let the revenues of sinecures be applied to the relief of those who “ have borne the burden and heat of the day.” I know no plea in favour of canonries, prebends, &c. which will not go very far towards justifying the monastic establishments in Roman Catholic countries. With respect to antiquity, I am sure that Monks and Nuns have a higher claim to it than Canons or Deans. Popery itself, with all its reverence for monastic institutions, feared not to lay hands on the property of Religious, for the purpose of founding a college. Surely a decent and comfortable provision for our clergymen is a matter of at least equal importance.

Yours, &c. FRA. PAOLO.

Mr. URBAN,

I Wish your correspondent, vol. LVIII. p. 947, will give us *all* the anecdotes he can find about King John and Fulke, in Leland’s Collectanea, I. 223; and that *Philanthropus*, p. 953, had told us where the Arabic translation of Eldras was printed, and in what size.

Yours, &c.

Q. Q.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.
THE just strictures on Mr. Gibbon's History, p. 700, 701, 702, of your last volume, cannot but excite the indignation of every honest mind against the treacherous designs of a writer, whose unsupported positions will assuredly disgust those "who consider a strict and inviolable adherence to TRUTH as the foundation of every thing that is virtuous or honourable in human nature." His contemptuous inattention to Mr. Travis's irrefragable * defence of the authenticity of 1 John, v. 7, has been duly noticed: and his authoritative decision on the controverted reading in 1 Tim. iii. 16. ought to be so. At present let him and his readers be referred to Mr. Granville Sharp's "Tract on the Law of Nature, &c." Lond. 1777, 8vo. where in p. 222, 223, 252, 256, the common reading of this text is fully vindicated. See your Magazine for May 1777, p. 215, 216, for further intelligence.

If want of decency is want of sense, such glaring examples of both have been seldom exhibited, as those in p. 475, 478, extracted from this prurient historian's *learned* notes, in which the disposition of a satyr is too visible. They defile your work; of which "Decency has hitherto been the established characteristic." See p. 640. Does this author, like the black attendants on the Seraglio, "envy every sparrow that he sees?" *Prob Pudor!* Let him listen to Mr. Cowper, whose admirable simile, as applied to the retailers of obscenity, should strike *him* forcibly:

"— But when the breath of age commits the
 'Tis nauseous as the vapour of a vault. [fault,
 So wither'd stumps disgrace the sylvan scene,
 No longer fruitful, and no longer green;
 The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
 Grows fungous, and takes fire at ev'ry spark."

VINDEK.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.
THE sermon referred to in p. 790, *note*, of your last volume, is the last in the *only* volume of sermons by the excellent Dr. Horbery; whom your valuable correspondent Mr. Pegge, in "Memoirs of the Life of Roger De Weseham, Lond. 1781," characterizes, in p. 38, as "a person of great worth and learning, and well known to the

* A Cambridge correspondent has not rendered it less so by his feeble strictures in your Magazine for October last, p. 876. 877.
Dat veniam Ceteris

world by his excellent theological performances." Of sermons he left an immense number in MS. now in the hands of many of his reverend brethren, who appear with high credit in the pulpit, decorated with his plumes. His fellow collegiate, the truly respectable Dr. Townson, in his "Discourses on the Four Gospels," justly describes "this late valuable author" as one "who was as much loved by all who knew him for a pleasing simplicity of manners, as admired for strength and clearness of reasoning." It may not be amiss to take this opportunity of adding, that the purchaser of the *first* edition of Dr. Townson's "Discourses" may procure, gratis, a quarto "Supplement," containing the corrections and additions of the *second* in octavo; an example worthy of imitation by other authors.

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Hinckley, Jan. 9.
A LATE account from France describing the comet's being seen in the constellation of Ursa Major, I have examined that part of the heavens; but have not discovered it. The account says, it is not yet visible to the naked eye. I suppose that this small comet came down our system in the months of July and August, and came to its perihelion in the month of September, and was in its return when the French astronomer first discovered it; so that probably it was out of the reach of instruments soon after we heard of it. The expected Comet will shew itself in different parts of the heavens, and I presume will make its approach from the South, and have but small altitude in this part of the world. J. R.

Mr. URBAN,
PLATE II. fig. 1. is a representation of a seal belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, which Mr. Hutchinson suggests to have been the original seal of that corporate body; and the 32d year of Henry VIII. being a part of the legend, adds much weight to his opinion (see Hist. and Antiq. of Durham, vol. II. p. 104). But supposing the seal not to have been fabricated till the confirmation of the statutes of that church by Queen Mary, there would have been no impropriety in marking upon it the date of the charter of foundation; and are not some of its ornaments better adapted to the days of Mary, than to those of her father? If the seal were of the earlier

Fig. 2. p. 13.

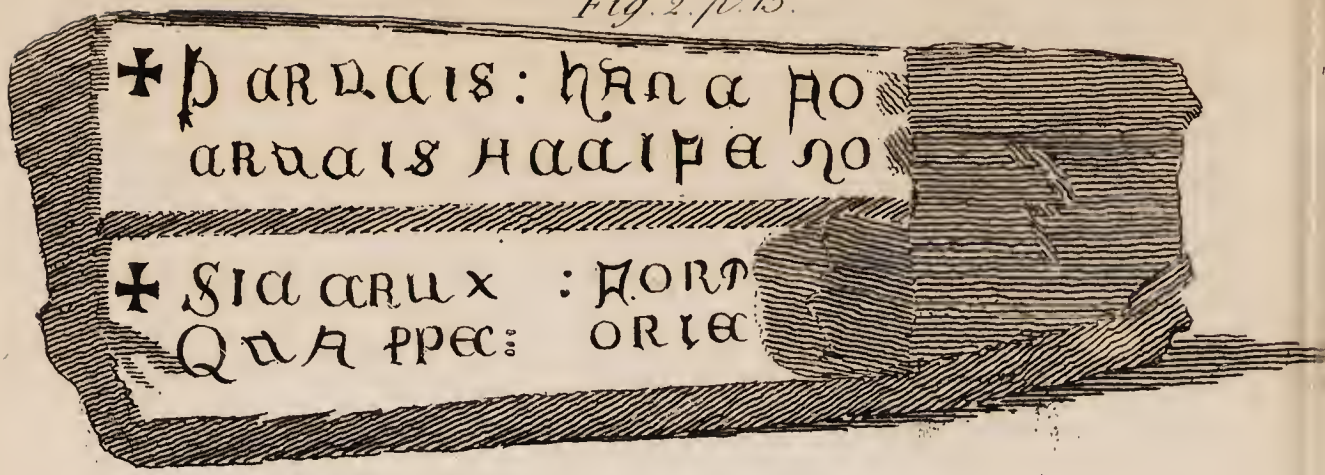
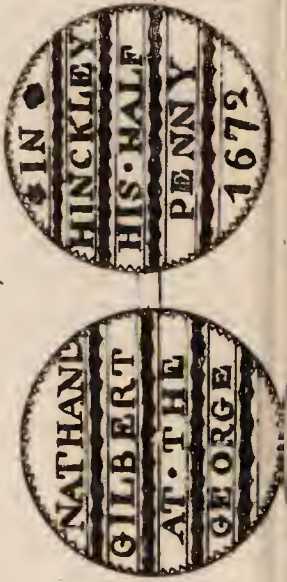


Fig. 1. p. 12.



Fig. 3. p. 25.



lier period, and if I have not misapprehended one of the bearings upon the reverse, it would have excited the high displeasure of that jealous and arbitrary monarch, had he been apprized of it. According to Mr. H. the seal is partly gilt; it is of the largest size, and is full charged with embellishments. The Dean and Chapter being dedicated to Christ and the Virgin Mary, our Saviour in his triumphant state is exhibited on the obverse side, and Mary on the reverse. She (as she is not uncommonly delineated) is standing upon a lunette, and (what is also not unusual) thus resembling a heathen emblematical figure; Juno Samia felenitis, (an elegant engraving of which is inserted in Mr. Bryant's System of Mythology, vol. II. p. 344.) being delineated in the same attitude. Above the head of the Virgin Mary, a crown is suspended, decorated at the summit with a dove expanding its wings! The crown is supported by two figures; and that on the dexter side is, as I conceive, designed for the Pope. The effigies is clearly episcopal; and though the mitre upon his head does not exactly resemble the papal tiara, yet the globe, surmounted by a cross which he holds in his hand, I think denotes plainly the jurisdiction arrogated by the Roman pontiff over the whole Christian world. There would at least have been no difficulty in the reign of Henry to have construed it into an inuendo of the denial of the King's supremacy, which was by act of parliament a capital offence. From the kind of cross placed behind the other figure; I imagine it to be meant for Cuthbert, who was for so many centuries the tutelary saint of Durham Cathedral; but if we may judge from the orders issued by Henry for demolishing the shrine, and burying the relicks of Cuthbert, this holy man was not held in the same veneration by the King, as by the person who assigned him so honourable an office upon the seal.—The temporizing Bishop Cuthbert Tonstall, though he recognized the King's supremacy during the reigns of Henry and Edward, was, after the accession of Mary, an assenter of the Pope's authority; and it may be presumed that he had a pious regard for the saint from whom he derived his Christian name. Will it then be deemed a random conjecture, that the symbols upon the seal under examination were engraved with his consent, if not after his device.—Horne, who was appointed Dean of Durham by Edward VI.

and Whittingham, promoted by Elizabeth, are upon record for their intemperate zeal in defacing all stones and other monuments, that were adorned with imagery work. It seems therefore somewhat strange that this seal should have escaped their hammers; and if they used it, it is more astonishing that they should not have adverted, how likely they were to contribute to that superstitious abuse of it, to which they conceived the various figures in the church were subject; for an impression of this seal must have been appended to all the leases granted by the Dean and Chapter, and of their numerous tenants, many of whom in that age were doubtless Papists.

W. and D.

* * * Fig. 2. is an inscription from Mr. Hutchinson's second volume, p. 267. In repairing the cathedral of Durham, 1779, a stone spout was thrown down from the battlements, on the under side of which was this inscription. The upper side is hollowed; by being bedded in the lime, the characters have been well preserved. They agree with the time of St. Ethelwold, and encourage the idea that this is the remains of his cross*. There has been a raised rib upon the center of the stone, which the workmen had chiseled down. Mr. Pegge is of opinion, that the two upper lines make clearly a Leonine verse, and afford a full sense,

“ Per crucis hanc formam
Sanctæ crucis accipe normam †”.

Mr. URBAN, *Turro, Jan. 2.*

IN the Monthly Review for October, under the article Archæologia, I saw an account of a letter from Dr. Glass to Mr. Marsden, “On the Affinity of certain Words in the Language of the Sandwich and Friendly Isles with the Hebrew.” Of this Dr. Glass offers one instance. This brought to my remembrance an observation which I had made long ago on a word in a dirge of the New Zealanders, which is given us by Forster, in his account of Capt. Cook's second voyage round the world. The words of which are these:

Aghee *Matle* away Tupaya
Departed dead alas Tupaya
The affinity of the word, here used to signify *dead*, with the Hebrew word *תָּו* to die, immediately struck me; and I have since been informed, by gentlemen who accompanied Capt. Cook, that

* See Leland's Itin. vol. I. 64, ed. Hearne.

† See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, 48.
the

the Zealanders signify by the word *Mat* death itself, or a dead body, מַת, מָת, Heb. I am fully persuaded that, in speculations of this kind, we must cautiously guard against indulging our imaginations; but I think, in the present case, the resemblance between these words is too striking to be attributed to mere fancy. There must be, doubtless, several instances of similar words in these languages adduced, before we shall be readily inclined to admit a similarity. But, if this be once admitted, the inference is obvious: for if the sounds, which are in themselves arbitrary, are the same, which are used in different languages to stand for the same idea, can we rationally refer this coincidence to chance? Certainly not; our reason will account for it more naturally, by supposing that there has been originally some communication between the different people.

CORNUBIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

I PERFECTLY agree with Mr. M^r. Neil. He has given a just and candid account of the state of slavery in the island of Jamaica, and of the true disposition of the African Blacks. I only differ with him in one point, and that is, to observe, that I left Jamaica in the year 1740, and therefore I can say, the conduct of the islanders to their slaves was as humane then as it is now, and the condition of the slaves then, in my humble opinion, infinitely better than the multitude of the labouring poor in Britain. One race, indeed, are *free-born slaves*, the other base born; but, as both are in reality slaves, I do not go so *far-a-field* to exercise the little services I can show to my own countrymen.

Yours, &c.

P. THICKNESSE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

OBSERVING frequent mention in your Magazines of Sir Paul Pindar, and the subject being lately revived by D. H. p. 673, it may not be superfluous to inform those, who wish to pursue those enquiries further, that "A brief Narrative and Deduction of the Cases of Sir William Courten and Sir Paul Pindar," was published by their administrator, George Carew; by which it appears, that Sir Paul was ambassador at Constantiople for eleven years, where he much improved the English woollen manufactory, and the Levant trade; that, at his return into England, he set up the allum works on the manor

of Mulgrave (then the property of the crown), in Yorkshire, wherein he employed many hundreds of poor people. Before the time when allum was made in England, the kingdom was supplied with Romish allum, being the Pope's commodity, whereof he made a large revenue, it being sold here for 50l. or 60l. per ton, and sometimes more. But, by this improvement made by Sir Paul, the crown received 10,000l. *per annum*, by way of rent, from the share of the allum works, and as much more accrued to the stock of the kingdom by importation of ready-money and staple goods, in return for allum exported.

In the same book is a brief state of the allum works. It further appears, that Sir Paul Pindar and Sir William Courten were engaged in the discovery and plantation of Barbadoes, and in the first equipment of English ships for trading to the East Indies; but this last adventure was disturbed by the jealousy of the Dutch, who captured the ships, and refused to make compensation for the damage. By these and other patriotic, though unsuccessful, projects, the affairs of Sir Paul and his associates were involved in great difficulties; of which, as I have said, George Carew published an account, which is to be found, under his name, in the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum.

Sir P. Pindar's will was dated 1646, June 24; and he died in 1650, Aug. 22, aged 84 years.

Thomas Pindar died in 1742, having served sheriff of London in 1731 and 1732.

John Pindar is the last person that I find mentioned of that family name; and he died at Peterborough in 1776.

In another tract, bound up in the same volume with Carew's abovementioned, it is mentioned, that Wapping Marsh was drained by one V^r. Delf, and sold to the Stephens's. W. M.

Mr URBAN,

Jan. 4.

A VERY well-meaning writer, vol. LVIII. p. 1049, has placed in a very proper point of view, and endeavoured to discountenance in very proper terms, the too general practice of deciding disputes by duelling. Every man of humanity must join him in the wish, that a practice seemingly so inhuman, and frequently productive of so much domestic misery, were abolished; but I am persuaded that this can never be

be effected by arguments. Laws, and not persuasion, are equal to restrain the passions of men, more particularly in an act which long, and almost general, usage has established the apparent necessity of, under the present system of manners.

Instead of reprehension or declamation, let the above writer, or any other, who by abilities or influence is equal to the task, propose, and procure to be established, some mode of justice, whereby sufficient redress may be obtained for such injuries or insults as every man is subject to receive, and for which an appeal to the sword, however painful and disagreeable even to the appellant, is thought the only practicable resource. That our present laws, however admirable and complete in other respects, are defective here, no one, I presume, will attempt to deny; and I do further presume to think (though no one reflects with greater horror on deciding a private quarrel in this manner than myself), that it will be a very difficult point indeed to adopt any remedy that will not be productive of greater inconveniences to society than the disease. For, let me ask, what satisfaction do our laws afford for the numerous insults and indignities which every man is liable to receive, particularly in public places; and which brutality, aided by personal strength, would, I fear, be too ready to offer, were it not restrained and kept in awe by the fear of being brought to chastisement in this personal manner? what defence have the fair and more helpless sex to trust to, for protection against the insults which cowardice would offer to them, but the courage of their protectors?

I leave to those whose more immediate duty it is, to point out the immoral tendency of the practice complained of; and conclude with expressing my hearty wishes, that such regulations may be established as will produce an effectual relief on all probable cases of complaint, and render every appeal for injuries, to any tribunal except the laws of our country, unnecessary. R. R. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. II.

DURING the present convulsed state of our national affairs, my time is too much occupied with other matters, to admit of my writing further concerning the office of Justice of the Peace, with the accuracy I wish; and, therefore, I request the indulgence of

Lenis et Acer, and of your other readers, on that head, till I am rather more at leisure, when I will take the earliest opportunity of renewing the subject. I am, Mr. Urban, your obliged correspondent, &c. BRADWARDIN.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. I.

IT is very little to the credit of mankind, and is a subject that will afford scope for a much deeper discussion than it will at present receive, to find, that the amusements most congenial to human taste terminate in acts of barbarity.

The love of mischief may be traced from the cradle to the grave without intermission. The infant is no sooner able to use its little limbs, than they are exercised in procuring diversion by torturing every animal that comes within its reach, and which it is able to master: and the pleasure it manifests in these malevolent employments is such, that the tender parents generally provide the pretty innocent with a constant supply of insects, birds, kittens, and puppies, to keep it in good humour. As years and strength increase, tearing flies piecemeal, sticking crooked pins through the tails of cockchafers to make them spin to death; mifusing, laming, and killing, all the animals they are supplied with for that express purpose; give place to more extensive plans of mischief. Children then quarrel and fight with each other, and those who gain the superiority, cheat, plunder, and abuse, all their inferiors in strength and courage, in virtue of the rights of heroism. They then prowl about to rob innocent birds of their nests, for the pleasure of destroying their eggs, and killing the unfledged brood! Let no man tell me these are silly charges; they are evidences of our natural propensities; and every animal that enjoys life feels pain:

— the poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corp'ral suff'rance feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies.

Let no man plead that all things were made for his use, until he shews that he understands the true limits between use and abuse; for a right founded on power proves too much. But to proceed: they catch dogs, tie old lanterns or faggot-sticks to their tails, and then drive them away with shouts, to be hunted to madness and death by all who meet them. They set dogs upon stray cats with the utmost glee, and enjoy their struggles while they are worried to death;

death; and the hanging a dog or a cat collects all the children in the neighbourhood as eagerly, as the execution of a criminal, or a fire, draws together their fathers and mothers. They will tie two cats together by the tails, and then throw them over a line, for the luxury of seeing them tear each other's eyes out. They will tie a string to a rat's tail, pour spirit of wine over it, set fire to it, and betray the most rapturous joy at seeing the unhappy animal run about covered with flame till it expires under this refinement in barbarity. The most agreeable sports of youth have for their common object a delight felt at the sufferings of animals appropriated to our diversion: thus harmless fowls and pigeons are set up to be knocked down with sticks; ducks are hunted in ponds by dogs; an owl is tied on the back of a duck, and both thrown into the water; while this glory of the creation, with the stamp of divinity on his mind, is worked up to ecstasy in contemplating their mutual distresses! human ingenuity improves upon instinctive animosity, and arms the heels of game-cocks with steel spurs, to render their encounters more bloody and destructive. How great is the joyful concourse when two mastiffs or two men go to fighting; when the patient ox is hunted, beat, and maimed to madness, by drovers and the mob; when a bull or bear is to be baited for public amusement; or when a human monster undertakes to eat a living cat!

All this hurts the feelings of speculative individuals, who cannot help shuddering at the misery they are frequently obliged to be witnesses to; but which, to shew the difference between cultivated and uncultivated minds, proves a fruitful source of high gratification to the illiterate and vulgar bulk of mankind. Hunting, shooting, fishing, and horse-racing, are cruelties reduced to a system, are deemed manly sports, wholesome exercise, and are rendered the more delicious the more ingenuity we can exert to inflict pain on the distressed subjects to our licentious power, to heighten the catastrophe!

By the tame suffrage of their fellow-creatures kings are elevated to the exercise of tyranny over the whole world of animated nature. Their serious business is the devastation of countries, and the reduction of the human species; their diversions are destruction on a smaller scale, the pursuit and wanton

slaughter of animals. Hunting is hence dignified by the appellation of a *royal sport*; and though an emperor could condescend to amuse himself with flies, yet, even at this small game, the regal prerogative was exerted, and their death was the object of his imperial attention.

Boxing, which is setting the most worthless of the human species to batter each other to mummy, to break jaws, to force eye-balls out of their sockets, to flatten the nose, or to dash each other on the ground with such dexterity as that they shall never rise again, if not a royal sport, is at least a princely entertainment, and manifests the exalted taste of its patrons!

As to hunting indeed, in countries where the inhabitants are harrassed by ferocious animals, there may be some plea for converting the destruction of them into a sport, and a test of courage to accelerate their extirpation; but in this island hunting loses all dignity, and degenerates into mean cruelty, because it includes cowardice, as we have none but the most inoffensive timid creatures to pursue. The fox is the worst animal we have, and is of course the least exceptionable object of the chase; but, even in this instance, our sportsmen cannot assume the vulgar merit of *vermin-killers*: for, though some thanks might be due for destroying them, yet what thanks are due to those, who, when the end is accomplished on their estates, stock the country with them again, regardless of the welfare of their tenants, that they may renew their savage amusement? I knew two hare-hunters, who, aspiring to a fox-chace, turned out a bag-fox; but they were reported to have first heroically pared off the skin from the balls of his feet, to secure themselves from the disgrace of being thrown out by him. It is with heartfelt satisfaction I can add, that these miscreants afterwards sunk from the affluence in which they were left by their father, so low, that one of them, from riding in his own chariot, became afterward the common driver of a hackney post-chaise!

Horse-racing has been promoted by royal encouragement for a commercial purpose; and is followed by the nobles of the land, and by professional sharpers, for the meanest of all purposes, that of picking the money out of each others pockets, according to a code of laws, which, as honesty has no concern with, are called *laws of honour*! This sport is

is as little connected with humanity as with honesty. The horse is a most useful, willing, noble animal; so tractable, that no one, under the influence of that peculiar characteristic of humanity, reason, can ever think of misusing a creature distinguished by such valuable properties. Yet, strange to say, there is scarcely a man possessed of a good horse, that fails, either for sport or profit, to push its goodness to its destruction, instead of prudently husbanding his good fortune. If a horse can trot ten miles an hour, it is not long before a wager is laid that he performs twelve; if this should be accomplished, so much the worse for an excellent beast: higher wages succeed under an increase of task, till his spirit and powers sink at length under the whip and spur! The savage owner, who perhaps goes to church now and then, but would certainly resent the suspicion of his not being a Christian, only calculates the difference in his favour between the bet and the price of his nag. If it should be spoiled under the exertion required; for, as to what the out-of-the-way people call feeling, he is as totally destitute of it as a Hottentot; or, to be better understood, as well as to come nearer the truth, as the only animal for which he feels a natural affection, his favourite hound. I ought to beg pardon both of the Hottentot, and dog, for insulting them with so degrading a companion.

Many years ago I remember to have heard of a monster of this class, though my recollection fails in name, place, and date, which indeed may be dispensed with, who had a fine spirited stone-horse, that won every stake he started for; infomuch, that a match was made for geldings, purposely to exclude him. This monster, resolved not to be jockeyed, brought his horse to the post, and caused him to be castrated just before he started! I shudder while I relate, that this poor animal, thus created, won the heat, and—then dropped down dead! Had I been an absolute prince, and such a deed had been perpetrated in my dominions, I would first have fulfilled the *lex talionis*; I would next have extended this wretch between four stout dray-horses, in opposite directions; I would have racked him to death, and finally have gibbeted him as a feast for birds of prey. It is hard there should be no law for brute animals, when they carry so large a proportion of representatives to every legislative assembly.

GENT. MAG. January, 1789.

I have been led into this train of reflections by a transaction that lately happened in my neighbourhood; it signifies little where that neighbourhood may be, for the story may suit any place where gambling sportsmen are to be found; and where is it that we are not pestered with beings who, if properly disposed of, ought to be shipped off to the wilds of Africa? A brother-monster to the one abovementioned, having an excellent horse, that was deemed superior to the one he wanted to match it with, consented, in the delirium of intoxication, to load it with 18 stone for one heat in the morning, and with 16 stone for another in the afternoon of the same day, for 50 guineas! He was afterwards so sensible of his folly, that he offered 30 to be released from his engagement; but, as it was not accepted, he, to save the other 20, madly risked, or rather doomed, a horse to destruction, that was esteemed to be worth four times the whole bet! A saddle was accordingly loaded with eight stone of lead for the brutal occasion, and the result may easily be anticipated. I claim some merit in not being able to tell my story in the language of the turf, and should blush to confess that I had been capable of seeing so inhuman a spectacle; but the poor abused animal was so injured by the *first* heat, that it was with the utmost difficulty he was led back to the stable, attended by a groom, who was scarcely able to support the weight of the saddle! The conclusion of my story is suitable to the beginning, as the owner consoled himself for spoiling a valuable horse, by a cunning evasion of paying his bet, because his antagonist, a well-known responsible neighbour, had neglected to deposit his stake on the course.

Having informed you how I would have punished the horse-gelder, I will only ask any compassionate man how the two principals in this race ought to have been served? For my part, my ideas go no farther than the bag-fox, whose fate has been already related.

I once remonstrated with a man for throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday, whose reply was, *Why cocks have no souls, have they?* I make no scruple to declare, that I esteem horses far more noble, as well as valuable animals, in this world, than five out of ten of their masters; the other world is beyond my knowledge.

Yours, &c.

HUMANUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

YOUR account of the murder of Tobias Moses, a Jew, by three good Catholics, vol. LVIII. p. 964, reminds me of a circumstance which happened a few years since in South Wales. Religion, indeed, was not introduced as a pretext; but the story ought to be related, as it may put that class of people, who travel alone in the capacity of pedlars, or who move with their shops at their backs, upon their guard. In digging the foundation for a wall to enlarge a farm-house in Monmouthshire, the workmen found the bones and cloaths of a man who had been buried there in a very hasty manner, and whose body seemed rather to have been rammed into the earth than laid into it. In remote country-places, such a discovery produced much talk amongst the neighbours; and some of them recollected that the daughters of a farmer, who occupied that farm some years before (one or two of them were then living), had of a sudden appeared with fine muslin handkerchiefs, and borders to their caps, infinitely superior to what they had been accustomed to. This led them to recollect, that, about the same time, a Scotch pedlar, who always lodged in that house when he made his annual visit, had never appeared among them from that time. It was therefore concluded, and naturally so, that the farmer and his family had *farowed* the unfortunate man's life for the sake of his pack and purse. It is very certain, however, that these itinerant tradesmen run a great risk, and should be particularly cautious with whom they deposit their person and property; because, when their host knows that he has finished his dealings in their neighbourhood, and that he intends to depart the next morning, who is it that will enquire after him? If any do, the answer is ready; *he went off betimes this morning*; and no more is said or thought of him till about the same time the following year. As to the unfortunate Moses, I have no doubt but Melchior Meizing thought he was dealt unjustly with *for only murdering a Jew*. And I am convinced, in all the interior parts of Spain and Portugal, a known Protestant traveller is always in imminent danger, especially should any misfortune befall the house, the ox, or the ass, of the family in which he happens to dwell, and that they should move upon the first appearance of such danger. For the first suggestion would be, how could you expect otherwise when you have given

shelter to an *heretic*? A Protestant may more safely trust his life and property to the most savage men, than to the *bâs monde* of Spain, Portugal, or Italy. In France he is indeed much safer, though not perfectly so. Under such circumstances, therefore, those Protestants who travel into Catholic countries, I think, may innocently assume a profession of faith they abhor, rather than risk their life among such bigotted ruffians; or, at least, let their *beads* or *crosses* be accidentally seen at their quarters, to make a favourable impression as to their mode of faith. It was a deception I always made use of, or perhaps I had not been *at hand*, Mr. Urban, at this minute, to recommend it to others; for, as Gen. B——ne said, *I too have had my escapes*.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

P. S. Travelling many years since with a friend in France, and drove by the *same* postillion, I observed that our Catholic driver was particularly careful of the baggage, and scarce ever let it out of his sight; but, upon our quitting France, he was altogether as careless, and left it at the mercy of every one. Surprized at such a sudden alteration in his conduct, I asked him the reason. "*Point de danger* (replied the honest Papist), we are now in a Protestant country."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

THE mistake in the list of preachers at the anniversary meetings of the sons of the clergy, noticed by F. P. vol. LVIII. p. 1064, was, I believe, an error of the press; I certainly meant Dr. Edward Pelling, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, of the time of whose admission to that benefice* I am not aware, but it must have been before Jan. 30, 1678-9, he being so styled in the title-page of a sermon he preached on that day. He was installed a prebendary of Westminster, May 3, 1683; and instituted to the rectory of Petworth, June 24, 1691; and, as such, elected proctor in convocation for the diocese of Chichester in 1710†. According to the Historical Register, he died March 19, 1717-18.

Your correspondent observes, that he was the author of divers practical dis-

* It was Oct. 1, 1678. EDIT.

† He preached before the Queen in 1703. I suppose that Dr. John Pelling was his son. This last was canon of Windsor, and rector of St. Anne's, Westminster, and died 1750, Mar. 30, aged 81. M. W.

courses;

courses; and Letfome, in the Preacher's Assistant, mentions nineteen single sermons published by him, with "three upon Popery—ancient and modern Delusions compared." The single sermons were most of them on public occasions, and no fewer than five preached on the 30th of January. From the sermons it will be easy to form a judgement of his religious opinions, and of his political notions; and, from the dedications prefixed to some of them, traits of his character may be collected, as well as a few memoirs of his family and connections.

Specimens are given in the following extracts:

Serm. Pr. Jan. 30, 1682—text, Lam. v. 16—dedicated "To his Grace, my ever honoured and dear Lord, Charles, Duke of Somers, &c."

"My Lord, several passages in this following sermon having been maliciously represented by men who hate the Government, and love lying, divers friends have advised and importuned me to make the discourse public, &c. &c. &c."

"And now, my Lord, I hope your Grace will not wonder if I present this sermon to your Lordship as a patron, though you was not an auditor. My great obligations to yourself, and to your honourable relations for your sake, do challenge higher testimonies of gratitude than my skill can express, or your modesty bear. Yet, were there nothing to be considered but that natural love and duty which I owe your Grace, I do most thankfully acknowledge that you have a just right to all the services which are possible to be done either by me or mine, because we are all your Lordship's servants by birth. So far am I from owning that principle, *that every man is born free*, that I confess myself, and all that bear my name, to have inherited such a state of servitude to your Lordship, as if (according to the Mosical custom) your noble ancestors had *bored the ears*, not of our progenitors alone, but of their whole issue. For your Grace knows (and I cannot without ingratitude conceal it from the world), that, as we have been (of every generation one of us at least) clergymen, from father to son, ever since the Reformation; so we have had the honour to have been all along successively chaplains to your noble family: such a singular respect to the church, and (God be blessed) to an honest race of churchmen, as hardly any nobleman

in the kingdom but yourself can own."

Sermon, preached Nov. 5, 1683, before the lord-mayor (Sir Henry Tulce) and the court of aldermen, and dedicated to them:

"My Lord, when your Lordship and your brethren were pleased to pitch upon me for your preacher on the late solemn occasion, I had reason to conclude that, knowing my principles and way, you might expect from me a discourse like unto the author, blunt and plain, and (as I hope your Lordship doth believe) loyal and honest."

Take the underwritten paragraph for a sample of the Doctor's blunt and plain way of preaching:

P. 36. "Here (in Sir Robert Walworth) is a noble pattern of fidelity and fortitude for every honest magistrate to follow in these days; for who is not convinced of the truth of a conspiracy now? Though, God be blessed, we have not yet the alarm in our streets, yet we have many *Tylers* that are ready to destroy our laws, and to cut our throats; and many *Straws* too (if you will forgive the expression) that are ready to *stuff our skins* also: but we have our *Walworths* too; and as our comfort is that we are now with another *Walworth*, so our wishes are, that men of such zeal, conduct, and true gallantry, may bear the sword here to the world's end."

Sermon, preached Jan. 30, 1683-4, at Westminster-abbey, and printed at their request.—Motto: *A Deo rex—a rege lex*.—Dedicated to Sir George Jeffries, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

"My Lord, I do heartily wish that your Lordship's desires had not been so earnest and pressing as they were, to have this discourse made public, which I assure your Lordship was not in the least by me designed to be sent abroad into the world. Your Lordship knew these obligations I lie under to your Lordship as my kind and noble friend, and the principle I go upon of submitting to authority; so that your Lordship had a double tie, both of gratitude and obedience.

"I expect to hear a great many more hard censures and invectives for this, though I have done no more than what I think was my bounden duty to do. But these things I have been so accustomed to hear, that I am now clamour-proof; I had almost said, that mine ears are somewhat like a traitor's conscience,

science, past all feeling. But (if I may have leave to express my real thoughts) I cannot but pity your Lordship and your reverend brethren for causing this sermon to be printed; because hereby you have made it your own, and are obliged in honour to undertake for it, and to be my defendants, if ever I should be threatened to be brought upon my knees, or to hold up my hand at the bar, for this, as I have been threatened formerly for things of the like nature.

“And this I may think to be security good enough. But the mischief is, that, if ever those *canicular days* should come again, your Lordships will be in greater jeopardy than myself, and then God help my advocates as well as your client.”

The Doctor's readers of the present age may be inclined to think, that the dog-star never raged more furiously than when Jefferyes went the Western circuit, to try the prisoners charged with being adherents to the D. of Monmouth.

Sermon, preached Nov. 5, 1681; but, according to the title-page, not printed till 1685.—First motto: *Quid Romæ faciam? Mentiri nescio.*—Dedicated to the Duke of Somerset.

“My Lord, seldom do some men make any comments but they chuse me for their text, since I presented to your Grace a little sermon, preached on the 30th of January. Factious people have accused me of partiality for not publishing this that was preached on the 5th of November last; and thence the charity of our modern blessed saints hath concluded, that I am a secret friend to the Popish interest.”

Sermon, Sept. 28, 1692, at a primary visitation of the Bishop of Chichester (Grove).—Dedicated to the Bishop.

“My Lord, considering the long happiness I have had at London, one while in your neighbourhood, always in your friendship, your Lordship will easily believe it is no little comfort to me, that, in this part of the kingdom, my old acquaintance is at last my diocesan, and once again my neighbour.”

Yours, &c. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

MY intention in troubling you with this, is briefly to examine the commentary upon the passage in Macbeth, in your Magazine for September last. I cannot consider any of the observations proposed in that comment as

satisfactorily supported, but shall pass some of them over as being rather of a trivial nature: it is necessary, however, before I proceed farther, to quote the following part of the passage under consideration:

— Thou sure and firm set earth, [fear
Hear not my steps which way they walk, for
Thy very stones prate of my where-about,
And take the present horror from the time,
Which now suits with it.

The grand stumbling-block in the above, and which, at all events, in the opinion of our critic, must be removed, is ‘my where-about;’ but let us attend to his own words: “What where-about means is not easy to conceive; and should we affix some idea of place to it, the term is so bald and unprecedented, that we can hardly suppose any author could use it, who had the least knowledge of the English tongue.”

The conclusion follows: ‘The words are therefore probably not of Shakspeare's writing.’ I hope I shall be pardoned in declaring my opinion, that it is not easy to misconceive the meaning of ‘where-about;’ and it is somewhat strange, that the term should be rejected as bald and unprecedented by a person so much familiarized to the quaintness and peculiarity of Shakspeare, as to suppose him to write

‘Hear not my steps which they may walk;’ an expression which I think cannot by any arguments be proved clear or correct English. The meaning of the above passage appears to be this: Let not the earth hear my steps, for fear the very stones, prating of whereabouts I am, should, by interrupting the silence, take the present horror from the time, which now suits with it; a thought not in any degree unworthy of Shakspeare. I shall now, in a few words, animadvert upon ‘the strong and pertinent sense,’ which the commentator wishes to give in the room of what he asserts ‘was at best a very trifling one, oddly expressed.’

— Thou lower and firm set ear h, [fear
Hear not my steps, which they may walk, for
Thy very stones prate of me; veer about,
And take the present horror from the time
Which now suits with it.

Here is a person about to commit a murder, represented as calling for day-light, before the deed was done—wherefore? to take *that* from the time, which in the next line, he says, ‘now suits with it.’ It is surprizing to me if the commentator can persuade any one, except himself, that this is ‘natural’ and ‘a

sentiment perfectly just and striking! perhaps he may reconsider the subject; and I conclude with declaring my only view in the above, is to prevent new readings upon the works of our great bard, being hastily adopted, and his real beauties made to give place to imaginary ones; a view in which I flatter myself the commentator himself must be ready to join me. Yours, &c. C. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

ABOUT the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Richard Andrews, Esq. * of Fryfolke, died seized of that manor, described by the name of Fryfolke, otherwise South Fryfolke, otherwise Fryfolke Syferwasl †, together with the manors of Laverstoke and Chalgrave, all in Hampshire; upon which these estates descended to his three daughters and coheirs, Catharine, the wife of John Powlet, Esq. ‡. Constance, wife of Richard Lambert, Gent. and Ursula, wife of Henry Norris, Esq.—Afterwards, on the death of Ursula Norris (her only child Ursula, having died single before her) Catharine, then the widow of John Powlet, Esq. and Thomas Lambert, Gent. son and heir of Constance and Richard Lambert, then both deceased, became each entitled to a moiety; and soon after, on Jul. 17. 24 Eliz. made a partition. Catharine Powlet took the manors of Freefolke and Chalgrave, subject to a rent of 20l. per annum to Lambert—and Lambert, (afterwards Sir Thomas Lambert, Knt.) took Laverstoke, with the rent-charge of 20l. per annum upon Freefolk, &c.—From him it descended to his son Thomas Lambert, Esq. §. whose son, Robert

* Arms of Andrews, of Hants, “Argent a chevron engrailed gules charged with 3 mullets or, between as many quatrefoils, slipped vert.”—Edmondson’s Heraldry, vol. II. Query, Whether the same?

† Domesday Book says, “Ipse Episcopus” (Winton. scilicet) “tenet Witcerce.” (viz. Whitchurch, the adjoining parish, a small town between Overton and Andover) “De isto” (Episc. scilicet) “tenet Radulf. fil. Seifride, Frigefole, &c.”—But query? For my notes from Domesday book were very hastily taken.

‡ John Powlet, Esq. of Herriard in this county, no doubt, who was descended from Richard Powlet, of that place, third brother to the first Marquis of Winton. See vol. LVII. p. 1058.

§ Upon Nov. 25, 21 Jac. I. he sold the rent-charge for a term of 99 years, to commence from Nov. 27, 1624, to Richard Ba-

Lambert, Esq. in 1651, conveyed it to John Trot, Esq. who (or whose son John) was afterwards, on October 11, 1660, created a Baronet. He and his son resided here; and the latter, I have been told, is buried in the church under a handsome monument.—His daughter and heir carried this estate in marriage to Sir Hugh Stukely, of Hinton, in this county, Bart. and her daughter and heir (by Sir Hugh) Catharine being married May 20, 1691, to Sir Charles Shuckborough, of Shugborough, in Warwickshire, Bart.—conveyed it to him, who died suddenly at Winchester, 1705.—From him it went to his son, Sir John, upon whose death in 1724, it came to his son, Sir Stukeley Shuckburgh, Bart. who sold it to Mr. Dawkins (a West Indian, I believe, and formerly, I think, M. P. for Southampton). He sold this seat, a few years since, to Mr. Joseph Portal, of the adjoining parish of Freefolk, beforementioned.

Laverstoke is about a mile west of Overton, on the great turnpike road to Andover. The mansion stands prettily in a valley, by the side of a small stream, with the neat little parish-church close in front of it. It is, though not large, a respectable-looking, gable-ended house, in the form of an half H, and apparently of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; therefore probably built by the Lamberts, upon the partition of the estates. It has a pleasing appearance from the uniformity of its style, which seems, much to the credit of its owners, never to have been broken by modern alterations or additions.—It is now tenanted by General Matthew, Governor of Grenada, who married Lady Jane Bertie, sister to the Duke of Ancafter. Lady Jane, with her family, resides here.—The arms of General Matthew, are, sable, a stork close argent, within a bordure of the second.

FREEFOLK.

Freefolk, after the partition of the estates, continued in the Powletts till they ended in two coheirs, of whom Anne married John Jervoise, Esq. who

renger, Gent. upon the falling-in of the reversion to Sir Stukely Shuckburgh, then the owner of Laverstoke. He, in 1734, distrained upon Freefolke for rent in arrear, upon which an action was commenced against him; from the pleadings of which, published in the “Pleaser’s Assistant,” p. 463, much of this title is taken. However, Sir Stukely, the defendant, had a verdict, having clearly made out his title.

in her right became possessed of Hernaid in this county, beforementioned, where his issue of the male line still continue *, and Louisa married Sir Thomas Jervoise, of Chilmarsh, county of Salop, Knt. and to him probably was allotted Freefolk; for I find a Sir Thomas Jervoise, Knt. *described to be of Freefolk*, leaving issue Richard Jervoise, Esq. who married Frances, daughter and coheirefs of Sir Geo. Croke, the excellent judge, who having retired to Waterstock, in Oxfordshire, died there 1641, æt. 82. She afterwards married Sir Giles Hungerford, Knt. who died 1684, aged 70. How long the Jervoises continued in possession of this seat, or who succeeded them, I cannot tell †. Mr. Portal, the possessor of an house on the opposite side of the road, and owner of the paper mills here, purchased this mansion, as well as Laverstock some years since, and once more united them. He rented this ancient mansion for some time, as a sporting seat, to Gen. Sir John Mordaunt, K. B. who afterwards removed to Bevis Mount, by Southampton, devised to him by the Earl of Peterborough. —After Sir John Mordaunt left Freefolk, Mr. Portal pulled down the house, and laid the gardens, &c. to his own. In the church, I am informed, there are memorials and arms in painted glass of the Powletts.

G. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Nov. 14.*
I OPENED your last Magazine with the pleasing expectation of finding something curious in the notes from Eydon. It is a place well known to me, and as I supposed them to have been furnished by my friend Mr. Mayo (there mentioned), I was perfectly satisfied that his genius and taste, however barren his subject, would enable

* Tristram Huddleston Jervoise, Esq. the present owner of Hernaid, is son of the younger brother of the late possessor, by the daughter and heirs of Mr. Huddleston, mercer, of Bedford Street, Covent Garden, whom he married Jan. 1733. See your Mag. for that year.—The present M. P. for the county, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq. is son of the sister of the late possessor.—Arms of Jervoise, Sable, a chevron between 3 eagles displayed, argent

† Sir John Cullum, Bart. (father of the late Rev. Sir John Cullum, the Antiquary) married in July, 1728, Jane, daughter and heir of *Thomas Dean*, of *Freefolk*, in Hampshire, Esq. but she was not the mother of Sir John and the other children. *Kimb. Baronettage*, II. p. 22.

him to treat us with an elegant entertainment. What pity it is, Mr. Urban, that real genius should be buried in obscurity! and this is the case with my friend. With abilities, and a heart that would adorn a very elevated or public station, he passes his life in an unremitting and honest application to a laborious business; but it would wound his modesty, were I to enumerate his acquirements, as his wishes seem not in the least to soar above the comfortable *satisfactions* of humble life; those I trust he enjoys, as he appears to be a contented rural philosopher.

I hope your correspondent Mr. Henn will pardon this digression, as I now proceed to inform him, that I do not forget my *promise*; and that I was not a little pleased to find myself indebted to an old acquaintance for the amusement his observations afforded me, though I was mistaken in my expectations as to the author. It has been long my intention to give the public (through the channel of your Magazine), some account of the *village* and *church* of ADDERBURY, with a sketch of that venerable fabric; but I have also as long wished to add to my own observations some authentic memorials of its *history* and *antiquity*, which has been the chief reason for delaying the execution of my design so long. A retrospective view of the ancient grandeur of the village, compared with its present forsaken state, has often strongly tempted me to pour out my thoughts in a descriptive elegy; and to throw in a few historical memoirs by way of notes. But alas! I am at a loss for much information, which I think it possible to be come at; as I have no access to these depositories where such records are kept as might furnish materials for its history. In the archives at Winchester, or at New College in Oxford, I have reason to believe there might be something of this kind found; but when a man has the cares of life continually at his fingers ends, and the provision for a family daily in his thoughts, these check the ardour of pursuit, and have often rendered the very noblest designs abortive. However, Mr. Urban, if I cannot obtain any thing more, I mean shortly to trouble you with a few local observations of my own.

I congratulate the public on Professor Martyn's proposals for a new edition of Millar's Dictionary; his judicious arrangements, &c. will make it

exceedingly valuable to every class of readers in those branches of science and natural history to which it extends; particularly to those, Mr. Urban, who, like me, have neither money nor time enough to spend in the search after such kind of knowledge, through a multitude of bulky and expensive folios. I could wish to know in what form, and when, we may expect its appearance. Now I am upon books, permit me to mention a publication referred to in p. 886 of your last; I mean Cary's *English Atlas*. I believe, with Mr. H. that it is the most accurate work of the kind; at least it is of any that I ever saw; and not only so, but the superior style of engraving which it exhibits does honour to Mr. C. as an artist, and credit to this country: from the delicacy and perspicuity of his manner, he has been able to express more in a quarto map of a county, than many have done upon a whole sheet. I heartily wish that Mr. Cary may meet with encouragement to go through a Universal Atlas, as I know he had some good ideas of such an undertaking. From the present improved state of geography, and his admirable skill, what abundant improvement might we not expect! In this branch of art, our great rivals, the French, are confessedly our superiors; and it is my heart's wish, Mr. Urban, that my country may no more stoop to other nations in the arts, than in her arms; I feel myself happy in a breast, warm to the happiness of all mankind, and open to embrace every worthy individual of my species, but Britain holds the first place there; and though I have no more to give to the encouragement of the arts, every true son of genius has the most sincere and ardent wishes for the *prosperity* and success of, Yours, &c. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.
BEING last week at Chiswick directed to a druggist's shop at Hammer-smith, he was asked if a collection had been made there for the relief of the poor, and answered that a collection was made for a blind family. The astonishing account given was this: in last month, four persons in one house, N^o 13, Dorvill, or Darville's Row, in less than a fortnight's time, fell blind, totally blind! first, a child of a year and a half old; next, an infant soon after birth; afterwards, a woman and her husband, both about 30 years of age, and the child's parents. They are sent

twice or thrice in the week to Mr. Wathen, a surgeon and oculist in London. If further medical assistance should be requisite, it is most earnestly implored. A fearful, though perhaps groundless, apprehension of the malady's being contagious, was a discouragement from going to the poor and afflicted family's dwelling-house. The druggist charitably and christianly observed, that people should not rashly surmise, that the affliction was a judgement upon them, or that they were greater sinners, because they were greater sufferers than others. He said, that their eyes were sunk in their heads, and appeared like dead flesh; and when visited the second time, that a contribution was made for the poor in general, because of the hard frost; which, God be praised for his goodness, seems now to be going off. Yours, &c. E. U.

P. S. The woman begins to see a little, but very little; she has some perception of the fire.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.
AS I apprehend, the medal, engraved in Pl. II. fig. 1. of the Magazine for December, was designed to commemorate the murder of William Prince of Orange, July 10, 1584, by Gerard, a Burgundian, at the instigation, as many suggested, of the King of Spain. Only one of the figures seems to be presenting a pistol, and that was the instrument, charged with three bullets, which the assassin used. The middle figure, with his cap in his left hand, appears to be receiving, with the other, from the prince, a paper, probably intended to represent the passport for which Gerard was understood to be waiting at the gate of the hall of the palace at Delft. Thuanus describes the villain to have been young, low in stature, and of an uncomely visage:

"Juvenis brevi statura et illiberali facie." The historian's relation of this execrable deed is in the following words:

"Inde reversus (Gerardus) cum literis de morte ducis ad Arausionensem in lecto adhuc jacentem admissus est, et pecunia quasi rediturus accepta, vi eid. Julius post prandium rursus ad ipsum venit; et ad januam aulae stans, quasi commeatus literas posceret, exeuntem disploso seloppeto tribus glandibus onerato ferit." Thuan Hist. lib. lxxix. c. xvii. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 19.
IFREQUENTLY read, in your curious Miscellany, letters from divers persons of note; and having accidentally become

become possessed of some original letters of Charles Duke of Somerset, I herewith inclose you copies: and if you think them worthy of a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, you will much oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

London, Jan. the 21st, 1700-1.

SINCE you tell mee that the writts are not yett come down to your countrey, and that you doe desire to know whoe shall represent Coll. Wm. S——r, I doe think, if Mr. A——y will come over to Cockemouth from Carlisle, you can not have any person in all respects more proper: therefore, if this comes time enough, present my service to him, and tell him, I doe desire that favour of him, which, I think, is all I need say to you more about this, for I am at too great a distance, that I leave the wholle management entirely to you. Soe act as you think most proper for my interest, and, if possible, propose to them all to agree unanimously to choose him, and then lett them polle for either of the other candidattes as they shall think fitt. This is noe more than what in duty they are unto mee. I am your humble servant,
SOMERSETT.

Pettworth, Nov. the 26th, 1701.

I have receiv'd yours of the 20th, and am very sorry to find that any one man in Cockernouth have the least exception to Collonell S——r, whoe hasse serv'd them in two Parlaiments successively, and, as I thought, did discharge his trust to his countrey in Parlaiment, as hee hasse done in the warrs, with great reputation; otherwise I am sure I had not again recomended him a third time to them. As to the report that some people hasse spread abroad to his prejudice in your burrough, concerning his voting in the last Sessions of Parlaiment, I am altogether ignorant off, because I never did hear of it before, and I doe think very unlikely to bee soe: but as I am ever desirouse to recomend to them a person that shall bee agreeable to all of them, soe I will now take care off Collonell S——r in some other place; and I recomend in his roome, Collonell A——r S——e, a gentleman of very great meritt, integrity, and understanding; a person that is related to mee, and one that is a true Englishman, and very zealous for this present government, which his pen, as well as his sword, have testify'd, and will bee an honour to any place in England that hee serves for, and, I am confident, will bee as eminent

in the Parliament, as hee hasse been on many other occations. His father is now Ambassador from the King in Holland, and in great favour with all that knoweth him; and soe is his son, that I now desire may bee one of your representatives in the next ensuing Parlaiment, is generally belov'd by all that have the honour to know him; therefore I make noe doubt of their unanymous consent to this request of your very humble servant,
SOMERSETT.

London, Jan. the 3^d, 1701-2.

Colonell S——e gave mee this letter, which I have enclos'd, lest they should pretend ignorance; soe now I doe not doubt but wee shall carry our poynt against Mr. L——h, if they will bee sincere. Fayle not to use your utmost once more to procure Coll. S——e to bee chose, and give encouragement to all my friends and servants to act with as much zeale and warmth of my side, as they doe of theirs; and I doe assure you, that I will encourage and countenance all my friends, at all times, and in all wayes that shall offer it selfe; and at the next auditt, distinction shall bee made between those that are friends and zealous, and those that are not. And tell Ewart and his wife, they cannot be too zealous, nor too warm, provided they keep within the limitts of the act of Parl't. I have seen her letter, and doe very much approve of it, and would have her continue to act on with as much concern as shee hasse alwayes shown, and not to mind what Sam Beach or George Thornton should say to the contrary. Lett her, and all of you, mind mee, and not them. Mr. Edes have order from mee to writte to you concerning your former letter; therefore doe you fully answer all hee writtes about, for hee really hasse a true concern for my interest, as I am sensible you have, and you shall be rewarded, by your humble servant,
SOMERSETT.

Give mee, every post, an account how these affaires doe goe on. If occasion bee, retain Mr. A——y.

London, Febr. the 7th, 1701-2.

I have receiv'd yours of the 2^d, and am not at all sorry for the ungratfull answer of Sir J. L——r, whoe hasse confess'd that hee did advise Mr. L——h to stand, and, I believe, have furnish'd him with some of his dull reasons, and particularly that of my imposing two on the town, which is such stuff, like the broaches and managers of it; when, at
the

the last election, it was farr from the town allowing mee one, that I had lik d to have had none, soe that, for the future, I will take measures accordingly: and before I am much older, Sir John shall know how I resent this, when hee makes application next to mee to renew his lease, &c. I am glade the Postmaster begins to looke about him, for it is in my power to out him, either for this or any thing else I please; but lett him not see the London marke, and keep a high hand over him. I have gott W—d, and some other Quakers, to writte by last Tuesday night's post, to advise their friends to bee neuter; of which lett mee know if suche letter bee come, and what effect it have had. They us'd to bee a cunning sort of people, and now is their time to show it; not to disoblige any party, for they have a bill now depending in Parlaiment, of which I formerly wrotte to you about: it is to renew a former act, concerning their declaration instead of an oath. I suppose this will bee the last you will receive before . . .

Batbe, Oct. the 4th, 1702.

I would have you keep the auditt at Cockermouth as you did before, and at your dinners invitte such as are truely firm to my interest, and those that have been soe this last election; and take care of the lease Sir J. L—r did hold of mee: it hasse been expired a year or two, but I will not lett him, on any tearmes whatever, hold it longer. Soe enter upon it, and suffer noe body, without my leave, to move away any coals or stone. This give in charge to your brother, with directions how to proceed in putting it in execution, if it bee not already done, according to a former order. I am very much dissatisfyed with Mr. R—n management; the reason is plain, that hee promised to gett copper to repay mee all my charges long before this, of which hee dosse the quite contrary, by putting mee to a continu'd expence on what can never in nature turn to any account; soe now I resolve to have him very narrowly look'd after, and I would have you to talke with Baker, to know what hee did in London, and what ways they take to reimburse mee the charges, or, at least, part of the charges I have been at; and by such an examination, as if it was accidentally, will give you such a light into the wholle matter, that then you may bee the better able to discourse with Mr.

GENT. MAG. January, 1789.

R—n. Lett mee know if there bee any farther discourse of the business of Sir W—d L—n at Cockermouth, and whether it is expected I should take any notice of it.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, Jan. 12,*
SHakspeare mentions *Burton-beath*, in the droll character of Christopher Sly, in the introduction to *The Taming of the Shrew*, and Marian Hacket, the fat ale-wife of *Wilncote*; also *Hinckley*, in the second part of *King Henry the Fourth*.—Query, had not, in all probability, Shakspeare some intimate acquaintance in those parts; or perhaps, some time in his life, might reside thereabouts, as he mentions these local situations, which lie all within the circuit of a few miles of each other?

I observe in vol. LVIII. p. 190, the expression used of "being sent to Coventry," which, I suppose, is a kind of punishment very severe in the fashionable world; and wish for a full and particular explanation of that sentence.

Inclosed (*plate III. fig. 3.*) is a tradesman's token, mentioned in the *History of Hinckley*, p. 29, to have been seen a few years ago, issued by *William Gilbert*, at the *Eagle and Child*; which should have been *Nabhaniel*, at the *George*. It is now in the museum of Mr. Richard Fowke, at *Elmesthorpe*, near this town (where also is deposited, by one of the subscribers to that repository, the remarkable antique spur, found at *Mountsorrel*, a plate of which, with a description, is given in your vol. LVII. p. 790. The token is considerably larger than that issued by the *Iliffes* of this place, which passed in circulation for a farthing. This, I imagine, did for a real halfpenny.

For the advantage of young farmers in general, it would be esteemed a favour if S. H. p. 1060, would give his method of plashing *properly* hazle-tree hedges.

Inform *Leicestrensis*, p. 1103, that the manor of *Cleybrooke* came by descent (in *Burton's Leicestershire*) to *Sir Thomas Lucy*, of *Charlecote*, co. *Warwick*, who, in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, sold it to *Sir George Turpin*, who dispersed it among the tenants; in whose right it now perhaps remains, as the parishioners have not constituted any person to hold it in trust for them. *Cleybrooke* pays suit and service to the court at *Weston*, in *Warwickshire*; probably

it may be in the Lords of that court to take upon them the manerial rights. Lady *Coventry* formerly presided there; and . . . *Haywood*, Esq. and Colonel *Murray*, are the present Lords. Some few years ago they omitted to pay their acknowledgements to this court; but they were afterwards compelled to continue that obeisance, of which they probably wished to shake off the shackles.

It was a *Thomas Byrd*, Esq. of Claybrooke, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Leicester, who recognised and resolutely seized in London, William Paul, B.A. commonly called *Parson Paul*, of Orton on the Hill, who favoured the Pretender in the Rebellion of 1715, and after a strenuous, anxious, and impatient solicitation for a pardon, was executed July 13, 1710.

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Guildford, Dec. 16.

THE following inscription on an elegant monument in the small church of Ightham, Kent, has never appeared in your Magazine. The last of that ancient family died a few months since.

In the chancel, in a hollow tablature, is a figure in alabaster sitting, with her right hand on her breast, holding a book in her left. In the back ground, on the dexter side, the formation of Eve; on the sinister, the expulsion of Adam and Eve out of Paradise; in the center, the Tree of Knowledge. Underneath the figure, a black urn, supposed to contain the ashes of the dead, inscribed, *Resurgam*. On the sides of the pediment two weeping figures, one representing silent, the other excessive Grief. On the top, Faith, in alabaster. On the table underneath, the arms emblazoned, viz. *Parted per pale, Baron and Feme, two coats, viz. 1. Barry of Nine, Or and Sable; 2. Gules, a Chevron Argent between three Crosses fitch'd of the second.* On each side the table, the figures of Hope and Charity, alabaster. Underneath,

D. D. D.

To the pretious name and honour
of

Dame Dorothy Selby,
the relict
of

Sir William Selby, Knt.
the only daughter and heir
of

Charles Bonham, Esq.

She was a Dorcas,

Whose curious needle turn'd th' abused stage
Of this leud world into the Golden Age.

Whose pen of steel and silken ink enroll'd
The acts of Jonah in records of gold;
Whose art disclos'd that plot, which, had it
taken, [shaken.

Rome had triumph'd, and Britain's walls had
She was

In heart a Lydia, and in tongue a Hannah,
In zeal a Ruth, in wedlock a Susannah,
Prudently simple, providently wary,
To the world a Martha, and to heaven a Mary:
Who put on } in the year { pilgrimage, 69,
immortality } of her } Redeemer, 1641,
March 15.

This monument was erected at the charge of Richard Amherst, esq. Dorothy his wife, and William Amherst, gent. son and heir-apparent of the aforesaid Richard, executors of the last will and testament of the above-named Dame Dorothy Selby.—No sculptor's name.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

PERMIT me, through the channel of your Magazine, to inform X. Y. Z. of Marlborough, sometimes, I believe, your correspondent, that I received his critique on my *History of the Lives of Abeillard and Heloisa*; that I thank him for it, and will avail myself of his remarks; that I am sorry he thought it necessary to conceal his name, which did I know, I would trouble him with a much fuller declaration of my sentiments; that, in writing history, it shall ever be my endeavour to surmount my prejudices, but that I cannot sacrifice to the taste of my readers what are my settled principles, and remain an honest man; that I am proceeding in my work, and hope to have another volume ready for publication within the course of this year, which will contain the *History of Henry II. and his sons, Richard and John, with the concomitant Events of the Period*; finally, that he must prepare his nerves for all the thock which, probably, they will receive from the view I shall exhibit of the life and character of Thomas à Becket.

Yours, &c. J. BERINGTON.

Letter of OLIVER CROMWELL, copied exactly from the original, indorsed thus:
“For the Hon. William Lenthall, Speaker of the Commons' House of Parliament.”

SIR, Haverbrowe, June 14, 1645.

BEING commanded by you to this service, I think myself bound to acquaint you with the good hand of God, towards you and us. We marched yesterday after the King, who went before us from Daventry to Haverbrowe,
and

and quartered about six miles from him. This day we marched towards him. He drew out to meet us. Both armies engaged. We, after three hours fight very doubtful, at last routed his army; killed and took about 5000; very many officers, but of what quality we yet know not. We took also about 200 carriages, all he had, and all his guns, being 12 in number; whereof 2 were demi-culverins, and (I think) the rest lancers. We pursued the enemy from 3 miles short of Haverbrowe to nine beyond, even to the fight of Leicester, whither the King fled.

Sir, this is none other but the hand of God, and to him alone belongs the glory, wherein none are to share with him. The General served you with all faithfulness and honour; and the best commendation I can give of him is, that I dare say he attributes all to God, and would rather perish than assume to himself, which is an honest and a thriving way: yet as much for bravery must be given him in this action as to a man. Honest men served you faithfully in this action. Sir, they are trusty. I beseech you, in the name of God, not to discourage them. I wish this action may beget thankfulness and humility in all that are concerned in it. He that ventures his life for the liberty of his country, I wish he trust God for the liberty of his conscience, and you for the liberty he fights for. In this he rests, who is your most humble servant,
OLIVER CROMWELL.

Mr. URBAN,

“Nullum est jam dictum quod non sit dictum prius.”

PLAGIARIES in conversation are necessarily more difficult of detection than thefts in writing; because it is a crime less likely to be committed; yet Dr. Hurd will allow us to infix the stigma of petty larceny upon one who has been already proved guilty.

I have already, in a former volume, caught Lord Chesterfield poaching in a French jest-book for one of his best *good things*; I shall shew him again carrying on the same illicit traffick.

Dr. Burney tells us (Life of Handel) that the oratorios were at first very thinly attended, but that George II. was always present. One day a gentleman who was entering the theatre, met this nobleman coming out; “What,” said he, “my lord, are we dismissed; is there no oratorio to-night?” “Oh

yes,” replied his lordship, “they are now playing the overture; but I was loth to disturb the King in his privacies.”

Now hear Menage:

“I said of a professor who had no pupils, that he was the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The same may be said of a preacher who has no audience. I remember one of this class, whose sermons were avoided by every body; and who was obliged to beg his friends to come and hear him; one person sent him for excuse *qu’il n’avoit pas voulu aller troubler sa solitude.*”

Menagiana, l. 28.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan 4.

IT ought not to be desired that your Magazine should exclude fair investigation, or objection which gives the *why* and *wherefore*; yet surely you should leave the arrogant, ridiculous, unreasoning condemnations that dullness, ignorance, or envy, heap upon illustrious writers, to find their channel in publications better suited to their reception.

Whoever has read your Magazine for December last, will perceive that my observation points to the letter it contains on Mr. Hayley’s Revolution Ode. His critic talks of Pindar and Horace; but if he could read, or *so* read as to distinguish their characteristics, he would not have complimented them with total exemption from obscurity. He fancies he has discovered bombast and obscurity in the last composition of our most remarkably perspicuous poet.

Metaphoric expressions, and allusions, are *vital* to poetry. Without them, measured syllables, and the jingles of rhyme, can give no right to that name. But to such critics as the gentleman who censures, as unintelligible, the first line of the ensuing couplet, *all* metaphoric writing must be incomprehensible.

“— Superstition, mad with Fortune’s fumes,
Shakes o’er the darken’d throne her blood-distilling plumes.”

The prose of those lines is exactly this: “The superstitious bigots, intoxicated with power and prosperity, shed innocent blood without restraint.” Poetry never clothed a terrible truth in a sublimer image than that which comes full upon the eye in the *second* line of the above couplet. The *just* was no *real* infelicity of expression. Milton uses the word *fume* literally in the opening of his 3d book, Par. Lost,

— leaves,

“ — leaves, and fuming rills,
Aurora's fan,”
and metaphorically in the 9th book,

“ — groffer sleep
Bred of unkindly fumes.”

In Dryden's Miscellanies, printed for Tonson in 1767, vol. II. p. 64, we find

“ — least of all Philosophy presumes
Of Truth in dreams from Melancholy's fumes.”
It appears to me, that not a word in the *first* line of Mr. Hayley's couplet, quoted above, could be exchanged for the better; but admitting that it *might*, what imagination, which is not “duller than the fat weed on the warf of Læthe,” does not find a rich compensation in the infinitely grand image it introduces?—since to its most *essential* word the word *fumes* forms perhaps the most suitable rhyme. As fitly might a blind man treat of colours, as those people criticise poetry, who have not made the following observation, viz. that the most exalted genius, wearing the fetters of rhyme, is often obliged, in an *introductory* verse, to use a word, which though neither ungrammatical nor inelegant, is not the *very* best that occurs to him; and this, rather than reject a splendid image, impossible to be so well expressed without adopting that *less* desirable word as a rhyme. The true critic feels the value of the recompence; while to such as do *not* feel it, the poet may exclaim in the language of Gay's Peacock to the Turkey and Goose, who are depreciating him,

“ Oh!—such *blind* critics rail in *walk*,
What!—overlook my radiant train!

We can easily believe that he who fancies he has found obscurity and bombast in the observation, that “superstition became insane with the fumes of prosperity,” can but just strain his torpid faculties to a guess at Mr. Hayley's meaning in one of the most original, picturesque, apposite, perspicuous, and happy similes that poetry boasts; the finely described tornado, dissolving at the approach of an electric rod, compared to the huge bulk of tyranny, dispersing before the persevering sword of King William.

To those who may know what constitutes good poetry, without knowing the new theory on the water-spout, and suppose it can *only* be dissolved by firing a cannon, or gun, at it, which was the old method; to such Mr. Hayley's expression, “science-pointed steel,” will appear to be indistinct description. A note, therefore, had been judicious at

that place. But his critic *happened* to be acquainted with this new theory, and yet he can but just guess the author's meaning.

He says of King William “the poor King.” We may echo his pity to one who wants it *more*—to *him* who informs us by his contemptuous, and contemptible *italics*, of his inability to discover that the compound epithet, “wildly-tortuous,” suits the tornado—that the word *wildly* describes the violence of the water, and *tortuous* the spiral form it assumes. He cannot understand that the water-spout is an hideous object to the seamen; nor how it can be hostile (the poetic word for *adverse*) to his prayers; *why* it should be termed a column of perdition to ships, which, without scientific precaution, get into its vortex; or *how* bigotry, to which prose has long allotted an hot *head*, can properly have an hot *breath* allotted to her by poetry; *why* the sword of William should be called a *preserving* one, and why he is said to have received the sceptre from the hands of freedom, with the air of a guardian; *why* James should think the warlike protection of France gave *weight* to his claim upon the crown he had abdicated, and *why* the banks of the Boyne should ring with the sounds of triumph; nor *how* the painful sensation of doubt can, with metaphoric propriety, be said to *tear* the bosom.

What obligations do not his readers owe to this puissant critic, who is so very good as to inform them *who* Mr. Hayley meant by the “pure, bright regent, the soft delegate of King William,” during his residence in Ireland. This, reader, (he says) was “Queen Mary.” Most noble critic! a second Daniel!—who but thy sagacious self could have “expounded the riddle, and declared the interpretation thereof!”

It is pity but thou hadst been as right in thy assertion when thou didst condescend to instruct the first scholar in England concerning the meaning of words in his *own* language—to inform him, that though *force* means strength in French, it does *not* in English.

Good critic, go to a Dictionary, for surely dost thou want its assistance. Ainsworth will shew thee, that *strength*, *endeavour*, *power*, are synonymous to *force*. Thou wilt see him illustrate the meaning of that word by a quotation: “Let us repel force by force,” which must mean strength by strength, *not*
com-

compulsion by compulsion, which would be nonsense. When we talk of our *forces* abroad, do we not mean our *powers*, and not our *compulsions*? When we speak of the *force* of habit, would'st thou translate it the *strength*, or *power*, or the *compulsion* of habit? The first definition of the word *force*, in Johnson's Dictionary, is, "strength, vigour, might, active power." Justly, therefore, does Mr. Hayley call "safety, honour, wealth, and force," the offspring of freedom. Force means, at pleasure, *either* strength, or compulsion.

Critics like Mr. Hayley's Zoilus (and modern times produce many such) perpetually recall, by the diversity of their opinions, the fable of the Old Man and his Ass, and by the difficulty they find in comprehending metaphoric language, the story of the pedant in the coffee-house, who asked what Pope could mean by

"The feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

Yours, &c. ANTI-ZOILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Jan. 16.*

YOUR inserting the following at this time may not be unseasonable, as it may tend to excite the attention to a subject not much studied by the faculty, but left to very incompetent judges, the keepers of houses for insane persons.

IN cases of insanity it is greatly to be lamented so little is done for the cure, and so few efficacious remedies proposed; but the patient is too often left, after some short trial and ineffectual treatment, a prey to the disease daily fixing upon his brain, left to his friends, and secluded for ever from society. It will not surely be deemed impertinent to recommend a remedy, the result of experience, which has the sanction of some good judges also in support of its efficacy. This has been known to restore to their senses a melancholic and a raving maniac, in St. Peter's Hospital, of ten years standing; though the diseases, by not pursuing the method, and irregularity afterwards returned; yet, in a recent case, every thing may be expected from it.

RECIPE. Antimonial wine, or essence of antimony, two ounces; a strong infusion or decoction of black hellebore in wine, two ounces; mix these, and give it for one dose three evenings successively, working it off with posset, or milk and water, turned with strong beer a gallon and half; promoting the vomiting with a feather, and taking

time about it. If the vomiting should continue too long, a spoonful of brandy may be given to settle the stomach; and if the purging be too great, 30 drops of laudanum may be given at night, though best omitted.

A strict abstinence is enjoined for 8 days; no more is to be given than is just sufficient to support life. At the end of that time, or before, the patient is usually restored to his senses. Taking antimonial essence, in small quantities, afterwards is necessary; and perhaps a repetition of the vomit, according to the urgency of the symptoms." This may be esteemed a strong dose; but if it be considered that in these, as in dropsical cases, a double dose is necessary to produce the effect; and in such a constipation of the body, and want of irritation in the stomach, the usual attendants on this disease, the dose is not too great, but should be proportioned according to the weak or robust state of the patient's constitution.

It has been long the fashion of some to give a shocking opinion of emetics, a remedy not only safe, but useful and necessary in this and many other disorders. This matter was justly argued and proved by Dr. Monro in an elegant pamphlet, an Answer to Dr. Battie, 1758, p. 50, Clark, London. "The evacuation by vomiting," says that experienced physician, "is infinitely preferable to any other, if repeated experience is to be depended on; and I should be very sorry to find any one frightened from the use of such an efficacious remedy by its being called, by some, a shocking operation, the consequence of morbid convulsion: I never saw or heard of its bad effects in my practice, nor can I suppose any mischief to happen but from their being injudiciously administered.

If vomiting were so dangerous as the present perfunctory ineffectual practice of some would insinuate, how comes it to pass that breeding women shall vomit every morning for three or four months; fresh water sailors for a whole voyage of some months, without the least injury?

In a word, effectual vomiting strikes at the very root of the disease; it evacuates effectually the phlegm and other humours, which, deposited on the brain, disturbs its functions, and, by obstructing, in time fixes the disease there. Yours, &c. W. BARRETT.

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY.

Mr. URBAN,

PAPER IV.

Jan. 14.

BEFORE we proceed to examine the historical facts, recorded in the Poetry of the ancient Bards, a few specimens of the *Triades of the Island of Britain* are here submitted to the attention of the reader, with the view of forming in his mind a general idea of the whole of those singular compositions. The Druids seem to have conceived an opinion, that the number Three possessed some superior powers, and applied it, in consequence, to many of their mystical purposes. This gave it a sanction so sacred, that the veneration for it is not entirely obliterated, at this day, amongst the Welsh. And it appears very probable, that the Druidical maxims were, without exception, delivered in unirythm Triplets; the model of which is preserved by the earlier bards, that shews them happily adapted to assist the memory, in retaining a greater variety of subjects.

The Triades are wrote in prose: and the principal object observed in their construction, is the arrangement of three similar events, characters, or subjects in each Triad, that were deemed, by the unanimous concurrence of the times, as the most remarkable that had appeared in the different classes. These are some of the most curious remains of British antiquity. Such as are historical relate to different periods, preceding the close of the seventh century; and are about one hundred in number; and to distinguish them from those relative to other subjects, they are emphatically called, the Triades of the Island of Britain. Owing to the wonderful pliancy and aptness of the language in which they are preserved, in forming expressive compounds, the following translations are only an attempt to convey the bare ideas, leaving their original ornaments, for want of a master's hand, to shine but in their native brightness. This remark is meant to be still more applicable when we come to examine the historical poetry; and the candid reader is requested, not to lose sight of it, if he should be induced to decide on the merits of those venerable productions, as the exact meaning of the original shall by no means be sacrificed, for the sake of embellishment.

Tri henw yr Ynys hon.

Y cyntaf, cyn ei chyfaneddu y gelwid hi Clàs Merddiu; wedi ei chyfaneddu, y gelwid hi Y Fel Ynys; ac wedi ei goresgyn o Frut y dodes arni Ynys Brut. (Mewn rhai llyfrau fal hyn, ac wedi ei goresgyn o Brydain mab Aedd Mawr y dodes arni Ynys Prydain.

The three names of this Island.

The first, before it was inhabited, it was called *Clas Merdain*, or, *The Green Spot fortified with Water Walls*; after it was inhabited it was called *Y Fel Ynys*, or, *the Honey Island*; and after it was overcome by *Brut*, was given it the name of *Ynys Brut*, or, *The Isle of Brut*. (In some manuscripts thus, and after it was overcome by *Prydain*, the son of *Aedd the Great*, was given it the name of *Ynys Prydain*, or, *The Isle of Prydain*.)

Tri Chyfor á aeth o'r Ynys hon, ac ni ddaeth yr un drachefn onaddynt.

Un á aeth gan Yrp Luyddawg, hyd yn Llychlyn; á ddaeth yma yn oes Cadial mab Eryn, i erchi cymmorth yr Ynys hon. Ac nid archodd o bob prif gaer namyn cymaint ag á ddelai ganto iddi; ac ni ddaeth ganto i'r gaer gyntaf namyn ef, a Mathutafwr ei was. Ac ardustru fu gan wyr yr Ynys hon roddi hynny iddo; a hwnnw eisoes llwyr lluydd fu, á aeth o'r Ynys hon; ac á oresgynodd y ffordd y cerddodd; ac ni ddaeth drachefn neb onaddynt na'u llinys: sef lle trigwys y gwyr hynny, yn nwy Ynys yn ymyl mor Groeg, sef, y ddwy Ynys Gals ac Afena. Ail cyfor á aeth gan Gafswallawn mab Beli, a Gwenwynwyn, a Gwanar, meibion Lliaws mab Nwyre, ac Arianrod, merch Beli, eu mam Ac o Arllechwedd ydd hanoedd y

The three multitudes which went out of this Island, and of whom none returned again.

One went with *Yrp the leader of many armies*, as far as *Lochlyn**; who came here in the time of *Cadial* the son of *Eryn*, to ask the assistance of this Island. And he demanded from every principal city but as many as he should bring with him into it; and he brought to the first city only himself, and *Mathutafwr* his servant. And it was unconsiderately, that the people of this island granted him his request; and this was the greatest draining of men, for war, that went out of the Island; and they overcame in their course; and none of them returned again, nor their descendants: for those men settled in two islands near the Grecian sea, those were the two islands *Gals* and *Avena* †. The second multitude went with *Cafswallon* ‡

* The Baltic: but in its general sense, it means the ancient Scandinavia.

† This *Yrp Luyddog*, it is probable, procured his British auxiliaries to make one of those irruptions recorded in the earlier periods of the Roman empire. But *Tyfilio*, the British historian of the seventh century, had not seen this Triad, or he would have had the fact in his History, and from whence *Geoffrey of Monmouth* would have taken it, and bestowed on it some of his false ornaments.

‡ The *Cassivellaunus* of *Cæsar*, who headed the Britons against him.

gwyr hynny; ac ydd æthant gydâ Chafwallawn, eu hewythr, yn ol y Cæfariaid trwy for: sef lle maent, yn Gwasgwyn. Y trydydd â aeth gan Elen Iuyddawg, a Chynan, ei brawd. Sef eirif â aeth ym mhob un o'r lluoedd hynny un mil a thrugain. A'r rhai hynny oedd y tri arian-llu: sef achos y gelwid felly, wrth fyned aur ac ariant yr Ynys ganddynt; a'u hethol o orau i orau.

Tair Gormes á ddaeth i'r Ynys hon, ac nid aethant yr un drachefn.

Ciwdawd y Coraniaid, á ddaethant yma yn oes Lludd mab Beli, ac nid aeth yr un onaddynt drachefn. Ail, Gormes y Gwyddyl Phichti, ac nid aeth yr un drachefn. Trydydd, Gormes y Saeson, ac nid aethant drachefn.

Tri anfad Gyngor Ynys Prydain.

Rhoddi i Ulcæfar, á gwyr Rhufain, le i garnau blaen eu meirch ary tir, ym Mhwyth Meinlas. Yr ail, gadel Hors, a Hengyft, a Rhonwen i'r Ynys hon. A'r trydydd, rhànu o Arthur ei wyr deirgwaith á Meddrawd y' Nghamlan.

Tri Hualogion Deulu Ynys Prydain.

Teulu Caswallawn Law-hir, á ddodafant hualau eu meirch ar eu traed, bob ddau onaddynt, wrth ymladd á Serigi Wyddel. y' Ngherrig y Gwyddyl ym Mon. A theulu Rhiwallawn ab Urien, yn ymladd á'r Saeson. A theulu Belyn o Leyn, yn ymladd ag Edwyn, ym Mryn Cenau, yn Rhôs.

This custom of the Britons, of binding themselves together in battle, whether it was only in these three instances, or was often practised, is a circumstance, perhaps, entirely unknown to most readers.

Y tri Eur-hualawg.

1. Rhiwallawn Walit banhadlen.
2. Rhun ab Maelgwn.
3. Cadwaladr Fendiged. Ac sef achos y gelwid y gwyr hynny Hualogion, wrth na cheffid meirch á berthynai iddynt, rhag eu maint, namyn doddi hualau aur am eu hegwyddled, ar bedrénau eu meirch tra eu cefnau, á dwy badell aur dan eu gliniau.

Tri diwair Deulu Ynys Prydain.

Teulu Cadwallawn ab Cadfan, a fuant faith mlynedd ym Iwerddon gydag ef; ac yn

the son of *Beli*, with *Gwenwynwyn*, and *Gwanar*, the sons of *Llios* the son of *Nwyvre*, and *Arianrôd*, the daughter of *Beli*, their mother. And those men were natives of *Arlecbrwedd*; and they went with *Caswallon*, their uncle, to follow the *Cæsareans* * over the sea: for the place they are in is *Gwasgwyn*, *Gascogne* (about 40 years before Christ.) The third went with *Helen*, leader of many armies †, and *Cynan*, her brother (A. D. about 320). The number that went in each of those hosts was threescore and one thousand. And those were the three silver-hosts: why they were so called was, because they carried with them the gold and silver of the Island; and that they were the choice out of the best of its inhabitants.

The three oppressions that came to this Island, and who departed not again.

The nation of the *Corani*, who came here in the time of *Lludd* the son of *Beli*; and of whom none departed back ‡ (before Christ about 80 years). Second, the oppression of the *Gwyddelian Fieſs*, or the *Irish Scots*, of whom none went back (A. D. about 300). Third, the oppression of the *Saxons*, and who departed not again. (A. D. 449.)

The three evil Councils of the Isle of Britain.

Giving to *Ulcæfar*, and the men of *Rome*, a place for the fore hoofs of their horses on land, at *Pwyth Meinlas*. The second, suffering *Hors*, and *Hengyft*, and *Rhonwen* (*Rowenna*) to come to this Island. And the third, *Arthur's* dividing his men three times, with *Meddrod* in *Camlan* (A. D. 542.)

The three fettered Tribes of the Isle of Britain. The Tribe of *Caswallon Long-hand*, who put the fetters, or bands, of their horses on their feet, two and two together, in fighting against *Serigi the Irishman*, at the *Irish stones*, in *Anglesey*, (A. D. about 470.) And the Tribe of *Rhiwallon* the son of *Urien*, fighting against the *Saxons*, (A. D. about 540.) And the Tribe of *Belyn* of *Lleyn*, fighting against *Edwyn*, at *Bryn Cenau*, in *Rhos*, (A. D. about 600.)

The three golden-fettered warriors.

1. *Rhiwallon* with the broom-coloured hair.
2. *Rhun* the son of *Maelgwn*.
3. *Cadwaladr* the blessed. And the reason why those men were called the fettered ones, was that no horses could be had proper for them, because of their size, without putting golden fetters round their ankles over their horses backs behind them, with two pans of gold under their knees.

The three faithful Tribes of the Isle of Britain.

The Tribe of *Cadwalawn* || the son of *Cadfan*, who were seven years with him in *Ireland*;

* The Romans.

† The mother of Constantine the Great.

‡ This people, most probably, are those whom Cæsar noticed to have had lately settled in Britain.

|| King of North Wales, and nominally of Britain, from the year 620 to 676.

hynny o ysbaid ni ofynafant ddim iawn iddo, rhag gortod arnaddynt ei adaw. A Theulu Gafran ab Aeddan, pan fu difancoll, á aethant i'r mor dros eu harglwydd. A Theulu Gwenddolau ab Ceidiaw, yn Arderydd, á gynnalafant y frwydr bythefnos a mis wedi lladd eu harglwydd. Sef oedd rhifedi teuluoedd pob un o'r gwyr hynny un-can-wr-ar-hugain.

I am apprehensive that this article may have run to too great a length, when, at the same time, what is already given may give the reader some idea of the nature of the Historical Triades in general.

OWAIN O FEIRION.

Mr. URBAN, *W—n—k, Sept. 11.*

THE air of contempt and ridicule with which I am treated by your correspondent Mr. Berington, LVIII. 696, appears quite unjustifiable, especially on a serious subject. The words, *little triumphant reverie*, and *poor man*, shew indeed his opinion of his own superiority; but such expressions prove nothing, and may be equally used on either side of any question. I had as good a right to publish my remarks during three successive months, as Candidus had to insert his articles. The account of my boasting is entirely false. I do not desire to silence, but to confute, the champions of the Church of Rome. When a signature is made the vehicle for petulance, abuse, malevolence, or absurdity, it ought to be condemned; but I am certainly clear in intention, and I hope in fact, from any such crime. I never wrote a line concerning Mr. Henderson, or a macaw, nor had any hand in collecting that trash, which ought neither to have been published, nor transcribed.

I look upon the principles sent to you by Candidus to be an artful palliation of the errors of a corrupt church; they imply the charge of a needless separation against the Church of England, and are accompanied, in the letters of Candidus and Mr. Berington, with a general accusation of misconception or misrepresentation of their real tenets, from ignorance, or some worse principle. Mr. Berington asserts, that they are the sincere and undisguised belief of the English Roman Catholics. I would here ask him, whether he asserts them to be acknowledged as the belief of the body

and during that space they demanded of him nothing of their due, lest they should be obliged to leave him. And the Tribe of *Gauran* the son of *Aeddan**, who, when there was a total overthrow, went into the sea for their lord. And the Tribe of *Gwenddolau*† the son of *Ceidio*, at *Arderydd*, who sustained the war for a fortnight and a month, after the death of their lord. The number in the Tribe of each of those persons was one and twenty hundred men.

of the Roman church; or whether the English Catholics differ in material points from the generality of their own communion. If it seems to me that the church, under whose influence the English Catholics certainly are, holds tenets in many respects inconsistent with these principles, I had a right to publish my remarks; since, if the English Catholics profess inconsistent principles, their conduct will be uncertain, and they will be guided by either principle, as chance directs.

I wish all the natives of the king's dominions were both rational Christians and good subjects. But am I to be ridiculed because I do not believe that the English Catholics have cast off all the chief errors of Popery, from a defective list of their professed opinions? I think the English Catholics have a toleration sufficiently ample, except in one instance‡; and that, if their power were increased, it would probably be exerted to the detriment or danger of the Church of England.

Mr. Berington had not sufficient grounds, from your Magazine, to represent me as labouring at my desk upon those remarks for above a year. His assertion is not true. But, supposing that I had been slow in writing, or had taken a long time to correct my thoughts, the merit of the remarks must still have been determined by the strength and clearness of the arguments.

To his challenge I reply, that, if he chuses to appeal to the publick in a pamphlet, I am ready to meet him, and hope he will find me as slow in going back, as he says I was in coming forward. I shall not at present unmask for

* A prince of the Northern Britons, or Picts, about the end of the sixth century.

† King of the Pictish Britons, who, in conjunction with Aeddan the Traitor, carried on a civil war against Rhydderch the Generous, prince of the Ystradclwydians; and which was terminated by this bloody battle at Arderydd, in the year 556.

‡ Double taxes.

two reasons. Every man, in my opinion, who writes nothing inconsistent with decency, has a right to publish or conceal his name at his own option. And, as he has added another condition, that I am to prove myself a person of some worth, he may evade an answer under that pretence, if I should comply with his first demand. If he is not satisfied with being informed that I am a clergyman of the Church of England, let him explain more fully what kind of worth I am called upon to prove. It is easy to say, that remarks merit no reply, or that they are visibly absurd; but such assertions are no arguments, and will have little weight with the candid and impartial. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Dec. 15.

AS your valuable publication bears the same character here which it bears in England, I send you a very curious article. It is a specimen of the MS. which the under-librarian of our college, with great pains and ingenuity, has made out beneath another MS. in our library. Owing to the scarcity of parchment, it was usual (perhaps more so than is supposed) to write one book upon parchment on which another was already written. It is possible you will like to give a fac-simile* of this curiosity; and will wish with me, that the gentleman, who has shown such talents for this business, were rewarded for going upon Lord Buchan's scheme, to Herculesum. Yours, &c. LYNX.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.

WITH whatever air of triumph a sturdy moralist may exclaim *Sapiens dominabitur astris*, and bid defiance to the hand of Winter; yet the man who is composed of elements less hardy, courage less haughty, and limb less heroic (see Milton's *Par. Lost*, IX. 484), and who, with conscious humility, confesses the imbecillity of his "terrestrial mold," must acknowledge the influence of season over his body and mind to be very considerable and powerful. It is observed by Naturalists, that, in the gradual ranks of beings which belong to our system, each class ascending partakes of some property peculiar to the class immediately below it. For instance, the herb, which rises next in order above lifeless matter, has in it material substance and vegetating quali-

ties: the beast has material substance, vegetating qualities, and loco-motion; man has material substance, vegetating qualities, loco-motion, and the highest portion of reason assigned to any inhabitant of this globe: and thus is there a connection which unites the several orders in one system; and as that connection proceeds from participation of similar component principles, it is unavoidable but that what affects one order, should also, in some measure, affect all. Amidst the rigorous severity of Winter we see the inanimate and irrational parts of creation in a state of torpid languor. The earth is hardened into an iron clod; the waters are become "a frozen continent" (*Par. Lost*, II. 587); the power of vegetation is checked in every plant; domestic animals are contracted in their limbs, the wilder inhabitants of the woods are subdued into tameness, by intense cold:

Θηρες δε φρεσσο'. ερας δ' υπο μεζε' εθειλο
των και λαχνη δερμα καλασκιον' αλλα γυ
και των
Ψυχρος εων διαησι, δαυσεργων περ εοιων.
Hes. Erg. 512.

With cowering tails shiver the very beasts
Whose skin with shag is cover'd: e'en through
them, [North wind.
In breast though thick, pierces the cold

It is obvious to conclude, that man, in his animal part, must be unable to resist the force of the atmosphere so entirely, as not to feel it either in a less or greater degree, according to the strength or weakness of his frame:

Μει; γαρ χαλεπωτατος ετος
Χειμεριος, χαλεπος προβαλοι; χαλεπος
δ' ανθρωποι; Hes. Erg. 559.

For most severe this month
Of winter is, severe to flocks and men.

The *crepitans dentibus algus* of Lucretius, b. 5. 745, and Spenser's "Winter clad in frize, chattering his teeth for cold," b. 7. c. 7. st. 31, we know to be drawn from the actual effect of cold on the human body. Now, so intimate is the connection between body and mind, and so reciprocal the influence of each on the other, that it is impossible for either to be affected without occasioning some corresponding feeling in the other. When that genial warmth, which is essential to the vigorous exercise of our imagination, is abated by the influence of external causes operating on the body, the poet's eye no longer rolls in "a fine phrenzy," the sal-

* See plate III.

requisite for a poetic spirit. It is true, indeed, Bartholinus, Scheffer, and Olaus Wormius, give us specimens of Lapponian and Runic poetry. The assertion, that climate influences imagination, is not, therefore, to be so understood, as admitting of no exception. There is a Hecla in Iceland; and it may occasionally happen that,

In climes beyond the solar road,
Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains
roam,

The Muse has broke the twilight-gloom
To cheer the shivering native's dull abode.

GRAY'S *Progr. of Poet.* 2. 2.

Still, however, the general characteristic of nations lying in regions far Northern, is rather a capacity for bodily exertion, than a promptitude in works of imagination. And from this effect of continued coldness on nations at large it may fairly be concluded, that, in climes more temperate, the vigour of imagination may be checked in individuals by an occasional severity of weather.

But if man will view the seasons, as they operate on this island, with a philosophic eye, he may in their variety discern much utility thence arising to his intellectual pursuits, and derive from it also much moral instruction. The inclemency of hybernal months creates an inclination for domestic retirement; in that state the thoughts become collected, the time is spent in reading and meditation; former ideas are revived, a fund of new images is accumulated. Not only to the husbandman, but to the man of letters also may it be said,

————— Si quando continet imber,
Multa, forent quæ mox cælo properanda
sereno,

Maturare datur. VIRG. *Georg.* I. 259.

And not only the earth, but the mind also, may "gather vigour for the coming year" by an interval of repose from production of any fruits.

In his usual strain of moralising, Horace has taught us the application of vicissitude in weather to the consolation of anxieties in life:

———— Informes Hiemes reducit
Jupiter: idem
Summovet: non, si malè nunc, et olim
Sic erit.

B. ii. *Od.* 10. v. 15.

And our own Thomson draws an inference still more important to human happiness, "the certainty of a future life;" in confident expectation of which
change,

————— Ye good distressed!

Ye noble few! who here unbending stand
Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile,
And what your bounded view, which only saw
A little part, deem'd evil, is no more;
The storms of WINTRY TIME will quickly
pass,

And one unbounded SPRING encircle all.

THOMSON'S *Winter*, 1063.

Yours, &c.

M. O. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

PLEASE to afford room in your Magazine for a small *Shakspearian* correction, or, at least, an attempt to produce one.

In the *Tempest*, act I. scene 2 (p. 28, *Reed's* edition), *Prospero* says to *Ariel*,
Go make thyself like to a nymph o' the sea:
Be subject to no sight but *shine and mine*; in-
To every eyeball else. [invisible]

The redundancy of this line, and the ridiculous precaution that *Ariel* should not be invisible to himself, plainly prove that the words, *and thine*, are the interpolations of ignorance.

Of this mistake, all the editions I have seen are guilty. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

TO understand many expressions in Shakspeare's plays, one should be acquainted with provincial terms. The want of that knowledge is plainly perceived in his commentators.

In *Troilus and Cressida*, *Ajax* bids the trumpeter blow

till his spher'd bias cheek,

Outswell the cholick of puff'd Aquilon.

The word in the last line should be *cholier*, which, in the West of England, means a fullness of throat, or double-chin; the *ch* to be pronounced as in *choise*, not as a *k*.

In *Macbeth*, they write these two lines,
Who can be wise, *amazed*, temperate and fu-
Loyal and neuter in a moment? [serious,

The first line should be,

Who can be wise *and maz'd*? &c.

In the West, *maz'd* is synonymous with foolish, or mad; consequently, the true sense appears, by such alteration, equal to,

Who can be wise *and foolish*? &c.

A late remark of one of your correspondents on a passage in the same play of *Macbeth*, seems to me too much laboured, if not altogether useless. In the common 18^o edition, the line in question runs,

Thy very stones prate of *that we're about*;
which

which is plain enough—of that (or, of what) we are about.

M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Nov. 10.*

YOUR Magazine being a receptacle for literary intelligence, if you insert the following letter you will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

A few years back a self-taught bard would have been looked upon by the publick almost as a prodigy, but of late they grow so fast upon us, that few think them worthy their regard; notwithstanding which, I am now preparing to add one to the number, who, I am half-persuaded, has equal claim to the patronage of a generous publick as a Burns or a Yearley.

His writings have been, from time to time, submitted to my inspection, and consist chiefly of Odes and Sonnets, &c. which for the present I shall pass over unnoticed, confining myself to his most important production, a tragedy of five acts, called Alfred; which, though written on an hacknied subject, boasts not only more novelty, by a greater degree of interest, than any of its predecessors, without borrowing from them plot, incident, situation, character, or expression, except the historical fact of Alfred's visiting the Danish camp.

I beg, Sir, you would not consider the following account of the piece as a faithful analysis, but a loose hasty sketch.

The day which was to decide the fate of Britain is near at hand on the opening of this tragedy. Alfred at this moment quits the isle of Athelney, where he then lay encamped, to spend a few social hours with his favourite chief, Albanac; who, after imparting the agreeable news to his two sons, zealous to engage in battle, informs them,

Not far from here,

In a rude place, surrounded by a large morass,
And hid from public eye by bush and briar,
The faithful friends of Alfred lie conceal'd.
Thither to-morrow we attend the king,
Intent to wait the great decisive blow,
Which extirpates the Danes, or sets the British crown—

Avert it Heav'n! on Guthrem's head—

The character of Albanac is well delineated; that of Alfred, strictly the Alfred of history, a warrior and a man. The following short speeches mark his character; which is, through the whole piece, well supported:

O, Albanac!

The loss of empire, which these invaders
Threaten me withal, seems but an airy nothing,
When set in competition with the bliss
Of thousands.

Nay, I could travel barefoot thro' my realms,
And, from the icy-hand of charity,
Receive a needy sustenance—could I,
On terms like these, secure a people's good.
But when a country groans beneath
Oppressive war, and tyrant-conquerors,
Say, can that king be happy, who on his
Subjects' bliss erects his own?

In another part of the play, Alfred imparts to Ethelwitha, his wife, and Albanac, his design of visiting the Danish camp: who immediately remonstrates on the danger of the attempt; to which he replies,

Shall then the dread
Of what futurity may bring deter me
From my purpose? Never, Ethelwitha!
The wretch who lives in fear, ever industrious
To fly from danger, creates himself
The misery he shuns—beholds a serpent
Lurk in ev'ry step, and dreads an hurricane
In ev'ry breeze.

The Danish king is a striking character, being a composition of the man, the hero, and the tyrant. Hardune, labouring under the displeasure of his prince, seems to be, however, the author's favourite. In the height of his resentment for the injuries he has sustained, he rashly betrays his king; the author, however, permits him not to live till reflection resigns him over a prey to remorse, but makes him fall by the hand of a Dane, universally pitied. His speeches are, in many places, uncommonly brilliant and striking. When remonstrating with the king on his cruel usage, he urges the services he has rendered him with the spirit of a man conscious of having deserved well. The king at length, irritated with what he terms unparalleled effrontery, commands him to withdraw; on which he answers,

And am I then forbid to murmur at my wrongs?

And is my zeal to serve you thus rewarded?
I have a soul, my liege, like other men,
Grateful for benefits conferr'd; but if
Oppress'd with wrongs when conscious of
its merits,

Divests itself of all its wonted softness,
And thirsts to be reveng'd—

(turning to Haldane)

You are protected now—

'Tis well—another time you may not be
Thus fortunate.

[Exit Hardune.]

In another place, when informing his friend of the cruelty with which he is treated,

treated, he makes use of the following speech :

Her heart is adamant—

In vain I urg'd the ardour of my passion,
In vain I sued for pity at her hands,
In vain pourtray'd the feelings of my heart.
Unmov'd she heard my plaints, then calmly
told me— [scrib'd by fate,

“ The village-maid, whose lot was circum-
To move within an humbler, happier sphere,
Might fix the ardent wish as passion sway'd ;
Indulge the soft emotions of the heart,
And where she lov'd bestow her willing hand.
While those of royal blood knew no desires
But such as flow'd from motives politic,
And urgencies of state”—Such was her answer.
Cruel, unfeeling woman !

The parting of Albanac, Alfred, and Ethelwitha, in the fifth act, is, in my opinion, particularly beautiful. A few of the speeches I have here inserted.

Ethelwitha. Oh, my Alfred ! let me con-
jure thee, [ter
By all good powers, to think, amid the slaugh-
Of to-day, on the reward decreed the merciful.
Spare all thou canst—make not the parent
childless,

Nor the child an orphan, unless compell'd
By dire necessity.

Alfred. Ethelwitha,
I thank thee for thy caution, tho' 'tis needless.
Whene'er I think on the untimely fate
Of those who die in battle, and those who,
Living, mourn their loss, my blood is chill'd
with horror :

And yet, my love, oppression must be stopp'd,
Rebellion crush'd ; and the designs of cruel
And ambitious men frustrated in their birth.
When these surround us, a partial evil
Must be done to gain a general good.
I can no more—my duty calls me hence,
And these are moments which I dare not
sport with—

Farewell. [Exit Alfred.

Ethelwitha. Angels protect my love, and
His brow with laurel ! [deck

Albanac. Ethelwitha—my child— (*embrac-
ing her.*)

Ethelwitha. Farewell—pass but some few
Shall meet again. [short hours and we

Albanac. O my daughter ! oft have I
Parted from thee on that important hour,
When honour call'd me to immediate battle ;
But never with such feelings as assail
Me now—I tremble lest these aged arms
Should never fold thee more.

Ethelwitha. Waste not a thought on me,
But hence this moment—and as you prize
Your country's good, watch o'er the life of
Alfred.

O my father ! think me not lost to sensibility
Because I speak thus harshly—No—I have
A heart as tender as your own—a feeling
As refined : but to indulge it now were
Highly criminal.—Farewell. [Exit Ethelwitha.

Albanac. What ! shall a woman boast more
courage than [try'd
The soldier whose veteran arm has oft been
In war's severest conflict—It must not be—
Ye foolish fears away, nor longer prey
Upon a parent's heart too finely fram'd—
'Tis done.—And now to meet the foe !

[Exit Albanac.

I have now to inform you, that the author of this tragedy is a mechanic of contracted education ; who, not having influence sufficient to procure it a representation on a London stage, was, through the advice of a few friends, prevailed upon to give it a trial at our theatre. It was accordingly performed in October last ; and being received with uncommon applause by those few who attended it, was announced a second night for the benefit of the author ; but such the unaccountable neglect of the town, that scarce one attended but what was there on the first night ; nor did either representation procure more than 6 pounds above expences.

The Tragedy is now advertised for publication, together with a collection of smaller Poems, which has induced me to give you the above information, since your Magazine having not only an extensive but a very respectable set of readers, it may perhaps prove a means of procuring the author subscriptions sufficient to reward him for such an unprofitable representation. Yours, &c. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, Jan 15.
YOUR Magazine being a channel through which much useful information is communicated, the following Recipe should not, I think, escape your notice. The gentleman by whom it is said to be communicated, is a Mr. Huckings, of Cambridge, and who has, much to his honour and humanity, endeavoured to make that public by which he has obtained a relief. He was, for three or four years preceding the last, attacked with the scurvy to a degree as to make his life nearly insupportable. Fortunately he found relief from the following RECIPE :

To four beer quarts of good rich sweet wort, add half a pound of sassafras, one ounce of sarsaparilla, and four ounces of dæucus seed (commonly called wild carrôt) : boil them gently over the fire for three quarters of an hour, frequently putting the ingredients down with a ladle ; then strain the same through a cloth. To each quart of this liquor put one pound and an half of
good

good thick treacle, boil the same gently for three quarters of an hour, skimming it all the time; put it into a pan, and cover it till cold, then bottle it for use. Be careful not to cork the bottle too tight.

Of this syrup a moderate tea-cupful is to be taken in the morning, and the same on going to bed. The above did no more than keep the body open. The effect, however, was such, that it took off the itching, cleared the skin, eased the feet, relieved his drowsiness in the day time, and brought on comfortable nights, made him active, and, though 60 years old, as full of spirits as he ever remembered himself.

The time of his taking the syrup was in September, October, and November, 1787, during which time he abstained from high sauces, and in a great measure from animal food. His drink at dinner was table-beer, and sometimes mild ale.

N. B. The wild carrot ought to be gathered in September or October.—Sassafras and sarsaparilla may be had of any druggist or chemist. T. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

MUCH had frequently been said about erecting a gallery in the House of Lords, to accommodate the members of the House of Commons. To such a scheme (if I am rightly informed) their Lordships have always uniformly objected.

A constant reader of your useful Magazine, and, I doubt not, but many other persons who are friends to the publick, will thank you for laying the following proposition before your readers, hoping some abler pen may be taken up on a subject that appears to me worthy of notice.

I am not sufficiently informed to say what space of ground is now taken up by the two houses of parliament, nor of the premisses thereunto belonging; but, from what I have seen of the two houses, should be inclined to think, were they to be new-built, or some additions made to them, there would be sufficient room found for making much more complete houses than they now are. And surely, the place where the King and all the Nobles and Commons of England so frequently assemble, should, and ought to be made as useful and convenient as the skill of the best architects and money can effect.

It may be objected, that the country

at this period cannot afford to lay out so large a sum as would be necessary for such a purpose. At first sight, this may appear to be the case; but I am persuaded, would the Lords and Commons of the country agree to let there be erected boxes and galleries adjoining to the two houses (besides those set apart for their own members), sufficient to accommodate from two to three thousand persons, charging the boxes ten shillings and six-pence, and the gallery five shillings, each person. The expences, by this mode of proceeding, would soon be repaid, and many thousand pounds be raised for public use, by a voluntary tax upon individuals who could spare the money, and who would, doubtless, be highly pleased and gratified, as well as improved.

If ten shillings and six-pence and five shillings should be thought too small a sum for admittance, let a guinea and half-a-guinea be taken.

I am aware there may be many objections started to such a scheme, and am also perfectly convinced there are many substantial reasons to be given in support of such a measure; but these I shall waive for the present, only observing, that it seems at least probable that the original debt might, in this way, be paid in a few years, and the income ever afterward disposed of in any way Parliament in their wisdom may think proper to direct.

PUBLICO.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

IT is pleasing to a mind susceptible of delight, to see societies formed, and forming, for the emolument of the principal part of the constituent community that have not the œconomy and foresight to lay up part of their present property or earnings, whereby it may be safely and advantageously accumulating against a future day. It being a very desirable thing to assist people in such a situation, I observe with pleasure the advertisements, particularly in the several counties of Buckingham, Northampton, and Warwick, for the institution of General Provident Societies, which appear to be both laudable and beneficial. I heartily wish this may be the means of making them more œcumenical and useful. They are established for the benefit of surviving subscribers at the expiration of seven years, computed from a given day, and are not confined to any number, but free for all who chuse to enter, without regard to age, sex, or local situation, within the space of one year from such commencement.

commencement, paying up the deficiencies to the time of admission, at the end of which time the books are finally closed. Six-pence a week is accounted a share towards raising a capital. Persons may subscribe for as many shares as they please, either at the hazard of their own, or the life of any other person as they may think proper to mention at the time of entrance. If any should sell or transfer his or her share to another, the first name is to continue enrolled; and if he or she dies within the specified time, then the purchaser to have no benefit from the general fund; but if they live, and continue to pay the regular quantum, till the end of the said seven years, in such case will be entitled to an equal division with the other members; or should change their place of residence, must render an account thereof to the secretary of such removal; and every single woman or widow, who shall marry during the continuance of these societies, must send a certificate, in order for her name to be re-enrolled, that the accounts may appear clear and satisfactory. The money subscribed is placed out every quarter on Government or other eligible securities, in the names of a responsible trust, who are obligated to sell out, or otherwise transfer, and pay the same, with the interest due thereon, to the society; at the end of which term, the whole stock, with all accumulations, to be equally divided among the then surviving proprietors, proportionably to their respective shares.

The above, Mr. Urban, are the outlines of the plan of these institutions, and I hope you will not think them too trifling for your valuable Repository, which hands down to succeeding ages the transactions of the present day; and this new scheme, which comes within the reach of the labouring poor, will be thereby more generally diffused throughout the sphere of your extensive circulation.

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

THE phrase *tric-trac* is not properly understood by your correspondents, who have lately attempted to define it.

Tric-trac is a game more intricate and far superior to that of backgammon. It is still played by the French, and the board or tables are called by them *le tric-trac*, which are made with peg-holes in the margin or border, for insertion of pegs to mark the progress of the game.

Our old tables were made in the same

manner; but, as we do not play the game of *tric-trac*, the modern tables in England are only adapted to backgammon, which the French name *toutes-tables*.

In addition to what has been mentioned of the *Nine of Diamonds* being called the *Curse of Scotland*, and *Pope Joan*, allow me to say, that the two phrases have properly no connection with one another.

The old saying of *Curse of Scotland* was understood of the number nine in general, as alluding to nine kings of Scotland who reigned tyrannically (some say successively; and diamonds being most emblematical of royalty, the appearance of the nine of that suit revived always the idea of the nine tyrants in the minds of card-players at any game; and they naturally made the application.—After the battle of Culloden, in 1746, the same card was usually called *The Duke of Cumberland*.

At the game of *Pope* that card is the highest or paramount, as *Pam* at Loo. Most likely it was styled *Pope*, as being superior to the king, &c. and the drollery of English players (not inclined to venerate the name of Pope as they do on the Continent) might cause the addition of *Joan*: so that the game and the nine of diamonds are now both called *Pope*, or *Pope Joan*. The French name the same card and game *le comete*, as the nine is generally played on a sudden, and comes in eccentrically, like a comet.

Creepers, mentioned in a list of domestic furniture, may mean a kind of pattern so called, having three knobs of iron instead of a ring, still in use.

Yours, &c.

M. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

I SHOULD think myself much obliged to any of your correspondents, who are conversant in the Hebrew language, to resolve me the following queries:—Whether the Hebrew word used in Gen. xxxi. 54, *to offer sacrifice*, be used also in 1 Sam. xxviii. 24, and 1 Kings xix. 21?—Whether the word rendered *a little way*, in Gen. xxxv. 16, be the same as 2 Kings v. 19?—Whether the original word used in Gen. xxxvii. 2, for *brought unto his father*, be always used in a good sense?—Also to explain the word *Gopher-wood*, used in Gen. vi. 14.

If you will insert these few lines, I doubt not of receiving ample information.

Yours, &c.

C. L. I. O.

MINUTES

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT
ASSEMBLED, on SETTLING the REGENCY;

With the STATE of HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, December 8.

THE Marquis of Stafford, in the absence of Lord President Camden, rose to call the attention of the House to the business before them—to determine whether they would rest satisfied with the examination of the physicians as already laid before them, or appoint a committee of their own to examine them. For his own part, he said, he was satisfied; but doubts having been started in another place, he was willing to meet the sense of the House on that question, by moving, that a select committee be appointed to examine the two physicians who have been called to attend his Majesty since the former examination, and also to re-examine those whose report was already before the House.

Lord Hennaid thought the report of the Privy Council no sufficient ground for the House to proceed upon.

The Duke of Norfolk, though satisfied in his own mind, thought it necessary the report should be authenticated either at the bar of the House, or before a committee of their own members.

The Earl of Derby concurred with the other Lords that a re-examination was necessary; the rather, as some time had elapsed, and other physicians had been called in, since the former examination had taken place.

Lord Porchester could not admit of the idea of receiving a report from the Privy Council in any shape. It was the absolute and inherent right of their Lordships to demand such examination before they could proceed a single step in the important business of the state. The examination before the Privy Council had, in his opinion, gone much farther than necessary. The physicians had unanimously declared his Majesty unfit for exercising the regal office. Was not that alone sufficient to justify the other two branches of that Legislature to proceed to supply that office, without enquiring as to probabilities?

Lord Loughborough approved of a select committee in preference to an examination at the bar of the House; but would rather the investigation had been carried on by the joint concurrence of

both Houses, for which there was a precedent in 1671.

The Marquis of Stafford said, he had considered the precedent alluded to, but had declined following it to avoid embarrassment. His Lordship then moved,

“That the said committee do consist of twenty-one Lords.

“That each Peer do deliver in to the clerk a list of twenty-one Lords, signed with his name, on the next sitting-day of the House.”

These motions were severally put, and agreed to *nem. dis.*

It was then moved, “That Sir Geo. Baker, Dr. Warren, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Addington, Dr. Gisborne, and Dr. Willis, do attend this House to-morrow;” which was ordered, and the House immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, December 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took his place about four in the afternoon, and, after recapitulating something he had before said concerning the propriety of taking into consideration the minute of the examination of the physicians, wished to know, as some doubts had arisen, if it was the sense of the House that a particular enquiry, before a committee of their own members, would be a more satisfactory mode of proceeding than that he had proposed on the impulse of the moment. He had further to acquaint the House, that two additional physicians had been called in, one of whom was particularly skilled in cases similar to that under which his Majesty unfortunately laboured; and whether that might not be thought an additional motive for appointing a committee of the House to examine them, and re-examine the others; and whether, by an instruction, that committee might not be empowered to search for precedents, as much dispatch being required as was consistent with the solemnity of the occasion. Having premised the above particulars, he concluded with moving the order of the day.

Mr. Vyner knew but one way to collect the sense of the House, and that was by motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. Formally,

mally, he knew, there was not. All he wanted was mere suggestion; and hearing no objection to the idea, he would take the liberty to move, That a committee be appointed to examine the physicians who have attended his Majesty, touching his state of health, and report such examination to the House.

To Mr. *Powys* a joint-committee of both Houses appeared most analagous to former precedents, where the defect at one bar would be cured by an examination upon oath at the bar of the other.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was apprised of the precedents alluded to; but the manner by which they were constituted had its difficulties. In the instances that are to be found upon record, the custom had been, to appoint to any given number of Peers double the number of members of the House of Commons. He much doubted whether the House of Lords would consent to such an appointment.

Mr. *Burke*, on a doubt started of the inefficacy of an examination before that House, because they had not the power of administering an oath, conjured the House not to suffer such an idea to take place; no, not for a moment. He exhorted them to maintain all their capacities sacred, and more particularly their inquisitorial capacity, the least diminution of which he would resist as dangerous and disgraceful. He stated the case of a divorce bill, which they all knew originated in the spiritual court, where all the proceedings are upon oath; it next travelled to Westminster-hall, where the witnesses were likewise sworn; and afterwards to the bar of the House of Lords, where they delivered their testimony in like manner; and, after that triple knot of evidence legally given, when the bill came down to that House, it was the practice to disregard all that had passed, and to ground their proceedings on the evidence of witnesses examined at their own bar, according to their own forms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the question, That a committee be appointed, and that the committee do consist of 21 members. Agreed.

The following are their names:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
 Lord North, R. B. Sheridan, esq.
 Rt. H. W. W. Grenville, Wm. Huffey, esq.
 Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, Ld. Adv. of Scotland,
 The Mast. of the Rolls, Marquis of Graham

Rt. H. F. Montague, Lord Belgrave,
 Attorney General, Sir Grey Cooper,
 Robert Viner, esq. W. Wilberforce, esq.
 Rt. Hon. Hen. Dundas, Rt. H. W. Wyndham,
 Thomas Powys, esq. Hon. Philip Yorke,
 Solicitor General, Earl Gower.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted to the House the necessity of a separate committee; or, by an instruction, to empower the present committee to search for precedents.

Mr. *Frederick Montague*. To appoint a committee to search for precedents, previous to receiving the report of the committee appointed to examine the physicians, would be proceeding to the second step before the first was completed. Agreed.

The usual orders were then made, viz.

“That the committee have power to send for physicians.

“That the committee do meet, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

“That five or more be a quorum.

“That no member, except those of the committee, be present.

“That the committee do sit immediately in the Speaker’s chamber.”

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, December 9.

The number of Peers who attended to ballot for the committee to examine the physicians was greater than ever was known in that House. At half after three, 183 Peers had delivered their lists at the table. At four, the whole was delivered, and the House proceeded to business.

The Marquis of Stafford reported the lists as examined. The names were as follow:

Abp. of Canterbury,	Earl Fitzwilliam,
Lord Chancellor,	Earl of Chatham,
Ld. Pr. of the Council,	Earl Bathurst,
Lord Privy Seal,	Lord Vis. Weymouth,
Duke of Chandos,	Lord Vis. Stormont,
Duke of Norfolk,	Lord Sydney,
Duke of Richmond,	Lord Osborne (Mar-
Duke of Portland,	quis of Carmarthen)
Earl of Salisbury,	Lord Loughborough,
Earl of Derby,	Lord Grantley,
Earl of Carlisle,	Lord Kenyon.

The Marquis then moved,

“That the said committee, or any eight of them, do meet to-morrow at half past eleven o’clock.

“That the said committee have power to adjourn from time to time.

“That no Lord but those of the committee,

committee, or any other person (except the clerk), be present."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, December 9.

The committee appointed to examine the physicians met, and examined the Drs. Warren, Baker, Gilborne, and Willis, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, December 10.

The committee appointed to examine the physicians met at twelve, and had finished before six ready to be reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, December 10.

The committee proceeded to examine the Drs. Addington, Pepys, and Reynolds; and, having finished the examination,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the report; which was received, and read.

In four points they all agreed.

1. That his Majesty is incapable of meeting his Parliament.
2. That they had well-grounded hopes of his recovery.—Dr. W. had not a doubt of it, were his Majesty an ordinary person, but did not know how far recollection, when reason began to return, might retard his recovery.
3. That his Majesty is not at present in a state of convalescence.
4. They declined naming any precise time for his Majesty's recovery, though both Dr. Addington and Dr. Willis were more sanguine on this head than the rest.

As to the probability of his recovery, they all decidedly agreed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the report lie upon the table.

Mr. Rolle moved for its being printed. Agreed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the full and satisfactory enquiry that had been made, the House must feel it their duty to proceed with as much dispatch as the subject before them would permit, in settling the affairs of the State in such a manner as might best preserve the interests of the Sovereign: so that when the happy period, so ardently wished by the whole nation, should arrive, it might afford him the satisfaction of knowing that his people had suffered as little as possible from the malady with which he had been afflicted. He trusted there would be but one opinion with regard to the mode

that ought to be adopted, and therefore moved, That a committee be appointed to search the Journals for precedents of proceedings in cases of the suspension or interruption of the executive government, from the infancy, sickness, infirmity, or other incapacity of the sovereign.

Mr. Fox, after the interval that had already passed, and the satisfactory information the House had received, thought the further delay that must necessarily ensue from the appointment of another committee had better be avoided. The House, he said, was already possessed of every necessary information—he believed, of every information that could be had; for where were they to search for precedents? in their own journals! The Right Hon. Gent. knew there was in them no precedent to be found of the suspension of executive government where there was at the same time an heir apparent of full age and capacity. For his own part, he was as fully convinced as he could be of any one point, subject always to conviction if he was wrong, that, by the history of former ages, from the principles and practice of the constitution; from the analogy of the common-law of the land, that where the sovereign, from sickness, infirmity, or other incapacity, was unable to exercise the functions of his high office, if the heir apparent was of full age and capacity, he had as natural and indisputable a claim to the full exercise of the executive power, in the name and on behalf of the Sovereign, during the continuance of such incapacity, as in case of his natural demise.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in some heat to enforce the necessity of appointing a committee to controvert the doctrine which the Hon. Gent. had so confidently advanced. To assert that the Heir Apparent, in case of the incapacity of the Sovereign from sickness or other infirmity, had a natural and indisputable claim to the exercise of the executive power, *independent of the two Houses of Parliament*, was little less than treason against the constitution of the country! he repeated, than treason! He averred on the contrary, from the fullest investigation, from the most mature consideration he was capable of bestowing on any subject, that, in case of such incapacity, the Heir Apparent had no more right to the exercise of the executive power than any other subject;

and

and that, in such case, it belonged alone to the two remaining branches of the Legislature, in behalf of the people, to make such provision for supplying the temporary deficiency as they might think most proper to preserve unimpaired the interest of the Sovereign, and the safety and welfare of the nation. The necessity of appointing a committee to search the records, and ascertain the practice of former ages, was therefore much stronger now than it was before, as by that alone could the point at issue be decided.

Mr. Fox, to explain, said, the Right Hon. Gent. had used what, to him, were equivocal terms, on the meaning and application of which depended the whole force of his argument. The Right Hon. Gent. talked of Parliament and the Legislature as synonymous, and had made him say what he never meant to say. He begged leave to remind the House that this was not a Parliament. Other Houses of Lords and Commons, who had met on occasions somewhat similar to the present, had been contented with the name of a *Convention*, but had never dared to call themselves a Parliament. He was very ready to admit, that a Parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons, legally assembled, might make what laws they pleased to alter the constitution; but he denied that the two Houses, without the presence of the King in person, or by commission, could make laws. He well knew, that if he were to maintain they could, or that Parliament legally assembled could not, he should be alike chargeable with constructive treason, and liable to the penalties of a *premuire*. But, treason let it be called, he would again assert, and he trusted he should be supported by the majority of that House and the nation, that an Heir Apparent, of full age and capacity, had as much right to the temporary exercise of the executive power, during his Majesty's incapacity to discharge the duties of the high office with which he was invested, as to the actual and permanent succession in case of his natural demise. Nothing, he said, was more certain, than that the crown of these kingdoms was hereditary, not elective; and it would seem strange indeed that the father should inherit the crown by succession, and the son hold the regency by election. If the Lords and Commons were disposed to take advantage of the public calamity, and set aside the

Heir Apparent, or put the executive power into his hands with restrictions and limitations, they would do what they were justifiable in doing by no principle of the constitution, except in cases of strong necessity, which at present did not exist, and which alone could justify an illegal act. They would thereby confound the different functions of the legislative and executive powers, and destroy the counterpoise of the three estates, by making one dependent on the other two.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, not to debate, but to be clearly and pointedly understood. What he had asserted he meant to maintain, that, in case of any interruption in the executive power, from the incapacity of the Sovereign, the Heir Apparent had no more claim to the temporary exercise of it than any other subject; that it was the undoubted right of the Lords and Commons to make such provision for the due discharge of it, as might appear most conducive to the interests of the Sovereign and the safety of the State. He did not mean to touch at all on the question, of how far it might be matter of *discretion* to vest the exercise of that power in the Heir Apparent, or under what limitations, if so vested.

Mr. *Burke* contented himself with remarking on the warmth with which the debate had been carried on, and with sarcastically replying to an assertion or two that had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the course of it. Were he to become an *elector*, he said, for the Regency, as undoubtedly every member of the House would be, if the doctrine he had just heard advanced was to be established, he should give his vote in favour of that Prince, whose amiable disposition was one of his many recommendations; and not for his Competitor, who had threatened the assertors of the rights of the Prince of Wales with the heavy penalties of constructive treason. A loud cry of Order! Order! He repeated the words, and insisted he was in order. The Right Hon. Gent. had repeatedly asserted, that the Prince of Wales had no more right to the Regency than any other subject. If the House were of the same opinion, who would answer for the fate of the election!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reworded what he had advanced, and appealed to the House upon the decency of the Right Hon. Gent. in charging him with placing himself as the COM-

PETITOR of his R. Highness the Prince of Wales. At that period, when the constitution was settled on the foundation on which it now existed, would it have been thought fair for any member, when Somers and others declared that no person had a right to the crown, to have risen, and pronounced those great men Competitors with William III.?

The motion for appointing a committee was put, and agreed to.

The following members were named:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Ld. Adv. of Scotland,
Welbore Ellis, esq.	The Mast. of the Rolls,
Marquis of Graham,	Rt. H. F. Montague,
Lord Belgrave,	Attorney General,
Sir Grey Cooper,	Robert Vyner, esq.
W. Wilberforce, esq.	Rt. Hon. Hen. Dundas,
Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham,	Thomas Powys, esq.
Hon. Philip Yorke,	Solicitor General,
Earl Gower,	R. B. Sheridan, esq.
W. W. Grenville,	Wm. Hussey, esq.
Rt. Hon. Ed. Burke.	

The usual orders were made, *viz.*

“The committee to sit, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

“To adjourn from place to place, &c.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, “That the call of the House, which stands for to-morrow, be put off to this day se’nnight.”

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, December 11.

THE report of the committee appointed to examine the physicians was brought up by the Lord President.

The leading questions put to the physicians were in substance the same, or similar to those before the committee of the House of Commons. Those that were materially different follow.

Dr. Willis was questioned as to the particular species of his Majesty’s complaint.—He paused, lest he might be led to explain more than necessary: there were two kinds; in one, the patient was low-spirited and desponding; in the other, violent and active. The former was most difficult of cure; his Majesty’s was of the latter kind.

Dr. Warren, when asked whether he believed his Majesty would ever be able to assume the functions of government with the same steadiness of mind as before? said, he had no *data* to enable him to answer that question. Being asked, whether the King had yet shewn any symptoms of returning intellect? said, he had not.

Sir G. Baker, being examined, said, he had first observed his Majesty’s disorder

on the 22d of October. The next morning, when he went to visit him, he was perfectly composed, and remained so till the 27th, when the malady returned with re-doubled violence. Being asked, if it had abated since that time? his answer was, it had not.

Dr. Addington drew a favourable inference from his Majesty not having had any previous melancholy. There was nothing new in the examination of the other three Physicians.

The Lord President then brought forward the motion for a committee to search for and report precedents of the proceedings in similar cases, or cases analogous to the present, in order that, having fully before them what the wisdom of their ancestors deemed necessary, they might meet the exigency of the moment with greater safety. The propriety of such a motion was so obvious, that he really thought it would have passed of course, till he heard of an idea started against it in another place, founded, as was said, in common law, and in the spirit of the constitution [*here his Lordship adverted to the words ascribed to Mr. Fox, already recited*]; an idea, which, if so founded, his Lordship declared it was a secret to him. It was therefore indispensably necessary to search the records, because he was sure their Lordships had too much regard to their own dignity, to suffer the imputation of usurpers of another’s right to rest upon them for a moment. His Lordship, after a speech of some length, of which the above are only short minutes, moved,

“That a committee be appointed, to examine and report precedents of such proceedings as may have been had in the case of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority being prevented or interrupted by infancy, sickness, infirmity, or otherwise; with a view to provide for the same.”

While the motion was handing to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough seized the opportunity of saying a few words, for which he craved their Lordships’ indulgence; and, as soon as the motion was read in the usual form, he rose again, and went at large into the discussion of the subject matter of the motion. He first objected to the words of the motion, as indefinite. His next objection was to the idea which the noble and learned Earl had said had been started in another place. He knew not, he said, whether his Lordship’s information

mation had been accurate; but he had heard of another most extraordinary assertion, which, as he found the same in a miserable political pamphlet, the produce of a venal pen, he was inclined to imagine it true; an assertion, that the Prince of Wales, &c. [as already recited]. If that were true, it would follow, that the Crown was *hereditary*, and the Regency *elective*, which, he contended, could not be. There are but two possible cases in which the Crown could become vacant, so as to make it the duty of the two Houses of Parliament to provide for the exercise of the Regal Authority: one, the total subversion of the government, by a breach of the Original Compact, as in the case of an abdication; the other, when the royal line became extinct. Was either of these the case at present? Having spoken fully to this point, his Lordship proceeded to support the assertion, that the Heir Apparent had a right to take upon himself the exercise of the Royal Authority during the incapacity of the Sovereign. Were it otherwise, he said, the Two Houses might elect a pageant of their own, and, in fact, become the Sovereign themselves, because a Regent so elected must necessarily become the slave of his electors. The single precedent of a Regent so appointed, was the horrible precedent in the reign of Henry VI. which led to the desolation and distraction of the country. In that instance, the House of Lords singly named the Duke of York Protector. Were their Lordships prepared to follow that example? The Lord President had informed the House, that the legislature was maimed, impotent, and incomplete; and, by the act of the 13th of Cha. II. the Two Houses are proscribed from making laws of themselves, without the express consent of the King. Was not that a reason for the immediate succession of a Regent? The Two Houses could not make a turnpike act; and will it be said, they can make a law to elect a Regent? But it has been said, the Heir Apparent has no more right to the Regency than any other subject! No more right! Was it not as much high treason to compass or imagine the death of the Prince of Wales, as the death of the King? Was it high treason to compass the death of any other subject? Did not the law describe him to be one and the same with the King? His Lordship adduced many other powerful arguments in support of the right of the

Heir Apparent; and concluded with pledging himself to maintain as a lawyer, when opportunity offered of discussing the subject with better preparation, by a series of inferences from common law, from the spirit of the constitution, and from analogy, the truth of the doctrine he had then advanced.

The *Lord Chancellor* left the woollack to express his concern, that, in the progress of a business so solemn and important, there should have arisen any difference of opinion, or cause of altercation, so as to disturb the temper of either House. Had the subject been deferred till the ultimate question came to be debated, there would not, he believed, have been found much cause for disagreement on either side. His Lordship declared, that all that he had yet heard had not satisfied his mind; and therefore, before he gave his opinion, he wished to have the full advantage of every precedent that could be found, that bore any sort of analogy to the present unfortunate situation of the country. With regard to the doctrine advanced by the noble and learned Lord who had just sat down, he could only say, that it was perfectly new to him. The noble and learned Lord had remarked, that, in the eye of the law, the Prince of Wales and the King were one and the same. Would their Lordships take a metaphorical expression, and force a literal meaning upon it? The Prince of Wales was most certainly highly distinguished by his birth, his rank, and his dignities; but it ought to be recollected, that he was nevertheless a subject. His Lordship, after some other shrewd remarks on what had been said, declined entering at all into the grand question, which, he thought, ought not to be pre-occupied: It was, his Lordship said, beginning at the wrong end, discussing the conclusion before they had settled the premises.

Earl Stanhope rose, in support of the rights of Parliament. In the course of his reasoning, he asked how the Hanover family came to the throne; and stated several instances of the Two Houses interfering with regard to the succession to the Crown, to prove the present constitutional.

Lord Stormont supported the arguments of Lord Loughborough. Something was thrown out, in the heat of argument, of the light in which the proceedings of the Two Houses might be beheld in the neighbouring kingdoms, which, the Lord Chancellor wished, had

not been noticed, since it was *spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*—which might be the cause of much mischief.

Lord *Sydney* declared, that, in his opinion, no person, however high his birth, or distinguished his rank, had any legal right to assume the exercise of the Royal Authority, during the incapacity of his Majesty, as a matter of right; but that it rested solely with the Lords and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to provide for the deficiency in the legislature during the continuance of such incapacity. His Lordship thought it unfair to argue from a particular declaration, as the declaration of a Right Hon. friend of his, because a noble and learned Lord had found it in a miserable pamphlet, the produce of a venal pen.

Lord *Porchester* referred their Lordships to the reign of Edward III. when the King's son, though a minor (afterwards called the Black Prince), was declared Regent by his father during his absence. A precedent more analagous to the present occasion, he believed, their Lordships would not be able to produce. The measures of Ministers had a mysterious appearance, and should be viewed with an exceeding jealous eye.

Other Lords spoke on the occasion; but those who were for moderation were little attended to.

The question being put, was agreed to; and the committee constituted, like the former, with proper powers.

At eight o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, December 11.

Committee employed in searching for precedents.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, December 12.

Lord *Malmesbury* [Sir James Harris] took the oaths and his seat as Baron Malmesbury.

Marquis of *Stafford* reported the names of the committee chosen to search for precedents, and moved, That they do sit to morrow; and that no Peer, but those named, be admitted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, December 12.

Mr. *W. Ellis* brought up and presented the report of the committee to search for precedents; the title of which being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. The previous steps being now taken by the two committees, the next measure

was, for the House to form themselves into a committee, to consider of the state of the nation; for which purpose he moved, That the House do, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said committee.

Mr. *Fox* said, he had ever disregarded the misrepresentations of news-papers and pamphlets; but he had now to complain of a misrepresentation of the first magnitude, propagated not in a newspaper or coffee-house conversation, but in another place, by persons of great rank, high in office, and of the greatest weight in this country. He trusted to the recollection of the House to do justice to the sentiments which he then delivered, and which he would again repeat as his private opinion, independent of, and unconnected with, any man, or set of men, whatever. What he then said was, that, from the moment Parliament was formally made acquainted with the King's incapacity, a right attached to the P. of Wales, to exercise the regal functions in the name of his father. As that opinion had been misunderstood and misrepresented elsewhere, he should define to the House what he meant by the right of the Prince. Words had been ascribed to him, which, it was in the recollection of the House, he had never uttered. He knew the Prince had no right to *assume* the exercise of the royal functions; but it was his decided opinion, that the Prince had a similar right to those, who, having a certain right, cannot enjoy it till it is adjudged to them by the proper court. Of such right he held the Prince possessed; but the adjudication of that right was in Parliament. Adjudication and election were wholly different: that House could not elect, but they could adjudicate; as in controverted elections, the committee sat as judges, not as electors. On the same footing the right of the Prince of Wales rested, who, he conceived, had a clear and indisputable right to the Regency, but could not sit in Parliament till both Houses had given judgement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to the Right Hon. Gentleman's explaining himself; but doubted whether, by that explanation, the right of the Prince was fully renounced; as by the latter part of the explanation it seems to be implied, that, if the Two Houses had not been sitting, the Prince would have had a right to assume the powers of sovereignty till they had assembled. But that he denied. The Prince

Prince could in no circumstance have assumed the sovereignty as matter of right. Had no Parliament been sitting, the rank of his Royal Highness would have had great weight in calling the members of both Houses together; but the members so assembled would have been to all intents and purposes a convention. They could not have adjudged. Such an opinion he held to be highly dangerous, and involving a question, which, till it is decided, the House could not exercise their free deliberative judgement, nor proceed a single step. There might be differences of opinion, whether any Regency was necessary as yet; and difference of opinion might arise, if necessary, what were the powers requisite to be granted to the Regent; but nothing could be determined till the matter of right should be discussed. By saying so much, he had put the House in possession of what was intended: he wished nothing to be concealed, and he would now openly declare, that, how much soever he was against the assertion of right, it was his opinion, that, whatever portion of the Royal Authority was delegated, it should be in trust to one person, and that person the Prince of Wales. He was likewise free to declare his opinion, that his Royal Highness, so invested, ought to be unfettered with any permanent council, and ought to enjoy the full right of choosing his own servants; that every power ought to be given that was necessary to add vigour to the measures of state; and that every power ought to be withheld that tended only to embarrassment and debate. After a variety of subordinate considerations, he concluded with referring to the words of the motion, That the House, &c.

Mr. Fox rose again. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gent. that the members so assembled could only have been considered as a *Convention*; and he agreed with him likewise, that, whatever portion of power the Regent was to be invested with, it must be in trust; but on the first step to be taken, he differed: that step, in his opinion, ought to be, to consider whether they could proceed at all without a Regent. He did not throw this intimation out to create a debate, but merely to follow the Right Hon. Gentleman in openly declaring his opinion. He concluded with thanking the Right Hon. Gent. for his candour.

Mr. Sheridan rose, to speak to the dangerous tendency of investigating the

abstract question of right. In the course of his argument, he dropped some words, as if it might *provoke* a claim. [On these words a cry of Hear! hear! instantly agitated the House; much altercation ensued, which, however, ended pacifically, after some little explanation.]

The question being put, was agreed to; and the House ordered to meet in committee on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, December 15.

The committee appointed to search for precedents met, and continued their search till four o'clock, when they adjourned till next day at twelve.

Prayers being read, and the Lord Chancellor seated;

Lord *Fitzwilliam* seized the opportunity of introducing the subject that, it was said, was to be brought forward on Tuesday in another House, and which on a former day had been canvassed in this. He deprecated the measure, and wished to ask the noble Lord [*President Camden*], if such a question was to be agitated in that House.

Lord *President* just hinted the impropriety of his Ldp's question; but added, that his opinion was, that, as the question had been started, it must be discussed. He wished however to know, if the claim of right was absolutely abandoned by his Lordship and his friends?

Lord *Carlisle* thought it impossible that any noble Lord could imagine that the claim of right was absolutely held by any class of men who were at all acquainted with the English constitution. It was clear, his Lordship said, that the natural and political right existed in the same person; but it was as clear, that neither could take effect till declared by the Two Houses of Parliament.

Earl *Fitzwilliam*, in reply to Lord *President Camden*, said, that though he never doubted the power of the Two Houses, he was not yet ready so suddenly to turn round to the noble Earl's opinion.

The Duke of York rose, and a profound silence ensued. Perfectly unused as he was to speak in a public assembly, he could not, he said, refrain from offering his sentiments to their Lordships on a subject in which the dearest interests of the country were involved. He said, that he entirely agreed with the noble Earl (*Fitzwilliam*), and other Lords, who had expressed their wishes to avoid any

any question which tended to induce a discussion on the rights of the Prince. The fact was plain, that no such claim of right had been made on the part of the Prince; and he was confident that his Royal Highness understood too well the sacred principles which seated the House of Brunswick on the throne of Great Britain, ever to assume or exercise any power, **BE HIS CLAIM WHAT IT MIGHT**, not derived from the will of the people, expressed by their representatives and their Lordships in Parliament assembled.

On this ground his Royal Highness said, that he must be permitted to hope, that the wisdom and moderation of all considerate men, at a moment when temper and unanimity were so peculiarly necessary, on account of the dreadful calamity which every description of persons must in common lament, but which he more particularly felt would make them wish to avoid pressing a decision which certainly was not **NECESSARY** to the great object expected from Parliament, and which must be most painful in the discussion to a family already sufficiently agitated and afflicted.

His Royal Highness concluded with saying, that these were the sentiments of an honest heart, equally influenced by duty and affection to his Royal Father, and attachment to the constitutional rights of his subjects; and that he was confident, if his Royal Brother were to address them in his place as a Peer of the realm, that these were the sentiments which he would distinctly avow.

The *Lord Chancellor* declared his sentiments on what he had just heard; he said, it must be extremely gratifying to the House, to hear from such high authority, that, whatever mode their Lordships should adopt on the present melancholy occasion, would give the utmost pleasure to the exalted personage who must necessarily have the greatest interest in their deliberations. He expressed the deepest concern that the question of right had ever been started; but feared that, having been started, it must be discussed. At present, while the committee was fitting to search for precedents, he conceived such a discussion highly improper. He felt much for his Majesty's unhappy situation, and prayed that he might be speedily restored to his people. He felt, he said, the force of gratitude; and was determined to pursue that mode which he judged most likely to secure to his Majesty his rights undi-

minished, that, when it should please God to restore him to his people, he might not find himself in a worse situation than before he was visited. His Lordship, in speaking of the favours he had received from his Majesty, expressed his gratitude in the strongest terms, and wished, that when he forgot them, God might forget him. He obtested all unnecessary discussions, and declared his resolution to vote for no question that took any other direction than the straight path of the public good.

Lord *Fitzwilliam* reminded their Lordships, that they were not to be influenced by motives of gratitude. They were, on this solemn question, to act like Britons: his Majesty, when it should please God to restore him, would not thank those who acted from favour.

The *Lord Chancellor* knew his Majesty's mind was too elevated ever to be the friend of obsequiousness; but it was the duty of every subject to guard the rights of his sovereign.

Lord *Stormont* saw no necessity for persisting in an improper question because it was started. He reminded the House, that it was not started by him, nor by any noble Lord on the same side of the House with him. It had been introduced by a noble and learned Earl, in his opinion, in a very unparliamentary manner. [*Here his Lordship was called to order by a noble Lord; and that noble Lord by another; and the House was much agitated.*]

The *Lord President* said, the subject that had given rise to so much heat was not of his starting. It had originated in another place; and he being made acquainted with it, conceived it his duty to give their Lordships notice that such an opinion had been started.

Earl *Stanhope* lamented that a subject so disagreeable to all had been started; but feared it must be proceeded with. He was happy in hearing what he had heard from a noble and royal Duke, and wished it could have been made matter of record for the benefit of posterity.

The Duke of *Gloucester* deprecated, with great earnestness, the discussion of a question which could only tend to add affliction to a family already too deeply involved in the national distress.

Lord *Cathcart*, disliking the temper of the House, to put an end to the irregular conversation that had taken place, moved, That the House do adjourn. Agreed, *nem. con.*

(*To be continued.*)

1. *A Vindication* of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, in Answer to a Dissertation on that Subject, lately published. By the Rev. John Hewlett, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, Lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, and Master of a Boarding-school at Shacklewell. 8vo.*

IN this sceptical age, when almost every reality is made an object of doubtful disputation, we are not to wonder that an ancient inscription is brought under critical canvas; though perhaps, after all, the point in dispute is of little consequence, whichever way it be decided, and can at best be but an object of curiosity. The objection was first started by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, author of a very useful *Essay on Punctuation* (reviewed in our vol. LV. p. 628), and taken up in our Miscellany in the same volume, p. 530. The objector replied, p. 603, that he was preparing to assign his reasons, which he laid before the publick in *A Dissertation, &c.* published in the course of last summer (see vol. LVIII. pp. 338, 409), which we should have noticed more fully, had we not been informed that a member of the Society of Antiquaries had presented to that learned body a Memoire on the subject, which may be expected to appear in the next volume of their *Archæologia*. Mr. Hewlett's is therefore the first Vindication of the Parian Chronicle that has yet presented itself before the bar of the publick.

We need not inform our readers that the Marble in question is one of those purchased for the Earl of Arundel, and preserved with the rest of his collection of antiques at Oxford; that it was published while entire by Mr. Selden, 1628, but reduced to half its original size in the confusion of the civil wars. We lament that the learned body who are the present depositaries of it have not obliged the world with a fac simile copy of it in their elegant publication, the *Marmora Oxoniensia*.

Mr. R's objections are reducible to the nine following heads:

1. The characters have no certain or unequivocal marks of antiquity.
2. It is not probable that the Chronicle was engraved for private use.
3. It does not appear to have been engraved by public authority.
4. The Greek and Roman writers, for a long time after the date of this work, complain they had no chronological account of the affairs of ancient Greece.
5. This Chronicle is not once mentioned by any writer of antiquity.
6. Some of the facts seem to have been taken from authors of a later date.
7. Parachronisms appear in some of the epochas, which we can scarcely suppose a Greek chronicler in the CXXIXth Olympiad would be liable to commit.
8. The history of the discovery of the marbles is obscure and unsatisfactory.
9. The literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions; and therefore we should be extremely cautious with regard to what we admit under the venerable name of antiquity.

Mr. Hewlett endeavours to obviate these in their order:

1. This inscription is cut in characters like the generality of ancient inscriptions, whose authenticity has not been questioned, and not like a few particular ones. The archaisms are not uniform, and its numerals are of the ancient and peculiar form alluded to by Herodian, in his treatise *On Numeration*. It therefore possesses all the certain and unequivocal marks of antiquity that any inscription can have.

2. The citizens of Paros were rich enough, *individually*, to have undertaken the expence of such a work; for the island was, in the time of Miltiades, *opibus elata*, (Corn. Nep. Milt. c. 7); and the materials of the Chronicle would best insure its duration. There is therefore no improbability in supposing it was engraved by a private person. Here, however, we might remark, that, after withstanding the shocks of time and barbarians, which have reduced the

* A few days after the appearance of the "Vindication" the original work was advertised anew, with the following remark: "This Dissertation has been lately answered by a learned writer, who tells his readers, that Herodian's tract, *De Numeris*, was "an obscure treatise, not easily procured, about the year 1625; though it had been inserted in several well-known publications, and might have been found by any school-boy in Scapuli's Lexicon." He observes, "that there were few men, since the revival of learning, capable of writing the Parian Chronicle;" when it was well known, to every man of learning, that the 18th century produced a multitude of the greatest scholars that ever lived. He wittily supposes, that Vitebo was in Spain; and that the celebrated editor, Henry Valerius, who died in 1676, was an old Arabian heretic of the third century. *Ex præ Herculem!*"

stoutest and finest temples of Asia Minor to indistinct masses of ruins, the Parian Chronicle received its death's wound by being cut up for a chimney-piece; as many of its companions did from the fall of a colonnade at Somerset-House. Much of ancient history, Mr. H. observes, was taken from inscribed monuments. He should rather have said, such monuments are frequently referred to by historians.

It may have been erected by public authority, though the order for that purpose is wanting at the head of it; but it does appear that it was *not* engraved by public authority; and its authenticity cannot be affected by the present supposition: and if some facts in the abridged History of the island are omitted, Eutropius, it should be remembered, is not so copious as Livy. Mr. H. corrects the citation from Nepos about Miltiades' raising the siege of Paros.

4. It is not the want of a chronological account of the affairs of ancient Greece that is complained of by Greek and Roman writers, but that there was no *authentic* and *consistent* chronology of those ages. They, particularly Diodorus Siculus, complain that the times before the Trojan war are not *settled by any certain canon*. This must be the meaning of the words *δια το μηδεν ΠΑΡΑΠΕΓΜΑ παραληφεναι περι τουτων πιστευομενων*: which Mr. R. translates, "because he could find no *parapegma* on which he could place any dependence;" and Mr. H., "because there is no credible authority to be taken concerning them." Between these two translations what is the difference? Both imply an uncertainty in the facts; but Suidas, explaining *παραπεισμα* by *κωνων*, shews that uncertainty was of a *chronological* kind. But the best apology for the silence of Diodorus respecting this marble chronicle is, that he, like the other historians of antiquity, rarely quotes their authorities *in detail*. His XXth book concludes 38 years before the Chronicle was engraved; con-

sequently he could not have mentioned it in the order of time, as a curiosity to be seen at Paros; "a short compendium of chronology, merely a table of epochs, or an epitome of some system of chronology." p. 108. Perhaps, we may add, not intended for the island of Paros.

5. Cannot be admitted, unless we had the chronologies of Apollodorus and Timæus Siculus. They *MAY have cited THIS Chronicle*, which Mr. H. inclines to ascribe to Demetrius Phalereus. Ancient writers quote each other in a vague indeterminate manner. Mr. H. reduces the number of *genuine* authors of antiquity that have survived to the present time, including poets, historians, philosophers, physicians, mathematicians, critics, scholiasts, and commentators, under 400; and not above one-tenth of their works are preserved. Those contemporary with the Parian Marble that remain are chiefly Callimachus, Apollonius Rhodius, and Meander. He should have added Theocritus, Lycophron, and Aratus. None of these are likely to have mentioned it. He accounts for the silence of succeeding authors. The Chronology of Apollodorus is lost. It was foreign to the subject of the other authors mentioned by Mr. R. This we do not find ourselves disposed to admit; for Tatian, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Eusebius were not more naturally led to it than Strabo, Pausanias, Pliny, or Athenæus. The two first, however, do not mention a *Chronicle* of or *at Paros*; but it does not follow that they do not mention its author. Eusebius is corrupted, mutilated, and interpolated to a degree that it would puzzle one to say what it did or did not contain. Mr. H. is most unmerciful in his censure of Strabo's account of the Cyclades. We shall translate all that he says of Paros, p. 487, ed. Casaub.: "The poet Archilochus was of this island. Thasus was built by the Parians, and Parium, a city of Propontis. In it is said to be an altar worth seeing, the

* Mr. H. objects to the rendering of another passage of Diodorus by Mr. R. as if *truth* was sacrificed to *elegance*. *Επηλθομεν πολλην της τε Ασιας, και της Ευρωπης να των ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΤΤΑΤΩΝ, και πλειων μερων αυτοπιδει γενηθωμεν*. "He travelled in order to view those places which he had occasion to mention, and to *examine every thing which might be of service to him in his undertaking*." R. "That I might myself see the *most necessary* and the greatest number of the countries." H. Mr. R. cannot have been misled by the Latin translator; for he has *loca*, and Mr. R. *things*; meaning, in those places which Mr. R. had before mentioned: so that the sense of both renderings is the same. Diodorus wanted to see all in every place that was necessary to his purpose.

“ sides of which are of enormous dimensions. In Paros is the stone called The Parian, the best for statuary.” What is there, we would ask, in this description, less than the best modern geographer would say of an island in the Archipelago? For Strabo’s work is a System of Geography, not Travels; or Travels in a more general way than those of the moderns. He has given the natives of the island the colonies that issued from it, the wonders contained in it, and its most celebrated natural production. What could he have given more, had he been actually there, which Mr. H. doubts*? and how can he be charged with introducing the latter “very awkwardly?” Pausanias, whose credit is, for the first time, rendered suspicious by a writer in *The Analytical Review*, confined his travels to the continent of Greece, not to its islands. Mr. H’s answers for the silence of other writers are nothing to the purpose. There are, however, abundant reasons to prove that the ancients could have no reason or fair opportunity for mentioning it.

6. As to the objection of some of the facts being copied from writers of later date, we agree with Mr. H, that the position is not proved by the comparison; but we controvert his assertion, that in the instance of the cities of Ionia, all included between brackets were introduced by commentators; for since out of the twelve, the half which are not included in brackets, consequently legible on the stone, follow one another in Ælian’s order, it is a fair presumption that the other six observed the same arrangement.

Parian Marble:

Εφεσον, Ερυθρας, Κλαζομενας
Κολοφωνα . . . νουβια Σαμον

Ælian:

Μιλητιος, Εφεσος, Ερυθραι, Κλαζομεναι,
Πριηνη, Λεβεδος, Τεως, Κολοφων, Μυους,
Φωκαια, Σαμος, και Χιος.

7. If the parachronisms really exist, the authorities opposed to them are so extremely doubtful that Mr. H. deems them an internal proof of the authenticity of the work; for had its author

been an impostor, he would not have advanced a single fact but on the authority of others. “The elaborate work of Timæus had been published some years before, and received on the highest authority. I do not mean to say that he has servilely copied Timæus, or any other writer. Doubtless he had recourse to many writers whose names have not reached us, and to sources of information of which we can form no idea.” p. 127.—“The rational advocates for the Parian Chronicle do not pretend, at this distance of time, to vindicate its infallibility.” p. 129.—In the objections to the chronological accuracy of this monument, its vindicator has detected many sophisms and inconsistencies. p. 132—134.

8. As to the supposed confusion in the account of the discovery of the Marble at Paros, or at Smyrna, it is easy to see, from the original account, that it was dug up at Paros, and brought thence to Smyrna. The proof of their Parian origin or authority is no more to be rested on the mention of a Parian archon, than that of their being Athenian, or intended for Athens, from the universal recital of the Archons of that city. Peiresc’s expence, which, in modern money, would not be quite 40 guineas, was on the whole 200 marbles; and, as Mr. H. well observes, not the price of forging the Smyranean league alone. It may further be doubted whether the money was remitted to Samson to pay the diggers or the owners. In the former case it was less easy to recover than in the latter, but not very easy in either, under a Turkish government.—We cannot help understanding Gassendi’s expression of the Chronicle singly, “in illis præsertim rerum Græcarum epochis;” as we conceive the comma should be removed after *illis*, otherwise the construction would require a repetition of the word *in*, “*præsertim in rerum*” &c. Nor is it worth contending that Gassendi erred in a general calculation of the period of these epochs, erred in one instance 38 or 128 years. See p. 152, n. We think every suspicion of forgery of this Chronicle com-

* There seems to be a doubt whether the words εν ΤΑΥΤΗ μεν ουν λεγεται refer to Paros or Parium. Eustathius says, the Parian altar was celebrated for its dimensions; that of Ephesus for its material, being made of horns. Σταδισιας means of enormous or extraordinary size, not as if the sides were a stadium in length, as Mr. H. renders it, which would be 500 feet. It will not seem extraordinary that an island so famed for marble should produce one single block of large dimensions.

pletely done away, p. 159—161. As to Mr. H's charge of *negligence* and *inadvertence* in the first editor, for not informing himself and readers about the circumstance of discovery, and the sum paid for it specifically, let us consider the novelty of the pursuit, the first collection of antiques in England, and if many of our modern collectors are not actually negligent and inadvertent, where a fine piece was found, and as easily duped in the first purchase as the Earl of Pembroke by the Mazarine collection.

9. The last objection, drawn from forged inscriptions, applies to a very few; for the inscriptions given by Cyriacus Anconitanus, Petrus Apianus and Bartholæmus Amantius, Alexander Giraldinus, and Curtius Inghiranius, were only *copies* of pretended inscriptions, which they never saw, and which often on inquiry could no where be found.—The only two *originals*, by Annius of Viterbo, and Hermio Cajado, are too bungling not to have been instantly detected as they were. Though, therefore, the literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions, there is nothing to be found in the whole history of impostures that bears the least resemblance, in point of learning, labour, and expence, to the Parian Chronicle. Few men, since the revival of learning, have been capable of executing such a literary monument.

Mr. H. having thus established the credit of this monument, and brought home to the objector several charges of inconsistency (pp. 48, 124), versatility of talents for argumentation (117, 124, 131), fallacies and misrepresentation (127), and mis-translation of passages (61, 94, 106, 156), he concludes with this compliment, that “his talents for criticism are far from being contemptible, and his erudition as a classical historian wonderfully extensive, general, and for the most part accurate: but that every friend to literature will be sorry to see such abilities exerted in the propagation of classical scepticism,” p. 171; and for himself he deprecates all “imputation of hostile malevolence or affected candour,” p. 178.

For our own parts, from that zeal with which we feel ourselves animated for the interests of literature in general, however to the generality of readers the question might seem a mere *rixæ de lana caprina*, though we by no means incline to Mr. R's *suspensions*, we cannot help ex-

pressing a satisfaction in the discussion of every topic capable of fair controversy, though the present may not have called out the talents of a Boyle or a Bentley.

Mr. H. has given a fac simile of two lines of the inscription, and a rough sketch of its form before it was broken in the last century.—By copious extracts from Mr. R's book, by translations of quotations, and by a transcript of the Marble, the book has been extended to upwards of 200 pages, and the price of four shillings.

2. British Autography. *A Collection of Fac Similes of the Hand-writings of Royal and Illustrious Personages, with their authentic Portraits.*

THIS expensive quarto, of only *eight* pages of letter-press, with 19 portraits, introduced by no preface or advertisement, seems to have been undertaken in imitation of Sir John Fenn's judicious selection of autographs of our nobility, &c. in his Collection of the Paston Letters (of which we understand he is preparing another volume or two), and the few royal signatures communicated to the editor of *The Antiquarian Repertory* *.

Mr. Thane is possessed of these autographs, and has accompanied them with such portraits as he could procure; of which only 19 are now first engraved.

The seven autographs in a garb, forming the frontispiece, are of William de la Pole and Alice Duke and Duchess of Suffolk, Sir John Fastolf, Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, Richard Neville Earl of Warwick, John de Vere Earl of Oxford, and Sir Henry Wentworth, of whom no authentic portraits are known to exist.

Then follow the signatures and portraits of Henry VI, Edward VI, Edward IV, Richard III, John Howard Duke of Norfolk, Henry VII, Margaret Countess of Richmond, Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey, Henry VIII, Catherine of Arragon, Catherine Parr, Archbishop Cranmer, Thomas Howard third Duke of Norfolk, Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Edward VI, John Alasco, Queen Mary and her husband Philip, Robert Ferrar, Bishop of St. David's.

* Vol. II. p. 56. Among which are those of Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII and VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Philip. Autographs of Cranmer are by no means uncommon.

The portraits of Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Thomas Howard third Duke of Norfolk, and Edward VI, are from the Royal Collection; those of Edward V, and Catherine Parr, from Lambeth Library and Gallery; John Howard Duke of Norfolk, from a drawing by Vertue in the possession of Mr. Bull from a painting on glass preserved in the Royal Society's Library; Lady Margaret, at Christ's Coll. Camb.; Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey, late in Lord Torrington's collection at Southill [but suspected, and not now said where it is]; Catherine of Arragon, Cranmer, Cromwell, Queen Mary; and Sir Anthony More, are originals by Holbein, but not said where preserved; Charles Brandon Duke of Norfolk, at Strawberry Hill; of those of Alasco and Ferrar, the master and proprietor are not mentioned*; Philip by Titian, in the Devonshire collection.

The merit of this collection of portraits will be determined by the above statement of facts. We shall only observe, that all the royal portraits, and that of Cromwell, are copied from other prints, without a strict adherence to the likeness, and also that the plates are reversed.

3. *A Dissertation on Virgil's Description of the ancient Roman Plough; which, although mysterious, and hitherto undiscovered by any of the Commentators, yet is now entirely elucidated by a close Comparison between the above and a Representation on the Reverse of an undoubted Unique. To which is added, Critical Objections against the Ploughs of Messieurs Spence and Martyn, manifestly shewing them to be entirely erroneous.* By J. Des Carrières. 8vo.

THIS is one of the boldest assertions that was ever hazarded in the walk of criticism. The *unique* on which this wonderful discovery is founded is a leaden *weight*, or division of the AS, in the possession of Mr. Canton, of Spital Square, and, if genuine, a valuable specimen of the *lead* money of the Romans. The boasted discovery, instead of a *plough*, turns out to be a *proW* of a *ship*, impressed on the aliquot parts of the AS, which was thence called *ra-titum*; the device, common on other coins of different metal, alludes to the arrival of Saturn, or, as Ovid sings,

* Ferrar, qu. from White's print? Alasco, qu. from Strype's Life of Cranmer?

" *Causa ratis superest. Tibuscum rate*

" *venit in amnem*

" *Antè perrerato falcifer orbe Deus.*"

Fasti, l. 229.

The discoverer is aware that the figure differs essentially from the machine itself. We cannot suppose the President of the Royal Society can be the dupe of this conceited foreigner, who has taken the liberty of dedicating his work to him*.

We need not have recourse to a *leader unique* for specimens of the *proW* on Roman weights. Whoever has read Professor Ward's excellent commentary, *De Aſſe & Partibus ejus*, 1719, 8vo, will see a variety, and the authority of Festus, Pliny, and Plutarch. A common reader need go no further than Kennet.

4. *Tractatus varii Latini à Crevier, Brotier, Auger, aliisque clarissimis viris conscripti, et ad rem, cum criticam, tum antiquariam pertinentes. Quibus accesserunt Notæ quamplurimæ ad Librum De Moribus Germanorum, ex utraque C. Taciti editione Brotieriana excerptæ.* London. 8vo.

A Collection of dissertations and notes by the respective editors of Livy and Tacitus. It is ascribed to Mr. Burgeſs, of Oxford. The subjects are,

De Ponderibus, Pecunia, Mensuris } from
De Ære Gravi } Crevier.

From Brotier :

- De Fœnore & Ufura
De Tributis & Vectigalibus
De Ærario
De Luxu
De Neronis Aurea Domo
De Vexillariis
De Militaribus Romanorum Viribus
De Romanorum Actis
De Voluntaria Morte
De Ludis Sæcularibus
De Literarum Origine
De Literis à Claudio repertis
De Jure Latii
De Censu Lustroque
De Urbis Pomærio & Magnitudine & incolarum Numero
De Populi frequentia apud Sinas*
De Exilio, &c.
De Testudine
De Pestilentia Romæ, A. D. 65
De Milliaro Aureo
De Venere Paphia
De Legionibus
De Ventre & Gula Vitellii
De Capitolio

* We praised Mr. Des C. in our vol. LVII. p. 513, as a teacher of the French language; but we cannot pay him any compliment as a classical antiquary.

De Lege Imperii five Regia
 De Beneficiis & Beneficiariis
 De Capitolio à Vespasiano & Domitiano restituito
 De Vespasiani Miraculis
 De Deo Serapide
 Notæ ad Libros De Moribus Germanorum
 Britannicæ Præfides ab A. D. 43 ad A. D. 85
 In Veteres Gallorum Glorias*
 De Eunuchis
 Oratio Claudii ut Galli jus Senatorum in Urbe adipiscerentur, &c.
 De Pueris & Puellis Ulpianis*
 De Christianis*
 De Ponte Trajani ad Danubium*
 De Columna } Trajani*
 De Nave }
 De Successionum Legibus apud Germanos
 De Germanorum Libertate
 De Ulpiorum Cohorte, &c.
 De Magno Anno
 De Congiariis Romanis
 Stemma Augustæ Domus à Lipsio.

Those marked * are from the duodecimo edition of Brotier's Tacitus.

From Ernest's edition of Tacitus:

De Vexillariis
 Senatusconsultus de Vespasiano Imperio.

The III^d part contains an Essay on the Roman Stage, Rigaltius's Dissertation on Juvenal's Satires, and various readings on them; Casaubon's Prolegomena to Perlius, Augier's observations on the correction of ancient authors; Aldus Manutius on the various Metres in Horace.

5. THE LOVER; to which is added, THE READER: both by the Author of THE TATLER and SPECTATOR [Sir R. Steele]. A New Edition, with Notes and Illustrations. Crown 8vo.

A MORE charming moralist than Steele has hardly appeared, either in ancient or modern times. *The Tatler* and *Spectator* are deservedly esteemed English Classics; and a work of the same kind, by the same author, is certainly entitled to public attention.

‡ This is a description of a wonderful ship; 506 feet long, 253 wide, and 60 deep, constructed by Trajan, in the *Lacus Fucinus*, or *Lago di Nemi*, whereon he built a palace, and cut a road round the lake, that all persons might come to it. This ship, now at the bottom of the lake, was there seen and examined by Capt. Francis di Marchi, of Bologna, 1535; going and continuing under water, till he had measured it, in a machine contrived by Guglielmo di Lorena. He published his account of it in his treatise "On Military Architecture, Brescia, 1599," folio, book II. chap. 82, fol. 42. How far he is to be credited, and whether he is supported by any historical evidence, let the learned reader judge.

THE LOVER has not attracted equal applause with *The Tatler*, though it rivals it in wit, vivacity, and moral tendency. Perhaps the title may be considered as a chief cause of this elegant little work being neglected. A *Tatler* may speak of every thing; a *Spectator* may see every thing; while a *Lover* is occupied with one object. To guard against this remark, the author has justly observed that Love is an universal passion, and embraces all characters.

A sensible preface, by the editor, explains the connection between *The Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Lover*. Steele, who had a most delicate and susceptible mind, was fond of delineating his own feelings of the passion of love, under an assumed character. Hence the Cynthio of *The Tatler*, the Sir Roger de Coverley of *The Spectator*, and the Mr. Myrtle, or *The Lover*.

The purpose of the work is declared in the first number:

"All you, therefore, who are in the dawn of life, as to conversation with a faithless and artful world, attend to one who has passed through almost all the mazes of it, and is familiarly acquainted with whatever can befall you in the pursuit of love: if you diligently observe me, I will teach you to avoid the temptations of lawless desire, which leads to shame and sorrow, and carry you into the paths of love, which will conduct you to honour and happiness. This passion is the source of our being; and, as it is so, it is also the support of it; for all the adventures which they meet with, who swerve from love, carry them so far out of the way of their true being; which cannot pleasingly pass on when it has deviated from the rules of honourable passion.

"My purpose therefore, under this title is, to write of such things only which ought to please all men, even as men: and I shall never hope for prevailing, under this character of LOVER, from my force in the reason offered, but as that reason makes for the happiness and satisfaction of the person to whom I address. My reader is to be my mistress; and I shall always endeavour to turn my thoughts so, as that there shall be nothing in my writings too severe to be spoken before one unacquainted with learning; or too light to be dwelt upon before one who is either fixed already in the paths of virtue, or desirous to walk in them for the future.

"My assistants in this work are persons whose conduct of life has turned upon the incidents which have occurred to them from this agreeable or lamentable passion, as they respectively are apt to call it, from the impression it has left upon their imaginations, and which mingles in all their words and actions."

THE LOVER consists of FORTY numbers, most of which are replete with elegance and ingenuity, and diversified with fictions and tales most agreeably told. The supposed letter in N^o VI, from one of the Sabine ladies, after the rape by the Romans, is one example; as the dreadful tale in N^o IX is another. The paper N^o X, supposed to be written by Addison, on the affection of the ladies for china, has all the *molle atque facetum* of that charming writer. The satire upon Harley Earl of Oxford, under the name of Sir Anthony Crabtree, in N^{os} XI, XIV, &c. is very severe, and seems rather out of character in a publication of this kind. But the ridicule upon the Earl's library, which did, and does honour to this country, is foolish, and shews that party-spirit strikes even strong minds blind, with regard to the merits and demerits of opponents. What can be more keen than the following stroke? "His manner is very droll; he is very affable, and yet keeps you at a distance; for he talks to every body, but will let nobody understand him."

THE READER is merely a political paper against *The Examiner*, and other Tory papers. But as there are only NINE numbers of it, the reader will not be displeased with this little specimen of Steele's talents in temporary politics. A great distinction of the Whig writers is an elegant moderation; while the Tories seem to deal in high railing and gross calumny, and tyranny in composition, so to speak. May the moderation of Steele and of Addison influence all parties at this critical time!

6. *The Works of Thomas Sydenham, M. D. With Annotations by George Wallis, M. D.*

WE are happy to have it in our power to announce the re-publication of Dr. Sydenham's Works, a performance which has been so long wanted; for, as the present commentator says, "they have passed the ordeal trial, and stood unshaken the test of time, notwithstanding the various doctrines which have crowded into the medical schools, and dropped into oblivion, since their first publication." But as, since his day, there have been many considerable improvements, and medical adepts have been fond of forming general systems, for the more certain attainment of perfect knowledge in this science, it has been thought proper to adapt them to such systems as are most

universally received; and to add such recent discoveries as to bring the art into a more simple point of view, and render the modes of curing diseases intelligible and rational. For in this publication before us we have not only the descriptions of Sydenham practically considered, which are esteemed "the unrivalled delineations of Nature," but diseases placed under their proper classes, orders, and genera, and an enumeration of their pathognomic symptoms; by which means they are capable of being distinguished from each other: and the different authors pointed out who have written on each subject, by consulting the nosological writers from whom these specifications are taken; from whence a path is discovered for comparing opinions most approved, and adopting such modes as appear most consonant to sound reasoning, and have been most successful. But notwithstanding the Doctor pays the greatest deference to the characters of men highly and meritoriously held in the first reputation in the medical world, he still, wherever they appear in their opinions not perfectly clear, or where he differs from them has not paid any slavish obedience to their documents, but has shewn why he deviates from them, and advanced his own notions in opposition, leaving his readers to determine on the validity of his propositions and force of argument. Amongst several others, he has supplied two or three very singular instances in his idea of disease, nature, and the method of treatment of some hæmorrhages which happen after parturition, and almost always hitherto have proved fatal; all which are new, and seem to carry conviction along with them. In proof, we shall here give what he has advanced. After reciting the opinions of Hippocrates, Boerhaave, Van Swieten, Van Helmont, and Mead, on their definitions of Nature, which he proves inadequate to comprehend all that is meant by that term, he says, that "Nature, universally considered, is an agent of Divine Providence, endowed with limited powers, which she exercises for the formation of bodies, and other particular purposes, in order to promote the ends for which they were ordained; that she cannot transgress those bounds; that in herself she is ever perfect; and when any imperfections happen in bodies, in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, they are owing to some circumstances

" in

“ in which those bodies are placed, or
 “ with which they are connected, and
 “ not to any defect in Nature. But this
 “ is Nature considered in its most uni-
 “ versal sense; though when we apply
 “ the term to particular bodies, some-
 “ thing else seems necessarily included
 “ in the definition, respecting and pecu-
 “ liar to those bodies. Thus then, ap-
 “ plied to the human machine, we would
 “ say, that Nature is the powers inherent
 “ in the system, put into, and continued
 “ in action by the force of the living or
 “ vital principle; and when disease oc-
 “ curs, it is owing to some circumstances
 “ happening to the solids or fluids of the
 “ human machine, or to some situation
 “ into which they are thrown, from
 “ whence they cannot properly exercise
 “ those powers, or feel the impulses of
 “ the vital principle, and not to any de-
 “ fect or imperfection in those powers
 “ or principles.” All which he eluci-
 “ dates by stating a case.—When speak-
 “ ing of disease in general, he asserts, that
 “ it is a preter or super-natural affection
 “ of some part or parts, or the whole of
 “ the machine, by which the system is
 “ injured or disturbed; or the action of
 “ a part impeded, perverted, or destroy-
 “ ed, attended with peculiar symptoms,
 “ adapted to the nature of the affection,
 “ and parts affected, or appearances de-
 “ viating from health, from some gene-
 “ ral or partial affection, by which the
 “ system in general, or in part, is op-
 “ pressed or disfigured.”—Such a defi-
 “ nition, the Doctor thinks, comprehends
 “ fully every disease, however arranged,
 “ and whatever called by any writer, par-
 “ ticularly as some diseases receive their
 “ appellations from the immediate acting
 “ cause, or from some collection in a part
 “ or parts of the body, as dropsy, stone,
 “ hernia, &c.; whilst others are only an
 “ assemblage of symptoms. Hence is such
 “ a definition absolutely necessary.—When
 “ on the subject of flooding, after enu-
 “ merating the various means made use
 “ of, and those unsuccessfully, the Doctor
 “ proceeds: “ On considering this subject,
 “ I have been led to conclude, that this
 “ flux is of the passive kind, owing to
 “ want of irritability and tone in the
 “ vascular parts of the uterus, and de-
 “ fect of nervous energy, from a torpid
 “ state of the nerves belonging to that
 “ organ. For in these desperate cases
 “ the uterus and vessels seem to be in a
 “ paralytic state, divested of their con-
 “ tractile power: and I am persuaded
 “ that the application of cold, and stupes

“ internally applied, act more from sti-
 “ mulus than any other cause. Might
 “ not, therefore, blisters applied over
 “ the lower vertebræ of the back and
 “ os sacrum, be advantageously used,
 “ with the other remedies? I am in-
 “ duced to believe they might, from the
 “ good effects I have known produced
 “ by the application of them in some
 “ cases where the immoderate flux of
 “ the menses had resisted every remedy,
 “ and also from their efficacy in some
 “ obstinate leucorrhæas.”—The Doctor,
 “ well aware that this militates against the
 “ opinions of some, supplies it only by
 “ way of hint for the consideration of the
 “ more sagacious and experienced; im-
 “ pelled to it by a duty he thinks every
 “ author owes to mankind, in laying be-
 “ fore them every idea which may in the
 “ least tend to alleviate disease, or miti-
 “ gate the miseries of his fellow-creatures.
 “ In which opinion we perfectly coincide
 “ with the Doctor, and would hope that
 “ every physician is actuated, at least we
 “ know they ought to be, by similar mo-
 “ tives. As we cannot go minutely through
 “ the whole of the work, we have furnish-
 “ ed these particulars as specimens, and
 “ must confess that we have revised the
 “ performance with great satisfaction;
 “ and venture to pronounce, that the
 “ younger branches of the profession may
 “ read them with considerable emolument,
 “ and the more informed will not regret
 “ their labour as lost in the perusal.

7. *Sermons on various interesting Subjects, preached in the Parish Church of Lewisham in Kent. By the Rev. Joshua Morton, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo.*

THIS collection of Sermons, consisting of twenty-three in number, is highly commendable, considered as the honest and well-asserted productions of an upright minister of the Church of England, to the doctrine of which they are perfectly conformable. The subjects of them are these: “ Youth invited to early Piety; The Power and Compassion of Christ; The Faith of Abraham; The Wanderer restored; The Sleep and Death of Sin; Humility the Foundation of Religion; Christ desires the Salvation of Man; Repentance necessary to Salvation; The Salvation of Man is by Grace; Affliction salutary; The Word of God is Truth; The Christian Course; The Treasures of Earth not to be compared with those of Heaven; The Severity of the Law compared with the Grace of the Gospel; Christmas-

Christmas-day, Character of Christ; and the Blessings of his Gospel; The Dignity and Humility of Jesus Christ; Good-Friday; Jesus risen; Whit-Sunday; Trinity-Sunday; Scruples removed in respect to the Sin against the Holy Ghost; The Folly, Wickedness, and final Consequences of Profaneness; The Security of the Righteous."—To the sincere and serious members of the Established Church these discourses are entirely adapted, and to such they can hardly fail of being exceedingly acceptable, as they are composed in a pleasing scholar-like manner, with blameless elegance, unaffected simplicity, and in a way altogether likely to do their hearts good. The writer of this article therefore hopes, and most sincerely wishes, that they may be very useful to their readers, and beneficial to their apparently worthy author, who conducts, it seems from a paper annexed, a judicious plan of private tuition for a few young gentlemen, at the vicarage of Lewisham in Kent; and it appears from the present publication, that he is every way well qualified for the arduous and momentous employment of instructing youth. In this important office we heartily wish him success, in the full conviction that a well-directed education is the ground-work of prosperity to the rising generation. We shall conclude this article with the insertion of the author's own modest preface to his Sermons:

"The following Discourses appear as they were delivered from the pulpit. The time which custom has at present allotted to sermons will be an apology if they do not abound in scripture criticism, abstract reasoning, or in points of speculative theology.

"The author professes to have framed them according to his best judgement of the Holy Scriptures, and with the warmest wish that they might affect the heart. He trusts that no sentiment has found admission among them but which the Church of England, wherein he serves as a minister, has sanctioned, and will justify.

"They uniformly proceed upon the orthodox principle, that man is fallen from his original perfection; that the Saviour, who came into this world to restore him, is God; and that human redemption is a consequence of his infinite merit and all-sufficient atonement.—From these principles, the duties of morality are as uniformly pressed upon the practice of all who receive them."

8. *The Connexion of Life with Respiration; or, an Experimental Inquiry into the Effects of Submersion, Strangulation, and several Kinds*
GENT. MAG. January, 1789.

of noxious Airs on living Animals; with an Account of the Nature of the Disease they produce; its Distinction from Death itself, and the most effectual Means of Cure. By Edmund Goodwin, M.D.

THIS elegant and philosophical essay, to which the gold medal of the Humane Society hath been so deservedly adjudged, is divided into seven sections, the first of which ascertains the general effects of submersion on living animals. The most striking effect, and that from which the most important deductions may be drawn, is, that the right auricle and ventricle are filled with *black* blood, and the left sinus venosus and left auricle also; but the left ventricle is only about half filled with the same coloured blood: that the trunks and smaller branches of the arteries proceeding from the left ventricle contain a quantity of this black blood also.

The second section determines whether the water produces these changes *directly*, by entering into the cavity of the lungs, or *indirectly*, by excluding the atmospheric air. By a very ingenious experiment Dr. G. ascertains the fact, that water enters the lungs of drowning animals; but by another experiment, equally satisfactory, he shews that the quantity is inconsiderable, and that as much or more may be introduced into the lungs of a living animal without producing death, though it occasions a difficulty of breathing, and a feeble pulse for a short period. And he shews clearly that the water produces all the changes that take place in drowning *indirectly*, by excluding the atmospheric air from the lungs.

In the third section it appears, that the quantity of air taken into the lungs at a single inspiration is very inconsiderable, when compared with what they contain after a complete expiration. And from other circumstances it also appears, that the dilatation of the lungs is not the final cause of respiration.

The fourth section is employed in determining the chemical effects of the air on the lungs in respiration. Dr. G. here enters upon a most difficult and important subject; in the investigation of which, he confirms the observation of Lower, that the blood acquires a florid red colour in passing through the lungs, and that this colour is produced by the chemical action of the air. He makes it very evident that what is denominated (though in our opinion very erroneously) *dephlogisticated*

dephlogisticated air, changes the colour of black blood, and that a small portion of such air disappears in the process. It is not, however, taken in by absorption, but by chemical attraction. His experiments demonstrate, that the action of the heart depends upon the florid red colour of the blood, and *vice versa*.—He does not venture to give an opinion what it is that is separated from the air; but he draws this very just conclusion, that the chemical change which the blood undergoes in the lungs by respiration gives it a stimulating quality, by which it is fitted to excite the left auricle and ventricle to contraction: and that the chemical quality which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs is necessary to keep up the action of the heart, and, consequently, the health of the body.—In perusing this section, we cannot help lamenting that this elegant writer appears to be a stranger to the discoveries of Dr. Harrington, respecting the constituent principles of atmospheric air; because, had he been familiar with these, they would have enabled him to advance one step further in ascertaining the precise nature of that chemical change which he so judiciously observes really takes place.

The fifth section is employed in determining the nature of the disease produced by submersion. He gives very satisfactory reasons why it should not be considered either as syncope or the higher degree, apnoea, nor apoplexia. He appears to us clearly to *prove* that the disease consists in the presence of black blood in the left side of the heart and arterial system. We therefore concur with him in the propriety of naming this disease *Melanæmia*, which he wishes to place in the class *Cachexia*, or *Impetigo*; under which he proposes to place it as a genus, with this name and definition:

“MELANÆMIA. *Impedita sanguinis venosi in arteriorum conversio, cum jus nigra, Syncope, et Livor Cutis.*”

The seventh and last section is employed in determining the best means of curing the disease, which Dr. G. justly considers to depend chiefly on the application of heat to the body, and air to the lungs.—After advancing so far in this elegant work, we cannot help observing that we were forcibly struck with the impropriety of the following paragraph: “When the body is warmed uniformly, and the heat of the interior parts about 98, we direct our

“attention to the thorax; and if the patient make no attempt to inspire, we proceed to inflate the lungs with air.”

To us it appears that the inflation of the lungs with air ought unquestionably to be the *first* thing attended to upon every idea of this disease; but more particularly if it should prove, as we have no doubt it will, when the constituent principles of the atmosphere are generally known, that this is the most effectual method even of communicating warmth to the system.

Dr. Goodwin's reason for introducing a large quantity of air into the lungs is founded upon just observations. He does not appear to be averse to the practice of holding the patient with his head downwards, with a view to a discharge of water. From Dr. Goodwin's principles we should be inclined entirely to explode the practice of bleeding in this disease. * * *

9. *An Essay on the Recovery of the Apparently Dead.* By Charles Kite, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London, and Surgeon at Gravesend in Kent. Being the Essay to which the Humane Society's Medal was adjudged, &c. &c.

THIS very useful practical Essay, to which the silver medal of the Humane Society was adjudged, cannot be better characterised than in the words of Dr. Lettsom, in his address on the delivery of the medals: “I cannot, Gentlemen, forget to mention the methodical and ingenious Essay to which the silver medal has been adjudged; which contains not only many experiments illustrative of the cause of death, but also a minute and useful detail of the means of resuscitation; to which are added, tables, constructed in a manner equally ingenious and useful, which shew, in a glance of the eye, the proportions of premature deaths, and of successful recoveries, with the particular states of the body, the symptoms of life and death, and the means employed, whether successful or the contrary. These tables must be highly important in future disquisitions of this kind; with which, I trust, the publick will be often favoured, as long as science is founded upon, and illustrated by, experiment, which, in the medical art, is the fountain of truth.”

Our limits will not permit us to give an analysis of this elaborate essay. The most

most material difference which we have noticed betwixt it and the preceding consists in the author's idea of the immediate cause of death in drowned persons: "In all those drowned persons" (says he) which I have had occasion "to see, the face has been remarkably "swelled, and of a dark red or livid colour; the eyes violently suffused with "blood, enlarged, prominent, and sometimes so protuberating that the eyelids seemed insufficient to cover them; "the features of the countenance generally distorted, and the tongue in part "thrust out of the mouth. I appeal to "those who have been in the habit of "seeing drowned people, whether this "is not their usual state; and I ask, if "it is possible to proceed from any other "cause than apoplexy, or an enormous "distension of the vessels of the head."

p. 40.

Hence it is evident that Mr. Kite is no enemy to bleeding, which, unquestionably, in some cases has been useful.

We apprehend it is on account of this difference in the impressions made on the mind of the medical reader by these two respectable Essays, that the Humane Society have wisely proposed, for their next prize medal, to determine in what circumstances of this disease bleeding is admissible. * * *

10. *Essay towards a System of Mineralogy.* By A. F. Cronstedt, Mine-master, or Superintendent of Mines in Sweden. Translated, with Annotations, by G. Von Engestrom, Counsellor of the College of Mines in Sweden. The Second Edition, greatly enlarged and improved by the Addition of the modern Discoveries, and a new Arrangement of the Articles. By J. H. de Magellan, Talabrico-Lustitanus, Member of the Royal Society of London, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg and Bruxelles, of the Royal Societies of Sciences at Lisbon, Madrid, and Berlin; of the Literary and Philosophical Societies at Philadelphia, Harlem, and Manchester; and Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. 2 Vols. 8vo.

MINERALOGY is the knowledge of those natural bodies which have no kind of *animal* or *vegetable* life; and is one of the most advantageous inquiries towards the uses and concerns of civil society. Many learned and curious gentlemen have, long since, applied their attention to this great branch of natural philosophy, and followed various methods which occurred to them, relying chiefly upon the external appearances of each mineral substance.

The celebrated Linnæus, after many who had preceded him on these matters, published, in 1736, a Mineralogical System, under three classes, viz. 1. *Petra*, 2. *Minera*, and 3. *Fossilia*. The two first classes could be easily spared, as being comprehended in the very last class. But among many various other Systems of Mineralogy, only that of AXEL FREDERICK CRONSTEDT, who studiously concealed his name, laid effectually the foundation to the present improved and rational state of mineralogy in Europe, as he introduced the analytical chemistry, as a basis to this science. He drew his *classes*, *genera*, and *species*, from the true composition and internal properties of the mineral ingredients of each ore; whilst the *varieties* arise from the external appearance of each compound. By this means the advantages of both systems are combined to form a scientific doctrine of mineralogical knowledge.

Linnæus had been happy enough in the Botanical arrangements he made according to the varieties of the sexual parts of Plants; but on assuming the various figures and crystallizations of Minerals, to fix their classification, he lost the true object of his ambition; since various Mineral substances we know to assume the very same configuration amongst themselves. For instance, the native calces of *Arsenic*, *Blende Cinnabar*, and *Grey Copper Ores*, are *tetrahedral*; whilst the *Zeolite*, *Fluor*, *Galen*, and *Marine Salt*, and some other Minerals, appear under a *cubic* shape: and the *Microcosmic Salt*, amongst other substances, assume the crystallized shape of *Nitre*, *Vitriol*, *Salt-ammoniac*, *Alum*, and *Glauber's Salt*, according to the assertion of Mr. Pott. And Macquer has already observed, that *Corrosive Sublimate*, if crystallized by cooling, takes the form of *needles*; whilst, by evaporation, it is formed into *cubes*, or into *lozenges*. This want of a real genius, and of a superior perspicuity, of which Linnæus found himself guilty, when the anonymous System of CRONSTEDT was published, in 1758, squeezed from him the peevishness of saying, with a sting of jealousy, *Vox Suabii, manus verò Cronstedti*. It is true, that Cronstedt had been a scholar and intimate friend to the famous Anthony Suab, who treated about that time with better judgement of mineralogical matters; and also Margraaf, and Pott of Berlin, had nearly the same ideas about that

that time: but the falsehood of asserting, without the least authority, at this our time, and distance of place, by a malicious construction on the above peevish words of Linnæus, that Cronstedt found a manuscript among the papers left by Mr. Suab (to whose charge of superintendent to the copper-mines at Fahlum in Dalercalia, province of Sweden, the same Cronstedt had succeeded,) containing the very Mineralogical System published by Cronstedt, is an unhappy and audacious discovery.

The new Editor of this Mineralogical Essay has been careful, and employed much labour, to preserve the original text of the Author in this second edition; but has not thought it necessary to leave each part, or section, in the same position as in the original arrangement.

The Author, as the great Bergman observes*, had counted *nine kinds* of earth; but, *if he had lived longer*, says Bergman, *for the benefit of the sciences, he would no doubt have rectified his account.* In consequence of this authority, the new Editors dispose in the first class of earths those of the *Calcareous* kind in the first order; the *Ponderous* or *Baritic* kind, were put in the second order; the *Magnesian* earth, and its compounds, in the third order; the *Siliceous* in the fourth; and the *Argillaceous* in the fifth. To this first class the Editor adds 34 new sections, and many explanatory notes, extracted partly from the first Editor, Mr. Engestrom, now counsellor of the College of Mines in Sweden, and from other respectable Authors, such as Kirwan, Bergman, Scheele, Cramér, Pott, Macquer, Daubenton, Lavoisier, Fourcroy, Achard, Priestley, Lewis, Ferber, Dietrich, &c. &c. &c.

All the new discoveries, or at least those of any importance, since the Author's time, are here quoted, and inserted in their proper places; and every particular that may tend to clear or improve the objects relative to, or depending upon, Mineralogy, are mentioned or referred to, so as to render this subject most useful, and to attract the attention of the studious, who desire to obtain some knowledge on these important inquiries.

* In his letter to Dr. Troil, dated Stockholm, June 12, 1776, and printed at the end of a collection of "Letters on Iceland," published in 8vo, London, 1780, p. 377.

The Noble Author, in his Preface, has shewn the most powerful reasons to abandon entirely the old silly methods of ranging Mineralogical Systems upon *External Appearances, Crystallizations, Colours*, and other *accidental Changes* of Ores, as in the *Systems of Vegetables and Animals*, because they are very often common to various kinds, and of course do not help to their specific knowledge, and therefore we need not repeat these obvious reasonings.

As to the Translator and new Editor of this Mineralogy, we gladly confess ourselves indebted to them for their zeal to render it more familiar in our own language; and heartily commend the generous labours of the last, as he had not the least view of personal interest; and the more so, when his various engagements and repeated hindrances, both on account of his many correspondences, want of health, and very infirm constitution at the advanced age of 66 years, are considered. It is perhaps to this last that we may attribute some inconsiderable omissions, chiefly on trifling objects, such as repeating three times, at p. 990, the *nitrous solution* of silver among the *regents* for the assays in the *humid-way*. This not being taken notice of, either by the corrector or by the editor himself, appears like an extraordinary mischance, though of little real consequence; but we are recompensed by additions so considerable as to fill up more than 650 pages of print, amounting to three times as much as the former edition of the work.

II. *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in the County of Southampton, In a Series of Letters to the Honourable Daines Barrington and Thomas Pennant, Esquire. By the Rev. Gilbert White, M.A.*

CONTEMPLATIVE persons see with regret the country more and more deserted every day, as they know that every well-regulated family of property which quits a village to reside in a town injures the place that is forsaken in many material circumstances. It is with pleasure, therefore, we observe that so rational an employment of leisure time as the study of nature and antiquities promises to become popular; since whatever adds to the number of rural amusements, and consequently counteracts the allurements of the metropolis, is, on this consideration, of national importance. Most of the local Histories which have fallen into our hands

hands have been taken up with descriptions of the vestiges of ancient art and industry, while natural observations have been too much neglected. But we agree with Mr. White in his *idea of parochial history, which he thinks, ought to consist of natural productions and occurrences, as well as antiquities.* For antiquities, when once surveyed, seldom recall farther attention, and are confined to one spot; whereas the pleasures of the naturalist continue through the year, return with unabated attractions every spring, and may be extended over the kingdom.

Mr. White is the gentleman who some years ago favoured the world with a Monography of the British Hirundines, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, which we reviewed in a former volume. It is now reprinted, and the same sagacity of observation runs through the work before us.

At p. 7 we have an elegant engraving of an uncommon and perfect specimen of a kind of fossil-oyster, *Mytilus, Crista Galli, or Cock's Comb.* "This bivalve" (says the author) is only known to inhabit the Indian Ocean." The circumstance, however, of being found in a petrified state so distant from the place of its present existence, is not peculiar to this animal. The shells of the inhabitants of the tropical seas, so often met with in our Northern latitudes, several hundred yards above high-water mark, have incited busy minds to give the publick, from their closets, numerous theories of the earth, many of which the slightest inspection of a gravel or chalk-pit would refute; and the various unsuccessful attempts that have been made to solve this problem persuade us that this perplexing phænomenon is placed beyond the reach of human curiosity.

The calculations drawn from the parish-register shew that Selborne is healthy in an eminent degree. "The number of inhabitants is 676; near five inhabitants to each tenement.— The total of baptisms from 1720 to 1779, both inclusive, 60 years, 980.— Total of burials for the same time, 640.— Baptisms exceed burials by more than one-third. Baptisms of males exceed females by one-tenth, or one in ten. Burials of females exceed males by one in thirty. It appears that a child, born and bred in this parish, has an equal chance to live

"above forty years. Twins, thirteen times; many of whom dying young, have lessened the chance for life. Chances of life in men and women appear to be equal." p. 13.

This sequestered place seems well adapted for inquiries into popular arithmetic; and its register, when compared with the bills of mortality of London, proves that Providence has written, in characters easy to be read, that mankind were not born to live in crowded cities. London, if not annually supplied with recruits from the country, would be depopulated in little more than the age of man. But in this village we find that the baptisms have for sixty years exceeded the burials by more than one-third. We need not wonder then that the English settlers in North America, with a fruitful country before them, at their command, should double their numbers in a quarter of a century.

Many would be surpris'd if they were told that a new quadruped had, within these few years, been found in this island; yet this gentleman's searches have been rewarded with such a discovery. It is indeed the smallest four-footed animal we have; but its manner of life shews it to be endowed with equal sagacity with the larger kinds. We will insert the author's description of this mouse in his own words: "From the colour, shape, size, and manner of nesting, I make no doubt but that the species is non-descript. They are much smaller, and more slender, than the *mus domesticus medius* of Ray, and have more of the squirrel or dormouse colour. Their belly is white; a straight line along their sides divides the shades of their back and belly. They never enter into houses; are carried into ricks and barns with the sheaves; abound in harvest; and build their nests amidst the straws of the corn above the ground, and sometimes in thistles. They breed as many as eight at a litter, in a little round nest, composed of the blades of grass or wheat," &c. p. 33.

The following relation of a peculiar propensity toward a particular object attending fatuity, may not be displeasing to the reader:

"LETTER XXVIII. (p. 100).

"We had in this village, more than twenty years ago, an idiot boy, whom I well remember, who, from a child, shewed a strong propensity to bees; they were his food, his amusement,

amusement, his sole object. And as people of this cast have seldom more than one point in view, so this lad exerted all his few faculties on this one pursuit. In the Winter he dozed away his time, within his father's house, by the fire-side, in a kind of torpid state, seldom departing from the chimney-corner; but in the Summer he was all alert, and in quest of his game in the fields and on sunny banks. Honey-bees, humble-bees, and wasps, were his prey, wherever he found them: he had no apprehensions from their stings, but would seize them *nudis manibus*, and at once disarm them of their weapons, and suck their bodies for the sake of their honey-bags. Sometimes he would fill his bosom between his shirt and his skin with a number of these captives; and sometimes would confine them in bottles. He was a very *Merops apiaſter*, or *Bee-bird*, and very injurious to men that kept bees; for he would slide into their bee-gardens, and, sitting down before the stools, would rap with his finger on the hives, and so take the bees as they came out. He has been known to overturn hives for the sake of honey, of which he was passionately fond. Where metheglin was making, he would linger round the tubs and vessels, begging a draught of what he called *bee-wine*. As he ran about, he used to make a humming noise with his lips, resembling the buzzing of bees. This lad was lean and fallow, and of a cadaverous complexion; and, except in his favourite pursuit, in which he was wonderfully adroit, discovered no manner of understanding. Had his capacity been better, and directed to the same object, he had perhaps abated much of our wonder at the feats of a more modern exhibiter of bees; and we may justly say of him now,

‘Thou,
‘Had thy presiding star propitious shone,
‘Should’st *Wildman* be.’

When a tall youth, he was removed from hence to a distant village, where he died, as I understand, before he arrived at manhood.”

The sliding down of a hill into a valley, in the neighbourhood of Selborne, gives the writer an opportunity of applying the succeeding apt passage from *The Cyder* of John Philips:

“Who knows but that once more
This mount may journey, and, his present site
Forſaken, to thy neighbour's bounds transfer
Thy goodly plants, affording matter strange
For law debates?” p. 246.

Whether the poet alludes to any actual suit commenced in consequence of such an event, we are ignorant. But this quotation reminds us of a real litigation in Syria, between the owner of a hill and the possessor of some land in the adjoining dale, which was overwhelmed by its lapse. The Emir *Yousef*, before whom the cause was brought, finding the travelling of mountains, we suppose,

to be a *casus omiſſus* in the Koran (the civil as well as religious code of the Mahometans), decided in a manner satisfactory to both parties, by generously making good the losses of both plaintiff and defendant. (*Volney's Travels*, cb. 20).

Letter LIII. contains a curious account of the *Coccus vitis viniferae*, an insect very pernicious to vines in Southern climates. The vine, having no plants indigenous to England of the same genus, remains here free from the ravages of insects, except in this instance; though our other kinds of wall-fruit, which have been introduced from warmer climates, are annoyed with the insects of the congenerous native plants. This writer is, we believe, the first who has described it scientifically, as found in this country. But we apprehend, that enthusiastic gardener, Sir William Temple, a century ago, complains of this nuisance, as infesting his exotics. (*Works*, vol. III. p. 209, 8vo. 1757.)

Had our limits permitted, we could have attended Mr. White with pleasure through a variety of entertaining subjects; such as the lists of the summer and winter birds of passage, the letter on that very scarce and extraordinary bird the stilt-plover (*charadrius bimanotopus*), of which there is a well-executed plate, the notices concerning echoes, the history of some severe frosts, and the catalogue of rare plants, which we imagine can be equalled by few of the parishes in the Southern part of the island. But for these and other particulars we must refer to the book.

If this author should be thought by any to have been too minute in his researches, let it be remembered that his studies have been in the great book of Nature. It must be confessed, that the œconomy of the several kinds of crickets, and the distinction between the stock-dove and the ring-dove, are humble pursuits, and will be esteemed trivial by many, perhaps by some to be objects of ridicule. However, before we condemn any pursuits which contribute so much to health by calling us abroad, let us consider how the studious have employed themselves in their closets. In a former century the minds of the learned were engaged in determining whether the name of the Roman poet should be spelt Vergilius or Virgilius; and the number of letters in the name of *Shakespeare* still remains a matter of much solicitude and criticism. Nor can we

we but think that conjectures about the migration of Hirundines are full as interesting as the Chattertonian controversy.

We could have wished that this gentleman had uniformly, as he has frequently, used the Linnæan names. No naturalist can now converse intelligibly in any other language than that of the celebrated Swede. And impartiality compels us to say, that we are disappointed in not finding a particular account of the tillage of the district where Selborne is situate. A person with this writer's patient observation would have made many remarks highly valuable. Men of intelligence like him are wanted, to promote an intimacy between the library and the plough. The man of books sees many errors, which he supposes he could correct; while the practical cultivator laughs at the essays of the theorist. Much the greater part of renting farmers are prevented, by their anxiety to *wind the bottom round the year*, from engaging in experiment; and many think it nearly criminal to deviate from the practice of their forefathers: so that at this day it remains for gentlemen of property and enlarged minds to determine whether it be best to sow *three* bushels of wheat or *one* on an acre of land. In other words, whether there be not as much corn yearly wasted by superfluous, perhaps injurious, feeding, as would furnish an annual and ample supply for the largest city. Though agriculture has of late been attended to, still he would be one of the greatest benefactors who would convince his countrymen in general, that the richest mine of national wealth lies within six inches of the surface, and who would teach them the most advantageous method of working it.

(*The Antiquities in our next.*)

12. *The Court of Requests; wherein is described its Nature, Utility, and Powers; illustrated with a Variety of Cases determined in that of Birmingham.* By W. Hutton, F.A.S. 8vo.

OUR old acquaintance W. Hutton, whose *F.A.S. ship* we have before questioned*, and again call on him to make out, appears here in his proper character, a Commissioner of the Courts of Conscience, which place, he tells us, he has held 15 years, "without omitting attendance for one day." It gives

him "more pleasure, perhaps more pride, to tell the world he never received the *least emolument*, than if he had *privately drawn* an ample fortune." Divided as we are in our opinions concerning the utility of these courts, which, if they give the poor redress against the rich, too frequently encourage the poor in suits among themselves, we cannot help giving our approbation to our author's penetration, disinterestedness, and impartiality in his decisions, as here reported.

13. *A Treatise on Female, Nervous, Hysterical, Hypochondriac, and Bilious Diseases, Madness, Suicide, Convulsions, Spasm, Apoplexy, and Palsy.* By William Rowley, M.D. Member of the University of Oxford, Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. 8vo.

THIS treatise, which appears to be the mature fruits of the most laborious researches, medical erudition, and great practical experience, commences with a short introduction; next follows a *conspectus* of the whole work, in which the purport of all the new doctrines advanced are briefly communicated.

In the female diseases, the methods of prevention are first duly considered; then the affections, to which the fair sex are mostly liable, are treated with great perspicuity, and adorned with improvements that appear extremely rational. In every disorder, the appearances by dissection after death are produced in Latin, chiefly, for the faculty. This renders the book rather bulky, for it contains near 600 pages. The author then proceeds, by inductive reasoning, to trace the original causes, both remote and immediate, from which he forms a rational theory, which, in many instances, will strike the judicious medical mind with conviction, and convey to practitioners much useful and practical knowledge; drawn, as the author asserts, from those most certain fountains, anatomical enquiries, true physiological reasoning, and above 30 years very extensive practical experience. In various parts of the work, numerous prescriptions are given: these are recommended, not to be indiscriminately applied, but according to constitutions, circumstances of age, climate, state of the disease; to the pallid, the florid, to the irritable, to the non-irritable, to the plethoric, to the inane, &c.

Towards the end of each disease are delivered practical admonitions and cautions. In these specimens, it must be

contested,

* See vol. LVIII. p. 728. Unless it be to be found in Scotland.

confessed, a penetrating discernment, a foresight of the future events of diseases, and judicious prevention of the latter, seem happily combined. The criticisms on authors are sometimes introduced with rather keen severity. Perhaps the learned author, in some instances, might soften the rigour of his animadversions on Sydenham, Boerhaave, Shaw, Mead, and others. However this may be, the earnestness with which the Author recommends caution to the junior or inexperienced practitioners, in never receiving doctrines that have not truth, safety, and conviction, for their support, is highly commendable. The whole book is a series of deep reasoning, and will be best comprehended by those who are most acquainted with the difficult recesses of physiology, chemistry, and, in short, all true medical science.

After these disquisitions on female diseases follow those of the hysterical class. Here, seemingly regardless of almost every theory or opinion that have prevailed, the Author produces an abundance of anatomical facts, physiological reasonings and conclusions, that are very scientific and satisfactory. The nervous hysterical diseases, that have hitherto been so difficult of access, are here explained in a clear intelligent manner; all the newest discoveries of the moderns in natural history, pneumatics, hydrostatics, anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, have a share in clearing ambiguities; the art of medicine seems to speak a new, bold, and decided language, on the causes, effects, and cure, of the following diseases or symptoms.

Hysteric passion, divided into the flutulent or windy, convulsive or apoplectic. A minute investigation of causes, and rational methods of cure, are delivered, in which the Author shews the operation and effects of the mind on the body, and the actions of vitiated juices of the body on the mind. In this part appear many strictures on ancient and modern prejudices, every thing formerly known is explained, and improvements flow forth almost in every page.

The use of vomits in hysteric or bilious complaints, the neglect of immediate bleeding in the hysteric apoplexy, the proceeding only to palliation of symptoms in numerous nervous affections, are all pointedly censured; proofs that nervous diseases may not only be

better understood, but, according to our Author, in many instances, cured, must be highly interesting, not only to medical practitioners, but likewise to mankind in general.

The diet of nervous patients, the studious and sedentary, are considered; and the advice recommended may be well worth the perusal of all literary, nervous, and debilitated invalids.

If evacuants, tonics, or other common remedies, should not succeed, the author recommends a *fourth* method of cure, by mineral alteratives. Here are displayed several new doctrines, and a declaration of successful practice, accompanying the use of many prescriptions, communicated. The author seems the first physician who has reduced the *mineral alterative* plans of cure to any regularity; but promises to give the world all his sentiments and observations in a future publication on the mild and extensive use of these metallic preparations, their manner of operation, &c.

Then he treats of the following symptoms and diseases most common to the nervous and debilitated:

- A dry skin, its causes and cure.
- Profuse sweating, or increased perspiration.
- Hiccups, stricture of the gullet, œsophagus, or threatening suffocation from wind, &c.
- The cardialgia; or heart-burn.
- Voracious appetite.
- Depraved appetite.
- Cure of cramp in the stomach.
- Phlegm, or water rising in the stomach.
- Nausea, or sickness.
- Vomitings from bile, wind, &c.
- Bile in the stomach, yell-w or black.
- Costiveness, how prevented.
- Bilious, black, pale, argillaceous excrements.
- Purgings.
- Nervous tabes or wastings.
- Nervous colic.
- Worms. Here appear several new doctrines and prescriptions, and some that have been held great secrets.
- Hæmorrhoids, or piles.
- Prolapsus ani, or descent of the rectum.
- Spasmodic stricture of the bladder.
- Involuntary emission of urine.
- Pains in the womb.
- Pains and efforts to menstruate.
- Pains from contraction of the uterus to force off coagula.
- Falling-down of the womb.
- Pains in the fore-part of the head.
- Pains in the back part of the head.
- The necessity of dry diet in nervous diseases, and the injurious tendency of tea-drinking.

Remitting and intermittent pains in the head. In this part are several strictures on treating the ague, or intermittent fever, and certain

certain methods are communicated in English, in which successful remedies are introduced for the benefit of the poor, that poverty may receive charity from the humane and benevolent. This mode is recommended to the aguish counties, as Kent, Essex, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, &c.

Slight temporary delirium.

Drowsiness.

Stupor.

Watchfulness.

Frightful dreams and night-mare.

Agitations of the mind and peevishness.

Groundless fears and dismal apprehensions.

After this display of uncommon industry, not only in collecting facts, but forming logical inductions, on which rational and successful practices are founded, and dangerous remedies, as *lead, cantharides, hemlock, digitalis, solanum*, &c. with apparent reason, excluded, the author proceeds to consider the causes, effects, and consequences of madness, in a manner hitherto unattempted, under the title of *A Treatise on Madness and Suicide*.

This treatise begins with an assertion, that the doctrines on madness were not intended originally to be introduced in this work; but as the author conceived that "insanity had never been scientifically considered, nor judiciously treated," he was determined to deliver his sentiments on these difficult subjects, that those who attend the insane might have an opportunity of trying more rational methods of cure than had ever yet been proposed.

In this part the symptoms and different species of madness are explained: what appears on dissecting the brain, &c. of a great number of mad persons after death, in which are found *enlarged vessels, prolypi, congestions, varices of the plexus choroides, vitiated pineal gland, polypi in the sinuses*, &c.; with a multitude of curious and useful anatomical observations; from which the author draws many ingenious conclusions, which are transferred to the real and positive causes, both remote and immediate, of madness.

Here follow some very curious physical and metaphysical inquiries on the influence of the soul on the body, and the body on the soul; with proofs of the conditions in which the brain is capable of receiving *just impressions*, or their opposites, *false images, delirium*, and *madness*. The received doctrines of the nervous fluid, as generally believed, is refuted.

"The effects of strong mental or bodily exertion," says the Author, "are sublimer ideas in the mind, and stronger bodily powers; but neither can possibly happen without a greater quantity of blood forced into the vessels of the brain. Poetical sublimity, clear conception, penetration, judgement, a refined imagination, are the effects of mental, as the exercises of the *palestra* are of bodily exertions; but over-exertions of mind and body, long continued, are injurious to the robustest constitution, and mental faculties: debility of body and mind are frequently the consequence."

In this part the author explains many phenomena in an entire new manner, which are caused by *corporeal*, or *elective mental attractions*, as they are called, not always the effect of deliberative reason, but chance, caprice, example, &c. *Mental attractions* to improve sciences, or render mankind more virtuous and happy, are considered as laudable; but apathy, or inactivity of soul, censured. The author asserts, that active principles in the human mind and passions have produced all that is excellent or useful to society. "The reception, attraction, and retention of certain particles," says the author, "give form of body and identity of person; but mental attractions are often dependent on corporeal attractions, human propensities, and human examples."

He then proceeds to shew in what consists *sound reason*, and what constitutes *insanity*, or *madness*. In this part the subjects are explained with uncommon perspicuity, and a thorough knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and human character. "Mental attractions to pride, arrogance, insolence, duplicity, falsehood, envy, and malevolence," says our author, "are the *sublimest ideas* of little, disingenuous minds.—Mental attractions to integrity, truth, justice, and sincerity, the strongest marks of superlative wisdom; they give a philosophical calmness either in prosperity or adversity, and an happiness to the possessor, unknown to the artful, treacherous, or deceitful."—"It is as difficult," he expresses himself in another place, "for the lovers of strict moral rectitude to be guilty of deception, as for the treacherous to be just, open, and candid." The diversity of human character he thinks very much dependent on the state of the blood, mental or corporeal attractions.

“It is to be regretted, that in human affairs of polite refined ages, artifices are the only weapons to counteract artifice. The books,” says our author, “that have reduced immoral practices to a regular system, instead of applause for their finesse, politeness of style, or manners, should have been concealed from the face of the earth, for they teach the vicious knavery, and render the upright suspected.—In proportion as the arts, sciences, and luxury increase, so do vices and madness. In countries where the fewest wants and desires are experienced, there are the fewest number of mad persons: in those kingdoms where the greatest luxuries, refinements, wealth, and unrestrained liberty abound, are the most numerous instances of madness. England, according to its size and number of inhabitants, produces and contains more insane and original characters than any other country in the world; and suicide is more common. In other countries mankind are obedient under military or religious power; and are educated, from infancy, in implicit submission and non-resistance. In Britain every one thinks and acts as he pleases. This produces all that variety and originality in the English character, and is the cause of arts, sciences, and inventions flourishing.—This freedom of thinking gives freedom to passions. Religious and civil toleration is productive of political and religious madness; but where no such toleration exists, it is rarely such insanity appears.—The remote causes of madness are various. Anger, pride, and insolence mortified, malice and envy ungratified, merit unprotected or crushed by the unworthy, love, fear, hope, disappointment, anxiety, grief, despondency, avarice, and a diversity of human vices, folly, or calamitous feelings, have all been productive of *idiopathic insanity*. Obstructions of accustomed evacuations, and acrimony, either venereal, scrophulous, scorbutic, &c. have caused madness.”

The human passions, misfortunes, and propensities, as pride, anger, envy, avarice, disappointed expectation, love, jealousy, &c. are explained in an entire new point of view, and how they may be productive of insanity, &c.—After this, the author proceeds, with a close chain of reasoning, to prove the *immediate causes* of madness. In this part is displayed great anatomical, pathological, and logical erudition, on a subject so abstruse. The general propositions, which all seem original, are,

1. A greater quantity of blood is directed to the brain than is agreeable to the laws of animal œconomy.
2. The causes, whether from the mind or any accident, continue.
3. The capillary vessels and the minute veins suffer distention.

4. This causes a change in the state of blood in the brain.

5. This change and distention produces irritation of the membranes within the foldings of the brain, &c.

6. The foregoing doctrine is illustrated by the irritation from distended vessels, and changes in the blood in the inflamed membranes of the eyes, whether *recent* or *habitual*.—“As clear perception, sound reasoning; and solid judgement, are observed in a healthful state of the brain and its fluids, so can their alteration or perversion be easily conceived by the effects of acrimony, irritation, and over-distention from febrile heat and friction of their component parts, anatomical inquiry leads to think that the delirium in fevers is chiefly owing to morbid changes in the fluids of the brain, irritation, &c.”

Many proofs are adduced of this from the dissections, and a clear definition made between *phrenitis*, or acute febrile madness, and that chronic madness which is destitute of fever.

Madness the author proves to be the effects of distended vessels, an impeded vitiated circulation, and changed fluids, opposing or perverting the soul's regular action or powers in the medullary substance of the cerebrum, cerebellum, in which perception, reasoning, judgement, imagination, and memory, seem to reside, &c.

What the soul or mind specifically is, has not yet been satisfactorily discovered, and perhaps never may; but it is certain that morbid changes of the blood, or its over-distended accumulations, concretions, indurations, extravasations in the brain, produce the effects observable in madness, from the prevention or perversion of the soul's powers. This, perhaps, is sufficient for human beings to know, to ascertain either the *difficulty* of curing insanity, or to direct the choice of remedies most proper for the malady.

In the prognostics of insanity or madness, the author observes,

1. From fever, or accidents, often curable.
2. From mental perturbation, violent passions, &c. difficult of cure.
3. If from distended vessels, reducing them to their original diameters may prove a cure.
4. If from acrimony, as scurvy, king's-evil, &c. the brain is irritated, curable often.
5. Preternatural accumulations difficult of remedying, or frequently incurable.

6. Bony

6. Bony exostoses, or concretions, incurable.

7. Preternatural dryness, incurable.

8. Indurations, generally incurable.

9. Mad persons of florid complexions recover easier than the pallid and cachectic.

10. Hereditary madness, or the disorder being caused by the *cilo*, or bad formation of the head, is generally irremediable.

11. The difficulties medicine has to counteract, in attempting the cure of maniacs, must be manifest from the appearances of the brain, &c. after death.

In the cure of madness, the Author proceeds, from considering all the causes enumerated, and recommends medicines and regimen for each; nor are mental applications neglected.

The Doctor's general modes of cure of madness are:

After observing how the mind of the insane should be managed, and asserting that persons accustomed to attend the mad should always be employed, he proceeds to the different modes of cure.

He makes two general divisions, called, *tonical distension* and *atonical distension*, which are fully explained.

Then the diet is considered, which is recommended to be very dry, to keep all the vessels of the body as empty as possible; and as substitutes for drinks recommends tamarinds, roasted apples, or other fruits.—He then declares he has cured some few instances of madness by camphor in large doses, and nitre, with laxatives, and an extreme dry diet.

The evacuating plentifully the fluids of the whole body, must certainly also empty the vessels of the brain in a certain degree.

The emptiness of vessels being continued for many months, or perhaps a year or two, by the *dry, antiphlogistic* regimen, may permit the coats of over-distended vessels to recover their former size, from the canals being continually emptier, and contracting and accommodating themselves to the gentler force and *diminished quantity* of the circulating fluids.—Nitre and camphor, laxatives, profuse sweating, are remedies to diminish superabundant fluids.

The Author relates, that a great number of cases of the *mania*, or furious madness, have been cured by *vinegar*, which, he says, “acts as a refrigerant in many fevers; it diminishes nutrition, by contracting the lacteal absorbent vessels; and would be very effica-

“cious, with water, as a drink for the “insane, whose state of stomach or intestines do not contraindicate the use of “vegetable acid.—The cure, then, of “insanity arising from, or accompanied “with *tonical distension* of vessels, depends on *depletion*, the preventing *repletion*, with the use of antiphlogistic “regimen and remedies.”

He then next proceeds to direct the cure of madness in a *tonical distension*; which likewise consists in *dry diet*, gentle tonics, &c. and is applicable not to the florid, or those afflicted with the *mania*, or raving madness, but to the pallid, melancholic, and debilitated, in order not only to diminish the size of the relaxed coats of vessels, but to change the lax texture of the blood, and give firmness to the solids.

Madness, arising from *acrimony*, is next considered, as the *venereal, scrophulous, gouty, or rheumatic*; which are to be treated according to circumstances, for which rational rules are given, and different sorts of mineral alteratives are recommended, &c. in conjunction with dry diet, &c.

Then follows the treatment, where accumulations of *serum, coagulable lymph, exostoses, preternatural dryness, indurations* of the brain, &c. are supposed.

The Author objects to *diluting*; and observes, if evacuations be necessary, refilling the vessels must be preposterous. *Vomiting* is objected to: as it forces a quantity of blood to the head, must confirm the disease, and render the cure impossible, or very difficult. As to evacuations by bleeding, he says, “Bleeding “at the nose being customary, if suppressed, has caused madness. Bleedings are necessary in the *jugular, occipital, angular, frontal, or nasal internal vein*, if possible; for these last “four veins communicate with the *sineses* and *veins of the brain itself*, “therefore more promptly evacuate the “blood from the part affected, and “should be particularly attended to in “*sanguineous apoplexy, epilepsy, and maniacal affections.*” This is demonstrated by a variety of illustrations. The mode of emptying immediately the vessels of the brain seems very reasonable; it is the first proposal of the sort we meet with in any medical author, and is well worthy the attention of those who attend the insane.

The Doctor relates the cure of a young lady of insanity, by alteratives, camphor, nitre, and a dry diet.

The following are the Author's objections to opium in madness:

1. It cannot cure madness; nay, it is known often to increase the paroxysms of furor.

2. Suppose it would allay irritations, by diminishing the nervous influence and arterial action, yet these effects would be diametrically opposite to every rational attempt to remove the causes of the disease; for, if madness be principally caused by fluids over-distending vessels, and a tardier circulation through the veins, or from accumulations or stagnations in the brain, opium, by its sedative properties, would be more likely to fix the disorder in those parts than remove it.

3. In perturbations of mind, amongst the nervous and easily irritable, *opium* produces wanderings of the fancy, delirium, and distracted pains of the head, similar to strong intoxicating liquors. If its sedative powers act on the nervous system, this checks the circulating arterial pulsations, by lessening the irritability of the heart and muscular fibres of the arteries, rendering their action slower; hence a greater quantity of blood may be collected and retained in the brain; which counteracting, as in madness, the nervous animal principle, is productive of phrenzy, delirium, &c. in proportion as the party who takes *opium* is nervous, and irritable in mind and body.

4. It occasions costiveness, which, in madness, should always be prevented; there are likewise many other objections, not necessary to be recited on the present occasion.

5. *Opiates*, therefore, as they cannot rationally be prescribed but as mere palliatives *pro tempore*, whose effects are never permanent; but by a repetition and increase of their dose, incurable cases excepted, they are excluded in the treatment of madness, as contrary to the care recommended, which is not to palliate, but to remove causes.

The Author objects to *blistering the head*, or any other part, either in madness or apoplexy; where fulness and floridity abound, or where there appears already an *increased stimulus*, or irritation, as in the *mania*, or furious madness, in pallor of countenance, debility, and melancholy, where serum and coldness are present, *vesicatories* are allowed. This seems founded on true reasoning, and, if we remember right, is agreeable to some of the doctrines delivered in the lectures of Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh. Dr. Rowley says, blisters always cause a great stimulus, and nothing can be more irrational than their use where great mental irritability abounds. He seems to think it is adding fuel to fire.

The various and diffusive reasonings are very acute, and the methods of treatment comprehend a vast field of theoretic

and practical knowledge, through which the limits of our publication prevent us from following the laborious Author.

He objects to vomits, opium, blisters, and many common indiscriminate modes of treatment, which seem well founded.

This abstruse treatise on madness is concluded with a translation of some letters from the Greek of Hippocrates, describing the madness of Democritus. These appear in the true spirit of the Greek original, and it is impossible to read them without being sensibly affected at the misery the whole nation of the Abderites express for the calamity of madness happening to that great philosopher.

The treatise on madness concludes with these remarkable passages:

"Thus have been explained and communicated many *new doctrines* concerning madness, its causes, and cure. The *data* or *facts* on which these principles have been constructed, are anatomical enquiries, the most certain of all, and inductive reasonings from the morbid appearances of parts, constituting many *new lights* on insanity. Several methods of cure, hitherto *unattempted*, are drawn from the foregoing reasonings, and above thirty years constant and extensive experience and reflection on the powers of medicine in every branch of the art.

"If the curative modes recommended should, as they must, in some instances fail; yet the causes of this failure, from contemplating what is here advanced, will be better understood than heretofore. The next useful knowledge to *curing* diseases, is to comprehend, and give the reasons, why cures should not be expected. This is the distinguishing mark of *real* medical learning, contrasted to *rash boasting* and *debauched empiricism*."

The short treatise on *suicide* considers that act in a political, moral, and religious view, in which the doctrines of Rousseau, and other philosophers, are clearly refuted; and it is incontestably proved, that "no human being has a right to destroy himself." The action of Cato does that great Roman no credit. Our Author considers it arising from pride mortified by disappointment, and an act of insanity from depression, personal hatred to Cæsar, &c. and it should not be considered with Horace,

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

A more considerable account of this part, however, with the curious epistles translated from the Greek, of the madness of Democritus, will be given in our next number, with remarks on the Doctor's theory and practical methods of curing convulsions, spasms, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, &c. apoplexy, and palsy, which

which appear ingenious, and worthy the attention of medical practitioners.

We should remark, that the Author seems averse to palliative methods of cure, and freely reprobates such a practice, particularly the indiscriminate use of narcotics, where radical cures can be effected. We could have wished, that the dissections, to have been of more universal utility, had been written in English instead of Latin; but it must be acknowledged, that the work is a valuable acquisition to the science of medicine, for the many new doctrines it contains.

In different parts of the work, there are references to the Author's other writings. On enquiry, we find some are out of print, and one or two not yet published. Amongst the former, are the Author's sentiments on *Diseases of the Breast: The medical Advice to the Army and Navy serving in hot Climates*. Amongst the latter are, *The Cause of frequent Deaths in Child-bed investigated*; and the *Historia et Schola Medicinæ universalis nova*; illustrated with forty copper-plates.

It is hoped these works will soon appear, as they may tend more effectually to elucidate some of the Author's doctrines contained in the present Treatise; which, in some instances, are too abstruse for any but most profound physiologists.

We have given more on this melancholy subject than perhaps would have been, at any other period, admissible; but it is a duty we owe our country. The universal affliction into which the nation is plunged by the present well-known awful event, will plead an excuse for our circumstantial relation of a scientific treatise on the subject, of all others the most abstruse and difficult. If our endeavour should afford a ray of comfort to an afflicted nation, we shall consider ourselves amply rewarded.

(To be concluded in our next.)

14. *Four select Evangelical Sermons, by Mr. George Nicholson.*

FROM the names of the publishers in the title-page we should conclude in what class of preachers to rank Mr. N, whose compositions are interlarded with quotations from Quarles' *Emblems*, and other divine poems, and principally intended to assert the Arminian doctrine of free-will against Calvinism.—Mr. N. is also author of

15. *A Letter addressed to the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. By a Lover of the whole Truth as it is in Jesus; written in the same strain.*

16. *Observations sur les Ecrits de M. de Voltaire, Principalement sur la Religion en Formé de Nuis. Par M. E. Gibert, Ministre de la Chapelle Royale de St. James. 2 Tom. 12mo.*

THE objections of Voltaire to every thing that did not coincide with his ideas, whether in Religion, Morality; History, or any other science, conveyed in short sententious paragraphs, which have nothing but his *ipse dixit* to rest on, captivate the unthinking, unexperienced reader, who cannot bestow the reflection and attention to the details requisite to detect and answer them. M. Gibert has acquitted himself with judgment and candour; and we wish his endeavours may be crowned with the desired success.

17. *Bibliotheca Pinelliana: A Catalogue of the magnificent and celebrated Library of Maffei Pinelli, late of Venice.*

THE importation of such a collection of books into this country reflects honour on the booksellers who have engaged in it, who, we understand; are Messieurs Robson and Edwards, who undertook a journey to Venice on purpose to examine it, and immediately offered a price which the executors and trustees found it their interest to accept; and it has been conveyed to England, at the great hazard of the sea, during the late severe weather.—The many celebrated libraries that have been sold by auction on the Continent, and particularly that of the Duke de Valiere, drew not a little money out of England; and would have drawn more, had not the spirit of the French prevailed to outbid them, and keep the best books and manuscripts at home. The tables; it is to be hoped, are turned, and that many of the rarest editions will take up their final residence in our libraries both public and private. The reputation of the Pinelli Library throughout Europe, for the number and scarcity of its valuable articles, renders it needless to expatiate on it, would our limits permit. A Catalogue of it was published, in 6 volumes 8vo, by the Abbé Morelli; an abstract of whose preface is prefixed to this sale catalogue. It has been near 200 years forming by the family, and contains a complete collection of the earliest and rarest editions of the classic and our authors,

authors, some in capital letters; and among its manuscripts reckons a specimen of the true *Papyrus*, a deed of sale, written at Ravenna, A. D. 572, and almost in perfect preservation, first noticed, and in part engraved, by Philip a Turre, in his *Dissertatio Apologetica de Annis Imperii M. Aurelii Antonini Elagabali, &c.* Patav. 1713, p. 141. Maffei gave a transcript of the whole, while it was in the hands of Fontanini (*Istor. Diplom.* p. 163). After it passed into those of Zucconi at Venice, Zannetti published the whole, in *Dichiarazione di un Antico Papiro scritto nell' Anno 7mo dell Imperio di Giustino il giovine, &c.* Venice, 1768, folio; from whence Morelli engraved a specimen of the date, the name of the seller, the subscription of one of the witnesses, and that of the notary. It is preserved in a frame, between two glasses, so as to be seen on both sides, and is in length 7 Venetian feet and an half, and 11 Venetian inches wide. This paper is not uncommon in the public archives of France and Italy; but in a private collection may be esteemed a very great rarity. The Pinelli MSS. of the 11th century are, St. Austin on the Gospel of St. John, and a copy of the Laws of the Lombards, from King Rothaire to the Emperor Henry III. A. D. 1002, and of their judicial Formulæ; from which

manuscript the printed copies may be materially improved: Orosius of the 13th century; Boetius and Horace of the 14th; Tully *De Officiis*, Valerius Maximus, Justin, Pliny *Nat. Hist.* Catullus, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Persius, Aulus Gellius, P. Festus, Priscian, of the 14th; besides a variety of Breviaries and Offices.

Among the printed books, one of the most valuable articles appears to be a rare and inestimable copy upon vellum of the Complutensian Polyglott, of which only three copies were so printed; the other two are in the libraries of his Catholic Majesty and the King of Sardinia. A curious dissertation on this famous edition, by Mr. De Miffy, may be seen in the "Origin of Printing," 1776, p. 53.

The sale of this magnificent collection was proposed to have been begun at 12 o'clock on Monday March 2, to have continued 22 days; and recommencing on Monday April 20, to have continued 36 days. From the unforeseen delay in the arrival of the books, the sale is now to begin on the 20th of April with the second part first. We shall note the produce of the most curious articles, and lay them before our readers when the whole is over.

* * * Index Indicatorius in our next.

CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS and SCIENCES.

- * Philosophical Transactions, Part II. 1788, 8s *Elmsly*
Kindan's Construction of a Mine Angar, 2s *Richardson*

LAW.

- Powell on Devises, 8vo, boards, 9s *Johnson*
Letter to a Barrister at Law, on Wills, 1s *Robinson*
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Trusler's Abridgement of Blackstone's Commentaries, 3s 6d *Trusler*
Summary View of the Laws of North America, 2s 6d *Robinson*
Supplement to Williams's Digest, 6d *Kearsley*

MEDICINE, &c.

- Moffman's Remarks on Brown's Syst. 1s 6d *Lew*
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* Sydenham's Work, translated by Wallis, 2 vols, 14s *Robinson*
Huxham's Works, 2 vols, 13s *Bent*
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THEOLOGY, &c.

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* Garland, a Collection of Poems, 2s 6d *Robson*
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To

TO THE FOUNTAIN OF BLANDUSIA.

FROM HORACE, B. III. ODE XIII*.

BY ANNA SEWARD.

NYMPH of this stream, whose source
perpetual pours

The living waters thro' the sparkling sand,
Cups of bright wine, enwreath'd with sum-
mer flowers, [stand,

In rich libation, round thy brink shall
When on the morrow, at thy Bard's decree,
A young and spotless kid is sacrificed to thee.

He, while his brows the primal antlers swell,
Conscious of strength, and gay of heart,
prepares

To meet the female, and the foe repel.—

In vain he wishes, and in vain he dares!
His ardent blood thy pebbly bed shall stain,
Till each translucent wave flows crimson to
the plain.

In vain shall Sirius shake his fiery hairs

 O'er thy pure flood, with waving poplars
 veil'd;

For *thou*, when most his fultry influence glares,
Refreshing shade and cooling draughts shalt
yield

To all the flocks that thro' the valley stray,
And to the wearied steers, unyok'd at clo-
sing day.

Now dear to Fame, sweet Fountain, shalt thou
flow, [sing

Since to my lyre those breathing shades I
That crown the hollow rock's incumbent
brow, [spring.

From whence thy soft loquacious waters
To vie with streams Aonian be thy pride,
As thro' Blandusia's vale thy silver currents
glide!

SONNET TO MISS SEWARD.

BY WILLIAM NEWTON.

SEWARD, whose melting and pathetic
lyre, [strain

To pity, love, and friendship's hallow'd
Responsive, how shall I, unskill'd, attain,
To mix the wild notes of my warbling wire,

In the full cadence of that plaintive choir,
Thy praise resounding? happy could I gain
Access, tho' hard, within the Muses' fane;
And there behold (so high my thoughts
aspire)

Thy honour'd temples by the Sister's bound
With their bright chaplet of unfading hue,
Graceful. Ah blest, might I—tho' far be-
neath [crown'd

Thee peerless, with every bud and flowret
Of Poesy, gemm'd with Aonian dew,—
Add one poor field-flower to thy bloom-
ing wreath!

Tideswell, Jan. 12.

* It was a custom with the ancients, to consecrate fountains with a sacrifice and vi-
cious libations poured from goblets crown'd
with flowers. Lively imaginations glow
over the idea of so beautiful a ceremony.

TO MR. WILLIAM NEWTON, OF BRAD-
WELL, DERBYSHIRE.

NEWTON, whose soft and sweetly-va-
ried strain

Enchants the raptur'd sense—what power
divine [wreaths to twine,

Taught thee, dear Bard, the blooming
Cull'd from fair Poesy's luxuriant plain

With art so lovely? Not the pensive swain
Musæus, fav'rite of the tuneful Nine,

Wak'd purer melody. Thou bright shalt
shine,

The boast, the wonder, of the laurel'd train;
Thou who wast born the arduous path t' ex-
plore

Of high Parnassus' steep and mazy way,
And thence to pluck the golden-vested flower,
Chaste reputation—which not that fierce ray
Shot from malignant Envy's glaring eye
Shall tarnish, or embrown its glowing dye.

ODE TO THE REDBREAST.

WRITTEN *at the* BEGINNING OF WINTER.

O Quæ molestas carmine garrulo
Solaris horas, altuum cohors

Cum jam latebras quærit omnis,
Nec strepitus resonant canori;

Ah! quâ caput tu condis amabile,
Cum Bruma sævit tristis, et horrido

Sylvæ gelu canæ rigeſcunt,
Frigora quæ tu evitas famemque?

Accede nostrum jam impavidus focum,
Mulcebo, panis fragminibusque alam,

Donec novum ver ridet, agros
Teque iterum vocat in patentes.

H. F. CARY.

S O N N E T

TO MESS. JOHN AND THOMAS HODGSON
MERCHANTS IN LIVERPOOL.

Friendship sincere, which warmly from
the heart

Wishes success to all our worthy schemes;
Which in our grief partakes a soothing part,
And meets our joy with joy's redoubled
beams;

How much we love, how fair it ever seems!
Yet virtue, as a far more noble kind,

That anxious sympathy, that ardour deems,
Which to effective acts impells the mind:

Which cannot woe, or worth, or want survey
Pining, regardless of time's rapid speed,

But with the *wish*, uninjur'd by delay,
Hastes to relieve, and verify the *deed*.

Such, HODGSONS, is the friendship most ad-
mi'd, [spir'd.

And such the zeal which yours has still in-

POETICAL FATALITY.

ILL fares the Bard, that modern days be-
hold

With genius fraught, but destitute of gold:
He ne'er shall rise, tho' sentiment refine,
Or Phœbus breathe, in every living line:

His damning sin no antidote can cure,
 Tho' rich his lays, if he himself be poor;
 Scarce empty praise for him shall one rehearse,
 Now every parish boasts a man of verse,
 Ah peerless taste! how little 's understood
 The genuine song? from Fashion's spurious
 brood [wreath
 How few discern, and rescue thence the
 That sham'd posterity may late bequeath!
 But I mistake! the times are not to blame;
 'Tis my misconduct bars to wealth and fame.
 With verse alone I seek not to amuse,
 My knowledge calls, and more substantial
 views.

With rhimers I ne'er quibble, or regale
 On crude conceits, or wit-inspiring ale.
 Slaves to the quill I deem as void of sense,
 Nor do I e'er admit their vain pretence
 T' instruct or please, or high poetic art,
 That at a glance pervades thro' every part.
 Am I of penny and scorn the sport?
 No knave I flatter, nor a fool I court;
 But give my cares to heaven and brighter day;
 Or studious 'mong't the letter'd stalls I stray.
 The pictur'd views near Cornhill and the
 Strand,

O'er thorn'd sensations draw oblivion bland;
 The care-wing'd thought no longer here pur-
 sues,

Sooth'd is my fancy, or fresh-fir'd my Muse.
 But when chill night gains on the lowering skies,
 These charms subside, and goading pangs arise:
 Mangrè the scholar, or the sculptor's art,
 The thoughts of home pour cold upon my
 heart— [tongue,

The neighbours clam'rous, or Xantippe's
 With names opprobrious to the Muses hung—
 The fate precarious of the coming day,—
 Render twice dark th' irremeable way.
 Yet know ye Bards, to gall contemptuous
 pride,

When every hope and comfort seem'd denied,
 When my least wish apparent fortune spurn'd,
 One pensive eve as homeward I return'd,
 'Steed of that angry, sullen soul, or din,
 With which Xantippe used to hail me in,
 No pen can paint the alteration made,
 Ev'n from her lips the softest music play'd!
 * And where, and why so long, my love, }
 hast stay'd?

That letter take, I would not break the seal;
 There's somewhat in't, it does so heavy feel!"
 With trembling haste I seizeth' inspiring prize,
 I read, I feel, I doubt my astonish'd eyes:
 "This gold your merit is esteem'd so great—"
 Too much, ye Gods! support th' impending
 weight!

Want's ever fled, and conscious Joy remains,
 And Fancy spurns her adamantine chains.

NERVA.

LINES, WRITTEN UNDER A PORTRAIT
 OF MRS. CROUCH.

O H! could the artist's mimic skill convey
 That sweet bewitching harmony di-
 vins,

Soft as the music of the linnet's lay,
 Or Phœbus' strains before the sacred Nine.
 Could he, to shade those magic powers, give
 That charm to rapture all th' admiring
 throng,
 When Alton * bids her artless sorrows live
 In all th' enchanting melody of song:

Could his blest art those sweet sensations raise,
 Pure as the fleeces of descending snows,
 When the fair Syren warbles forth the praise
 Of beauteous Selima's unrival'd rose †:

Then might those wondrous charms immor-
 tal prove,
 Which can dull apathy itself controul,
 When matchless beauty wins the heart to love,
 When heavenly music captivates the soul.
Red Lion-street. S. J. S.

E N V I L L E,

*A beautiful little Landscape, designed and tinted
 after Nature.*

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.

HERE Elegance and Nature are com-
 bin'd,
 Here Heaven another Eden has design'd,
 To charm, to bless th' illustrious owner's mind.

Britain's Vitruvius chissel'd out the dome,
 Science, with all her inmates, deck each
 room, [from the tomb.
 And exercise with-holds great STAMFORD
 Spring, Summer, Autumn, decorate the
 place, [race
 And eke hoar Winter, when fleet Dian's
 Make woods and vallies ring with all the ho-
 nours of the chace.

The doubling fox, on whom the hunter
 preys,
 Thro' the thick copse in palpitation strays,
 Eluding ruthless man and all his wily ways.

Before the mansion, on the verdant lawn,
 In wanton movements scuds the agile fawn,
 Ev'n thus we sport with care at reason's early
 dawn.

Here oaks erect their towering heads in
 pride, [side,
 Here elms in rows beskirt the meadow's
 And spotted trout, elate, mid pebbly riv'lets
 glide.

Here human wit learns government from
 bees,
 Here choral synods carol in the trees,
 Hygeia freights with health the circumam-
 bient breeze.

Emblem of time, behold the mowers wield
 Destruction's scythe, and vegetation yield,
 While Flora strews her gifts o'er the new-
 shaven field.

* Song in the Heirefs.

† "No flower that blows, is like this rose."
Selima and Azor.
 Around

Around the precincts of the gay domain,
Full many a cottage peeps to mock the vain,
Where rosy sylvans doubt, if love or life has
pain.

At eve, if envious sylph should not annoy,
Circling the hearth, they pass the jest and
toy, [wing of joy.
And waste their chequer'd beings 'neath the

See, near yon village smoke, devotion's
spire! [tire,
Thither the old, the young, the meek re-
Whom radiant faith, and hope, and charity
inspire!

When scenes like these are given to the
fight, [light,
The gazer's heart should challenge the de-
And such the hamlet owns the LORD of EN-
VILLE'S right.

L I N E S,

WRITTEN at FISHERWICK, DEC. 18, 1788.

BY THE SAME.

TO paint the sylvan scene where patriots
dwell,
What can besit the Doric reed so well?
Had I Theocritus's art or strain,
Could I delineate like Mantua's swain,
These scenes, these slopes, these lawns, which
taste refines,
Should live, like Tully's villa, in my lines.
Here interwoven shrubs exclude the ray,
When he who slew the Python heats the day:
From yonder willows' twining roots extreme,
Affrighted reptiles leap into the stream:
Beneath yon sedge bank, immers'd in mud,
Gaunt pikes await the tenants of the flood;
Whose silver waves in noiseless current ride,
While stately swans upon the waters glide—
Each like another Jove, who forceful prest
His broad white pinions upon Leda's breast.
Vast * oxen lave in yon meandering rill,
Fat as the fleecy droves on Tempe's hill,
Or Laban's flocks, of whom the Hebrews tell,
When Jacob woo'd his Rachel at the well!
Here the stall'd steer in deep-ton'd thunders
lows, [boughs;
Here Ceres bends the orchard's pregnant
And cowslips spread, where many a languid
fay
Seeks a cool ambush from the fevering day.
Dryads, whom busy population drove
From the light leafy chambers of the grove,

Now issue from their dells, and, clustering
round,
All hail the produce of the fruitful ground,
Where infant oaks † by DONEGALL were
fown,
And form a sheltering forest of their own:
Cut from their stumps, new navies shall arise,
In after-times to glad Britannia's eyes!

A S U M M E R W A L K.

Written during the HARD FROST, Jan. 1789.

ADDRESSED TO MISS SOPHY ***.

FOR thee, sweet mover of my theme,
I strike again the golden wire;
Come, share with me the blissful dream,
And bid all forrowing thoughts retire.
Oh! let a-while thy tabby race
To rapture and the Muse give place;
Thy fav'rite charge awhile resign,
Low at thy feet let Selima recline!
Come, follow me thro' fairy ways,
Where-e'er delighted pleasure strays.

O'er earth around tho' torpid Winter throw
His robe of dreary snow;
Stript of her charms tho' all creation lie,
And one wide waste repels the wearied eye;
In liveliest green her woods the Muse
For thee shall clad; shall paint with hundred
hues

Her vales; shall lead thee thro' Elyfian bowers,
By bubbling rills, and ever fragrant flowers.

The birds, now risen, have wiped their dewy
wings,

And every grove with warbling rings;
The minstrel lark has smooth'd his breast,
All ruffled on his grassy nest,
And, towering up the æthereal clime,
Looks downward from his height sublime,
While, far below the horizon's bound,
Which limits mortals' ken around,
His eyes the sun, by us unseen, survey,
Marching on the eastern way.

But see his fainter disk arise,
To streak with red the morning skies;
Now casts he back his misty shroud,
And mounts above yon lucid cloud;
Behold how bright his orb appears,
Untarnish'd with a thousand years;
No time diminishes his glorious flame,
From age to age he travels on the same.

Whilst he thus from his fiery car
Flings his dazzling beams afar,

* In Nov. 1788, an ox was killed at Fisherwick, that was 16 hands 1 inch high, 10 feet long (from the back of the horns to the rump), and 11 in circumference: he weighed alive 3017 pounds; when dead and divided, his four quarters weighed 2006 pounds: his chine, when severed, was ten inches and three quarters thick of fine solid fat.—At the same time and place was also killed a very fat sheep, equal to the ox as to fatness, in grain and colour rather superior: the carcase weighed 183 pounds.

† His Lordship obtained the medal in 1779 for planting the greatest number of oaks, having in that year covered upwards of 25 acres—for which he deserves the thanks of the nation. I sincerely wish that his example may be more generally followed, the planting of oaks being an effort of more patriotism than is commonly imagined, as their annual destruction far exceeds their annual growth.

Sleeps man upon a bed of down ?
None but the labourer and the clown,
With thee, lov'd Sophy, and thy Bard repair,
To gaze upon a sight so fair !
How art thou rapt, such splendor to behold !
Such pomp of burnish'd gold !
But haste away, pure nymph, with me ;
The world is up, and " thou hast much to see."

Hark ! heard you not the sounding flail,
Echoing on the distant floor ?
And see the milk-maid at the door,
Returning, now sets down her pail.
Lo ! yonder too 's the shepherd-boy,
With cheeks of roses, and a heart of joy ;
Contented as he walks along,
Hear how he carols out his song !
Mark with what pride, what honest glee,
He comes to set his fleecy prisoners free !

The grateful herds with bleatings own,
That liberty is life alone.
Again enlarg'd, they range the plain,
They feel a bliss thro' every vein,
From hill to dale exulting run,
Or crop the blade, still reeking to the sun.

Around their dams the younglings pour,
And oft express their milky store ;
Then, satisfied, they seek the glade,
To skip and frolic in the shade.
Laugh'st thou to see their harmless play,
And ask'st, what 'tis that makes them gay ?
Oh, Sophy ! 'tis a breast with cares
Unvext, unterrified with fears ;
'Tis peace, which no fell passions mine ;
'Tis simple innocence, like thine !

But why delay'st thou still to leave
This verdant bank ? oh, say ! for whom
Call you these flowers of gorgeous bloom ?
For whom that garland weave ?
Is it to grace thy flowing locks ?
Or wouldst thou from the numerous flocks
I bring thy favourite lamb, to deck
With fairest wreath his passive neck ?
Thy will, sweet virgin, I descry ;
I read the question of thine eye :
Yes, I will bear the captive to thy hands,
And thou shalt gird him with thy rocate
bands.

And is it thus thou treat'st the slave
Thy own enchanted poet gave ?
Kind maid, who would not wish to be
A happy prisoner to thee ?
More pleas'd art thou to set him free,
And send him to his herds again,
Than e'en to bind him with his flowery
chain.

Those sunny smiles to me disclose
The secret joy thy bosom knows :
Within that breast what floods of pleasure roll,
How pure the transport of thy soul !
Thy bliss I share—I feel it dart
A warmer glow thro' all my heart :
But seek we now yon river's side,
Where silvery dace upon the surface glide,

Or shyer carp, beneath the stream
Slow-moving, cast a golden gleam.

Here, on the margin of this flood,
Where oft in summers past we've stood,
Together let us watch how swallows fly,
Now winding thro' the mid-way sky,
Now shooting down with furious speed,
Then skimming lightly o'er the mead ;
While ever and anon they lave
Their jetty pinions in the cooling wave.

Along the bank as on we wander still,
Is it not sweet to catch the sound
Of yonder clacking mill,
Whose waters, as the wheel turns round,
In foaming eddies steal away,
Sparkling in the edge of day ?

But rest you now those limbs awhile ;
Meantime I'll " sit and see thee smile,"
Or hear thee sing some lark-like song,
As blithe as now the days are long ;
Not an hopeless, love-sick ditty,
To melt the heart, and move the soul to pity ;
But such as happy rustics sing,
At eve when, gathering in a ring,
Every shepherd's nymph is seen,
Dancing on the festive green.

Thanks to the maid, who deign'd to treat
Her love with minstrelsy so sweet !
Now climb we up this mountain's brow,
Thence to survey the lake below,
To mark, by how small currents fed,
How wide it throws its ample bed ;
To see the ship, in gallant trim,
Around the floating mirror swim ;
While martial music, following close behind,
Gives health unto the frame, and spirit to the
mind.

'Twere pleasant, Sophy, here to spend the
hour, [seat
Did not bright Phœbus, from his noon-day
Shedding on all oppressive heat,
Urge us to find some cooling bower.
Descend we down this shaggy side,
To where yon streams the grove divide ;
There will we listen to the fall
Of distant waters pouring o'er the steep,
Lulling the lubber hind to sleep,
Forgetful of his call.

Sometimes we'll stand and laugh, to see
The squirrel perk upon the topmost tree,
Then take thro' air his venturous way,
To light upon a single spray ;
Thence spring again, with nimble bound,
To frisk, and run along the ground.

These poplars and these elms beneath
How fresh the zephyrs breathe !
Now ask that shepherdess to lend her hook,
To cut thee cresses from the weedy brook :
Meanwhile I'll grave this polish'd bark—
This tree, if no rude hand efface the mark,
Thy name, sweet maid, to after-times shall
bear,

The loveliest maid that ever wander'd here.

But,

But, Sophy, think how far from home,
Led on by many a charm, we roam!
Thrice have we measur'd out the mile,
Thro' scenes which well our footsteps might
beguile;

And plain I see, with thee, my fair,
Exhausted Nature needs repair.
Lo! on the summit of those rising lands,
Half hid with thorns, a cottage stands:
Thither we'll go; the master's mind,
To hospitable deeds inclin'd,
Shall bid him spread for thee his choicest store;
Could Pomp or proud Pre-eminence do more!

Dearer to us than dainties rare,
Is the ploughman's humblest fare,
When proffer'd with so large a will,
Which no munificence could fill!

Homeward, with strength and vigour new,
With me thy course now satisfied pursue;
And own, tho' snows deform this isle,
Yet still for thee may Summer smile:
When frosts the rapid floods controul,
Their waves arresting as they go;
For thee shall Fancy's current flow:
Fierce Winter's furly blast can never chill
the soul! P. H.

VERSES ON MR. HEADLEY*,
Author of a Collection of Poems, and Editor of
"Selections from the Old English Poets."

Sweet Pensiveness †, who once didst love
to throw
O'er Headley's Muse the fading tints of woe!
How doesthy swelling bosom heavewith sighs,
To see how low thy youthful votary lies!
Cynthia †, whose praise adorn'd his tuneful
lay, [ray.
And gilds his tomb with her mild streaming
And Philomela †, fav'rite of his song,
Charms his cold ear no more with thrilling
tongue.
Taste, to his call obedient, drew aside
Oblivion's veil, that thick was wove to hide
The long-neglected Bards of other days,—
Reveal'd to sight, they trim their wither'd
bays;
Their patron's loss with doleful dirges mourn,
And wreaths of ivy twine around his urn.
Led on by Gratitude, they ask of Fame
To mark her scroll with Headley's honour'd
name.

But in his volumes vain the search to find
The perfect picture of his noble mind.
There Genius only shoots his feeble rays,
And Taste refin'd but half his skill displays,
Compar'd with that bright intellectual power
That spread its influence o'er his social hour;
When health's fresh roses o'er his features
bloom'd,
And joy's bright glance his eagle-eye illum'd;

* See vol. LVIII. pp. 1033. & 1104.

† In allusion to some of his most beautiful poems.

When brilliant wit and sense energetic shone,
Whose striking features mark'd them for his
own.

His fancy with congenial rapture fir'd,
That first the Poet's ardent soul inspir'd;
With Shakspeare wander'd o'er the magic isle,
With Milton saw the groves of Eden smile;
With gallant Surrey mourn'd his distant fair;
Or rais'd, with Mulla's Bard, the fiend De-
spair;
On Cherwell's sedgey banks with Warton
stray'd; [ray'd.
And woo'd the Muse in Gothic stole ar-

Death, why hast thou pluck'd, with ruth-
less hand, [land?
The fairest flower that grac'd our favour'd
Soon as, with fragrance rich, and colours fair,
It bared its bosom to the vernal air. [vey,
But Faith, whose steady eye can Heaven sur-
Views it transplanted to the realms of day;
Where with fresh bloom its ripening beau-
ties shine,
And mix with amaranth its leaves divine.

Oft as mid Bromholm's holy walls I stray,
Where Superstition mourns her own decay,
Thy lovely image shall to fancy rise,
And dreams of former joys entrance my eyes.
Here we remark'd, how Time's relentless
power [tower;
Broke the arch'd gate, and bow'd the ivy
How keen delight must chase the sailor's woes,
When o'er the waves these misty walls arose
To his charm'd eye—omen of heart-felt bliss,
That he his motherless children soon shall kiss.

When the world's eyes with poppy wreaths
are bound,
And Sleep, the child of Silence, reigns around,
Kind Melancholy, guide my lonely feet,
Where thou and Headley fix'd your classic seat!
If the dear scenes that won their earthly love
Can draw down angels from the joys above,
Soft let me breathe thy name with many a
tear;
Perhaps thy gentle spirit stoops to hear!

In vain did slow decay with pain conspire
To quench the lustre of affection's fire;
No wasting pains its vital heat consume,
Strong as the lamp that gilds the mouldering
tomb. [move;
From friendship's base no storms his soul could
The last sad look was sympathy and love.

Before bright genius and soft friendship find
A nobler mansion than his heaven-born mind;
That eye in death shall close that melts with
woe,
And Time's dark stream in distant ages flow.

EPIGRAM,

ON AN APOTHECARY TURNED BREWER.

WITH titles how are some men blest!
Ev'n thou canst boast of twain;
A fool before in drugs consist,
And now a knave in grain!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Russians, the slowness of whose motions at the beginning had given some displeasure to the Emperor, just closed the campaign on the borders of the Black Sea with the most important achievement of the war. On the sudden change of weather, the distress of the army became so intolerable, that the cavalry before Oczakow had actually abandoned the siege; and the infantry, grown desperate, had represented to their General, Prince Potemkin, that it were better to die by the hand of the enemy, than to perish with cold; the Prince, taking advantage of the lucky moment, gave orders to bombard the place with red-hot balls, one of which falling upon the grand powder-magazine, blew it up, and with it a large portion of the wall, which opened a breach for the Russians to enter. This they did sword in hand. The Turks made a gallant defence; but nothing could resist the bravery of the Muscovites, who took the place by storm on the 17th of December, with the loss of a thousand men killed, and about 4000 wounded. The Turks had 1000 men sabred in Oczakow, and 25,000 were made prisoners. The above is the first hasty account published from the Vienna Gazette; soon after which, the following appeared in the same paper. Oczakow was carried by assault on the 17th of December. The number of the besiegers was 14,000 men; that of the garrison 12,000. There were 7400 killed on the spot, without reckoning those sabred in the houses. There were found in the place 300 trebles, cannon, and mortars. The grand magazine blew up; but a great quantity of ammunition of every species was taken.

The number of inhabitants was 25,000, among whom were 4000 very fine women. The Russians have lost 2000 men, including 180 officers. The Pacha who commanded the fortress has been made prisoner with the garrison; but the Aga who had the troops was cut to pieces, as he refused to surrender. The London Gazette makes the loss of the Turks 6000 killed, and 3000 made prisoners. The loss to the Russians 4030.

Previous to the storming of Oczakow, Prince Potemkin had made himself master of the Island of Barozan, situated at a small distance from that fortress, in which was a garrison of 3 or 400 men, 20 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of flour.

These captures must mortify his Imperial Majesty, who had spoken slightly of Prince Potemkin; and it can scarcely be thought that the Emperor, after the severe check he has experienced, and foreseeing the consequences likely to follow, will persist in the Russian confederacy of uniting Poland to Russia by a separate treaty. In the exhausted state of his Imperial Majesty's finances, will he hazard a war with Prussia; on the first

attack made upon whose territories, his Majesty has a right to call upon Great Britain, Holland, and the powers with whom they are in amity, to his assistance; by which more than half Europe would be deluged in blood? There is therefore good reason to believe, as we have formerly intimated, that a separate peace between the Austrians and Ottomans will soon take place, if not a general peace among the powers at war.

The desire of extending her dominions is indeed insatiable in the Empress of Russia. Having by the above captures secured the conquest of the Crimea, and her other acquisitions on the Black Seas, her next project appears to have had for its object the detaching Egypt from the Ottoman Empire, and obtaining a footing on the Red Sea. To accomplish this design, she had furnished the Baron de Thorus, sometime her Consul at Alexandria, with full powers secretly to treat with the disaffected Beys, by offers of independent sovereignties, on condition of their shaking off the Ottoman yoke, and putting themselves under her Imperial Majesty's protection.

The Baron, on the 11th of September last, embarked on the Nile, and on the 16th of the same month was introduced to Ismael Bey, in his camp. Ismael, after hearing him out, instead of favouring his embassy, sent him guarded to the Pacha of Cairo, who immediately shut him in the castle, where he is to remain till orders arrive from court as to his future destination.

Next to the Turkish war, many eyes are turned towards the affairs of Poland; the settlement of which will probably occasion a considerable change in the system of Northern politics.

By the following authentic document; his Prussian Majesty's resolution appears unalterably fixed.

Note delivered by the Prussian Ambassador to the Diet at Warsaw, and read at their 20th meeting.

THE undersigned Envoy Extraordinary of his Prussian Majesty, having sent the King, his master, the answer which his Majesty the King of Poland, and the confederated States of the Diet, communicated on the 20th of October, in the declaration of the 12th of the same month, he has given him express orders to testify to the Illustrious States of the Diet of Poland, the strongest satisfaction which his Majesty feels in observing, by this answer, that they second his favourable sentiments for maintaining the privileges of the Republic, and which also assures him, that the project of an alliance between Russia and Poland (which his Majesty the King of Poland, and his Minister at the Court, had made a proposition of) had not been in any manner an act of the present Confederated Diet, who were solely occupied in the augmentation

mentation of the army and revenues of the State.

At the same time that the King finds in this answer an agreeable and convincing proof of the wisdom which directs all the resolutions of the present Diet, he learns with an equal satisfaction, that the Illustrious States, faithful to their constitution, have in their session of the 3d of November, by a public sanction, and invested with all constitutional formalities, regulated the command of their military force, in such a manner, as to assure to the Republic its independence, and remove from it the possibility of abuse of power, of despotism, and of all foreign influence, which every other regulation made it susceptible of.

His Majesty thought himself secure in the known prudence and firmness of the States of the Diet, who would never permit any thing to prevent a regulation which does so much honour to their wise foresight; by the consideration of a particular guarantee to the former constitution, as if the Republic should not have power to amend the form of its government in the new situation of circumstances in which it absolutely is at present; a guarantee, which is not conformable to the treaty of 1773, on which only the guarantees are founded, and which was signed in the Diet of 1775 by one power only, who contradicted it soon after.

The King continues firmly resolved to fulfil his promises towards the Illustrious Republic, of an alliance and general guarantee, especially to secure its independence without ever intermeddling in its interior affairs, or wishing to trouble the freedom of its deliberations and resolutions, which on the contrary he will support with all his efforts.

His Majesty is flattered, that the Illustrious States of the present Diet are convinced of the uprightness and purity of these assurances, and of his friendly sentiments for the Republic, without suffering any sinister insinuations to prevail upon them, by those who only seek to propagate a spirit of party under the cloke of patriotism, and who, in reality, have no other design than to take off the Republic from the Court of Prussia, its most ancient ally.

The King, by his declaration of the 12th of October, (see vol. LVIII. p. 1013.) and by the present, which has been transmitted to the Russian Minister at Berlin, could not think of expressing in an equivocal manner his sentiments for the safety and welfare of the Republic, which no consideration whatever shall divert him from.

His Majesty hopes also that the Confederated States of the Republic will give to this new declaration all the attention and consideration which it merits, from their purest and most sincere sentiments of friendship and good neighbourhood, and from their une-

quivocal wishes for the prosperity of the Republic.

LOUIS DE BUCKHOLTZ.

Warsaw, Nov. 19, 1788.

After reading the above, the debates grew more violent than ever; but in the end the Prussian party prevailed; and on the 6th instant, January, the Marshal of the Diet opened the 32d Session, by a discourse, in which, after reminding his Majesty of his promise to name the Ministers in the foreign Courts, he read the names of the persons whom the nation designed to fill those places, and his Majesty accepted them. These Ministers were, for Vienna, Mr. Woyna; for Versailles, Mr. Stanislaus Potocki, Nuncio from the Palatinate of Lublin; for Constantinople, Mr. Peter Potocki, Staroste of Syezerzei, and Nuncio from Podlacia; for Petersburg, Mr. Stanislaus Potocki, Grand Master of the artillery of the Crown; for Berlin, Prince Czartorisky; Mr. Bukaty, the present Minister at London, was confirmed in his post.

The States have replied to his last declaration:

They declare, "That if their past resolutions in deciding for a separate commission of the war department have met with the good wishes of the King of Prussia, they hope their subsequent deliberations on the same subject will ensure them in future. It is by such a conduct, that the Republic wishes to assure the King, how much they esteem his wisdom and approbation, as well as establish the safety of the Republic, which, his Majesty so kindly says, is superior to other important considerations.

"The King of Prussia having declared himself ready to fulfil his engagements of alliance and guarantee with the States, the nation accepts it with a reciprocal desire and gratitude. His Majesty, in offering such generous and friendly terms, establishes for ever that high opinion which the Polish nation entertains of his magnanimity and character,

STANISLAUS MALACHOWSKI.

PRINCE SAPICHA.

Warsaw, Dec. 8, 1788.

From the above, it appears how dependent the States of Poland are become on the pleasure of the King of Prussia,

In discussing the conduct of the two Imperial Courts, those of Russia and Germany, a member of the Senate observed, that the Court of Vienna had first broken its treaties with the Republic by its former divisions of Poland; by a late violation on its territories in the siege of Choczim; by the necessity imposed on the Poles, possessing lands in Galicia, to reside half the year in the Imperial States; and, lastly, by the monopoly of salt, established by the Court of Vienna.

The applause with which this last speech was received, has given rise to a report, that a Prussian war will terminate the contest.

War has been publickly declared in Albania against the Republic of Venice, and has been followed by the burning and pillage of one of their towns. The Pacha of Scutari and the Montenegrins have joined in this business, in revenge for the States suffering the Austrian Major Vukaffowick to pass through Venetian Dalmatia, with his troops, at a time when they had nearly surrounded them.

His Swedish Majesty returned to his capital on the 19th of December, which has been attended with circumstances the most flattering to his family. The Court has been in great gala. The Assembly of the Diet at Stockholm is fixed to the 26th of this instant, January. The war, it is thought, must continue.

Letters from Berlin say the Convention with the Court of London is wholly at a stand, from the deranged state of British affairs. They are every day in expectation of better news than they have lately received from Great Britain.

From Hanover, it is said, that no alteration has yet taken place in the Regency of that Electorate.

Authentic advices from Paris announce, that after immense labour; patriotic, and deep reflection, the King, the Queen, and the majority of the Council, have adopted M. Neckar's report on the restoration of the State. On the 27th of December a resolution of the Council established sure foundations on this report; and the day before yesterday it was registered with unanimity and transport in the heart of every Frenchman.

THE RESOLUTION.

"The King, having considered the report presented to his Council by his Minister of Finance, relative to the next convocation of the States General, has adopted the views and the principles of it, and has ordained as follows:

1. "That the number of Deputies shall be at least one thousand.

2. "That this number shall be formed, as far as possible, on a compound proportion of the population and the contributions of each bailliage.

3. "That the Deputies of the Third Estate shall be equal in number to those of the two other orders united.

4. "That these preliminaries shall constitute the basis of the proceedings necessary for preparing without delay the writs of convocation, as well as the other regulations which ought to accompany them.

5. "That the report presented to his Majesty shall be printed at the end of this resolution."

Such is the structure of the States General, the foundation of which has been laid by the King, agreeable to the wish of the majority of the nation.

By advices from Hamburgh, the Prince Royal of Denmark, and Prince of Hesse, had lately a very narrow escape. In their re-

turn from Norway, the ship in which they were embarked, struck against a rock, and the pilot was heard to say, We are all lost. 'Tis added, that the danger, though imminent, made very little impression on the Prince.

The Ambassadors and other foreign Ministers had the honour of waiting upon their Catholic Majesties on the 21st of December, for the first time since their accession.— They have begun their reign with the suspension of some general duties that affect the poor.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Private letters have been received in town from Bengal, of so late a date as the 2d of June last, at which time the Governor-General, Earl Cornwallis, was in perfect health; and from the disposition of the country powers, a long continuance of the blessings of peace was likely to happen.

The letters received from his lordship state, that his apprehensions of a famine (see vol. LVIII, p. 743.) are at an end; that the treasury is in a flourishing way; that the deficiencies of last year in consequence of the inundations of the preceding year, were much less than could reasonably have been expected; that he had supplied Madras, Bombay, and China with as much money as they wanted; and that he had concluded a settlement of the revenues for one year, upon the same terms as the last.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston (Jamaica) Oct. 1. Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Island met at St. Jago de la Vega, pursuant to proclamation; when the Lieutenant Governor opened the sessions with a short speech, in which there was nothing more than the ordinary requisitions for the expences of government, for the ensuing year. Since their meeting, they have been chiefly employed in making up a report on the Negro business to send home by the packet. There certainly never was a collection of greater falsehoods advanced on any subject than seems to have been disseminated of late through Great Britain, on the treatment of the Negroes in this country. Our law for the government of Negroes which was published at home, will make the authors of these falsehoods blush, if they have any modesty left.

1. Every possessor of a slave is prohibited from turning him away when incapacitated by age or sickness, but must provide for him wholesome necessaries of life, under a penalty of 10l. for every offence.

2. Every person who mutilates a slave shall pay a fine not exceeding 100l. and be imprisoned not exceeding 12 months, and in very atrocious cases the slaves may be declared free.

3. Any person wantonly or bloody-mindedly killing a slave shall suffer death.

4. Any

4. Any person whipping, bruising, wounding, or imprisoning a slave not his property, nor under his care, shall suffer fine and imprisonment.

5. A parochial tax to be raised for the support of Negroes disabled by sickness and old age, having no owners.

The legislature of Grenada, it is said, will shortly investigate the above subject.

AMERICA.

Extract from the Laws of the Two Carolinas and Georgia, for the Notice of all Shipping.

“ Every ship leaving the Port of North Carolina, as the property of a citizen of that State, and which discharges her cargo in a foreign port, as the property of a foreigner, shall be seized and confiscated on her return.

“ All articles landed without permission in the State of Georgia, shall be confiscated, with a penalty of 200l. to be paid by the captain.

“ In case of false declarations, they shall incur a triple amount of the duties on the whole cargo.

“ Informers are to have half the confiscations.

“ All proof is to be on the seizer.

“ All places whatever may be visited, and the doors opened by force by the officers of the customs, they first obtaining a warrant from a justice of peace. And all seizures must be made in the month they are landed clandestinely.”

On the 1st of October Congress recommended to the several States to pass proper laws for preventing the transportation of felons from foreign countries into their respective States.

Fredericksburg (Virginia), Nov. 20. By a gentleman who left Kentuckey the 18th of September last, we are informed, that he met on his way 1004 people in one party, bound to Kentuckey. He also informs, that tobacco had lately taken a rise from 12s. to 25s. per hundred, and that wheat was selling at one dollar per bushel. An ox of five years old, that weighed 900lb. sold for a guinea, and all kinds of provision were in proportion. Best hyson tea sold at 15s. per lb.

An affray lately happened at Charlestown, in which the mate of a British brig was killed, and two seamen, belonging to the same vessel, badly wounded. Two persons were apprehended and secured in gaol, and a jury of inquest had returned a verdict of wilful murder.

A silver mine has lately been discovered in Ulster county, near Esopus, North America; the vein appears to be five feet by two: it is but just opened, and therefore it is not known how far it extends.

Another silver mine has also been discovered in Conway, Massachusetts; the ore proves very good, and the mine spreads over 30 acres of land.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a

proclamation, commanding that all hostilities on the part of that State do cease against the Creek Indians; and forbidding all persons to interrupt or otherwise injure them on their way to, attending on, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them.

At a late Convention of the State of North Carolina, the New Constitution was discussed, clause by clause, in a Committee of the whole Convention; the result of which was a Bill of Rights, that on any future occasion the people might have something to refer to. The Bill, which was then drawn up and presented, consisted of 26 articles, which form a fine code of jurisprudence.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 13. During the tempestuous wind this morning, a heavy and most tremendous sea rolled into our harbour, and did considerable damage to the new wall, where it displaced stones of an enormous weight, and beat in the parapet wall at the foot of the Light-house. The waves rose to the iron ballustrade, against which, as well as the other parts of the tower, the billows dashed with such fury as made the watchmen almost despair of their lives for some hours.

Letters from Limerick mention, that the river Shannon is frozen up beyond what has ever been remembered. The thermometer has been at 21 and half degrees below the freezing point, which, say they, is the very extremest cold in Europe.

Parliament was prorogued by a Proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant and Council on Monday the 19th, from the 20th of January instant, to the 5th of February.

On the 16th Instant, the Fanny, Whelan; Hermione, Willicot; and Leyant, Davis, arrived at Waterford, from Newfoundland. These vessels have all suffered unspeakable distress; the Fanny had thrown eight men overboard, who had perished through hunger and cold; the Hermione had been in Corunna, in Spain, had thrown 16 overboard before she reached that harbour, and left 16 sick in the hospital there, few of whom were expected to survive.

Dublin, Jan. 7. At the conclusion of the drawing of the State Lottery on Saturday the 27th of December one number was missing from the quantum of 40,000 in the scheme; this has occasioned much confusion; and we do not hear that it is yet finally settled.

On the 21st of December, the North West mail was robbed by three men, who, besides the mail, carried off the mare on which the post-boy rode, and left him tied, exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 24. This day James Falconar and Peter Bruce, late merchants in Dundee, were executed agreeable to a sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, pro

nounced against them on the 14th of August last, for breaking into the Banking-Office of Dundee, which sentence had been respited two different times, the last of which respites expired yesterday. With their last breath, and during the whole time of their confinement, they have uniformly denied their accession to, or any knowledge of the intention of perpetrating the crime for which they suffered.

Dec. 25. The fine new house of Langholm, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, near Edinburgh, was burnt down. It was just finished, and was to have been inhabited in the summer.

Edinburgh, Jan. 5. Notwithstanding the soft weather and rain we have had for two days past, the barometer has been gradually rising, and is now a tenth above "settled fair," which is as high as it was during the summer. By every account we receive from England and other places, the cold has been much greater, and the frost more settled and intense than in this country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oxford, Jan. 3. On Tuesday last, the mercury in a thermometer exposed to a North-East aspect in the open air, in this city, was observed to be so low as 13 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale at seven in the morning, which is the lowest degree it has been seen at here this season, and is exactly the same as the greatest cold observed in the hard frost 1739-40; but the thermometer has been noticed lower than this in England at different periods since that time.

Feb. 12, 1771, at Cambridge, Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at six degrees above 0, and at Lyndon, in the county of Rutland, on the same day at four degrees: once during the frost in 1776 at 9; and on January 18, 1767, at Derby, even so low as nearly one degree below 0.

Last Sunday quicksilver was reduced here to the state of a perfectly solid metal, by the usual means for generating artificial cold, which is presumed to be the first instance of this kind upon record in Britain: and on Tuesday following some quicksilver was again completely frozen (which is still more extraordinary) in a frigorifick mixture composed of powdered salts (used in the stead of snow) dissolved in a diluted mixture of mineral acids.

A barrow, or tumulus, has lately been opened near Bristol, the contents whereof promises matter of curious speculation to the Antiquarian reader; of which, when thoroughly examined, an exact description will be given.

Leeds, Jan. 3. At 8 in the evening Fahrenheit's Thermometer, exposed to the North, was 21 degrees below the freezing point; at 12 o'clock the same evening 16 degrees.

Portsmouth, Jan. 8. The weather is uncommonly severe; the Thermometer for some days from 14 to 18 degrees below frost; the ground all round covered with snow.

Norwich. On Tuesday the 13th instant, one of our coaches was observed to come in about two in the afternoon without a coachman on the box. On enquiry, the postillion said he had seen him on the box half an hour before. Search being made, he was found about two miles from this city, with a wound in his head, frozen quite stiff. He was taken home, and all possible means used; but his recovery was doubtful.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The French Peers, met at the Louvre on the 20th of December, came to the following resolution, which was presented the next day to the King by the Duke de Mortemar and de Luines:

"Sire, The Peers of your kingdom are eager to give your Majesty and the nation a proof of their zeal for the prosperity of the state, and their desire to cement an union with all the orders, in supplicating your Majesty to receive their solemn vows, which they bring to the foot of the throne, of supporting all the imposts and publick charges in the just proportion of their fortunes, without any pecuniary exception whatever; and they do not doubt but these sentiments will be unanimously expressed by all the other gentlemen of your kingdom, who will be found united to deposit their homage in the mind of your Majesty."

There were only 21 Peers at the meeting; but it was signed by 39, proxies having been given for that purpose.

History, says a French meteorologist, does not afford us an example of so long and cold a winter as the present. The frost began on the 24th of November with a N. E. wind, and continued increasing night and day till the 24th of December, when a temporary thaw came on, which lasted only two days, after which the frost returned, and continued till the second of January. The Seine was frozen over entirely.

In the night of the 8th of December, such an immense quantity of snow fell in the city of Vienna, that the greatest part of the shops were hid under it; 424 waggons and 840 men were employed immediately to clear the way, that the windows and doors might be opened; but they were obliged to employ 4000 of each to clear the streets.

Lower Rhine, Dec. 27. Sad accounts are received from all parts of Germany concerning the sudden and severe frost. Many persons and animals have been found frozen to death in the roads, which the great fall of snow has rendered impassable. This age affords no example of so extreme a frost as there was in many places on the 17th instant;

In the morning of that day Fahrenheit's Thermometer at Leipfick was 27 degrees below 0, which is from five to seven degrees lower than it was in the famous winters of 1709 and 1740. In the south part of Germany the cold has not been so severe; the Rhine is frozen over at Cosogne, and in many places waggons and carriages pass over it loaded.

On the 23d of this month in the morning, at about two o'clock, and again in the evening at seven o'clock, a severe shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud subterraneous noise, was felt at Frankfort. On the following day there was a severe storm, with a great fall of snow.

At Bremen Fahrenheit's Thermometer on the 13th stood at 4 deg. under 0, on the 15th it was the like, but on the 16th in the morning, at half past seven, it was at 12 deg. and at half past ten at 14½ degrees under 0. In 1740, there was a continuation of cold at 4 deg. below 0; and in 1784, the strongest cold was on the 31st of Dec. at 8 deg. below 0, but it only lasted till ten o'clock.

On the 21st of December, the noble palace of the Duke of Courland, at Mitta in Poland, took fire by some accident, and was in a great part destroyed, with its magnificent furniture,

Letters of a late date speak of an affair having happened between the Turks and Austrians on the frontiers of Transylvania, of such consequence as to oblige Marshal Fabris to march many battalions by torch-light.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday 2.

A lady sent to the prisoners in Newgate 10l. to buy coals, with an offer of 3 guineas to any debtor confined for 10l. to 15l. if his discharge can be obtained for that sum. From that sum to 20l. and upwards, four and five guineas upon the same condition. In consequence of which a list of those prisoners who can be entitled to this benefit has been made out, and the different sums annexed to each, agreeably to the intention of the benevolent donor.

Tuesday, 6.

A draft of 1000l. was received in the Chamber of London, inclosed in the following letter from the Prince of Wales's Treasurer, addressed to the Chamberlain of London, at his Office, Guildhall:

"Sir, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, apprehending that the poor of the City of London might sustain some hardship and inconvenience, in this inclement season, from the delay of the king's annual bounty, arising from the present unfortunate state of his Majesty's health, has commanded me to pay 1000l. into the Chamber of London, to be applied to the relief of the poor, in the same manner that his Majesty's bounty has usually been. I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY LYTE."

His Royal Highness sent also 200l. to Edinburgh, to be applied to the relief of the poor of that city.

The purser of the Hillsborough Indiaman, Capt. William Hardcastle, came to the East-India-House, with the welcome news of her having safe arrived off Plymouth, from Bencoolen, on Sunday last. She left China on her return to Europe on Sunday the 29th of February, 1788, but springing her fore-mast was obliged to put into Fort-Marborough to refit, where she arrived the 22d of May following, and sailed from thence the 7th of August last. The Hillsborough got into St. Helena the 2d of October, and left that island the 21st of the same month, at which time no ships were there. She sailed from the Downs, on her outward-bound voyage, so long since as the 13th of March, 1786, and has brought home a valuable cargo.

The usual Treasury warrant for issuing money for the payment of the dividends due on the public funds the 5th inst. amounting to two millions odd thousand pounds, was signed.

Wednesday, 7.

The funeral offices for the late King of Spain were performed in York-street chapel with very great solemnity. The whole chapel was hung with black; the sconces and armorial bearings of the Crown of Spain placed round the chapel, and in the centre a magnificent canopy of state, with Royal Crown and Sceptre; the whole in a style of solemnity and elegance truly attractive.— There was a great concourse of nobility and gentry. A part of the chapel was for the Spanish Ambassador and other foreign Ministers. The music was the composition of Mr. Webb.

This day the officers belonging to Bow-street apprehended at a house near Execution-Deck, in company with his wife and child, the man who stands charged as having passed forged notes to a very great amount upon Biddulph, Cocks, and Co. Charing-Cross; Prescot, Grotes, on Co. Thread-needle-street; and Mess. Langford's, Bank-Buildings; and for the apprehending of whom, a reward of 200l. was offered.

At a very numerous meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, a motion was proposed by Edward Payne, esq. and seconded by William Waddington, esq. "That an address of thanks be presented to the Right Hon. William Pitt, for his able, spirited, and manly defence of the sacred Constitution of the Empire, and to those members of the Honourable House of Commons who supported them;" which was carried.

Thursday, 8.

An arret of the French King's has been just issued at Paris, offering a bounty of 15 sols per quintal to all importers of wheat, 22 sols per quintal for rye, and 20 sols per quintal

quintal for flour, to take place from the 15th of February next to the 15th of June following; and all ships whatever, without any distinction, who import either of the above into any of the ports of France, are to be exempt from the payment of the freight duties.

Saturday, 10.

Thirteen men brought a waggon with a ton of coals from Loughborough, in Leicestershire, to Carlton-House, as a present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. As soon as they were emptied into the cellar, Mr. Weltjie, clerk of the cellars, gave them four guineas, and as soon as the Prince was informed of it, his Highness sent them 20 guineas, and ordered them a pot of beer each man. They performed their journey, which is 111 miles, in 11 days, and drew it all the way without any relief.

Monday, 12.

A young bear was baited on the ice, opposite to Redriff, which drew multitudes together, and fortunately no accident happened to interrupt their sport.

Tuesday 13.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, called at the requisition of a number of respectable members of the Court, for the purpose of considering the state of the poor at this inclement season.

The requisition was then read, on which Mr. Thorp addressed the Court in a few words, stating, that as the Prince of Wales had, out of his princely munificence, given 1000*l.* to the poor of the metropolis, he thought it behoved the Court to shew their gratitude by a vote of thanks: he would therefore move the thanks of the Court to his Highness.

Some conversation took place, which brought on an explanation; and it being declared that the Prince's was not in lieu of the King's Bounty, the motion was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be inserted in the public papers, as follows:

"Resolved unanimously, That his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES be respectfully requested to accept the grateful acknowledgements of this Court, for his spontaneous and truly princely beneficence to the poor in the metropolis at this inclement season—a beneficence equally distinguished by the well-timed wisdom of the gift, and the very gracious manner of conferring it.

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks be fairly transcribed, signed by the Town Clerk, and presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Wm. Curtis, Esq. and Sr Penj. Hammet, Kt. Aldermen and Sheriffs of this City, Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Town-Clerk."

This being disposed of, it was then moved; that Mr. Chamberlain be directed to subscribe out of the city cash, a certain sum, [which after some debate was agreed to be 1500*l.*] towards the relief of such poor inhabitants of the City, as do not receive alms of their

parish; and a committee was appointed to carry this resolution into execution.

The same day the Town-Clerk acquainted the Court, that he had, pursuant to the Order of the 18th of December last, waited on Mr. Pitt, with the thanks of this Court then agreed to, and that he had since received the following letter.

"SIR, *Downing Street, Dec. 20, 1788.*

Having had the honour of receiving through your hands a copy of the Resolution of the Common Council of the 18th instant, I beg the favour of you to take the first opportunity of expressing to the Court my grateful acknowledgements for this distinguished mark of their approbation, and of assuring them how much encouragement and satisfaction I derive from the public declaration of the sentiments of so respectable a body, on an occasion which immediately affects the rights of the Lords and Commons, and the essential principles of the Constitution.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient, faithful servant.

W. PITT."

Wednesday 14.

A General Court of Proprietors of E. I. Stock was held for determination of the following questions, That the Hon. Basil Cochrane be restored to the Company's service: The books were opened at eleven in the forenoon, and finally closed at six the same evening, when the numbers were reported as follow.

For Mr. Cochrane's Restoration 71.
Against it 1.

Saturday 17.

The captain of a vessel lying off Rotherhithe, the better to secure the ship's cables, made an agreement with a publican for fastening a cable to his premises; in consequence a small anchor was carried on shore and deposited in the cellar, while another cable was fastened round a beam in another part of the house. In the night the ship veered about, and the cables holding fast, carried away the beam and levelled the house with the ground; by which accident five persons asleep in their beds were killed.

This day the King is said to have been so well, as to play at piquet with the *Queen* quite collectedly.

Sunday 18.

Being the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, the same was duly observed by the military all over the Kingdom.

Dr. Kentish appeared yesterday to receive sentence, for writing a hasty challenge to Dr. Reynolds, one of the censors of the College of Physicians; for which the Dr. has since made a gentleman-like apology, with which Dr. Reynolds himself would have been satisfied; but the College considered a challenge to one of their body as an insult to the whole; and under that idea instituted the suit. The Court pronounced sentence, That Dr. Kentish pay a fine

fine of 100l. to find security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in 100l. and his two families in 50l. each.

The Crown man of war, after being repaired (as already noticed), drove from her moorings, and was drifted against the hulk, to which she was fastened. She has since been brought to an anchor, with no very considerable damage.

This day the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday last, ended, when 18 convicts received sentence of death; among them were two most atrocious villains, William Woodcock, and Cornelius Carty; the first, for the premeditated murder of his wife, which he perpetrated by fracturing her skull, and beating off her ears with a bludgeon; the other, after having robbed a Mr. Williams on the highway, stabbed him in the groin with a knife, of which wound he languished a few days in the most extreme misery, and then died, leaving a family unprovided for. These two have since been executed. Two other offenders for coining, viz. James Grace, and Joseph Walker, appeared to be adepts; but of all the criminals who received sentence, those most to be regretted were two young girls; the eldest only fourteen, the youngest eleven, in whom the seeds of wickedness had taken such deep root, as to have rendered them callous to all sense of shame or feeling. These two artful hussies, Jane Whiling, and Mary Wade, seeing a child between six and seven years old in the street alone, easily decoyed

it into a privy, under the Treasury wall, where they stript, and then left it to perish with cold. Fortunately its cries attracted the notice of people passing by, who humanely conducted the child to its friends. The other convicts were of the common sort, who lived by robbing.

Thursday 22.

The debates in the House of Lords on the state of the nation, were animated and argumentative; perhaps maintained with abilities equal to those of any set of men that ever were engaged in a constitutional question, in that or any other national assembly.

Saturday 31.

Lately the question which has long been debated between the public and the farmers of the post horse duties, was finally determined in the Court of King's-bench, before Lord Kenyon, and the other Judges of that Court, when it was solemnly adjudged, "That the hiring a horse for any distance, and returning the same day, is not subject to the duty."

His Catholick Majesty has issued two decrees, by one of which it is declared, that all debts contracted by the late King are to be considered as debts of the Crown, and discharged as speedily as the urgencies of Government, the state of the revenues, and the qualities of the debts will allow; and, by the second, his Majesty extends his beneficence to the debts of his royal predecessors Ferdinand VI. and Philip V. under certain modifications and restrictions,

MINUTES OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION;

continued from vol. LVIII. p. 1118.

Dec. 30. Not a good night, but calm this morning.

31. Little sleep in the night; this morning as usual.

Jan. 1. Many hours yesterday in a good state; this morning better than usual.

2. Quiet as before; good night; in a comfortable way this morning.

3. Passed the day quietly yesterday; disturbed evening; good rest; calm morning.

4. Four hours sleep; comfortable this m.

5. Less tranquil last night; three hours sleep; in a state of tranquillity this m.

6. Quiet yesterday; little disturbed evening; good night; and calm morning.

7. Good night; calm morning.

8. Very calm yesterday; little sleep, but quiet; and remains so this morning.

9. Very composed yesterday; good night; and calm this morning.

10. Quiet yesterday; not a good night; quiet this morning.

11. Unquiet last night; tranquil this m.

12. Some sleep in the night; quieter than yesterday.

13. Seven hours and a half sleep; not unquiet this morning.

14. Three hours sleep at intervals; and not unquiet this morning.

15. Four hours sleep; quiet the rest of the night; not calm this morning.

16. Quiet evening yesterday; four hours and a half sleep; and is as he was yesterday m.

17. Restless night; not calm this morn.

18. Calm before noon yesterday; remarkably composed the rest of the day; slept seven hours; but is as usual this morning.

19. Passed great part of yesterday in composure; restless night; not calm morning.

20. Good night; not quiet this morning.

21. Eight hours and a half sleep; not quiet this morning.

22. Quiet yesterday evening; disturbed night; not calm this morning.

23. Not calm yesterday; good night; more calm this morning than yesterday.

24. Quiet yesterday; four hours sleep in the night; not quiet this morning.

25. More calm than usual yesterday even; good night; not unquiet morn.

26. Quiet yesterday; three hours and a half sleep; not quiet this morning.

27. Much disturbed yesterday; restless night; not quiet this morning.

28. Quiet yesterday; good night; quiet this morning.

29. Passed the day without irritation yesterday; very good night; calm this morning.

The late Mr. Edward Bennett, whose death we have recorded in our last vol. (LVIII), p. 1128, was entitled to be classed among the number of those who, by the force of natural genius, rise superior to their rank and education. He united a civil with an ecclesiastical calling; and by an industrious and faithful discharge of his duty, became useful and respectable in both. His father was a grinder at Sheffield, and he was brought up to the same employment; but he was endued with too large a share of abilities and emulation to walk long in so narrow a sphere. He came up to London, in quest of a better occupation; and was for some time engaged at the Tower, in repairing and polishing the armour. Here he became acquainted with Mrs. Dubois, a person of good character and circumstances, whom he married, and with whom he lived in Fleet-street, and entered into a profitable branch of business, that of making portable soup for exportation. This he followed with great diligence and success, till, by repeated experiments of his own, he had so far made himself master of sugar-refining as to enable him to set up a small house in his native town, which he enlarged as his capital increased and his business extended, till it came to be one of the most considerable in the country. As he entered the world, he fought his way in it, not only without common advantages, but in spite of the greatest difficulties.—The citizens of London are jealous of strangers, and the workmen of the Tower were so fearful of being supplanted, that nothing but the plainness of his address, and the simplicity of his manners, could have reconciled them to admit him into their fraternity: and when he set up as a sugar-refiner, he had an opposition to struggle with which would have disheartened any resolution but his own. However, he persevered, and by the fairness of his dealings, and the excellence of his manufacture, he established his reputation, and acquired a handsome fortune.—So far he must be allowed to be meritorious: but if no more could have been said of him, his fame might have followed him to the grave, undistinguished from the merit of many others whose labours have been crowned with equal success. But he was ambitious of something more than a secular profession. He cultivated his mind with every acquisition and improvement that could enable him to be of service to society, and his pursuit of knowledge kept pace with his worldly employment.—He had been accustomed, in his father's house (which was an asylum to Mr. Wesley and his associates), to religious habits and devotional exercises, which might probably be the first cause that prompted him to aspire to the ministry, and which he never lost sight of till he attained the end of his wishes: and had his means of improvement been equal to his talents and application, he might have been a more considerable, though perhaps not a

more useful, character.—Persons who have studied in a college, or received the passport of a bishop or a presbyter, may blush at an alliance with so humble a pastor, and look upon his exercise of the sacerdotal office as an arrogant usurpation of their rights: but if an accurate acquaintance with the Scriptures, and a critical knowledge of the Greek tongue, be the qualifications of a Divine, he did not disgrace that title. He obeyed the call of an honest intention, and followed the dictates of a benevolent heart, inflamed with an ardent desire to promote the immortal interests of his fellow-creatures. For his right to the profession he espoused, he appealed to the testimonials of those whom he instructed in religion, reclaimed from vice, or preserved in the paths of virtue; and a pious, though unlettered, audience discovered, in his disinterested views and exemplary life, clearer credentials than in the sanction of the most learned seminary. Apostolical authority shews the consistency of civil and religious duties. He did not think it necessary to desert his occupation. His active disposition could not be confined wholly to speculation and study. He was engaged in too valuable and useful a business to be abandoned for a settlement in the Church, or among Protestant dissenters. He had broke off a connexion with Mr. Wesley, and embraced Calvinistical principles, and on that account could not rank under his banner. He therefore continued to be a minister, *sui generis*, of his own denomination, and dispersed the bread of life upon its original terms, "without money and without price." In a word, it was to his honest praise to be able to say, that he preached at his own expence, to a society of his own planting, and in a chapel of his own erecting and endowing.—Being deprived of the partner of his labours and cares, he formed a second connexion, which was but of short duration. Having lived the friend of the publick, he died its benefactor. From this example the reader may learn, that there are no difficulties which resolution will not surmount, no circumstances which persevering industry will not improve, and no character which may not be elevated by virtue and the zealous desire of doing good.

Vol. LVIII. p. 1183; col. 2, l. 60, read, "Dec. 26. The Rev. Urick Featherstonhaugh, B.D. youngest brother to the late Sir Matthew F. bart. rector of Oxted, Surrey, 1746, and of Stanford le Hope, Essex, 1774. He married a sister of Mr. Stillingfleet Durnford, of the Office of Ordnance, by whom he had a son and a daughter.

P. 1184, col. 2, l. 4. The late Mr. Ralph Bradley died in the 72d year of his age. He was born at Greatham, and received the rudiments of his education in the Grammar-school at Durham. After pursuing the studies usual to his profession, he settled at Stockton upon Tees, where he continued the remainder of his life, and attained uncommon celebrity.

celebrity on account of his legal knowledge and the justness of his opinions. His judgment, indeed, was strong; and the acuteness of his observations remarkable. Although the manner of his life was retired, and he seldom mixed in the society even of his own town, yet he had studied, with no small degree of attention, the characters of men. He possessed a peculiar penetration in reading the thoughts of those who consulted him; an habit probably acquired, in a great measure, from the variety of scenes which must have presented themselves before him in the way of his profession. He was principally eminent for his great skill in that branch of the law which is called *conveyancing*. On subjects of this nature, his opinion was always considered as important; and his practice was as extensive as his merits were deserving. It should be further mentioned, that Mr. B. deserved well of society by inculcating the useful knowledge which he possessed into several young men whose abilities he was acquainted with, and who are now able to bestow a proper tribute to his memory. His care of the poor, during his life, was great; and though at his death he altered the mode of his charity, yet his intentions were equally benevolent. To instruct the ignorant, and reclaim the profligate, to enlighten the darkened mind, and diffuse principles of virtue and religion, every one will allow to be even of greater importance than to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Reflecting on these motives during the greatest part of a contemplative life, Mr. B. has bequeathed his whole fortune, which is very considerable, except a few small legacies, to this useful purpose. After three years from the time of his decease, 500*l.* per annum, for 20 years, are "to be applied in the purchasing such books as may have a tendency to promote the interests of virtue and religion, and the happiness of mankind; the same to be disposed of either in Great Britain, or in any other parts of the British dominions." After the expiration of the above 20 years, 1000*l.* per annum are to be applied to the same purpose, till the year 1860, when the whole income of the fortune, with the accumulations, will be for ever appropriated to the execution of that design.

Ibid. l. 24. The late Hon. John Scott was great grandson to the famous Duke of Monmouth, beheaded by James II. and son of Henry first Earl of Deloraine. He was born Oct. 3, 1738; admitted fellow-commoner at Bene't College, Cambridge, 1755; married, 1757, Miss Isabella Young, a celebrated singer, by whom he had one son.

Ibid. l. 30. Mrs. Anne West was one of the daughters of the Rev. Joshua Bayes, some time minister of the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Leather-lane, and widow of Mr. Tho. West, glover, in Fenchurch-street, who died Oct. 3, 1756, nearly related to Rear-admiral Temple West. Though zealously attached to her father's profession, and her fa-

ther's meeting-house, especially while it continued under the care of his worthy successor, the late Rev. Michael Pope, she possessed that indiscriminating liberality and generosity, in the disposal of her fortune, which was very affluent, that engaged the general respect and esteem of all her acquaintance.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. **H**ER Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, a daughter.
 1. Lady of Christopher Tower, esq. of Weald-hall, Essex, two sons.
 9. Lady of Edward King, esq. of Francis-street, Bedford-square, a son.
 14. Lady Eliz. Yorke, a daughter.
 26. The Wife of Mr. William Mercer, of Basinghall-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1788. **A**T Bombay, Lieut. William Thomas Sandiford, to Miss Ramfay, daughter of — R. esq. governor of Bombay.

1789. Jan. . . . At Drax, Cha. Blois, esq. eldest son of Sir John B. bart. of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk, to Miss Clara Price, daughter of Jocelyn P. esq. of Camblesforth, York.

At Otley, co. York, Mr. J. Jalland, of Mansfield, to Miss Mary Middleton, of Boroughbr. John Bradbury, esq. of the Secretary of State's office, to Miss Selby, of Barming, Kent.

At Somerby, co. Linc. Tho. Colman, esq. of Hagnaby, to Mrs. Burton, of Enderby.

At Carham, co. Northumberland, the Rev. Christ. Robinson, of Herrington, co. Durham, to Miss Wallis, dau. of Rev. Mr. W.

At Tettenthal, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Corbet Hayward, of Whitchurch, to Miss Charl. Moore, of Wrottesley-lodge, Stafford-

1. Jn. Dobson, esq. to Miss C. Wake, 4th dau. of Rev. Dr. W. prebendary of Westm.

Mr. Wm. Robbips, of Snow-hill, upholsterer, to Miss Bettesworth, of Crutched-fria.

Mr. Wm. Howell, of Garraway's Coffee-house, to Miss Eliz. Aldridge, Aldersgate-str.

At Marlborough, Mr. E. Williams, book-feller, in the Strand, to Miss Neate, eldest dau. of late Mr. Rob. N. of Salthrop, Wilts.

At Bristol, Tho. Daniel, jun. esq. merch. to Miss Cave, dau. of John C. esq.

At Caversham, co. Oxf. Mr. Tho. Wood, of Abchurch-lane, London, to Miss Lydia Milward, of Caversham-hall.

3. Mr. Green, of Seething-lane, to Mrs. Whitehill, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. James Silver, surgeon, of Margate, to Miss Pool, of Camomile-street,

4. Geo. Talbot, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. T. of Barton, co. Gloucester, to Miss Charlotte Drake, young. dau. of the late Rev. Dr. D. of Amersham.

Mr. Jas. Ackland, brewer, George-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Parsonage, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

At Bath, Mr. Hildebrand, to Miss Biggs, daughter of Mr. B. of Bath.

6. At Bath, Mr. John Green, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Anne Cross, of Bath.

At Brecon, Rev. Dr. Allen, rector of Littleton, Middlx. to Miss Davies, of Brecon.

8. Mark Currie, esq. of Duke-st. Bloomsbury, to Miss Eliza Close, daughter of the late Jn. C. esq. of Eastby-house, York.

At Catterick, John Wright, jun. esq. of Kelvedon-hall, Essex, to Miss Eliza Lawson, youngest daughter of Sir John L. bart.

9. By special licence, Nich. Calvert, esq. eldest son of Felix C. esq. of Portland-place, to the Hon. Miss Frances Pery, youngest dau. of Lord Visc. P. of the kingdom of Ireland.

10. Rev. Mr. Price, rector of Knebworth, Herts, to Miss Grove, of Leicester-fields.

Francis-Henry Christin, esq. of Amen-corner, to Miss Coombe, of the same place.

At Bath, John Tyndal, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Farell, of Bristol.

Mr. Ju. Wade, chemist and druggist, Cornhill, to Miss Knox, of Tunbridge.

11. Mr. James Png, of John-st. Berkley-sq. wine-mer. to Miss Ogden, of Chelsea.

Mr. Cha. Danvers, of Broad-street, to Miss Tuesh, of Coleman-street.

12. By special licence, at the Earl of Abingdon's house in Upper Brook-street, Major Gage, heir-apparent to Lord Gage, to Miss Skinner, daughter of the late Gen. S. and niece to the Countess of Abingdon and Lady Southampton.

Mr. Stoughton, of Ireland, to Mrs. Hanbury, widow of the late John H. esq. M.P. for the county of Monmouth.

At Eglwysfach, co. Denbigh, Wm. John Lenthal, esq. of Bessleleigh, Berks, to Miss Kyffin, eldest daugh. of the late Sir Tho. K.

15. Geo. Gregory, esq. of the first reg. of life-guards, to Miss King, daughter of Mr. Tho. K. of King-street, Covent garden.

19. At Wimbledon, Surrey, Edw. Hales, esq. only son of Sir Edw. H. bart. of Hales-place, Kent, to Miss Lucy Darell, daughter of Hen. D. esq. of Cale-hill, in same county.

20. Rev. Wm. Lort Mantell, M.A. public orator of the University of Cambridge, and fellow of Trin. Coll. to Miss Haggerrone, da. of Mr. H. attorney. of Cambridge.

21. John Jos. Holford, esq. of Lisbon, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Cha. J. esq. comptroller of the Foreign Post-office.

23. Mr. Grey, of Portsmouth, to Mrs. Richardson, relict of Capt. R. of Whitby.

Capt. Jas. Butler, to Miss Janet Pitcairn.

24. Rev. John Calder, D.D. of Furnival's Inn, to Miss Green, of Croydon, Surrey.

R. W. Dickson, M.D. of Birmingham, to Miss Morris, only daughter of the late Jos. M. esq. of Gracechurch-street.

Jos. Burchell, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-st. to Miss Sarah-Jemima Hall, 2d dau. of Mr. Jn. H. of Barwick-st. engraver to the King.

John Scott, esq. of Hadham-hall, Herts, to Miss Eliza Hudson, daughter of Tho. H. esq.

25. Major-general Sir Hen. Calder, bart. of Parkhouse, Kent, to Miss Osborn, daughter of the late Admiral O.

DEATHS.

Jan. | N Ireland, ——— Agar, Lord Viscount
... | Clifden, (created a peer in the beginning of Lord Carlisle's lieutenancy, in 1780,) joint post-master of Ireland, in conjunction with Brabazon Ponsonby, esq. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Henry William Agar, esq. M.P. in the Irish parliament for the county of Kilkenny.

Right Reverend Dr. Dodgson, bishop of Elphin, in Ireland.

At her apartments in the Widows College at Bromley, aged about 80, Mrs. Sarah Atterbury, relict of the Rev. Osborn A. who was the only son of the great Prelate whose literary talents will convey his name to posterity long after the temporary politicks are subsided, which in some degree contributed to tarnish its lustre among his contemporaries. Of Mr. Osborn Atterbury, see our vol. LVII. p. 420.

Rev. Titus Neve, sacrist of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Wickes, widow of the Rev. Thomas Croome W. D.D. late vicar of Tetbury and Ashton-Keynes.

Rev. John Smithson, pastor of a dissenting congregation at High Wycomb, Bucks.

At Keswick, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Wane, the oldest fisher on Derwent Lake, and the oldest guide to the lakes and mountains there:

At Cathays, Cornwall, John Bettefworth, esq. son of the late Dr. B. chancellor of Lond.

Mr. Henry White, of Little Bytham, co. Lincoln. He had kept his coffin by him for upwards of 30 years, and made use of it occasionally as a cupboard for his victuals, &c.

At Canley-lodge, aged 78, Mrs. Fowler, mother of Mrs. Childers, lady of Walbanke C. esq.

At Wareham, Dorset, Mrs. Turner, relict of Geo. T. esq. of Penleigh, Wilts. She has left the bulk of her fortune to Mrs. Becket, the only surviving sister of the said Geo. T. wife of Thomas à B. esq. of Littleton, Wilts.

After a lingering illness, Rev. Edw. Williams, rector of Castleton, co. Oxford; and chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the E. of Abingdon.

At Booth-town, near Halifax, James Spencer and his wife, one aged 86, the other 87. They had been married 59 years, and were in one grave.

At Stockwell, aged 84, Mrs. Golding.

In Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, Edward Brazier, esq. formerly partner in the house of Boldero, Adey, and Co. bankers, Lombard-st.

The daughter of a tradesman near Whitecross-street, aged 14, suddenly, as the handkerchief was taking from her eyes by some children at a neighbour's house, with whom she was playing at blindman's buff.

Mrs. Caley, sister to Mrs. Collier, wife of Mr. C. formerly an apothecary in Cheap-side.

At Walthamstow, Mr. Hunt, solicitor, in the Old Jewry. He was buried in the yard of the new meeting-house in Marsh-street, Walthamstow.

At Abergavenny, aged 87, Mrs. Walker.

1. At four o'clock in the morning, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Right Hon. Fletcher Norton, Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield in Yorkshire, a lord of trade and plantations, chief justice in Eyre of his Majesty's forests South of Trent, recorder of Guildford, Surrey, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and LL. D.—He was born June 23, 1716; and married, May 22, 1741, Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Chapple, knt. one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench; by whom he had issue, 1. William, the present lord, born in 1742; 2. Fletcher, a baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, born in 1744; 3. Chapple, a major-general in the army, and colonel in the 2d reg. of guards, and M.P. for Guildford, born in 1746; 4. Edward, at the bar, and M.P. in the late parliament for Haslemere, born in March, 1750; 5. Thomas, died an infant; 6. Grace, died an infant; 7. Grace, born in November, 1752.—In 1761, he was appointed solicitor-general, upon the resignation of the Hon. Cha. Yorke, and was at the same time knighted. In 1763, he was made attorney-general. In 1765, he was removed from the latter, and succeeded by Mr. Yorke. In 1769, he was made chief justice in Eyre, South of Trent, which place he held until his death. In 1770, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in which station he continued till 1780. In 1782, he was created a peer.—His Lordship was descended, paternally, from a very ancient family in Yorkshire and Suffolk; and was maternally descended from Susan, daughter of Richard Nevil, Lord Latimer, in 1531, descended from the first Earl of Westmoreland, by a daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III.—Some days before his death, his Lordship sent for Mr. Pott, a very old and intimate acquaintance, to consult him respecting his situation, he then labouring under a cold and asthma. The answer was, that Surgeon Pott was dead; which much affected his Lordship. He then sent for a physician, who likewise, unfortunately, was not in the way. His Lordship then declined sending for any other person until within two days of his death, when his son, perceiving the disorder was taking a very unfavourable turn, insisted on sending for another physician, who, when he came, said that his assistance was then too late.

At Woodford-bridge, Essex, W. Davy, esq.

Aged 78, Sam. Bolton, esq. of Islington.

At Nottingham, Mr. Heath, formerly a bookseller of that place. His death was extremely sudden. He had been at the Methodist meeting the last night of the year, where he staid till past twelve. On his return home, he found Mrs. H. in bed, and after informing her that the clock had struck twelve, and wishing her many happy new years, he fell back upon the floor, and died almost without a groan.

2. In her 72d year, Mrs. Baker, relict of John B. esq. late of Lewisham, Kent.

About nine o'clock in the morning, at his house in Privy Garden, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the House of Commons, in which place he succeeded the late Lord Grantley, M.P. for Rye, in Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, and chief justice in Eyre of his Majesty's forests North of Trent; one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and a bencher of the honourable society of Gray's Inn.—Mr. C. was very well on Dec. 27, 1788, and dined with a friend, to whom he facetiously observed, that he should "weather out this storm." He was attended during his illness by Dr. Warren; and his apothecary was Mr. Stone. On Jan. 1, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he was considered as out of danger; and a message to that effect was sent down to the House. At 12 the disorder took a fatal turn, and he was infinitely worse. He expectorated a great quantity of matter, which at last overwhelmed him, and, in spite of every effort, he expired the next morning. His body having been since opened, near a pint of matter was found lodged in the right side of the thorax, which rising to his throat, suffocated him.—Mr. C. was bred to the bar; but marrying Lord Hawkesbury's sister, left the bar, and came into parliament. From his matrimonial connection, he was supposed to be one of the Confidential Junto. After the peace of 1763, he was appointed one of the persons to liquidate the German accounts; for which service he had a pension allowed him. Some time afterwards he either desired, or affected to desire, with his brother-in-law, joined Lord Shelburne's party, and was with the Opposition in all the questions concerning the Middlesex election, the prosecutions respecting Junius's Letters, &c. But in 1774, he was made a lord of the treasury, which place he held till the general election in 1780. Sir Fletcher Norton, who had been speaker, having given some offence to the Court, when the new parliament met, was refused the Speaker's chair, and Mr. C. appointed in his room. After this appointment he was made chief justice North of Trent, which place he held when he died, together with a pension of 1500*l.* per annum. As Speaker, he uniformly conducted himself with an ability, dignity, and rectitude of conduct highly becoming his elevated situation. In private life, his behaviour was always that of a gentleman.—His remains were interred at the family burial-place at St. Cross, co. Wilts, on the 12th instant. The following is a copy of his will: "I Charles Wolfran Cornwall, do make my last will and testament, to this effect following: I do appoint the Rev. Dr. Sturges, of Winchester, John Downes, attorney at law, of the same place, and Samuel Dama, my secretary, to be executors; and I do give them five hundred pounds each. All the rest and residue of my landed or personal property, of what nature soever, and all my estate and interest in the same, I do give to my executors,

in trust, that they do apply the whole income and annual produce of such property to the use and behoof of my dear wife, for her life, in bar of all dower and settlement upon her whatsoever. And from and after her decease, I give to Dr. Sturges the sum of five thousand pounds; and the remainder I give to be equally divided between such children of Sir George and Lady Cornwall as shall be living at the time of my wife's death. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, this first day of May, 1787. *C. W. Cornwall.*— I direct that my funeral shall be at whatever place, and in whatever manner my wife shall appoint, provided that not more than five hundred pounds be expended on the same, inclusive of any monument to be placed where I am buried. *C. W. Cornwall.*

In Hereford-st. Lady Betty Archer, sister of the late Earl of Halifax, and relict of Henry Archer, esq. father of the first, and grandfather of the late, Lord Archer.

At his seat at Brampton, near Huntingdon, Sir Robert Bernard, bart. He was one of the original members of the Bill of Rights Society, and seceded upon the division that took place in 1771, upon the propriety of Mr. Wilkes becoming a candidate for the Shrievalty of London. In 1769, he was unanimously elected member for the city of Westminster, upon the present Lord Sandys succeeding to his father's title, which he declined at the ensuing general election in 1772. He was a warm supporter of the attempt made a few years since, to procure an equal representation of the people in parliament, by abolishing the rotten boroughs; but the afflictions he had for several years been under, by violent attacks of the gout, had prevented his taking any active part in politics since that period. An estate of 14,000 l. per ann. devolves to his nephew, at Westminster-school; his personal property, to a considerable amount, is amongst the Dickens family.

At Kensington Gravel-pits, Mr. John Hall, sen. riding-master, Hamilton-st. Hyde park.

At Basingstoke, Hants, Mr. Cha. Dredge.

At Calderwood, Sir Wm. Maxwell, bart. of Calderwood. He is succeeded by his son.

At Pill-court, co. Worcester, the seat of Tho. Dowdeswell, esq. Sarah Bruges, a very old servant of the family, aged upwards of 100. Sitting by the fire in her bed-chamber, she was so severely burnt in the neck and throat, by a spark falling on her apron, and communicating to a large handkerchief round her neck, that she expired immediately, though relief was given before the handkerchief was entirely consumed.

3. At Bolton, Lanc. Rev. Philip Holland, pastor of a dissenting congregation there.

In Mortimer-st. Cavendish-sq. Mrs. Bateson. Mr. Fleming, master-builder in York, and one of the common-council-men of Bootham-ward, in that city.

4. At Warwick, in his 72d year, Walter Ruding, M. D. for near thirty years senior fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

5. In Downing-st. Westminster, in his 66th year, William Maude, esq.

At his daughter's house in Chelsea, aged upwards of 80, John Ryan, M. D. a physician of great eminence, and well known to many gentlemen of the profession. He studied under the great Dr. Astruc (who was famous for writing a Treatise of Fevers), and had resided for the first 40 years of his life at Paris, and various parts of France. During the time of his residence in England, he had accumulated, by a great and very successful practice in the worst of cases, a very large property; but having an extensive genius, and employing it in various other useful discoveries (exclusive of his profession) he sunk his property, and for the last ten years was in a manner lost to many of his numerous acquaintance, living rather obscure, and confining his practice within a small circle. His death was in consequence of a fall which he received a twelvemonth since, which obliging him to keep his bed, brought on a more rapid decay of nature. He died universally respected by all who had the happiness to know him, as a man of learning, a gentleman, and a sincere Christian.

At Berlin, in her 81st year, Dr. Cothenius, physician to that Court.

6. In St. Catherine's-sq. Mrs. Sarah Twyman, youngest sister of the late John T. esq.

In Blackfriars-ro. Mrs. Vaughan, of Dulwich.

Edward Stanley, esq. formerly secretary to the commissioners of the customs.

In Portman-sq. the Right Hon. Noel Hill, Lord Berwick, lieut.-col. of the Shropshire militia. His lordship was created a peer May 19, 1784. He married, Nov. 17, 1768, Anne, daughter of Gen. Vernon, of Hilton, in Staffordshire, esq. by whom he had issue Thomas Noel, born Oct. 7, 1774, who succeeds him in title and estate; William, Richard, Henrietta-Maria, Anne, and Amelia-Louisa.

At Hall-place, in Kent, Mrs. Calvert, widow of Richard Calvert, esq.

At Chapel-town, near Leeds, after a long and painful illness, Robert Brocke, esq. many years commander of an East India-man ship.

At Chelsea, aged 80, Mrs. Harward, a rich maiden lady, daugh. of the late Rt. Hon. Col. Richard H. of the Guards, in the reigns of Geo. I. and II. She has left one of the clerks in the secretary's office of Chelsea College, a very considerable share of her fortune.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Hobday, wife of Mr. Wm. H. maltster in Wincheap, Canterbury.

At Claremont, Manchester, Cha. Ford, esq.

7. Mr. Costar, corn-chandler, and master of the Nag's-head Inn at Enfield.

At Henley, co. Oxford, aged 69, John Burrow, esq. late of Christ-Church, Surrey, and formerly many years in the service of the E. I. C. where, by the most honourable means, he acquired a handsome fortune; of the enjoyment of which he was some years since deprived by a too liberal and unsuspecting confidence in mankind. From a

state of temporary indigence and distress, he was relieved by the munificence of the E. I. C. who allowed him a pension. A subsequent legacy from his uncle Sir James Burrow, enabled him to appropriate nearly the amount of it to the discharge of such of his former debts as had been left unsatisfied; by this last act (corresponding with the general tenor of his conduct) evincing the rectitude of his principles, and by a most patient philosophical resignation under grievous and hard usage, proved himself as well the pious and good Christian, as the strictly honest man.

8. In College-street, Westminster, in her 72d year, Mrs. Jackson.

At his house at Walcot-place, Lambeth, in his 85th year, the celebrated Jn. Broughton, whose skill in boxing is well known, and will ever be recorded in the annals of that science. He was originally bred a waterman. His patron, the late Duke of Cumberland, got him appointed one of the yeomen of the guards, which place he enjoyed till his death. He was buried in Lambeth church, on the 21st instant; and his funeral procession was adorned with the presence of the several capital professors of boxing. He is supposed to have died worth 7000l.

In Watling-street, Miss Langton, daughter of Stephen L. esq. sheriff of Bucks.

At Salisbury, Jn. Baker, esq. an alderman of that corporation.

Mr. Joseph Gray, of Great Queen-street, Lincolns Inn Fields, bricklayer.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine, bart. of Balmain.

At Alderston, in Scotland, Alex. Orme, esq. one of the principal clerks of session.

9. Mrs. Susannah Tidswell, wife of Mr. Rich. T. of Broad-street Buildings, merchant; a lady of an amiable disposition, and sincerely regretted by her acquaintance.

In Honey-lane, Southwark, aged 62, Mrs. Anne Dawson, relict of Edm. D. esq.

At Hornsey, Mr. John Thomas, formerly a wine-merchant in Mark-lane.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. of Hatton-str.

At Nottingham, in his 81st year, Mr. John Nodes, formerly an eminent silversmith there and in London.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Hannah Oldmixon, of Newland, co. Gloucester. She was the daughter of John O. esq. of Oldmixon, co. Somerset, the renowned antagonist of Pope, and the great Whig historian of last century.

After a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation, Mrs. Garrow, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. master of the academy at Hadley, Middlesex, and mother of the Counsellor.

10. At Clapton, Mrs. Cath. Hill, wife of Mr. Tho. H. of Lothbury.

In his 66th year, Mr. Thomas Hurst, attorney, at Walthamstow.

Mrs. Pateron, many years matron of the London Hospital.

Mrs. Thorpe, wife of John T. esq. F.S.A. of Bexley, Kent.

Mrs. Weatherstone, wife of James W. esq. of East Sheen, Surrey.

At Sherborn, Dorset, in an advanced age, Rev. Digby Shuttleworth, 53 years rector of Osborne, and minister of Castleton, Dorset.

At the Hague, in his 80th year, Mr. Peter Lyonnet. He had been secretary of the seals, translator and master of the patents, to their High Mightinesses ever since the year 1738; also a member of many academies and learned societies.

11. Sir Charles Barrow, bart. M.P. for the city of Gloucester.

Capt. Fielding, of the Portsmouth division of marines. He was seized with a paralytic stroke a few days before, which deprived him of the use of his limbs, and at length occasioned his death.

At Bath, Mrs. Slack, wife of Mr. S. merchant of London.

At the same place, Mrs. Ellis, widow of John E. esq. late of Greenwich Hospital.

At Salisbury, truly regretted, Mrs. Elderton, wife of Joseph E. esq. of that city.—If an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and an uniform promoter of happiness in others, can claim a tear, her surviving relatives and friends will shed it, and sincerely lament her.

12. At West Malling, Kent, without a groan, Mrs. Mary Bradley, aged 68, mother of James and Henry B. esqrs. and of Mrs. Dyne, the amiable wife of A. H. D. esq. of that place, after a long illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, beloved and sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness of her friendship and acquaintance, especially for her remarkable good temper; and those who best knew her, among which is the writer of this article, are most sensible of her loss.

Mrs. Ety, wife of Mr. Wm. E. gold lace-man in Lombard-street.

Capt. Mence, of Worcester.

Suddenly, in Dean-street, Soho, William Young, esq. brother to Admiral Y.; and on the 24th, the Admiral himself.

At his brother's at Westminster. Rob. Scott, esq. late in the service of the E. I. Company.

Mr. Tho. Skerrett, upholder, Bedford-str.

At the house of Gen. Conway, Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Lord Wm. C. brother to the present Duke of Argyle; a young lady of great musical abilities, and who excelled in an eminent degree on the pedal harp. Her performance on that instrument at Richmond-house met with the most distinguished applause of the cognoscenti.—The following Epitaph on this very accomplished young lady is the production of a friend:

“O, pensive passenger! do not deny

Topause a while, and weep upon this tomb;
For here the cold remains of Campbell lie—

This narrow spot the vernal maiden's doom.
With her, alas! the fairest talents fell—

And now her harp's melodious song is o'er;
Gone is that pulse, which pity lov'd to swell.

And all her virtues are on earth no more.

Yes,

Yes, she was gentle as the twilight breath,
That on the fainting violet's bosom blows,
Meekly she bow'd her to the frost of death,
In faded semblance of the silver rose.
And oft low bending o'er this hallow'd ground,
Shall the pure angel, Innocence, appear;
And friendship, like a hermit, shall be found,
To bathe the circling sod with many a tear."

13. At Whitburn, Durham, Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. high sheriff of that county.

Mrs. Chappell, of Little Queen-street, Lincolns Inn Fields.

At Edinbu. Rev. Tho. White, of Liberton.

14. At Gloucester, Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D. prebendary of that cathedral, and master of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Capt. Edw. B.

At Kirk-Langley, co. Derby, Rev. Wm. Cant, rector of that place.

In Hind-co. Fleet-str. Mr. John Ecelbeck.

At Hadham, Mrs. Parnell, rel. of Hugh P. esq.

In King's Beach Walks, Temple, Mr. Williams, stock-broker.

16. Rich. Crowther, esq. of Boswell-court, Carey-street, surgeon to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Kinder, wife of Jos. K. esq.

At Clapham Common, Wm. Snell, esq. late a director of the Bank of England. He married one of the daughters of the late Benj. Bond, esq. of Leadenhall-street, and aunt to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq.

At Vauxhall, of an abscess, Mr. Wm. Tiffin, many years an haberdasher in Fleet-street.

17. In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, aged 63, Rev. Richard Lucas, B. D. prebendary of Canterbury, prebendary of Lincoln, chaplain to the bishop of Peterborough, and in possession of a living in Kenr (we believe Maidstone) of the value of 220 l. a year. This living falls in to the church of Canterbury. He was a very useful member of the community, having been an active justice of the peace for many years in the county of Rutland. Where justice did not forbid, and mercy could be shewn, he always proved himself a steady friend to the poor and the unfortunate. He has left many friends who sincerely lament his death, and particularly a disconsolate widow, who cannot but be fully sensible of the loss of so good and tender a husband.

At Ipswich, Rev. Rich. Canning, rector of Harkstead and Westonmarket, both in the county of Suffolk.

The Lady of Dr. John Prendergast, of Richmond, Surrey.

At Chatham, Waxon Graham, esq.

18. At Hickleton, near Doncaster, Godfrey Wentworth, esq. He was many years M.P. for the city of York, and also served the office of lord-mayor in 1759, and had acted, from early life, as a justice of the peace. His eldest daughter married the late Sir Geo. Armitage, bart. of Kirklees. Having no son, his great fortune goes to the present Sir Geo. A. his brothers and sisters.

Suddenly, Rd. Edwards, esq. of Red-lion-sq. 19. Chd. Ford, esq. of Eton.

In North-street, Westminster, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Randall.

In Shepherd-street, May-fair, aged 79, Mrs. Anne Billingham, relict of Wm. B. esq. of Mythenal-house, near Godalming, Surrey, and sister to the late Adm. Brodrick.

20. At Kew-green, in his 54th year, Jer. Meyer, esq. R. A. and miniature-painter to his Majesty. Such were his talents and virtues, that they render his death an irreparable loss to art, his family, and his numerous friends.—On such an occasion the lovers of poetry and painting will find a melancholy pleasure in reviewing the following elegant lines which were addressed to him some years ago by Mr. Hayley.

"Tho' small its field, thy pencil may presume
To ask a wreath where flowers eternal bloom.
As Nature's self, in all her pictures fair,
Colours her insect works with nicest care,
Nor better forms, to please the curious eye,
The spotted leopard than the gilded fly;
So thy fine pencil, in its narrow space,
Pours the full portion of uninjur'd grace,
And portraits, true to Nature's larger line,
Beast not an air more exquisite than thine.
Soft Beauty's charm sthy happiest work express,
Beauty thy model and thy patroness.
For her thy care has to perfection brought.
Th' uncertain toil, with anxious trouble
fraught;

Thy colour'd crystal, at her fond desire,
Draws deathless lustre from the dangerous fire,
And, pleas'd to gaze on its immortal charm,
She binds thy bracelet on her snowy arm."

Essay on Painting, Ep. II.

At Isley, near Oxford, Mrs. Jenner, widow of the late Dr. Rob. J. regius professor of civil law at Oxford.

At Newington, co. Oxford, Geo. White, esq. clerk of the committees of privileges and elections, and one of the principal clerks of the House of Commons.

At the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, immediately after having made some excellent observations, as chairman of the commissioners of land tax, Roger Griffin, esq. of Islington road.

At Bury, whither he went the day before to attend his duty at the quarter sessions, as one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Suffolk, Framlingham Thurston, esq. of Weston, in that county.

John Halls, esq. of Bury.

At Laurieston, in Scotland, James Balmain, esq. commissioner of excise for that kingdom.

21. At Colney, in Norfolk, the Rev. John Brooke, D. D. late rector of that parish, and of St. Augustine's in the city of Norwich, and chaplain to the garrison of Quebec; and two days after (on the 23d) at Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the above Dr. B. and author of many justly admired publications.

In her 70th year, of the gout in her head, Mrs. Bröcklesby, fister of Dr. B. of Norfolk-street, Strand. She was apparently better this winter than for several years past; but awaking at her usual time in the morning, she complained of gouty pains in her head, the

symptoms of which soon going off, she passed the rest of the day without pain, till about six o'clock in the evening; then being seized with a fit, she continued in that state till a little after twelve the same night, when she closed a very virtuous life without a groan.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from January 12, to January 17, 1789.

	Wheat				Rye				Barley				Oats				Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	9	0	0	2	10	1	11	2	9										
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.																				
Middlesex	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	2										
Surrey	6	0	3	3	2	10	2	2	3	11										
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	5										
Bedford	5	9	3	4	2	8	1	10	3	0										
Cambridge	5	6	2	10	2	6	1	9	2	7										
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	7	1	7	2	8										
Northampton	5	9	3	10	2	6	1	8	2	9										
Rutland	5	9	0	0	2	6	1	9	3	0										
Leicester	5	10	3	6	2	7	1	9	3	5										
Nottingham	5	8	2	11	2	5	1	8	2	8										
Derby	5	11	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	0										
Stafford	5	10	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	6										
Salop	5	8	3	5	2	6	1	10	3	11										
Hereford	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	8	2	11										
Worcester	6	1	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	1										
Warwick	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	6										
Gloucester	5	5	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	2										
Wilts	5	4	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	9										
Berks	5	10	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	2										
Oxford	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	2										
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	2										
C O U N T I E S u p o n t h e C O A S T.																				
Essex	5	7	0	0	2	5	1	11	2	9										
Suffolk	5	1	2	9	2	4	1	10	2	6										
Norfolk	5	3	2	6	2	3	2	0	0	0										
Lincoln	5	4	2	10	2	4	1	8	2	9										
York	5	6	3	3	2	5	1	8	3	1										
Durham	5	7	4	0	2	5	1	7	3	0										
Northumberld.	5	2	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	3										
Cumberland	5	10	3	4	2	3	1	6	0	0										
Westmorland	6	5	0	0	2	6	1	7	0	0										
Lancashire	6	1	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	4										
Cheshire	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	0	0										
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	5	1	9	0	0										
Somerset	5	10	0	0	2	7	1	11	3	6										
Devon	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0										
Cornwall	5	8	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0										
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	1	4	0										
Hampshire	5	5	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	3										
Suffex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	4										
Kent	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	8										
W A L E S, Jan. 5, to Jan. 10, 1789.																				
North Wales,	5	8	4	2	2	9	1	7	3	10										
South Wales,	6	0	4	1	2	11	1	5	3	9										

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R.

- Jan.* DRURY-LANE.
1. The Wonder—Robinson Crusoe.
 2. The Country Girl—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
 3. K. Henry the VIIIth—Selima and Azor.
 5. The West Indian—Robinson Crusoe.
 6. The Mourning Bride—The Deserter.
 7. The Beaux Stratagem—Comus
 8. The Beggars' Opera—Robinson Crusoe.
 9. The Confederacy—The Pannel.
 10. K. Henry VIIIth—Catherine & Petruchio.
 12. K. Richard the IIIrd—Robinson Crusoe.
 13. All in the Wrong—Comus.
 14. The Constant Couple—The Pannel.
 15. The Beggars' Opera—Robinson Crusoe.
 16. The Country Girl—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
 17. Merchant of Venice—Selima and Azor.
 19. The Revenge—Robinson Crusoe.
 20. The West Indian—Ditto.
 21. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The Devil
 22. The Revenge—The Pannel. [to Pay.
 23. The Confederacy—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 24. K. Henry the VIIIth—The Critic.
 26. *The Impostors*—Robinson Crusoe.
 27. All in the Wrong—Arthur and Emmeline.
 28. The West Indian—Doctor & Apothecary.
 29. The Beggars' Opera—The Lyar.
 31. Macbeth—The Doctor and Apothecary.

- Jan.* COVENT-GARDEN.
1. Inkle and Yarico—Aladdin.
 2. The Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
 3. Rose and Colin—Child of Nature—Ditto.
 5. The Recruiting Officer—Aladdin.
 6. The Highland Reel—Ditto.
 7. Robin Hood—Ditto.
 8. The Hypocrite—Ditto.
 9. The Duenna—Ditto.
 10. Tancied and Sigismunda—Ditto.
 12. King Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Ditto.
 13. Love in a Village—The Midnight Hour.
 14. The Farmer—Child of Nature—Aladdin.
 15. The Way to keep Him—Marian.
 16. Tancied and Sigismunda—Aladdin.
 17. Artaxerxes—Animal Magnetism.
 19. The Highland Reel—Aladdin.
 20. Much Ado about Nothing—Rosina.
 21. Venice Preserv'd—The Poor Soldier.
 22. The Farmer—Child of Nature—Aladdin.
 23. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Love in a
 24. Robin Hood—Aladdin. [Camp.
 26. Inkle and Yarico—Marian.
 27. Rosina—The Child of Nature—Aladdin.
 28. The Tender Husband—Aladdin.
 29. The Highland Reel—Ditto.
 31. Inkle and Yarico—The Miser.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 13, to January 27, 1789.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	Females	Males	Females				
484	445	722	763	2 and 5	129	50 and 60	156
} 929		} 1485		5 and 10	42	60 and 70	145
				10 and 20	52	70 and 80	113
Whereof have died under two years old		370		20 and 30	126	80 and 90	46
				30 and 40	153	90 and 100	7
				40 and 50	146		

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27	Sunday	738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
28	Sunday	738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
29		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
30		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
31		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
1		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
2		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
3		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
4	Sunday	738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
5		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
6		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
7		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
8		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
9		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
10		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
11	Sunday	738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
12		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
13		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
14		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
15		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
16		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
17		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
18		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
19	Sunday	738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
20		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
21		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
22		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
23		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
24		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
25	Sunday	738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										
26		738 1/8	748 1/8		92 5/8		21 1/8		138 1/8			75										

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For FEBRUARY, 1789.

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Embellished with Two beautiful Views, one of the fine old Mansion of the WESTONS, at SUTTON, near Guildford, Surrey; the other of the famous REVOLUTION-HOUSE at WHITTINGTON in Derbyshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1789.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1789.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1789.
Jan.	0	0	0			Feb.	0	0	0		
27	47	52	50	29,93	rain	12	33	40	31	30,	fair
28	47	54	50	,85	fair	13	36	45	40	,13	cloudy
29	44	45	43	30,3	cloudy	14	41	48	45	,27	fair
30	43	50	47		cloudy	15	47	50	59	,1	cloudy, high w.
31	48	55	42	,3	fair	16	36	45	34	,06	fair
F. 1	44	54	41	30,	fair	17	36	46	45	,4	cloudy
2	44	50	43	29,72	fair	18	45	51	45	,2	cloudy
3	44	46	41	,53	rain, high wind	19	46	51	47	,13	fair
4	40	47	39	,6	showery	20	38	47	37	,2	fair
5	36	45	34	,7	fair	21	42	48	46	29,73	rain
6	36	45	38	,86	fair	22	46	52	40	,33	rain, high wind
7	43	46	39	,7	rain	23	42	43	41	,8	rain, high wind
8	35	43	37	,8	rain	24	38	49	37	,5	cloudy
9	38	45	34	,7	showery	25	41	43		,29	rain
10	33	44	37	,63	fair						
11	35	43	35	,65	cloudy						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

Feb. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in March, 1788.
1	29 2	46	SW	. 27	white frost, clouds, harsh wind.
2	29 14	44	NE		harsh w. heavy clo. gleams of sun.
3	29 14	44	NE		overcast, drying wind ¹ .
4	29 14	47	N		thin clouds, drying air.
5	29 12	43	N		bright day, showers ² .
6	29	43	NNW	. 10	bright, boisterous w. driving fleet.
7	29 2	38	N		violent wind at n. dark & calm, snow
8	29 4	39	NE		hard frost, overcast, bright and cold.
9	29 4	39	NE		sharp frost, bright morn. keen wind.
10	29 14	40	NE		bright, cold wind. [sun.
11	29 14	42	ENE		hard frost, bright, cutting w. halo r.
12	29 13	37	SE		hard frost, cold w. halo round moon.
13	29 8	36	SE		frost, grey morn. lowering, sharp w.
14	29 1	43	SE		wind, frost, cloudy, cold wind, rain.
15	29 1	43	E	. 26	gentle rain, calm and mild.
16	29 1	45	E		overcast and windy.
17	29 1	39	E		gloomy, fierce wind.
18	29 6	44	NE		cold and gloomy ³ .
19	29 14	50	NE		overcast & calm, halo round moon.
20	29 8	54	S	. 17	rain, br. wind, hail-ft. and thunder ⁴ .
21	29 8	57	WSW		gentle frost, white dew, halo ro. m ⁵ .
22	29 6	53	NE	. 5	thick fog, dew, mild and dark ⁶ .
23	29 2	48	N		rough wind, beautiful evening.
24	29 5	54	SE		cloudy, small rain.
25	29 4	55	SW		cloudy, warm and summer-like ⁷ .
26	29 3	57	S		rain, faint sun and wind.
27	29 2	51	S	. 16	thick mist, hollow wind, rain ⁸ .
28	29 1	58	SW	. 13	misty, gl. of sun, rain, aurora boreal.
29	29 13	60	N		bright dewy morn. wind, faint sun,
30	29 14	57	SW		soft day, much wind. [showers.
31	29 6	50	SW	. 22	showers, clear and cold.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Buds of crack-willow (*salix fragilis*) covered with down.—² Song-thrush (*turdus musicus*) seems to make only a short visit to the village, and then to retire to the woods till the leaves come out.—³ *Daphne mezereon* and *laureola* in full bloom.—⁴ Bats (*vespertilio murinus*) come out.—⁵ Farina of the male yew-trees flies out in clouds. Cornel in full bloom.—⁶ Young squab red-breasts found in a nest. Wry-neck (*jynx torquilla*) returns to its nest.—⁷ Daffodils in full bloom.—⁸ Lilacs and other hardy shrubs push out their buds very fast.

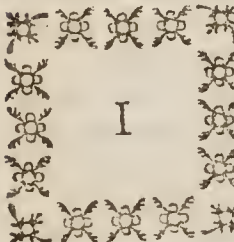
T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For FEBRUARY, 1789.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Feb. 10.*


 I F the following address to the inhabitants of the United States of America, by the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin, on the disaffection that has prevailed towards the new system of government introduced in that country, is thought worth a place in your useful Repository, the immediate insertion of it will oblige
 J. B.

A ZEALOUS advocate for the proposed Federal Constitution, in a certain public assembly, said, that 'the repugnance of a great part of mankind to good government was such, that he believed, that if an angel from heaven was to bring down a constitution formed there for our use, it would nevertheless meet with violent opposition.' He was reproved for the supposed extravagance of the sentiment; and he did not justify it. Probably it might not have immediately occurred to him that the experiment had been tried, and that the event was recorded in the most faithful of all histories, the Holy Bible; otherwise he might, as it seems to me, have supported his opinion by that unexceptionable authority.

The Supreme Being had been pleased to nourish up a single family, by continued acts of his attentive providence, till it became a great people; and having rescued them from bondage by many miracles performed by his servant Moses, he personally delivered to that chosen servant, in presence of the whole nation, a constitution and code of laws for their observance, accompanied and sanctioned

with promises of great rewards, and threats of severe punishments, as the consequence of their obedience or disobedience.

This constitution, though the Deity himself was to be at its head, and it is therefore called by political writers a *Theocracy*, could not be carried into execution but by the means of his ministers; Aaron and his sons were therefore commissioned to be, with Moses, the first established ministry of the new government.

One would have thought, that the appointment of men who had distinguished themselves in procuring the liberty of their nation, and had hazarded their lives in openly opposing the will of a powerful monarch who would have retained that nation in slavery, might have been an appointment acceptable to a grateful people; and that a constitution framed for them by the Deity himself, might, on that account, have been secure of an universal welcome reception; yet there were, in every one of the *thirteen tribes*, some discontented, restless spirits, who were continually exciting them to reject the proposed new government, and this from various motives.

Many still retained an affection for Egypt, the land of their nativity; and these, whenever they felt any inconvenience or hardship, though the natural and unavoidable effect of their change of situation, exclaimed against their leaders as the authors of their trouble, and were not only for returning into Egypt, but for stoning their deliverers. Those inclined to idolatry were displeased that their *golden calf* was destroyed. Many

* Numbers, chap. xiv.

of the chiefs thought the new construction might be injurious to their particular interests, that the *profitable places* would be *engrossed by the families and friends of Moses and Aaron*, and others equally well-born excluded *. In Josephus, and the Talmud, we learn some particulars, not so fully narrated in the Scripture. We are there told, that Corah was ambitious of the priesthood, and offended that it was conferred on Aaron, and this, as he said, by the authority of Moses only, *without the consent of the people*. He accused Moses of having, by various artifices, fraudulently obtained the government, and deprived the people of *their liberties*; and of **CONSPIRING** with Aaron to perpetuate the tyranny in their family. Thus though Corah's real motive was the supplanting of Aaron, he persuaded the people that he meant only the *public good*; and they, moved by his insinuations, began to cry out, "let us maintain the *common liberty* of our *respective tribes*; we have freed ourselves from the slavery imposed upon us by the Egyptians, and shall we suffer ourselves to be made slaves by Moses? If we must have a master, it were better to return to Pharaoh, who at least fed us with bread and onions, than to serve this new tyrant, who by his operations has brought us into danger of famine."—Then they called in question the reality of his conference with God, and objected the *privacy of the meetings*, and the *preventing any of the people from being present* at the colloquies, or even approaching the place, as grounds of great suspicion. They accused Moses also of *peculation*, as embezzling part of the golden spoons and the silver chargers that the princes had offered at the dedication of the altar †, and the offerings of gold by the common people ‡, as well as most of the poll-tax ||; and Aaron they accused of pocketing much of the gold of which he pretended to have made a molten calf. Besides *peculation*, they charged Moses with *ambition*; to gratify which passion, he had, they said, deceived the people, by promising to bring them to a land flowing with milk and honey; instead of doing which, he had brought them from such a land; and that he thought light of all this mischief, provided he could make himself an *absolute prince* §. That to support the

* Numbers xvi. 3. And they gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron, and said unto them, ye take too much upon you, seeing all the congregations are holy, *every one of them*,—wherefore then lift ye up yourselves above the congregation?

† Numbers vii.

‡ Exodus xxxv. 22.

|| Numbers iii. and Exodus xxx.

§ Numbers xvi. 13. Is it a small thing that thou hast brought us up *out of a land* flowing with milk and honey, to kill us in this wilderness, except thou make thyself *altogether a prince* over us?

new dignity with splendor in his family, the partial poll tax, already levied and given to Aaron *, was to be followed by a general one †, which would probably be augmented from time to time, if he were suffered to go on promulgating new laws, on pretence of new occasional revelations of the divine will, till their whole fortunes were devoured by that aristocracy.

Moses denied the charge of *peculation*; and his accusers were destitute of proofs to support it; though *facts*, if real, are in their nature capable of proof. "I have not," said he (with holy confidence in the presence of God), "I have not taken from this people the value of an ass, nor done them any other injury." But his enemies had made the charge, and with some success among the populace; for *no kind of accusation is so readily made, or easily believed, by KNAVES, as the accusation of knavery*.

In fine, no less than two hundred and fifty of the principal men, "famous in the congregation, men of renown †," heading and exciting the mob, worked them up to such a pitch of phrensy, that they called out, Stone 'em, stone 'em, and thereby *secure our liberties*; and let us choose other captains that may lead us back into Egypt, in case we do not succeed in reducing the Canaanites.

On the whole it appears, that the Israelites were a people jealous of their newly-acquired liberty, which jealousy was in itself no fault; but that, when they suffered it to be worked upon by artful men, pretending public good, with nothing really in view but private interest, they were led to oppose the establishment of the *new constitution*, whereby they brought upon themselves much inconvenience and misfortune. It farther appears from the same inestimable history, that when, after many ages, that constitution was become old and much abused, and an amendment of it was proposed, the populace, as they had accused Moses of the ambition of making himself a *prince*, and cried out, *stone him, stone him*; so, excited by their high priests and SCRIBES, they exclaimed against the Messiah, that he aimed at becoming *king* of the Jews, and cried out, *crucify him, crucify him!* From all which we may gather, that popular opposition to a public measure is no proof of its impropriety, even though the opposition be excited and headed by men of distinction.

To conclude, I beg I may not be understood to infer, that our General Convention was divinely inspired when it formed the new federal constitution, merely because that constitution has been unreasonably and vehemently opposed; yet I must own I have so much faith in the general government of the world by PROVIDENCE, that I can

* Numbers iii.

† Exodus xxx.

‡ Numbers xvi.

hardly conceive a transaction of such momentous importance to the welfare of millions now existing, and to exist in the posterity of a great nation, should be suffered to pass without being in some degree influenced, guided, and governed by that omnipotent, omnipresent, and beneficent Ruler, in whom all inferior spirits live and move and have their being. B. F.

Translation of an Extract of a Letter from l'Abbé DE COMMERELL to Dr. LETTSOM.

I AM about to communicate to the public the history of a new plant, calculated for feeding of cattle and making of oil, which I have cultivated for some years, and of which I have repeatedly made trials at Paris, the last year under the inspection of the Royal Society of Agriculture. The severe winter that we have just experienced, and which has destroyed great abundance of turneps and cole (*colsa*), has not done the least injury to my plant, which is a proof that it resists the severest cold. If it had been possible for me to have procured much of the seed, I should already have announced it to the publick; for in relating the discovery of a plant, we ought also to offer its seed for others to make trials of. One of my correspondents in Germany informs me, that he can procure me about four hundred pounds weight of it, at the rate of 6 livres 12 sous the pound, taken at Francfort: the carriage to Paris may make it amount to 10 or 12 sous the pound more; thus at the rate of 7 livres 4 sous the pound, I should be able to sell it here.

This plant is a kind of wild cabbage, that may be cut four, five, or six times in the year in which it is sown; each cut is as plentiful as trefoil and lucerne; we leave it afterwards for the winter; about the month of February it shoots, and the leaves of it may then be cut; but in the month of April it begins to grow up, send off stalks, and bears its seed, which may be gathered in June. The first year this cabbage does not send off stalks, its leaves appear to rise immediately out of the ground, which allows it to be cut like grass; it may also be dried for hay. Its leaves extend to ten, twelve, and fifteen inches in length, and six or eight broad, which have not the bitter and herbaceous taste of other cabbages. It is a pulse very agreeable for man during the whole year, and a fodder equally good as plentiful for all kinds of cattle; the milk of cows does not acquire a bad taste by it, nor do they grow tired of it.

This plant bears much more seed in quantity, and larger in size, than turneps or cole; and the oil, which I have extracted from it cold, is very superior for the food of man to that of col and of poppy: it is equal to the common oil of olives, in the opinion of good judges. I give the name of the *mowing cabbage* (*choux à foucher*) to this plant. If you will make a trial of it, you will have every reason to be satisfied. This cabbage yields one-third more oil than turneps, in proportion to an equal quantity of ground. We may sow it in spring and in autumn.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

L'ABBE DE COMMERELL,
Member of the Royal Society of
Paris, at the Abbey [Agriculture].
St. Victor, Feb. 4, 1789.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

PERMIT me to assure your correspondent *Humanus*, p. 17. of your last Magazine, that I read much the greater part of his letter with pleasure; and should have read it with much more, if it had not been accompanied throughout with this mortifying reflection, "it is but too true." *Humanus* writes with so much warmth and indignation, that I am persuaded his heart is in the matter, and that he will thank me for adding one instance more to the many he has given to prove that all mankind are alike monsters of cruelty, from their cradles to their graves.

A person whom he knows, and I very well wot of, having taken offence at something which another person had done, declared in great wrath, but not without deliberation, that if he were an "absolute prince, he would first castrate the wretch, then extend him between four stout dray-horses, thus rack him to death, and finally gibbet him, as a feast for hawks, crows, magpies, and ravens." How fortunate it was for this man's fellow-creatures, that he was not placed amongst them with power to put his wishes in execution!

The practice of sending persons to Coventry, see p. 25, is, I believe, chiefly if not wholly confined to military and naval people, who are, in a manner, confined by the nature of their duty to act and even live together. When any one by general bad behaviour has become offensive to all the rest, or persists in a conduct which is disagreeable to them, the whole body agree not to speak

to him (except on matters of duty), nor to take any notice of what he says, until he asks pardon of them collectively in the first case, or alters his conduct in the latter; or until he is by the disagreeableness of his situation induced to write to his superiors, and request to be superseded, by which means the others get rid of him.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

TAKING up accidentally, a few days ago, the proposals of the Philanthropic Society for providing for the children of abandoned characters, &c.; I was sorry to find that none above five years of age came within their notice.—From the line I have moved in, I have seen a number of unhappy characters, who have ended their lives ignominiously, and have owned they received the first sanction to the disposition that led them to such an exit in Smithfield Market. I believe, Sir, scarcely one malefactor (murderers excepted) bred up in London, but first found an asylum in Smithfield, when they began to stay out all night, and absent themselves from their parents, which, every one must allow, is the first step to ruin. Any person of penetration may satisfy himself on this head, by attending there on a market-day, especially in summer-time, where a number of boys may be observed, of a very tender age, who have absented themselves from school, and are either engaged by the drovers to assist them, or are loitering about for that purpose. And I suppose, if all or most of the boys already engaged were to be examined, they would prove such as had deserted from their parents, and who, being encouraged by the drovers, subsisted upon such a scanty pittance as often precipitates them into such situations as put an end to their existence; whereas, were the drovers allowed to employ none but regular apprentices (as is the case in all other callings), they might probably have been good members of society. I suppose that every boy not regularly engaged is an object worthy the rescue of such humane persons as compose the Philanthropic Society: if not, it is a great pity that the Legislature have not been apprized of such a seminary for vice, or such a receptacle for vicious dispositions. It is plain then, that this malady arises from a want of order among these unhappy boys, or rather a subordination between them and their masters—but there is no difference but wages! The

master swears at the boy, and the boy swears at the master: and as the boy (as in other callings) does not lay under the roof of his employer, he is left to herd at the earliest age with common prostitutes at lodging-houses, and there he soon becomes as much tainted in his health from filth and disease, as from the bad morals of his abandoned associates. Many masters of charity-schools can well attest, that Smithfield has been the last resort of their most notorious truant-players. I am confident too, that, from the cheap rate these boys are attained at, a number of poor men are kept out of employ; and that many tradesmen in declining businesses, such as Buckle-making, Weaving, &c. would find a very happy alternative in earning upon market-days a few shillings they are by these means deprived of. Again, Sir, I have observed that these boys, untaught, unprincipled, and trained to the beating of animals from their infancy, are cruel in the extreme; which ferocity of manners, joined with that want of sustenance they necessarily sustain, must naturally subject them to consequences the most disagreeable and hurtful to society.—These hints, Sir, I hope, may be improved by those in power: and I am confident that no philanthropist, or lover of his country, will neglect them on account of the obscurity of the channel by which they are conveyed.

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

RE-COLLECTION.

VOL. LIII. p. 123. S. W. desired an explanation of these words in Chatterton's *Battle of Hasting*:

“Your loving wife, who erst did rid the londe
“Of *Lurdanes*.”

P. 212. D. H. supposes it alludes to the massacre of the Danes, here called *Lurdanes*, i. e. *Lord Danes*.

P. 231. T. H. W. agrees in this, and adds; when they [the Danes] were expelled this island, *Lurdane* became a word of reproach and contempt, and signified a lazy idle fellow.

P. 321. B. confirms *Lord Danes* from Kapin.

Vol. LVI. p. 651. *Ignoramus* suspects, that at the period of the Danish eruption into England, the word *Lord* was not adopted into the English language, and thinks that instead of *haughty, over-bearing, insolent*, which, as applied to the Danes, the word *Lurdanes* would import, it signifies *false, cunning,*

deceitful. He quotes Lord Lindsay's speech in confirmation of his opinion, in which he says, "Ye are all *Lurdanes*, false traitors—"

That Chatterton meant it to apply to the Danes, seems very clear, though he might not perfectly understand the word. But your correspondent T. H. W. is right in supposing that it was a word of reproach and contempt, and means *lazy*, *idle*; this is proved by the quotation from Boorde in your last vol. p. 1047, where the *lurden-fever* is plainly *idleness*.

That it was a name of contempt, is shewn by Mr. Grose's quotation from Patin, in his Military History, vol. II. p. 345, where he says, "the armour of the Scots at the battle of Muffelborough was so little differing, and their apparail so *base and beggarly*, wherein the *lurdein* was in a manner all one with the *orde*—all clad alyke." S. H.

INDEED, friend Urban, I by no means agree in the sentiments of your correspondent, p. 38; and my reasons are simply these. I have ever been taught to consider the British Parliament as the seat of freedom, learning, and improvement; and many are the obvious good effects of the present easy admittance.—In ancient days, if I mistake not, the attendance on councils was esteemed the most necessary part of liberal education.

Why then tax this rational, this most instructive amusement? Young men are seldom fond of serious sciences, and expence oft-times deters the minors:—rather reduce the present premium. Nor let the English longer deserve the title (an ingenious foreigner so justly gives them) of "illustrious show-men."

Blessed with affluence, let my opponent extend his generosity to the numerous unhappy objects round. Let honest Poverty, let distressed Merit, claim attention! let him remember the virtues of a *Brislowe!* Then shall he deserve the admiration of every good man, and the respect of, Yours, &c.

Watling-str. Feb. 9. CHOROGRAPHOS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.
ENCLOSED is a genuine invitation to what is called in Wales a *Bidding*. It exhibits a custom, which, though extremely common throughout that principality, will, I dare say, appear odd enough to many of your readers, and perhaps to you, as old as you are. My old friend Tarrat*, however, began his literary career before you. P. Q.

* See our Obituary of this month. EDIT.

"AS we intend entering the nuptial state, we propose having a Bidding on the occasion, on Thursday the 20th day of September instant, at our own house on the Parade, where the favour of your good company will be highly esteemed; and whatever benevolence you please to confer on us, shall be gratefully acknowledged, and retaliated on a similar occasion, by your most obedient humble servants,

Carmarthen, }
Sept. 4, 1787. } WILLIAM JONES,
ANN DAVIES.

N. B. The young man's father (Stephen Jones), and the young woman's aunt (Ann Williams), will be thankful for all favours conferred on them that day.

Them that are pleased to favour Stephen Jones with their company that morning, are desired to meet at Anthony Mechal's, near the Bridge."

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.
YOUR correspondent *Miscellaneous*, p. 6. of this volume, might have quoted old Pierce Plowman:

I was weary of wondring, and went me to rest,
Under a broad bank by a BOURN-side;
And as I lay, and leaned, and looked on the
water,
I slomber'd into a sleeping, &c.

Here *ourn* certainly means *stream*. It is Saxon, in which language it signified torrent and fire; probably because they both rage often with the same violence. From Saxon the Scots have retained *ourn*, rivers; and we *burn*, *urere*. *Nailbourne*, about which W. & D. asks, p. 772, is perhaps Saxon, in which language *neablice* is propinquus. *Nailbourne* may be only the NEARbourne.

Your correspondent *A Traveller*, p. 18 of this volume, should tell us what the following strange expression means: "The farmer and his family had *farowed* the man's life, for the sake of his pack and his purse." What Churchill calls,

"Apt alliteration's artful aid,"
may have its use, as Pierce Plowman thought; but we should use words that are intelligible. *Farowed* is to me, I own, totally unintelligible. D. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 11.
PERMIT me to submit to the opinion of your legal correspondents the following case.

A church is rebuilt upon a more extensive and enlarged scale. The pulpit and reading-desk are removed from their situation in the old church, and placed in the new one.—Query, To whom does

the ground, where the old pulpit and reading-desk stood, belong? Has not the rector or vicar an exclusive right to it, and may he not build a seat there for his family? E.

N. B. The present situation of the pulpit, &c. does not encroach upon the property of any person; for the ground upon which it stands was taken from the church-yard.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

THE following accurate observations of the greatest and least heights of the mercury, during the late severe weather, may be acceptable to your readers. They were taken respectively from two Sixian thermometers, hanging without doors, one at Canterbury, and the other at Sienna in Italy, in lat. 43°. 10'.

Yours, &c.

B. B.

	ENGLAND.		ITALY.	
	Least height in the night.	Greatest height in the day.	Least height in the night.	Greatest height in the day.
1788.				
Dec. 21	34	37	27	36
22	31	36	27	35
23	15½	28½	22	35
24	20	45	15	31
25	35	44	22	37
26	32½	44	31	30
27	21½	32½	29	33
28	21½	30	17	26
29	17	27	21	25
30	4½	22	15	23
31	4½	28	10	23
1789.				
Jan. 1	22	38	14	28
2	21	30	19	35
3	19	35	16	33
4	18	34	25	31
5	5½	27	21	34
6	10	28	19	31
7	21	26	19	33
8	71	28	23	35
9	11	25	38	43
10	15½	32½	38	45
11	25	34	44	53

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

IN answer to your correspondent Clio, p. 39, I observe, the Hebrew word is radically the same in all the three places specified, viz. זָבַח, *zabach*; which the LXX uniformly translate θύσαι. But Buxtoif, in his Hebrew Lexicon, under the root זָבַח, brings these very texts as instances, where the word should be rendered *maclavit*, and not *jacrificavit*. With regard to the *first* and *last*, he is certainly mistaken;

of the *middle* text I know not what to say.

The Hebrew words for *a little way* are exactly the same in Gen. xxxv. 16 and 2 Kings v. 19.

The Hebrew word for *he brought* is very extensive in signification. It imports neither *good* nor *bad* by itself. The sense depends on the words annexed.

N. B. In the Hebrew and LXX it is *their* father, not *his* father, Gen. xxxvii. 2.

The meaning of *Gopher-wood*, Gen. vi. 14, is not yet settled. I keep to the Septuagint Version, and suppose it to mean *square*, that is, *oblong*, *planks* ξυλα τετραγωνα. H. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

IN answer to your correspondent, vol. LVIII. p. 1151, the coffin found at Sapcote was raised in the middle about one inch and a quarter from the plain surface of the stone lid, of a white cement, on which were carved devices the whole length of a human figure; one part was also in the form of a breast plate, on which was sketched, near to the resemblance as mentioned before.

The whole appearance of the coffin was like that of a trunk, from the cement laid on rising gradually from the edges of the lid to the middle, and not concave under it.

In p. 26, for "1710" read "1716" and, in the same page, for "Col. Murray" read "Col. Munday."

Yours, &c.

HINCKLEIENSIS

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

IT is extremely hard that a publication, which is free from the least tincture of spleen or illiberality, should be vilified and disparaged by gross *misrepresentations*. When I have leisure I shall pay my respects to the *polite* and *learned* Mr. H. for his answer to the *Dissertations* on the *Parian Chronicle* and to some of his *Reviewers*. In the mean time, be pleased to correct the following erratum in your last Magazine.

P. 40, three lines from the bottom for *the eighteenth century*, read, *the sixteenth century*. Yours, &c.

The Author of the Dissertation

* * * P. C. asks for anecdotes of Mr. ANDERSON, who published the elaborate treatise on Commerce. He is believed to have come from the North of Scotland, and have been a clerk in one of the public offices.—Mr. BARRET, and the anecdotes of Bishop RUNDLE, in our next.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 29.

I HEREBY give notice, once for all, to you and your readers, that I pretend not to produce any new arguments upon so beaten a topic as I have chosen. It will be enough for me, if I can collect what is scattered through many works, dispose in better order, or set in a clearer light, what others have written; so that those who want leisure or courage to wade through the whole controversy may form some general notion of the dispute, without the labour of collecting and comparing a multitude of polemical writers; or the danger of being misled by the hardy assertions of a partial and sophistical declaimer. Perhaps, after this confession, I shall be thought to stand in need of some excuse. I shall therefore shelter myself under the example of Mr. Travis, who has himself condescended to pick up the blunted weapons that poor Martin wielded without success, and to brandish them against the Philistines. As the orthodox are never weary of repeating the same baffled and exploded reasons, we heretics must never be weary of answering them. For silence, as I learn from Mr. Travis, p. 369, is a proof of conscious impotence. I once thought that it might sometimes proceed from contempt*. But lest Mr. Travis should be wise in his own conceit, he shall be answered. I call myself an heretic because I know that the disbelief of the authenticity of this text is the shibboleth of the party, and that it would be equally absurd and fruitless, after the rash and unguarded opinion that I have advanced, to make any protestations of innocence. "It were to be wished," says Martin, "that this strange opinion had never quitted the Arians or Socinians; but we have the grief to see it pass from them to some Christians, who, though content to retain the doc-

* Vindex also, with whom I have not the pleasure of being acquainted, in your Magazine for last month, p. 12, attributes Mr. Gibbon's inattention, with great justice, in my opinion, to contempt. In answer to Vindex's note, will you, Mr. Urban, advise him in a whisper, to temper his zeal with a little knowledge and discretion. At the same time tell him, that the strictures which he obligingly calls *feeble*, did not profess to enter into the merits of the cause, but only to convict Mr. Travis of ignorance and prevarication; in which, if I am not misinformed, they have had some success.

GENT. MAG. February, 1789.

trine of the Trinity, abandon this fine passage, where that holy doctrine is so clearly taught. *They have, however, the misfortune to find themselves confounded with the secret enemies of the doctrine.*" In vain may Simon, La Croze, Michaelis, and Griesbach, declare their belief of the doctrine; they must defend it in the Catholic manner, and with the Catholic texts: nor is all this enough; but in defending the genuineness of a particular text they must use the same arguments that others have used, without rejecting any, upon the idle pretence that they are false or trifling. I pity Bengelius. He had the weakness (which fools call candour) to reject some of the arguments that had been employed in defence of this celebrated verse, and brought upon himself a severe but just rebuke from an opposer of De Misty's (Journ. Brit. X. p. 133), where he is ranked with those "who, under pretext of defending the three heavenly witnesses with moderation, defend them so gently that a suspicious reader might doubt whether they defended them in earnest; though God forbid that we should wish to insinuate any suspicion of Mr. Bengelius's orthodoxy." You see, Sir, what a mistake I have made in taking my side of the question. But there is no help; it is now too late to recant. *Fortem hoc animum tolerare jubebo, et quondam majora teli.* I wish Eblanensis had favoured us with the names of those eminent men who are convinced by the extensive learning and close reasoning of his friend. They must have been candid persons, and extremely open to conviction*. I will mention as many as I can recollect at present, who have publicly declared themselves on his side: Bishops Houllev and Seabury, Bamptonian lecturers Dr. Croft and Mr. Hawkins; and lastly, Sir, our good mother pays a due respect to the merit of her son. For I am credibly informed, that on the 30th of November last, at Great St. Mary's, the Rev. Mr. Coulthurst told a brilliant and crowded, as well as a learned audience, that "the authenticity of 1 John v. 7 has been clearly and substantially established." When Ebla-

* The excellent Dr. Waterland being complimented by Whiston and Emlyn (vol. II. p. 263) for his impartiality in not insisting upon this text, thought proper, in his "Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity," p. 271, to be convinced by Twells that it was genuine.

nenfis shall be pleased to increase this list with the names of his converts of the *first eminence*, they will all together compose a very amiable set, and entirely free from bigotry. And now, Mr. Urban, compliments being passed, I shall begin upon business.

Mr. Gibbon affirmed in that sentence upon which Mr. Travis has written a long commentary, that the memorable text of the three heavenly witnesses is condemned by the silence of Greek manuscripts of versions and of fathers. A correspondent of yours, to whom Mr. Travis himself referred in his first edition, p. 30, sufficiently justified Mr. Gibbon upon the subject of the offensive note. Since the external authority of any text in Scripture is founded upon the concurrence of ancient MSS. of ancient versions, and citations of ancient writers, it will readily be granted, that, wherever any of these three pillars of evidence be withdrawn or weakened, the superstructure, which they were intended to support, must totter of course; and that, if all three be unsound, it must be in great danger of falling.

First, then, of Greek MSS. supposed to contain the disputed verse. Mr. Travis reckons up seven belonging to Valla, one to Erasmus, some (he is so modest he will not say, p. 280, how many,) to the Complutensian editors, sixteen to R. Stephens, and some that the Louvain divines had seen. He afterwards makes, p. 282—285, a very pretty calculation (for he is an excellent arithmetician), and finds, that of eighty-one MSS. hitherto collated, thirty-one, that is, adds he, near one half of the whole number, actually did exhibit, or do now exhibit, the verse 1 John v. 7! Inquisitive people will say, how happens it that none of these MSS. now remain, except the Dublin copy, which Wetstein is so cruel as to attribute to the sixteenth century; for with respect to the Berlin, they will still, I fear, rather chuse to believe La Croze and Griesbach than Martin and Mr. Travis. But the answer is easy. They are lost. Either they have been burned, or been eaten by worms, or been gnawed in pieces by rats, or been rotted with the damps, or been destroyed by those pestilent fellows the Arians; which was very feasible, for they had only to get into their power all the MSS. of the New Testament in the world, and to mutilate or destroy those which contained *un des plus beaux passages de*

*l'Ecriture Sainte**. Or, if all these possibilities should fail, the devil may play his part in the drama to great advantage. For it is a fact, of which Beza *positively* assures us, that the devil had been tampering with the text 1 Tim. iii. 16; and that Erasmus lent him an helping hand. Beza indeed, being a man brimfull of candour, subjoins, that he believes Erasmus assisted Satan unwittingly †. This perhaps may be some excuse for Erasmus. But what hopes of salvation are left for your Wetsteins, your Griesbachs, your Sospiters, who have the front to persist in their damnable errors, the two first in spite of 350 pages of Berriman, the other in spite of 400 of Mr. Travis? After all, I rather prefer the supposition that the Arians destroyed the said MSS, because it shews the orthodox in so superior a light, who have not, to my knowledge at least, destroyed a single MS. that omitted their darling text; while the Arians, in less than a century and a half, suppressed thirty that contained it. Yet let us hear what may be said in their favour, not out of tenderness to them (they deserve no favour), but merely for our own justification.

The earliest collator of Greek MSS. of the New Testament was Laurentius Valla, who had seven, Mr. Travis says, p. 18, and for this quotes p. 144, his note on John vii. 29, where, it seems, Valla *positively* affirms it. I see no *positiveness* in Valla's expression; however, it is a word of exceeding good command, and is of great use elsewhere, as pp. 178, 247, 280, 296. But I see a great deal of *positiveness* in the assertion, that *this passage was found in all Valla's MSS. and is commented upon by him*, p. 19. Valla's words are, "in Græco est, in unum sunt." Now let Mr. Travis point out a single Greek MS. in which the seventh verse is thus read (I except the Complutensian invisibles). Let him explain why R. Stephens's sixteen MSS. should, according to his own hypothesis, all agree in the other reading which is now adopted for text by common consent. One very notable circumstance in the copies is, that they are such gregarious animals. All Valla's MSS.

* Martin.

† "A diabolo depravatum; cui sane hac in parte (dicam enim libere quod res est) suam operam imprudens quidem (sic enim arbitror) sed suam operam tamen Erasmus commodavit."

agree in having *in unum* in the seventh verse; and all the Complutensian agree with them in this variation, and with one another, as well as with the Dublin copy, in omitting the final clause in the eighth verse. Seven of R. Stephens's MSS. omit the words *in cælo*, and the other nine (*si quid Travisius veri crepat*) correspond with the received reading. All the rest of the Greek MSS. which, if I have counted right, amount to ninety-seven, ancient and modern, oriental and occidental, good, bad, and indifferent, do, with one consent, wholly omit the seventh verse, and the words $\epsilon\upsilon\ \tau\eta\tilde{\iota}\ \gamma\eta\tilde{\iota}$ of the eighth. I know Mr. Travis has said, p. 339, that the words $\epsilon\upsilon\ \tau\eta\tilde{\iota}\ \gamma\eta\tilde{\iota}$ seem to have been omitted in a few copies only. But this is a little pious fraud, which is very excuseable, when it tends to promote the cause of truth and the glory of God. For I defy him to specify a single Greek MS. that omits the seventh verse and retains these words. Simon indeed mentions N^o 2247. as having them; but it seems to be a mistake, committed in the hurry of copying, and to have proceeded from the idea of the vulgar reading, which was then present to his mind; 1. because F. de Long (Emlyn, vol. II. p. 277) testifies, that, having looked over all the MSS. quoted by Simon, he could find $\epsilon\upsilon\ \tau\eta\tilde{\iota}\ \gamma\eta\tilde{\iota}$ in none of them; 2. because Griesbach, who had re-examined the same MSS. with a particular view to this passage, sets down N^o 2247. in his collation as in perfect harmony with the rest, without taking notice of any variety.—It is now high time to wake Mr. Travis from his nap, and to inform him that Valla means the eighth, and not the seventh, verse. This is acknowledged by Martin, who, though a simple man, and totally destitute of taste and criticism, had yet more learning and honesty than his humble imitator. He only argues that Valla had this verse in his Greek copies, because Valla is quite silent. This argument, as every body knows, that knows any thing of collations, is very deceitful; for in half the collations that ever were made, and more especially the nearer we mount to the revival of letters, the editors and critics consulted their MSS. only upon difficult places, or where they themselves felt any curiosity. And to conclude that Valla, or any critic of that age, had any text in his MSS. because he does not expressly say that they omit-

ted it, is to push a negative argument much farther than it will go by its own strength. But I shall speak more fully on this head when I come to treat of R. Stephens's edition. Messrs. Martin and Co. seem at other times to decry all negative arguments; but that is only when the inference bears hard upon their favourite passage; when the admission of such an argument suits their purpose, they are as vigilant in seizing it, and as adroit in managing it, as heart could wish. Mr. Travis will say, pp. 288, 313, (for he has a fine bold way of talking) that the *invariable tenor** of the eighth verse in the Latin Vulgate is, with so few exceptions as not to merit notice, *in unum sunt*; and, consequently, that Valla, who quotes, simply, *unum sunt*, from the Latin, must mean the seventh verse, I must desire him to produce a competent number of authorities for this *invariable tenor*. I have seen, I believe, as many MSS. of the Latin Vulgate as he. I have compared most of the editions printed in the fifteenth century, and many subsequent to that era, particularly such as have various readings; I have examined the early French, Italian, and English versions; and I solemnly declare, that I have not been able to find, even in a single copy, even as a variation, that reading which Mr. Travis declares to be the *invariable tenor* of the eighth verse. *Will he prove it to us? He does not attempt it. He trusts to find readers as full of zeal as himself; and then — no proof will be required †.* The whole question then is reduced to one point. Valla says nothing of this verse in his collation. Is his silence a good proof that the verse was in his Greek copies? By no means. That exactness of collation which is now justly thought necessary, was never attempted by the critics of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The method in which Valla performed the task which he had undertaken was, probably, to chuse the Latin MS. which he judged to be the best, to read it diligently, and wherever he was stopped by a difficulty, or was desirous to know how the same passage was read in other Latin or in the Greek MSS, to have recourse to them. So Erasmus gave his printer a MS.

* He had the assurance to assert this without any limitation, ed. 1, p. 100.

† This decent language is applied to Dr. Benson, ed. 1, p. 83, ed. 2, p. 132.

corrected in the margin from other copies; and this is the way in which first editions are printed, whose text is settled from different MSS. The editors select one which they intend generally to follow, and sometimes correct it by the aid of others. But as the faithful discharge of this office depends upon the skill and industry of the corrector, no wonder that the good readings pass often unobserved or neglected, and that the bad are preserved or preferred. If therefore L. Valla found the seventh verse in the Latin copy or copies then before him, he might be so well satisfied of its authenticity as not to think of consulting his Grecian oracles. If, upon coming to the eighth verse, he found the Latin MSS. vary, some omitting *hi*, others the whole final clause, he might just cast his eye upon the Greek MSS. and having caught the words that he wanted, set them down for future use, without returning to the former verse, which he had already dismissed from his mind, and concerning which he had no scruples. Again; supposing that Valla perceived this omission of the seventh verse in his Greek MSS, is it certain that he would have mentioned it? If he knew that the verse had been frequently quoted by the Latin writers of the later ages, as a strong proof of the Trinity, might he not be apprehensive of the clamours of the orthodox, if he disclosed so unwelcome a truth as the absence of this text from the originals? I dare not make the defence for Valla that Lee makes, who says, that Valla did right, if the text were not in his MSS, to be silent; because, to act otherwise would be to furnish the heretics with horns to butt against the faith. I can, however, easily imagine, that in such a case Valla might have a prudent regard to consequences, and preserve himself, by a discreet silence, from the attacks which an honest avowal of the fact would infallibly have provoked. Nor is this barely a surmise, but founded on reason and analogy. In the year 1698, Zacagni, an Italian, published, among other things, a collation of a Greek MS. containing the Catholic Epistles. This MS. agrees with all the others in omitting that much-injured text of the three heavenly witnesses. Zacagni mentions this, and at the same time, being sensible that it was necessary to seem to produce some authority in behalf of the common interpolation, he boldly says that the seventh verse is ex-

tant in the Alexandrian. Who sees not that this assertion of a palpable falsehood was made only to stop the mouths of the bigots, and not meant to impose upon any but upon voluntary dupes*? But what if Valla's Latin MSS. omitted this verse? Certainly it is much more likely to suppose Latin copies that want it, than Greek that have it. For the former, almost thirty in number, are real, visible, tangible, legible manuscripts, and not like those coy, bashful Grecian beauties that withdraw themselves not only from the touch but from the sight.

*Quare nec nostros dignantur visere cœtus,
Nec se contingi patiuntur lumine claro.*

I argue, therefore, that this text might be wanting both in Valla's Greek and Latin MSS, and that his saying nothing about it does not prove that he read it. For that his Greek MSS. wanted it, is so clear and certain that Bengelius admits it. Here follows a list of propositions which Mr. Travismust demonstrate before Valla's collations will stand him in any stead:

1. That Valla intended to give a perfect and exact collation of all his MSS.
2. That he never mistook or omitted any thing through haste, inattention, &c. but collated them all and singular with the utmost accuracy.
3. That from his mentioning seven Greek MSS. upon John's Gospel, it follows that he had the same number throughout the whole New Testament; though in another place he speaks only of seven Latin copies; in a third says, *Tres Codices Latinos habeo et totidem Græcos, cum hæc compono, et subinde alios consulo.* Besides, it is well known that Greek MSS. of the Epistles, and especially of the Catholic Epistles, are much scarcer than of the Gospels.
4. That he had the perpetual use of these MSS, and did not only consult them upon occasion, as the last quoted words seem to hint.
5. That Valla's Latin MSS. all agreed in retaining the seventh verse, together with the words *in terra*, and the final clause of the eighth.
6. That if he had perceived the omission, he would have had courage enough to declare it.

After a blundering note, p. 143, which would lead us to think that Erasmus knew of Cassiodorus's testimony in fa-

* See a fuller account of this farce in De Missy's fourth letter, Journ. Britann. IX. p. 295—310.

your of the verse, our author proceeds, p. 147, in the excess of Christian benevolence, to inform us, that Erasmus at last gave up the contest, being fearful of the argument deducible from Valla's MSS. He qualifies, indeed, his accusation with an *as it seems*. But he plays that trick too often. I find him generally most peremptory when he assumes this air of moderation. I shall therefore always in future omit such expletives, and by contracting the sentence restore it to its genuine meaning. Concerning this liberal insinuation, be it noted, that Erasmus, in his fourth and fifth editions, says (what he had long before hinted in his answer to Lee), *Quid Laurentius legerit, non liquet*; plainly meaning that it was not clear whether Valla had this text in his MSS. or not. Martin affirms that this is not the true sense of the words; that Erasmus allows the verse to have stood in Valla's MSS.; but that he was not clear whether they had any slighter variations, (such, for instance, as the omission of *in celo*, &c.) You will hardly expect me, Sir, to answer such absurdity. I give it only for a scantling of that good man's reasoning, who, as De Miffy says of him, "Etoit fait pour déraisonner avec toute la confiance d'un viellard a qui ses cheveux blancs, une réputation populaire et des complimens déplacés avoient fait accroire qu'il étoit fort capable." I shall leave the subject of the Codex Britannicus (which is the same with the Dublin MS; whatever Mr. Travis may say,) to another letter; at present it remains to vindicate Erasmus from another inuendo of this charitable critic. He affects to doubt, ed. 1, p. 8, 66, ed. 2, p. 9, 142, whether Erasmus could produce the five MSS. "in which he alledged the verse to be omitted." I wish Mr. Travis could defend all his allegations as well as I can this of Erasmus; for four of the five Greek MSS. that Erasmus saw (supposing Erasmus to affirm that he himself *saw* five, which I forget at present, not having the book at hand,) are still actually extant; the Vatican is extant, to which Erasmus appeals on the credit of an extract made by his friend Bombasius; a Latin copy, which he quotes as omitting this verse in the text, is now in the Berlin Library. Let Mr. Travis beware of measuring the integrity of other men by his own narrow conceptions. I have dwelt the longer upon this article, be-

cause I have sometimes regretted that the opposers of the text in question seldom explain their own arguments so copiously as might be expected, but study brevity as much as possible, and do not sufficiently consult the apprehension of common readers. Thus sense is in danger of being overpowered by words, and reasoning by declamation. Besides, I should be happy to imprint some few elementary ideas of criticism upon the *rasa tabula* of Mr. Travis's mind. For I can assure him, that at present he possesses not even the rudiments of that useful science. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

PS. I forgot to observe, p. 876, that Mr. Davis first noted Mr. Gibbon's error or misrepresentation in the quotation from Gennadius, in your vol. LII. p. 181, as I learn from your vol. LIV. p. 419. If your correspondents detect any other mistakes or defects, they will oblige me much by informing me of them, through your means, Mr. Urban; whether publicly or privately, shall be as you and they please. Only I beg them not to take slips of the press for blunders of mine; and I beg you, Sir, to keep a watchful eye over your printers, and not let them print *cordially* for *candidly*, 1st letter, p. 876; nor *has not let the obvious* for *has let the obnoxious*, 2d letter, p. 1064, because I care not to be answerable for any nonsense but my own.

Mr. URBAN, *Engarby, Jan. 30.*
I REMEMBER, when a boy, hearing a man reproached for being ashamed of his name, and I was therefore taught to consider him as a contemptible fellow. Times are, however, now so much altered, that there is no derision attached to a weakness of that kind. When any person happens to inherit from his father what he thinks a vulgar or ill-sounding appellation, *Potts* or *Watts*, *Pate* or *Bate*, *Huggins* or *Muggins*, &c. he has only to apply for a sign manual, by virtue of which (on paying the fees), he may, if he pleases, call himself *Howard*, or *Hajings*, or *Dudley*, or *Douglas*, or *Mordaunt*, or *Montagu*. I think I have, within these few years, counted in the London Gazette upwards of an hundred of the most obscure names exchanged in this manner for others, which have struck the adopters as illustrious and musical; and what I particularly remarked was, that a considerable number of these new Christians were tradesmen of Leeds, Sheffield,

Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns, who, I presume, expect by this means a sort of new birth or baptism of gentility. I was mentioning this circumstance to a friend of mine a few days ago, who observed to me, that it was by no means a novelty in the English character, for that, at all times, our people were fond of changing their names, and he cited a striking instance, of near 300 years old, in the case of a Sir Roger Williams, a gentleman of good extraction in Wales, who marrying the daughter of a blacksmith at

Putney, and sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, assumed his wife's name, and disused his own. From this Sir Roger Williams Cromwell our famous Oliver descended. My friend added, that, if I were to take the trouble of enquiring, he did not doubt that I should find half the peerage bearing names that did not originally belong to them. In consequence of this hint, I entered into a minute examination of the subject, and now send you the result of my enquiries.

Yours, &c. LOUIS RENAU.

A List of those Families, now in the Peerage, who have assumed different Names from their original Ones.

ENGLISH PEERAGE.

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Own original Names.</i>	<i>Assumed Names.</i>
Duke of Beaufort	Beaufort	Somerfet
Devonshire	Gernon	Cavendish
Marlborough	Le Despencer	Spencer
Brandon	Douglas	Hamilton
Newcastle	Clinton	Fienes Pelham*
Northumberland	Smithson	Percy
Montagu	Brudenell	Montagu
Marquis of Buckingham	Grenville	Nugent-Temple
Lansdown	Fitzmaurice	Petty
Stafford	Gower	Leveson*
Earl of Doncaster	Fitzroy-Croftes	Scot-Montagu
Shaftesbury	Cooper	Ashley*
Plymouth	Hickman	Windfor*
Scarborough	Lumley	Saunderson
Cowper	Cowper	Clavering*
Ker	Drummond	Ker
Fitzwilliam	Fitzwilliam	Wentworth*
Hertford	Seymour	Conway*
Ilchester	Fox	Strangeways*
Radnor	Des Bouveries	Pleydell-Bouverie
Aylesbury	Brudenell	Bruce*
Leicester	Townshend	Ferrars*
Uxbridge	Bayly	Paget*
Norwich	Seton	Gordon
Talbot	Talbot	Cherwynd*
Beaulieu	Huffey	Montagu*
Viscount Hampden	Trevor	Hampden
Sackville	Sackville	Germaine
Baron Audley	Thicknesse	Tuchet
Howard	Whitwell	Griffin
Hay	Hay	Drammond
Stawell	Legge	Bilson*
Sondes	Monson	Watson*
Vernon	Vernon	Venables*
Ducie	Reynolds	Morton*
Lovaine	Smithson	Percy
Carteret	Thynne	Carteret
Shireborne	Napier	Dutton
Suffield	Morden	Harbord
Delaval	Delaval	Huffey*
Baroness Dinevor	Rice	De Cardonell

Those marked * are names added or prefixed to their family names.

(*The Scotch and Irish Peerages in our next.*)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I MENTIONED some time ago in a letter (vol. LVIII. p. 872), a few observations I had made on the Mangel Wurzel, and my reasons for supposing it a variety of the Beta Vulgaris of Linnæus. I intend, during the course of this next summer, to pay a particular attention to its several stages of growth; that, on comparing it strictly with the red and white Beet, I may be able to form a more certain opinion concerning it. I mentioned before the varieties that appeared amongst the plants which I raised and as I did not procure my feeds from a feed-shop, but from an acquaintance of Dr. Lettsom's, I suppose they were genuine.

I offered, in October last, some slices of the fresh root to an horse, who hardly tasted it. This very day I made the same experiment. Out of several roots, most of them were rotted by the frost. Having offered one that was sound to an horse who had been constantly kept up at stable, he scarcely tasted it, and refused any more of it. Another horse would not even taste it. I left it in the manger for a couple of hours, and found it seemingly untouched.

I rather chose to offer it to horses that had been kept up at stable, supposing that a *fresh* vegetable might be acceptable; but I could not perceive that it was at all grateful to them.

From the circumstance of the roots being rotted by the frost, it may, perhaps, be necessary to sow the seeds deep in the ground; or, as the roots that were in great measure above-ground, were larger than those that were covered with earth, heaping up the earth about them, at the end of the autumn, may secure them during the winter. I should be sorry to mention any thing that may seem in the least contradictory to what Dr. Lettsom says (vol. LVIII. 1043), respecting the avidity of horses feeding upon it, had I not made a recent experiment. Time alone, and a diligent attention to its variations, may give a competent idea how far it is a distinct species: but that is of no great consequence. Its utility for cattle, and other uses that may hereafter be found out, may probably give it a very high rank amongst vegetables, and prove that Dr. Lettsom's communication of it has been of more service to the community, than if he had imported thousands of rare exotics, merely *beautiful*.

Since my last, I have seen the account of Apelles's picture of Calumny in Rollin's Arts and Sciences, who probably had it from Pliny.

Yours, &c. M^w. KNAPP.

Mr. URBAN,

Engarby, Jan. 15.

HAVING observed, in your vol. LVIII p. 1062, a letter dated Wakefield, Nov. 19, and signed Robert Amory, M.D. I take up my pen in order to correct some errors (to use no harsher term) which I find contained in it.

Dr. Amory may be descended (for aught I know) from a younger brother of Damer the miser, (whom Swift, not Pope, calls the wealthy and the wise;) but I have great doubts of it, because I never had the least hint of it from any of the Damer family, although I have been well acquainted with most of them, particularly old Mr. Damer, of Shronehill, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, who died there about twenty years ago; the late Mr. Damer, of Came, in Dorsetshire; his brother, the present Lord Milton; the late Mr. George Clavell, whose mother was a Damer; and Mr. John Damer, formerly one of the commissioners of appeals in Ireland. I have often heard those gentlemen speak of their family, but never remember the slightest mention of the branch of Dr. Rob. Amory, alias John Buncle, your Wakefield correspondent. Sure I am, however, that there is no foundation for the Doctor's assertion, that his grandfather married a daughter of Fitzmaurice Earl of Kerry; that another daughter of the said Earl married Sir William Petty; and a third married the grandfather of the Duke of Leinster. Here are three gross errors. No daughter of a Lord Kerry was ever intermarried into the Damer or Amory family. Sir William Petty married the daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, the regicide. His daughter, by her indeed, married Thomas Fitzmaurice, the first Earl of Kerry, and was grandmother of the present Earl of Kerry, and of the Marquis of Lansdown. The Duke of Leinster's grandfather married a daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin; and his great-grandfather married the daughter and heiress of Colonel Edward Clotworthy, whose arms his Grace constantly bears, quartered with his own.—With regard to the descent of the Amories from

from an Amory de Montford, who married a sister of Henry the Second, and was created Earl of Leicester, there is no one, at all conversant in English history and genealogy, but must look upon it as an idle tale, void of foundation or probability. A love of truth, and a regard for the credit of your Magazine, are the only motives for my troubling you with this letter.

Yours, &c. LOUIS RENAS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

SEEING, in one of your late Magazines, some account of the Weston family, I have sent a drawing of their ancient seat at Sutton, near Guildford, in Surrey; of which I should wish you would oblige several of your correspondents with an engraving, as well as your constant reader, MERTONENSIS,

Aubrey's account is as follows, vol. III. p. 228: "Sutton Place is a manor within the parish of Woking, Here was a park. The place is a noble seat, built of brick, and has a stately gate-house, with a very high tower, bearing a turret at each angle. In it is a square court. The windows are made of baked earth, of whitish yellow colour (like Flanders bricks.) The mouldings within the house are adorned with pendants of fruits and flowers; the coynes of the walls are also of the same brick, where is R. W. and the figure of a tun, as a rebus of his name.

"This baked white clay is as perfect as when it was first set up. This fabric was erected by Sir Richard Weston, master of the Court of Wards, and the site given him by King Henry the Eighth, 1521, the estate being given to him by that King the year before.

"In the hall (of the same work as in King's College, Cambridge, if not by the same hand,) is the crest of Weston, viz. a Saracen's head, with a black beard, and a wreath of white linen. In the parlour is his coat of arms."

The burying-place of the family is in Trinity Church, Guilford.

Since Aubrey's time, some London builders persuaded the late Mrs. Weston, that the tower was unsafe, and pulled down so much of the building as represented in the drawing (*see plate I.*) In 1786, J. Webbe Weston, the present proprietor, removed the towers and the centre part of the building. The pleasure-ground is now laid out in an elegant taste.

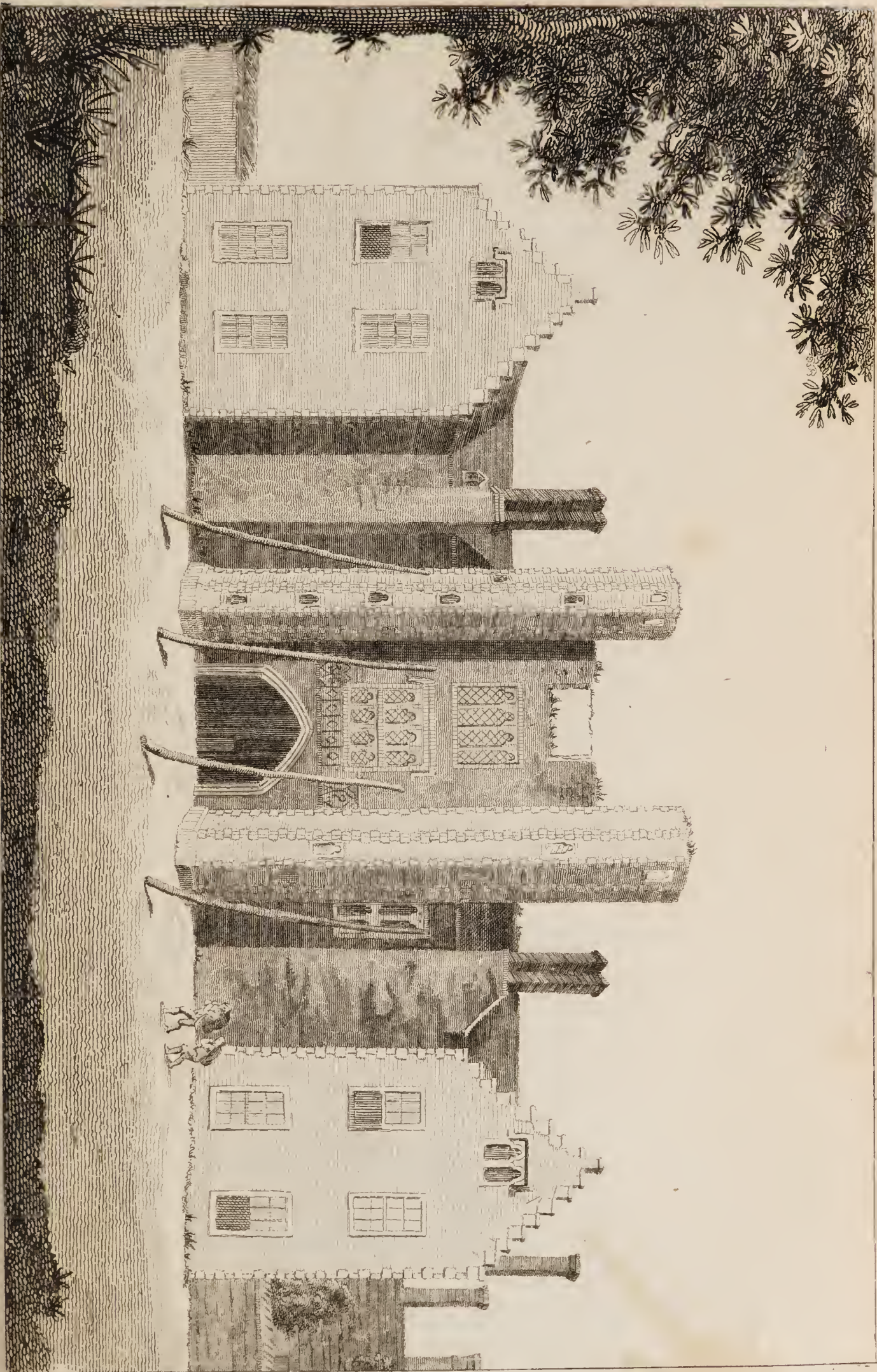
Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 31.

IN addition to the information sent you from Welwyn concerning the birth-place of Baron Gilbert, it may not be improper to observe, that the farm-house, now called Burs, occurs in Phillipot's Villare Cantianum, under the name of the Borough of Twisden, having formerly belonged to that ancient and respectable family. It is now the property of John Cartier, esq. of Bedgbury, an adjoining seat, a gentleman of irreproachable character, who, after having held the government of Bengal with uncommon credit and applause for several years, retired hither, like another Cincinnatus, to his plough, to enjoy the fruits of his past and present labours with a quiet and undisturbed conscience. Mr. C purchased it from J. Norris, esq. but how it passed from Fowle to Norris, I know not; but, when Mr. Hasted shall publish his third volume of the History of Kent, it will probably appear, and the Gilberts may possibly be found to have been intermediate possessors.

The wonderful difficulty that has of late so frequently occurred in your Magazine upon those important subjects, *andirons* and *creepers*, might have been easily solved by any old woman that has been used to wood-fires. Andirons are a larger and higher sort of irons, made to support the wood, and have usually long necks, rising up before, to keep the wood from falling off into the floor. And creepers are smaller and lower irons, with short necks, or none at all, which are placed between the andirons, to keep the ends of the wood and the brands from the hearth, that the fire may burn more freely. But the superior dignity of the andirons demands an enlargement upon their history; and being myself master of several different pairs, I think myself qualified to undertake the office of their historiographer.

Now, there being in a large house a variety of rooms, of various sizes, and for various purposes, the sizes and forms of the andirons must reasonably be supposed to be various. In the kitchen, where large fires are made, and large pieces of wood laid on, the andirons in consequence are proportionably large and strong, but usually plain, or with very little ornament. In the great hall, that ancient seat of hospitality, where the tenants and neighbours were entertained,



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tained, and, at Christmas, cheerfully regaled with good plum-porridge, mince-pies, and stout Oetober, which happy custom some of the very oldest men now living may possibly remember, the andirons were commonly larger and stronger, able to sustain the weight of the roaring Christmas fire; but these were more ornamented, and, like knights with their 'squires, attended by a pair of younger brothers, far superior to, and therefore not to be degraded by, the humble style of creepers; indeed they were often seen to carry their heads at least half as high as their proud elders. A pair of such I have in my hall; they are of cast-iron, at least two feet and a half high, with round faces, and much ornamented at the bottom. But there is something singular belonging to them, at least I never met with a similar instance; they have each a kind of round pan, about four inches diameter, and one deep, hanging loose, whether designed for use or ornament, I know not; for of the latter they afford but little, and of the former none has yet been discovered: but, when I was a boy, they served me, and have done my children since, to make a noise with. Proceed we then to the parlours and bed-chambers, where we find them with different forms and decorations, some with plates and ornaments of brass affixed, and others with a plain and smooth neck, over which several hollow pieces of brass of various shapes and figures are put, so as, when joined, to make an handsome appearance.

So much for this admirable history of andirons, which I shall hope for your assistance to get inserted amongst the memorabilia of the Antiquarian Society, which is the only return I can expect for all my labour; for, in this coal-burning age, I can never hope that the Ironmongers Company will be grateful enough to honour me with my freedom.

I have expected to see some account sent to you of a great curiosity, found at the re-building of part of Chatham church. Had I thought that it would have remained unnoticed by some abler and better informed person, I would have been more particular in my examination of it, though it is not improbable that some pieces of it may have been carried off, and are still preserved. In digging for the foundation of the North side, the workmen cut off a piece from

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the feet-end of a coffin, which contained the body of a boy about ten years old. On looking into it, it appeared like a body of chalk rubbish, or coarse mortar; which raising the curiosity of the workmen, induced them to break off more of the coffin, and take out several parts of the body to view them. Amongst others, I had an opportunity of seeing this extraordinary object, and actually held a piece of a thigh in my hand, which appeared to me to be a mere calcareous substance; but the bone and marrow had a different appearance, being of a brown colour to the best of my recollection. And however nearly it might approach to petrification, I could not call it so; though, as it was represented to me, I went to see it under that idea. But, what is a very extraordinary circumstance, the father of the boy, as I was informed, said that he died of a very putrid small-pox, and he had not been buried many years. Disquisition upon the subject I leave to the learned Antiquary, and content myself with relating plain matter of fact.

At the same time, in a vault in the church, was found a leaden pot, about the size and shape of a common tobacco-pot, containing, according to an inscription, the heart of a woman, Hester Harris, if I remember right. The pot appeared to have been nailed up to the side of the vault, there being a piece of lead soldered on for that purpose.

Yours, &c.

R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Hatton Garden, Feb. 3.*

BEING highly entertained by your correspondent's account of the squirrel, vol. LVIII. p. 774, I take the liberty to acquaint you with a strange revolution that is going on among those animals in the American woods. I have been informed by many of the farmers in the back country, that, when they were boys, the large grey squirrel was more numerous than any other sort of the same kind of animal; that within a few years there has been a great scarcity of grey squirrels; and that the common red squirrel has become very numerous, which formerly were scarcely known, and the grey squirrel is often seen closely pursued by the red, and flying before it. Hereafter I may, perhaps, trouble you with one or two more which I made, or met with, during my residence in the American woods.

Yours, &c.

M.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 31.

YOUR vanity will not allow you to reject the following, although extracted from a news-paper. This handsome and just encomium on your useful publication, from the sultry regions of India, is creditable to the writer, while the ingenuity and taste which he always happily displays in subjects of Oriental literary criticisms, mark an acute and judicious discernment. Mr. Wilks, the gentleman I allude to, has paraphrased some of the odes of the poet Hafiz in a style highly descriptive of the glow and luxuriance of the original, and infinitely superior, in my opinion, to the attempts of either *Richardson* or *Nott*. To the laudable labours of *Richardson* I own myself greatly indebted, and for his abilities I profess the highest admiration; but poetical paraphrase is not his forte. By what title Mr. *Nott* claims any rank in this line of literature, I am yet to learn. Mr. *Wilks* will, I hope, speedily gratify the publick, by submitting to its judgement his ingenious and elegant performances. Should you favour me by the insertion of the following remarks upon a couplet quoted by Meninski, I shall again beg leave to trouble you with some observations upon Eastern rites and ceremonies from the same quarter. C. M.

To the EDITORS of the MADRAS
COURIER.

Si quid novisti, rectius istis
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

SIRS,

AS the very striking improvement which has for some months past been observable in the Madras Courier, cannot fail to interest the friends of worth and genius in its success; it becomes a task peculiarly ungracious to remark how little beyond empty wishes has been contributed to its support by your literary friends. The most inveterate habits of indolence leave a few moments to the desire of acquiring, or communicating, solid improvement, or pleasing entertainment; and I will indulge

myself with the hope of seeing these few moments more generally converted to public utility through the channel of your paper. We have seen one of the most agreeable and instructive periodical publications of the age rise into fame, principally from the number of queries proposed, doubts suggested, and detached pieces of information, communicated through its medium. Nor is it possible not to consider with peculiar partiality a mode of instructive communication which unfolds unconscious abilities, encourages the exertion of the most moderate talents, and converts even ignorance into a source of information. It will, I hope, be no objection to the following strictures, that they owe their existence to causes which may possibly be ranked in the latter of these classes, being the result of my own doubts solved by a gentleman, of whose abilities it is too little to say, that they should be more frequently communicated to the world.

The ambiguity of a couplet quoted by Sir William Jones, and the curiosity necessarily excited by the character given of it by that elegant grammarian, led me to consult Meninski, from whom it is taken—I will not say with how little satisfaction, nor will it possibly be any anticipation of the sense of the learned, that he has involved the passage in tenfold obscurity; from which, however, I hope they will think it rescued by the following explanation.

No apology, I trust, is necessary for introducing a criticism on an Oriental language. Let us hope that the literature of the East is emerging from neglect, and that its admirers may, on some future day, be distinguished in the fashionable world by a more favourable appellation than that of *pladders*. The Persian student commences his career with an advantage unknown in other languages—a grammar, which is a work of genius, which forms his taste, while it instructs him in the very elements of language, and covers the too rugged path with fruits and flowers that beguile the tedious way.

تبا در چین هر تاري بود زلف ترا صد چین
که سازي بر کل ثوري ز سنبل پوده چین بر چین*

* Sir William Jones's orthography of the above lines:

Teha der chéné her taré buved zulfé tera sed chéen,

Ke fazee ber gulee tufee ze fumbul pûde cheen ber cheen.

“Cujus acumen (says Meninski) aut artificium in œquivoco integro consistit, nempe in voce *cheen* quæ initio primi versus sumitur pro regno *Chinensium* seu *Sinensium* in fine pro *nodulo* aut *plica crisporum capillorum*, uti et in fine secundi pro *plicis* aut *multiplicitate*, ita ut sit sensus distichi: *mitte sinus quilibet crinis tui cincinni aut antiarum tuarum æquivalet centum Sinis* seu *centum habet plicas noduloseve* (laqueos amoris) *quos tendis parasse super rosam rubicundam* (genam) *ex hyacinthicis ramusculis in multiplices nodos dependentibus* (crimbus in annulos crispatis).”

The literal translation now submitted to the publick is thus :

“Dismiss every thread (warp) that binds those curls; your locks (even then) shall contain a hundred ringlets, when with the hyacinth in many folds you interweave (work the woof upon) the crimson rose.”

In order to explain the merit of these lines, and justify the poet in his objection to the *tar*, it must be observed that he uses the word in two different senses. In the first line, it is a thread with which the artificial curls of the Eastern ladies are generally preserved, but which, with regard to his mistress, he conceives totally unnecessary, its office being amply supplied by Nature. In the second line, he fancifully alludes to it as the warp with which her hair, the woof, is interwoven: and here his objection is not less poetical; for, as the locks play about the cheek, blending, in the language of metaphor, the hyacinth with the rose, he pictures the latter as the natural warp of the former, and therefore dismisses the artificial *tar* (thread), as derogating from that beauty which “needs not the foreign aid of ornament,”

But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most.

It is to be observed, that the short *ë* attached to the first *cheen* is to be understood as an expletive, to fill up the measure, as the *u* affixed to the word *estad* in the second line of the first ode of Hafiz.

JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

YOUR correspondent G. R. (vol. LVIII. p. 871), may find his conjecture, relative to the probable manner of Leland's writing the names of *Compton* and of *Bisferne*, in some degree strengthened by consulting the books of Peerage. Sir William Compton, who lived in Leland's time, is

there said to have married Werburge, daughter and heir to Sir John Brereton, and to have bequeathed to her by his will all his plate at *Bettisbone*. By her he left Peter his heir, a minor, whose wardship was committed first to Wolfsey, and, after the Cardinal's disgrace, to George Earl of Shrewsbury, who married him, *before he was nineteen*, to the Lady Anne his daughter. He dying 35 Hen. VIII. (nine years before Leland's death), left Henry his son and heir, then but eleven months, one week, and five days old. This Henry was, in 1572, made Baron Compton. His eldest son, William (by his first wife, Frances, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon), was made Earl of Northampton. His youngest son (by a second wife, Anne, daughter to Sir John Spencer of Althorp, co. Northampton), was Sir Henry Compton, K. B. who, by his wife Cecily, daughter to Robert, Earl of Dorset (by his wife Margaret, dau. of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk), was father of the Richard Compton of Bistern, said by your correspondent to be named in Blome's List of Gentry, at the end of his *Britannia*, 1673. As both G. R. and the editor of the Book of Peerage are very imperfectly informed as to the more recent branches of this family, and as I know you to be equally studious of accuracy and of authority in your communications to the publick, I trouble you with the following additions, as well as corrections, to the information derived from each of them. The “family of Compton, now residing at Bistern,” do not derive their descent or inheritance from Richard Compton of Bistern abovementioned, but bear the name by direction of the will of Mrs. Eleanor Bave, widow of Dr. Bave (dated Oct. 27, 1741), who left Bistern, with all the other estates of her former husband, Henry Compton (of which, at his death, she became possessed, in pursuance of a will, dated June 17, 1723), to Henry Willis, second son of her brother James Willis of Ringwood, on the condition of himself and his heirs taking upon them the name of Compton, and relinquishing that of Willis. What arms they bear I know not, as both the wills above referred to are silent in that point. The former family, descended from Richard, bore always the same with the Northampton family; Richard, as above recited, being nearly allied to them. I send you his epitaph, which I transcribed some years past from the chancel

chancel of the church of Ringwood, Hants, to which parish Bistern belongs.

RICHARDUS COMPTON,
Domini Henrici Compton Equitis de Balneo,
Ex uxore Cecilia Sackville
Filius natu maximus;
Hinc Dorcestriæ
Illinc Northamptoniæ comitum
Illustri familiâ oriundus;
Vir moribus suavissimis,
Justi honestique semper tenax,
Fidei erga utrumque Carolum
In utroque stata inconcussæ;
Cœlo maturus
Famæ & annorum satur
Bonis omnibus longum desiderandus
Mortalitatis exuvia hic deposuit
Jul. 29, An. Dom. 1684. Æt. 80.

The editor of the Book of Peerage (after naming three daughters of Sir Henry Compton; Cicely, married first to Mr. Fermor of Oxfordshire, and then to Lord Arundel of Wardour; Mary, married to John, son and heir to Viscount Lumley, and by him mother to Richard Earl of Scarborough; lastly, Margaret, married into the Sackville family) mentions three sons, *William*, *Henry*, *George*; and then adds, "but this branch is extinct." That the name of the eldest son was *Richard*, is clear, as above; and that his family was not extinct, in the male line, for more than one generation after him, I can truly affirm. His eldest son, *Richard*, died young, as the inscription subjoined shews:

Eo omnia unde
RICHARDUM COMPTONUM,
Richardo Comptono patri
Apb.* primogenitum.
Dominus dedit,
Dominus abstulit.
Frid. Cal. Junii
MDC LXV.
Æt. 7mo.

Improvide ruant insequentes.

Richard Compton (besides the above his eldest son) had, by his wife *Amey* (whose surname I do not recollect to have heard), a son and heir, *Henry*, the education of whom (as nearly allied to the Northampton family), *Henry Bishop of London* (a character well entitled to no small share of the honour due to the promoters of the justly-celebrated Revolution) made a voluntary offer, which had been well worthy of acceptance, to superintend in his own house. This *Henry*, in 1690, married *Elizabeth*, eldest of the three daughters

and coheireffes* of — *Hoby*, of *Cadoxton* in *Glamorganshire*, to whom he left by his will, dated Oct. 22, 1698, the manor-house and farm of *Bistern*, with the manors of *Bistern* and *Crow*, for her life, after the death of his mother, *Amey Compton*, widow. By her he had three sons, *Hoby*, *Henry*, and *Richard*, with three daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Catherine*, and *Anne*. *Richard* died young. *Hoby*, dying unmarried, left all his estates (which, besides the inheritance of his mother's share of the *Welch* estate, consisted of the manors of *Bistern* and *Crow*, *Exbury* and *Leap*, *Totton* and *Berkely*, *Minstead* and *Brooke*, with several farms lying in the counties of *Southampton*, *Dorset*, and *Wilts*) to his brother *Henry*, then a minor; who, marrying *Eleanor Willis* of *Ringwood* aforesaid, died without issue. Of the daughters, *Elizabeth* died unmarried; *Catherine* and *Anne* both married, and are since dead, each leaving children. Of the children of *Catherine*, three daughters (*Elizabeth*, *Catherine*, and *Anne*), and four sons, one alone, the youngest son, is now living, and is the only surviving immediate male descendant of either of these two last marriages, and consequently of the family of *Compton* formerly residing at *Bistern*, which, in the male line, has been certainly, since the death of *Henry Compton* in 1724, extinct. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.

IN Mrs. Piozzi's *Anecdotes of Dr. S. Johnson*, at p. 135, is the following passage:

"I never recollect to have heard that *Dr. Johnson* wrote inscriptions for any sepulchral stones, except *Dr. Goldsmith's* in *Westminster-abbey*, and these two in *Streatham church*. He made four lines once on the death of poor *Hogarth*, which were equally true and pleasing: *I know not why Garrick's were preferred to them †*:

"The hand of him here torpid lies,
That drew th' essential form of Grace;
Here, clos'd in death, th' attentive eyes,
That saw the manners in the face."

* See, in the Addition to *Mr. Walpole's Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.* a notice communicated to him by the late *Mr. Hans Stanley*, whose grandmother *Anne*, and *Catherine*, grandmother to the late *Mr. George Rice* (whose widow is now *Baroness Dynover*), were the other two coheireffes.

† Printed in *Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth*, p. 95.

* Qu. Arm.

But a reason for the preference to the lines by Garrick may be given on an authority to which the ingenious lady will not, it is imagined, make the least exception. For Dr. Johnson, in his criticism upon Pope's Inscription to the memory of Sir William Trumbal, thus expresses himself :

"In this epitaph, as in many others, there appears, at the first view, a fault which I think scarcely any beauty can compensate. *The name is omitted,*" &c.

Lives of the Poets, vol. IV. p. 220.

Yours, &c. W. and D.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF DR. WALLIS.

(Concluded from p. 4.)

"For the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury.

"My Lord, Oxford, Jan. 5, 1694-5.

"I must beg your Lordship's pardon that I have not hitherto been able to decypher the papers you sent me. I have bestowed true pains upon it, and have made it almost my whole study and employment, *by day and by night*, ever since, without being able to accomplish it; and I find I must bestow a great deal more, if ever I do it. Your Lordship understands cyphers so well as not to think it a business of one fitting (I should have said of one day or week) to decypher a new cypher (so intricate as this) without a key. I have made several essays and conjectures which seemed promising, but, in the issue, they have failed me. I have more than once been thinking to give it over as feasible; but I shall, with your Lordship's leave, spend *a week or two more upon them* before I give it over as desperate: and if, after all, I must be feign to leave it, your Honour will *at least pity me* (if no more) for having bestowed so much labour in vain," &c.

"For the Duke of Shrewsbury at Whitehall.

"My Lord, Oxford, Feb. 8, 1694-5.

"I trouble your Honour with this letter, to let you know I am not idle, though I cannot yet give such an account of the papers sent as I could wish. I have already employed about seven weeks upon them, and have studied hard thereon eight or ten hours a day (or more than so) very oft, which (in a business of this nature) is hard service (for one of my years), unless I would break my brains at it. It was a saying of King Cha. I. that it was some skill at least to know when a game is lost. And it is so at decyphering, to know when it is not to be done. The cypher is strangely confused, perplexed, and intricate, even to such a degree, that it must needs be very troublesome to use even by those that have the key; and how is it then to me that have not?"

"For the Duke of Shrewsbury at Whitehall.

"My Lord, Oxford, Feb. 23, 1694-5.

"I now send the other two pieces, which I had not before decyphered. The decy-

phering of all which hath been the result of *ten weeks hard study*.

"I hope your Lordship will think this, with what I have done (which every body could not do) of this kind for two years last past, may deserve a better recompence than some good words; for really, my Lord, it is hard service, as well as difficult, requiring much labour, as well as some skill; and such as, were it not to serve his Majesty, I should not easily be hired to undergo."

But the Doctor was amply rewarded for this trouble, as the following letter from his Lordship will shew :

"SIR,

"The King has ordered me to present you with one hundred pounds; which is ready to be paid you as soon as you shall appoint any person to receive it."

To which the Doctor returned this answer :

"My Lord,

"I humbly thank your Honour for your letter, and beseech your Lordship to represent to his Majesty, in such a manner as it ought, my humble acknowledgement for his royal bounty to me, who shall be always ready (as I have always been) to serve his Majesty faithfully in the best manner that I can.

"The money therein mentioned your Lordship may please to let be paid for me to Mr. Serjeant Blencowe, or his order, to whom I shall give direction for that purpose."

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW
PLANETARIUM.

THE ÆTHEROIDES consists of three elegant glass spheres, near five feet in circumference. These are filled with a fluid of a beautiful azure colour, in which are suspended the planets, made of gold and silver. The suspension of them is so delicate as not to be discerned without the closest inspection; and the specific gravities of these orbs so nicely adjusted, that they move without the least vibration, or momentary impulse, through their revolutions; and when stopped, they are neither shook nor jarred.

The velocity of the planets is in just proportion to their periodical times; and the whole relative motion may be accelerated or slackened at pleasure.

This exhibition of the celestial bodies is constructed to convey to the beholder much more noble ideas of the solar system than any Orrery hitherto made can present; since the most exact and complicate of them, fixed on a plane, can only imperfectly shew what may be much more accurately demonstrated in

a dia-

a diagram on paper. Nor was any Orrery ever intended to answer the purpose of nice calculations; the best must be insufficient. In these cases every intelligent astronomer will have recourse to arithmetic and trigonometry.

Mr. Didier's Planetarium has the merit of filling the mind with the idea of infinite space, and destroys the prejudice formed against the general system by the words *upward* and *downward*, the orbs appearing totally separate and unconfined, free from any apparent mechanical power.

The inferior planets are placed at due distances, and their magnitudes are in just proportion. The superior planets are so with respect to each other, and their moons are pleasingly arranged. The ring round Saturn appears quite clear of the orb, and the new-discovered planet, the Georgium Sidus, at a bold distance from Saturn.

As the planets perform their revolutions, they shew an apparent excentricity, and give a clear idea of the aphelion and perihelion of the planets.

The opposition and conjunction, the direct, retrograde, and stationary geocentric appearance of the planets is striking and obvious, and the terms *trine quartile* and *sextile* easily conveyed to the mind, as the pedestals of the glasses are ornamented with the signs of the Zodiac, and the Ecliptic graduated to correspond with the Earth's path in the sphere. The orbicular foot of each glass is placed on a handsome mahogany term, standing before an azure scene, with pillars, and uniformly ornamented.

The mechanism that puts the whole in motion is over each glass, but concealed under the appearance of crown work. It is steady, and independent of other hand motion than what sets it agoing, and may be continued to any stated time.

But during the exhibition, its duration is about 20 minutes, in which time Mercury performs 54 revolutions.

	Rev.	Signs	°	'
Venus	21	6	11	31
The Earth with her Moon	13	0	2	8
Mars	6	1	2	55
Jupiter	1	1	4	43
Saturn	0	5	8	50
Georgium Sidus	0	1	25	41

The calculation was made to seconds, but omitted in this description, as so nice a matter could not be discriminated by the eye.

And here it may not be amiss to observe, that this is the first Orrery which has had the honour of introducing the Georgium Sidus, with two, at least, of his attendant moons.

On the left hand of this middle sphere, containing the general system, is a glass of equal size, mounted as a Tellurian, having only the Sun, Earth, and Moon.

In this the revolution of our planet round the Sun is performed with an apparent excentric orbit. The Earth has its axis inclined, and keeps its parallelism, accounting naturally for the alteration of the seasons, and various gradations of light and shade. The Moon moving round the Earth, with a just declination, and likewise shewing an excentricity, explains the phenomena of eclipses, as its nodes are plainly discriminated, and the New and Full Moon obvious in the revolution.

The third glass contains the whole system suspended quiescent, through which a comet descends and passes round the Sun, in a parabolic curve, with an acceleration on its approach to the Sun, and moving off slowly in its recession, and this through apparent fields of æther, as in nature.

The parabolic curve is a resemblance of that made by the comet expected in the present year, and which appeared in the years 1360 and 1532.

In this, as in the other glasses, the suspension, which is of the same delicate substance, is not to be discerned without close inspection, and that only in a particular point of view; every thing moves clear, unembarrassed, and with such smoothness, that the argument of our not being capable of perceiving the motion of the planet we move upon, comes home to the understanding: the illusion is strong, and consequently pleasing; it conveys to the younger mind a just notion of the solar system, and leads it to contemplate early the Creator from his works; whilst the astronomer may verify in his imagination the lines and circles of his projections, in the representation of both the celestial hemispheres.

Mr. Didier has introduced this new-invented Planetarium with a lecture, well comprised; and it is delivered with a propriety of expression that evinces him fully possessed of his subject. The approbation and encouragement he has met with, will doubtless enable him to enlarge his plan, which, admitting but
of

of a small number of spectators at one time, renders it at present more conducive to his reputation than emolument.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

WHILST in the lapse of ages successive generations are passing away, we dwell with pleasure on the contemplation of any circumstances, which connect us that are now existing with those who have preceded us in more ancient days; for the mind is gratified not more with the prospect of future, than with the retrospect of past years.

In the most limited view of this subject, lineage or consanguinity first meets our consideration. Pride in ancestry is universally prevalent. The native inhabitant of Peru, of China, of Tartary, of Arabia, will each glory in tracing his respective origin to Mango Copac, to Fo-hi, to Tamerlane, to Mahomet. To be animated with the minutest portion of blood derived from illustrious progenitors, creates a degree of high spirit inconceivable to the generality of those whose annals are more short and simple:

Φυα το γενναιοσ

Επιπρεπει εκ παλαιοσ παισ-

-σιν λημα. *Pind. Pyth. 8. 62.*

Nor in the intercourse of the world is this spirit discouraged. Whether it be from a persuasion that mental qualities and characters are in some measure propagated from ancestors to posterity, or that we naturally look with admiration on the remains of antiquity; whatever be the cause, the fact is, we conceive a partial veneration for men of high and long-continued descent.—Rome held in esteem the posterity of her Decii and Fabii: Britain looks with reverence on the families of her Percy, Bruce, and Llewellyn. It is true indeed that, in the strict judgement of impartial wisdom, to him, who by signal services for public weal ennobles himself, is the first place of honour assigned: yet a just estimation of rank in society will not withhold respect from hereditary title; much less will benevolent philosophy diminish the gratification which must arise, from recounting, through a series of years, the names and exploits of eminent men, with whom, by lineage or consanguinity, their posterity are so immediately connected.

To be called after the same name with men, who have heretofore signalled themselves, is a circumstance so connecting, that it has been deemed a powerful inducement to action. Valerius and Horatius thought it peculiarly their duty to oppose the iniquitous measures of the Decemviri, because by the Valerii and Horatii of the last century the Tarquini had been banished: and Brutus was impelled to form a conspiracy against Cæsar, by *Dormis Brute! Non es Brutus!*

To live in the same country, and to enjoy the same laws, are further circumstances connecting us with our forefathers. Our own Shakspeare, not less than Homer, and more so than Virgil, has happily availed himself of these circumstances, and thereby rendered his historical dramatic writings particularly interesting to us. When our own kings, and the principal people of their times, are presented to our view, every action engages our most fixed attention, every word comes home to our bosoms; for, in seeing and hearing them, we feel ourselves to be in company with men who are compatriots, of manners and sentiments corresponding with our own. How does a British audience applaud language of this kind,

England never did, nor ever shall
Lie at the proud feet of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself!

K. JOHN.

The forcible effect produced by such passages arises from our perceiving at once, that we of this country are still the same with those of past ages, that we think the same, and talk the same. The Araucana of Ercilla, and Lusiad of Camoens, must no doubt be highly interesting to the Spaniard and Portuguese, for the same reasons which operate on our minds at the representation of subjects from our national history.

When we reflect on the constitution under which we live, we glory in the thought that we of this age are as our ancestors who effected the Revolution; that is, who asserted the just rights of the people at large. From the memorable period of the Revolution we are at once carried back to the Barons, who bravely compelled an oppressive tyrant to ratify that basis of English liberty, the “Magna Charta:” thence we pass to the days of Edward the Confessor, and seem to live with our countrymen who from him received

The

The law of Freedom, which to Britain's
shore

From Saxon Elva's many-headed flood

The valiant sons of Odin with them bore,

Their national, ador'd, inseparable good.

West's Institution of the Garter.

To be engaged in the same cause with men of past ages is another connecting circumstance. When Demosthenes broke out into that animated and sublime apostrophe, *Ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰν, οὐκ εἰν ὅπως ἡμαρτέτε, Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τον ὑπερ της ἀπανίων ἐλευθερίας και σωτηρίας κινδύνον ἀραμενοι· Ου μα τες εν Μαραθωνι προκινδυνευσαντας των Προγονων, και τες εν Πλαταιαις παραταξαμενους, και τες εν Σαλαμινι ναυμαχησαντας, και τες επ' Ἀρτεμισιω. Περ. Στ. Κεφ. ξ.* "You cannot, you cannot possibly have done wrong, you men of Athens, in hazarding your lives for public liberty: No; by your ancestors who encountered the same dangers at Marathon, by those who were marshalled in battle-array at Plataeæ, by those who at Salamis, by those who at Artemisium, gained naval victories, I swear it;" when the Grecian orator thus justified his fellow-citizens, at least for imitating their ancestors in endeavouring, like them, to repel an insolent invader, the heart of every Athenian must have beat high, and every man present must have felt as though the soul of his forefather had been transfused into his own breast.—Shakspeare, with great propriety, makes the King of France exhort his soldiers to vigorous exertion, by reminding them that Henry was "a stem of that victorious stock" of warriors who had fought at Cressy:

The kindred of him hath been flesh'd upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain
That haunted us in our familiar paths.
Witness the too much memorable shame
When Cressy battle fatally was struck,
And all our princes captur'd, by the hand
Of that black name, Edward black Prince of
Wales. Henry V. act II. sc. 4.

Words to this effect would immediately produce, in the minds of a French army ready to engage with English enemies, a comparison of situation similar to themselves and ancestors before engagement; and would stimulate them to strive hard for victory, lest their national honour should a second time be stained with infamy. The disgrace of their progenitors would appear as a disgrace on themselves; but the glory of victory gained by themselves would reflect glory on their progenitors. So,

much the same with their ancestors, would posterity feel themselves to be, under such circumstances, nearly the same.

To be employed in the same literary pursuit is another connecting circumstance. Hence the mind of Lucretius is naturally carried back to Epicurus in
Non ita certandi cupidus, quàm propter
amorem

Quod te imitari aveo——— Lucr. iii. 5.

Hence too the allusion of Virgil to Hesiod in

Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen. Georg. ii. 176.

And his compliment in
Felix qui potuit, &c. Georg. ii. 490.

to Lucretius, whom, as a descriptive poet, Virgil frequently imitates. If to similarity in literary pursuit be added likewise any resemblance in condition, the connexion seems still more close; hence Milton says,

——— Nor sometimes forget
Those other two equal'd with me in fate,
So were I equal'd with them in renown,
Blind Thamyris, and blind Mæonides.

Par. Lost, b. iii. 32.

A further circumstance connecting us with antiquity is the use of the same language. By this we know familiarly Bacon, Spenser, and Shakspeare, in the sixteenth century; and are not altogether strangers to Chaucer, Lydgate, and Gower, in the fourteenth. With writers of original English higher than that period, the generality of us cannot converse freely. But men of learned education carry their connexion with past ages to times very far remote. The reader of Latin can laugh with Plautus; the Greek scholar can with admiration hear the strains of Homer; the Hebræan can feel the influence of that divine inspirer, "who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire," (Pope). The Romans have entire writings two centuries antecedent to the Christian æra; the Greeks at least eight hundred years; the Hebrews, of date so ancient as not to be ascertained. If these languages had nothing to recommend them but their antiquity, they would surely, on that account only, be at least as valuable as old coins, or decayed ruins, which are sought with so great avidity: but when it is considered that the ancient languages convey to us the aggregate knowledge of innumerable ages, that they perpetuate "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn" (Gray), they are of inestimable price: and the pleasure experienced
by

by an ingenuous mind in understanding them, apart from any consideration of the influence which ancient learning has on religion, manners, and liberty; apart from any view of respect and encouragement in civilised society to be derived from sound erudition; the bare pleasure of understanding ancient languages, and of conversing with men of enlightened souls, dead, indeed, to the illiterate, but still living to the learned, is of itself abundant compensation for the labours of study. If, moreover, they in a manner are always children, who are ignorant of facts which happened before they were born, it should seem that, by carrying our researches regularly back, and by collecting the most valuable parts of knowledge from antiquity, we lengthen the term of our lives as intellectual beings.

There is yet another circumstance connecting us with those of ancient days, a circumstance which should be universal in its influence as it is universal in its extent. The race of man, from the beginning of the world, be that beginning fixed either 6000 years ago, or from eternity, is all kindred, derived from the same Almighty Creator, God the Father of us all. *Τὸ γὰρ καὶ τὸ εἶνός ἐσμεν*, for We of the present age, as the Primitive Parents, are alike His offspring; sent into this world to carry on the same great, though inscrutable, plan; in accomplishing which divine appointment, whether we are born a thousand years sooner or later, we are still but one species of beings, connected and concerned in one system, for the completion of the same purpose, that purpose which was the object of our creation, which will be the end proposed in our existence. In this point of view the mind passes from the first moment that gave man life to the present hour, with rapidity; it comprehends mankind through every age, and in every clime, with facility: all that have been, and all that are, it includes in one fraternal tie; and, in consideration of that tie, it should glow with universal philanthropy, it should exult in exercising the most unbounded benevolence.

Yours, &c. R. O. P.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

I ENTIRELY agree with your correspondent Christicola Philo-Biblicus, that all mankind are of one blood and one kindred; but from his vision-

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ary hypothesis of the incrustation of the terraqueous globe, I must beg leave to dissent, for many reasons, some of which are as follows:

First, if this globe was surrounded by an incrustation, I cannot conceive by what means the marine animals could come at that necessary element, *air*, without which they could not possibly live.—Secondly, if the earth was transparent, nothing but a miracle could render it opaque, as we now see it.—Thirdly, when a supernatural force had been used to *break* and *sink* this incrustation, why is not the remaining floating part driven about at the mercy of the wind and waves?

Where there is no certainty, we must receive that conjecture which appears most probable. It does not appear improbable that, immediately after the Deluge, the Eastern and Western continents might join, and that the children of Noah might spread themselves over this continent, and afterwards be separated by inundations of the sea. Plato tells us, in a dialogue of his, intitled *Timæus*, that when Solon, the illustrious Athenian legislator, travelled into Egypt, he was told by an Egyptian priest, that heretofore there was Westward a large continent, bigger than Asia and Africa together, but that, in one night and day, it was sunk, and formed what now is the Atlantic Ocean.

Moses probably had the annihilation of this continent in view when he tells us, that, “in the days of Peleg, the earth was divided;” not any particular country, but the earth in general. That this division was more than ordinary, is evident from the word *Peleg*, which signifies a division by the intervention of water. The Greeks call the sea *πελάγος*, and the Latins *pelagus*: both are words of a like signification. That much land hath been swallowed by the sea at different periods is without doubt; and Virgil tells us, that the island of Sicily was formed in this manner. And why may not other islands have been so formed? Likewise their being found chiefly in clusters confirms this hypothesis. Some writers have thought Great Britain and France formerly to have joined, which may not be altogether improbable. It is evident the people, to whom Moses wrote, were well acquainted what these divisions were, by the slight mention which he makes of them.

Bur

But if *Christicola Philo-Biblicus* will not admit of this hypothesis, why may we not suppose, that some of the Carthaginians might be driven to the American shores? They traded on the Western Ocean; and the trade winds would blow them to the Westward; and, being there wrecked, they would be incapable of return: first, not having proper vessels; secondly, the winds being constantly against them. Mention is made, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, of thirty-five persons, with their wives and children, being driven by bad weather from the new Philippines (then undiscovered) to the isle of Samar. And why might not vessels be driven in like manner to the American coasts?

A LOVER OF REASON.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.

THE following inscription, on a brass plate, is inclosed in the first stone of Clerkenwell Church (see vol. LVIII. p. 1117).

“Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good will towards Men.

The first Stone of this Church was laid on the 16th Day of December, 1788; when this Plate was deposited therein, by the Reverend William Sellon, Minister of this Parish: John Aris, John Howard, Churchwardens; the Rev. Sir George Booth, Baronet, [and 63 other names], the acting Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for building the new Church; William Blackborow, Esq. Treasurer; Abraham Rhodes, Nicholas Lacy Fry, and William Cook, Vestry-clerks; James Carr, Architect and Surveyor to the Trustees.—This Edifice stands on Part of the Site of the late Church of St. James, Clerkenwell, which was formerly Part of the Priory called *Ecclesia Beatae Mariæ de Fonte Clericorum*, for Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict, founded in the Year 1100, upon 14 Acres of Land, given by Jordan Brisset to Robert his Chaplain, to build a Religious House upon. The Priory was suppressed 26 Henry VIII. and, after passing through various Hands, the Church, by Purchase, became vested, on the 2d of June, 1656, in Trustees, for the Use of the Parsonages of this Parish.”

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 7.

IN the controversy among philosophers, whether the preference ought to be given to civilization or a life of nature, I am not aware that the advo-

cates for the superiority of the latter have produced the following observation as an argument in its favour: namely, that it appears, both from ancient and modern history, that the largest men have been generally found among those who lived in the rudest state. Strabo, in his account of Britain, says, that he saw some young men, brought from this island, who were six inches higher than any in Rome. Cæsar also repeatedly describes the Gauls and Germans as greatly exceeding the Romans in bulk and stature, which is confirmed by Hirtius and Tacitus; and Juvenal remarks the same of the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the coasts of the Baltic. Our tall men at present come from Ireland; and the roving tribes of Patagonians, we may conclude, rise certainly above the common standard, though the relations concerning them have been so vague. Not that I would be understood to insinuate that size and strength of body can be set in competition with an enlarged and enlightened mind. An unlettered race of *giants of mighty bone* could transmit to the succeeding generation their corporal endowments alone; while true science accumulates in proportion as it descends. He who could run down a deer, or draw the stiffest bow, could not reasonably hope that his son would be swifter or more robust; whereas he, who first constructed a raft to float on the water, laid the foundation of that perfection, at which navigators, by the progressive improvement of ages, are now arrived.

We are, no doubt, bereaved by refinement of some of the benefits of a state of nature. We are less able to bear the changes of the seasons, but our buildings amply supply that defect. We are less able to endure hunger, and cannot, unassisted, take the beasts of the field in chace; but then we have them much more in our power when domesticated. We are deprived of the intuitive knowledge of the virtues of plants, with which the uncultivated man is endued; and this loss, I confess, is imperfectly recompensed by our art of medicine. Yet what has the barbarian to compare with the gratification we feel, when we throw ourselves back into the purer volumes of antiquity, and soften and meliorate our sentiments, by informing ourselves of the transactions and mental excellencies of the wise and virtuous of former times? what has he to place against the faculty we enjoy of extending

extending one of the greatest endearments of social intercourse, that of conversing by correspondence with our friends at any distance? But of these acquisitions the savage can form no idea. “What good can it do a man to learn to play with a feather?” was a question that a wild North American asked a gentleman who, commanding at a fort near Peñobscot, had benevolently fostered a deserted young Cherokee, and was endeavouring to have him instructed in the usages of political society. “Take (said the native of the woods) a squaw, if you will, and teach her to play with a feather [to write]; but give us the boy again, that he may not be spoiled by your trifling fancies, and prevented becoming an hunter.”

Some writers of a neighbouring nation, it must be allowed, have of late affected to take the part of the savage, and with much ingenuity have attempted to display the advantages of untroubled life over the restraints of civil government. These fallies, however, are merely the frolics of the imaginations of those who had just shaken off the leaden shackles of superstition, with which their minds had been long fettered; after they have amused themselves for a while, they will return, and on their amended judgements, soberly decide in favour of polished manners and useful science. T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 31.

IN your last volume, p. 973, if the tomb in Hinton church is that of a Lord Lovell (not Levell), it was probably John, the second lord, who died Oct. 19, 2 Henry V. John the first lord bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of the hospital of St. John at Brackley, in the county of Northampton, and does not appear to have been possessed of the manor of Hinton; but John his son died seized of it.

Dugdale's Baronetage, I. 559.

P. 974. The arms of Reynold Bray were, Argent, a chevron Sable, between 3 eagles legs erased *à la cuisse*, their talons armed, Gules. The crescent was for difference. His father was youngest brother of the Lord Bray, and was of Barrington, in the county of Gloucester.

P. 1034. Richard Ambler is not the counsel who represented Bramber. He is now living, and is attorney-general to the Queen.

P. 1103. No repairs of the venerable remains of Malmbury Abbey-church

are yet begun; but it is hoped that work will soon be set about, and that care will be taken not to deface the ancient building by modern ornaments.

P. 1123. Without depreciating the merit of Mr. Hogan in undertaking the cause of Mr. Napper, which he probably believed a just one, your volume must not go down to posterity without an observation that *there is another part of the story*. I knew a person who was *very well acquainted with Mr. N's father and mother*. The evidence of this person (amongst others) obtained a verdict in one county (the estate lies in several) for Lord Sherborn, in spite of his being an Englishman. This person was dead at the time of the last trial.

Yours, &c. * *

We are obliged to a correspondent for the following abstract of the will of Mrs. Bettenson (vol. LVIII. p. 1123).

THE will of Mrs. Helen Bettenson, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, and Brabourne, in the parish of Sevenoaks, in the county of Kent, spinster, dated Oct. 28, 1786, and three codicils, she gives to Mr. Lowth, rector of Lewisham in Kent, all her estate at Wrotham in Kent; gives to her trustees after named 30,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consol. Bank Ann. in trust, as to 100*l.* a year out of the dividends to Mrs. Jesser, the wife of ——— Jesser, of Frome, in the county of Somerset; the dividends of a moiety (subject to said annuity) to Martin Folkes William Rishton, of Lynn, esq. for life, and then to his children, share and share alike; the other moiety to Mrs. Lucretia Edgell for life, and then to her children, share and share alike; to Mr. Hetherington's charity for blind persons, 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities; to St. Luke's Hospital for lunatics, 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities; to Bromley College in Kent, 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities; to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park corner, 500*l.*; to the charity school, Queen-square, 200*l.*; to the poor of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, 20*l.*; to the poor of Sevenoaks, 40*l.*; to Miss Belchard Tryon, daughter of Capt. Tryon, who lived with her, 5000*l.*; to Mrs. Lucretia Edgell, 5000*l.* upon the same terms as above; to two Miss Pateys, 1000*l.* each; to Mr. Warre, of Queen-square, 200*l.*; to Mr. Gregory, of Clifford's Inn, 200*l.*; to his wife, 100*l.* and 20*l.* per ann. more, in consideration

of her care of her Italian greyhound ; to her servant, Tho. Vaughan, 20l. and 10l. per ann. for life ; to all her servants 10l. per annum for life, over and above all wages due at her death ; to Mrs. Lucretia Edgell, the house she lived in in Queen-square, with all the furniture, china, linen, pictures, &c. except two pictures of the late Lord Stanhope, which she gives to the present Earl ; the next house in Queen-square, occupied by Mr. Manship, she gave to Mr. Rishton ; she gave to her executors 1000l. to erect a monument, with a suitable inscription (which is to be read and approved at a meeting of the Royal Society), for Martin Folkes, esq. who was President of the Royal Society, as near as can be to the monument of Sir Isaac Newton, in Westminster-abbey ; all the residue of her estate to Earl Stanhope, Lord Amherst, and Multon Lambarde, esq. share and share alike, whom she appoints executors and trustees of her will and codicils.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

AS I understand it is probable that a renewal of the application of the Dissenters to Parliament, for relief from the operation of the Test and Corporation Acts, will shortly take place, I beg to be indulged with the insertion in your esteemed Miscellany of some remarks respecting the grounds and tendency of such an application, which I am induced to make, solely with the intention of removing unjust prejudices, and of contributing to the diffusion of such sentiments as, in my opinion, deserve the concurrence of every liberal and enlightened mind.

It is obviously so just and reasonable a thing, that every member of a community, who contributes his equal proportion to its support, and is equally interested in its prosperity, should be entitled to a full participation in all its essential privileges and advantages, that it may be assumed as a general maxim, which can be set aside only in consequence of some manifest cause of particular distrust or disability. Now, such causes can only in justice have a reference to the ends and purposes for which the society was instituted ; and it is upon this ground alone, that every alleged reason for the exclusion of individuals from any of its benefits is to be tried. That speculative opinions in religion are not of themselves sufficient causes for civil disabilities, seems now to be admitted by all who pretend to the

smallest degree of liberality. Experience has sufficiently shewn, both that differences in religious systems are unavoidable, and that such differences have no influence on the general tenor of human affairs. They are not cognizable by human courts, which have no means, as such, of deciding them, and have no other concern with men's opinions, than as they display themselves in their actions. Further, the *moral principles*, which alone can affect the *conduct* of mankind, are the same among all Christian sects. None, therefore, I suppose, will now chuse to assert, that the Protestant Dissenter is excluded from all posts of trust and profit, and made a sort of alien in his own country, merely because he does not admit all the 39 articles of the English church. What then are the real grounds on which this apparent deviation from natural equity and justice is maintained ? The arguments used for this purpose may be reduced under two general heads.

I. The opposer of the Dissenter's claims lays it down as an uncontrovertible principle, that *some* religious establishment is necessary to the support of every government ; and that, when such establishment has been fixed, if it be found to answer its purpose, it ought to be maintained. This maintenance must consist, on one part, of a *public support* given to the ministers of the Established Church ; and, on the other, of some *preference* in honour and emolument to its members ; which preference, of course, implies a proportional debasement and incapacitation of all others. But of the several assertions contained in this chain of reasoning, some, at least, may fairly be disputed. If it be allowed, that the influence of religion upon morals is such, that every government ought to provide for its public support and propagation, it will not follow, that an *uniformity of mode* is necessary to secure its good effects ; and an establishment for the general purposes of religious worship and instruction may be conceived, without a limitation to the doctrine and discipline of a peculiar church. Whatever advantages might be imagined in theory to arise from the commanding dignity of an uniform public faith, secured from all insult or rivalry, and sustained by, and in its turn sustaining, the civil government of a country, experience has but too plainly proved, that these benefits are more specious than real ; that the genuine spirit of religion has been constantly

stantly debased by the mixture of civil policy, as the latter has been injured by making it subservient to the narrow views of a religious sect; and that without absolutely suppressing the exercise of private judgement, and the unalienable rights of conscience, such a quiet uniformity cannot be obtained. Can any member of the Church of England suppose, that, while this is a free country, there will cease to be Dissenters, or that the Dissenters, with the right of speaking and publishing, will ever cease to maintain their own opinions, and impugn those of their adversaries? In fact, it is not to be wondered at, that *all* religious establishments have been averse to toleration, since a liberal toleration is directly opposite to the spirit and intention of a narrow establishment.

Were it granted, however, that the establishment even of Christianity itself is not sufficient, without also establishing the particular mode in which it is to be taught as a national religion; still it does not follow, that this is to be maintained by excluding all persons of other persuasions from every place of public trust. Is it not sufficient for every purpose of utility, that a fund be raised upon the general body for providing for the support of the favoured system, so that it shall not sink through the poverty or indifference of its own members? why should those who give the most unequivocal proofs of their regard for religion, by incurring an additional expence in supporting its exercise after the manner which their conscience leads them to prefer, be stigmatized as suspected men, unworthy of all public confidence? It will be said, that, without any reflection on their moral and religious character, they may be reasonably suspected as enemies to an establishment with which they do not comply, and as naturally wishing its subversion, to make room for their own; and therefore, that this incapacitation is only a justifiable measure of self-defence. But if the establishment really answers the good purposes for which it was designed, why should it be supposed that a friend to religion in general, tho' personally separating from it, should wish its overthrow; or, indeed, that any man of common-sense should attempt to subvert it, while supported by a majority of ten to one above all the other sects united? The church can never be in danger till the opinions of a large proportion of the people come to be adverse to its principles or administration. But this is a

danger which no jealous and illiberal policy can prevent—a danger which *ought* to be felt in such circumstances; for it would be a solecism in a state, pretending to be free, to remain subjected to any institution whatsoever, which no longer possessed the approbation of a majority. Meantime, let those who are so tremblingly alive to every thing which seems to endanger their interests, console themselves with the reflection, that there is not a great family in England uninterested in preserving all the possessions and privileges of the church. For, as the Bishop of Landaff, in his *Letter to the Archbishop*, sagaciously remarks, “the property of the Church is the real property of those who at present possess it, but it may be esteemed the reversionary property of every family in the kingdom.” Such a barrier may suffice against more dangerous foes than the Dissenters. Surely, then, the present Defence of the Church does not require the aid of the *mean and hazardous policy of injustice.*

II. As a further reason for the disabilities under which Dissenters labour, a supposed disaffection to the *civil constitution* of this country has been alledged. It is, however, a fact of such notoriety, that the body of Dissenters in England, as well as the Presbyterians in Scotland and Ireland, have ever been constant and zealous supporters of the constitution of these kingdoms, as settled at the glorious Revolution, that to affect a suspicion of their designs at present, is nothing less than a most unwarranted insult. If the essence of our constitution be supposed to consist in its being a *monarchy*, were not, during the two last reigns, the Dissenters the most trusted friends and strenuous supporters of the *crowns*? and why should they now be changed? Their disaffection can by no other argument be rendered probable, than by assuming as a principle, that the ecclesiastical is so interwoven with the civil constitution of this country, that they who are not friends to the one, must be enemies to the other. And writers have gone so far as to assert the *essential* connection between these two facts, without being startled by the glaring instance to the contrary in Scotland, which, even if it were single, would be sufficient entirely to overthrow the silly adage of “no bishop, no king.”

Were the Dissenters seriously supposed to be disaffected to the State on account of its connection with a church which

which they disapprove, true policy, as well as justice, would dictate, to lessen that disaffection, by removing every thing in the connection which unnecessarily aggrieves them. That kind of persecution which effectually quashes and extinguishes a sect, cannot be practised in this age and country. Every inferior kind irritates more than it weakens, and makes those *enemies*, who would otherwise be only *non-conformists*. The treatment of the Roman Catholics in Ireland will afford sufficient examples of this truth.

But, it is asked, what is to be the end of the Dissenters' requisitions? what will content them? has not a celebrated writer among them avowed, from the press, a great deal more than they thought proper, as petitioners, to bring forwards? It is certainly true, that the writer above alluded to, whose philosophical mind comprehended the full consequences of leading principles, and whose open and ingenuous disposition led him to disdain all prudential disguise, has sufficiently shewn, that the Dissenters will eventually be satisfied with nothing less than complete justice—than their perfect restoration to those rights of citizens, of which they have been arbitrarily deprived. In this consequence, however, there is nothing at which a friend to genuine religion and liberty need be alarmed. Let a number of capable and conscientious men be added to our magistrates and public officers; let temptations no more be offered to induce persons to comply with rites, purely religious, for the sake of worldly advantages; but let every man, in every station, worship God in the way his reason dictates; let mankind no longer derive their civil distinctions from the religious sects under which they range themselves, but from their characters as men and citizens. What is there in all this but a consummation devoutly to be wished for!

To conclude with reverting to the maxim with which I set out—the fundamental rights and privileges of regular and peaceable members of the community ought not to be annulled for the sake of security against distant and fancied dangers, affecting institutions by no means essential to the good of the whole. The statesman who is not sufficiently enlightened, and the ecclesiastic who is not sufficiently disinterested, to admit and apply this principle, will never be numbered among the real friends of mankind.

Yours, &c.

CIVICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.
WHAT your correspondent T. A. S. vol. LVIII. p. 1062, furnished, concerning the discourses of Archbishop Secker being copied among Mr. Maty's, is but too true. The Analytical Reviewers for last month have discovered that Maty's Secker's
 XIV. is Vol. III. Serm. 1,
 XV. II. 16,
 XVI. III. 11.

In the transcript of the first, Mr. M. omits the Trinitarian ascription of honour and praise; but retains the notion of eternal misery (p. 60), of a corruption inherent in our nature (p. 156), and such an expression as "no greater happiness can be enjoyed by him who was created in the image of a God, and whose image a God condescended to put on, than to go about doing good."

Now, Mr. Urban, though the editors of Mr. M's sermons apologize for publishing them, with all their imperfections, for the benefit of the author's family, I am sure it would almost call the ingenuous soul of Mr. M. from her resting-place, to find that his family has been indebted for relief to such a palpable deception; for deception it is, however involuntary on the part of his friends. Better had it been to have evaded publication, than to have subjected it to such reflections.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.
WHAT your reviewer observed of your correspondent T. P's style in vol. LVII. p. 990, is but too applicable to the translation communicated to your last Supplement, p. 1133. One is grieved to see an introduction of French words, where our own language has synonymous ones; as *eagerness* for *empressment*, *size* for *module*. *Medium* and *petit* bronze is usually translated *middle* and *small* bronze. *Cellerini Recueil* of medals of cities, should be *Peilerin* collection of medals, &c. or *Recueil des medailles des villes*. "Observations do not bear at all in prejudice to the ingenious conjectures," should be, "bear a meaning." "The baseness of the Greeks precipitated itself at the feet of the emperor [*ephemere*] of the day." *Baseness* does not in English convey the idea of servility and grovelling meanness; nor *precipitating*, the act of casting oneself at a person's feet. *Gens qui ne sont que scavans*, seems to imply mere learning, without judgement or genius.

These hints are offered, with all due dese-

deference to the merit of your correspondent, by one of his and your

CONSTANT READERS.

Mr. URBAN,

THO' it does not appear what was the original destiny of the stone, Plate II. fig. 6, of your last year's Supplement, is it not probable that the figures on it represent a date, 1412? The first and third numerals are clearly 1; the second is an unusual one for 4; and the last may be either 2 or 5. Mr. Denne supposes the present parish church is the same as was built between 1125 and 1137; but may not this date have some reference to the windows made in it by Bishop Young of Rochester between 1404 and 1418. See Bib. Top. Brit. N^o. VI. part ii. p. 55.

The fate of Dr. Cudworth's MSS. is more than *curious*, as stated in your Index. It is shocking to the literary mind, and shews the necessity of a general and public repository for such papers, and how much it is to be wished that ignorant or undiscerning heirs would give the preference of purchase to the Curators of the British Museum, if they do not choose to present them to that or any similar repository, where they may be accessible to the public,—even at the risk of being in some cases uninteresting, and with the security that no improper use shall be made of them by our modern greyhounds, the garblers and anecdote-mongers.

The plan of *London-house* enquired after by S. A. p. 1186, from the Brit. Top. I. 716 (not 746), is dated Dec. 18, 1747, and is believed to be still in the hands of Ralph Willet, esq. of Merley, who purchased it in one of the three or four volumes of curious prints and drawings sold among Mr. West's prints by Langford, Feb. 1, 1773; three of which volumes were purchased by, and are now the property of, Mr. Gough.

It must give pleasure to your benevolent readers, to learn from C. L. (whom we conjecture to be *Capel Loft*), that the cate of M. Le Grice, however imperfectly stated, certainly not *intentionally*, in your review, p. 1102, is likely to undergo a *legal disquisition*.

With all due deference to the genius of Roubilliac, his design for General Wolte's monument is a poor representation of a Conquering Hero expiring in the arms of Victory. Mr. Walpole (IV. 99.) says, Roubilliac wanted *simplicity*: this design is SIMPLE to a degree.

From the parish-book of *Wigtoft*, LIX. p. 6, it should seem that the church had been rebuilt or repaired 1484, or the two following years; and that the expence was defrayed by collections (*gaddryngs*), in the town or in the church, of money or corn. *ij ston* may mean two *old stones* sold for the like purpose.

I confess myself not a little surprised at the *bevue* of your valuable and learned correspondent W. and D. p. 13, touching the seal of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: that he should not have recollected, that the Virgin on the reverse is supported and crowned by the three persons in the Trinity; the Father in his mitre, with his globe; the Son, with his cross behind him; and the Holy Ghost over her head. I am sorry you could not obtain a better drawing of this curious seal from an impression; for I will venture to say, no seal of that age, or any preceding it, represented its subjects in such a rude and disproportionate manner.

I cannot match your correspondent HUMANUS, p. 17, for instances of inhumanity to the brute creation. But I could furnish him with a good trick, put by a gentleman-butcher on a greater brute and blockhead of a gentleman, in a dog-fight. The bet was a considerable one on the side of the latter, and it was to be fought out in a field *behind* a new-erected place of worship of those Antinomian detesters of good works whose faith alone is to save them. The butcher, conscious of his superiority, and unwilling to hazard a valuable dog, rubbed him over before the battle with some powder, which had such an effect on his antagonist, that, every time he touched him, he retreated to a pail of water set by on purpose to cool his tongue. The issue of the conflict you may conclude; and the poor *gentleman* was *fairly taken in*.

I much doubt if Mr. Hayley *can* think *Anti Zoilus*, p. 27, has done him any real service by his defence. It appears a very awkward expression, to talk of the *fumes* of fortune or prosperity, and parallel them with Milton's *fuming rills*. Milton is there speaking of pure and gentle exhalations from the earth: and in the other passage, as well as Dryden,—of grosser exhalations and vapours,—in neither of which senses could Mr. H. use the word. Ainsworth will shew, that repelling *force by force*, is repelling *violence by violence*. It is not believed that Mr. H. indulges the vanity
of

of Gay's peacock. *Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis Hayley egit.*

The specimen of the Irish MS. of St. Matthew's Gospel, which you have engraved, plate III. is the same mentioned in the review of the Transactions of the Irish Academy, LVIII. 529, of which you might then have had the same specimen.

If *whereabout* seems too bombast or sublime for some critics, *that we're about* may perhaps seem too low for others (p. 35); not to mention the sudden transition from the first person singular to the first person plural.

Are not some of the lines in the tragedy analysed p. 36 too long?

May not the French game of *tric trac*, described p. 39, be the *creag'* of Edward I's household-book, p. 157?

P. 39. Bishop Patrick says, the *sacrifice* which Jacob offered, Gen. xxxi. 54, "was *peace-offerings*, as they were afterwards called, part of which was eaten by him that offered them, and by his friends." By the word *afterwards*, it is presumed, the Bishop means under the *Mosaic dispensation*. He adds: "This further shews they were of the same religion, by their partaking of the same sacrifice which Jacob, no doubt, offered to the true God." The passages 1 Sam. xxviii. 24, and 1 Kings xix. 21, seem to relate merely to the killing cattle for the purpose of hospitable entertainments. The LXX. have *εθυσον* in all the three passages. The distance expressed by *a little way*, Gen. xxxv. 16, is explained by Benjamin of Tudela *a little more than half a mile*: the Hebrew word is *chibraib*, which the LXX. make *a place*, *χαβραθα*. In 2 Kings v. 19, the Jewish Doctors understood it "*about a mile from Jerusalem*." By the LXX. version, *ΔΕΒΡΑΘΑ τῆς γῆς*, it should seem as if the word was the same, or very near it, in the original. Bochart understood *gopher* wood to be *cypress*, *cuphar* and *gopher* differing very little in sound. Alexander the Great built a navy of *cypress* wood, according to Arrian (vii.) and Strabo (xvi.) See Bishop Patrick, in loco.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

YOUR correspondent, in his description of the reverse of "a seal belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham," p. 13 of this volume, appears to me to have mistaken the device. Of this, indeed, he seems himself to have been apprehensive, by the following expression: "if I have not misapprehend-

ed one of the bearings on the reverse." That the Virgin Mary is the principal figure, no one can doubt; indeed the legend confirms it. The design, however, is taken (as I conceive) not from any heathen figure, as your correspondent imagines, but from the emblematical representation of the Christian church in St. John's vision, (Revel. xii. 1.) as "a woman clothed with the sun," for so the figure appears, with rays of light streaming forth, "and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars." As to the other figures, I should apprehend they were designed according to the strange and superstitious notions of the times, to represent the Trinity. That on the dexter side, which your correspondent conceives designed for the *Pope*, I rather suppose to be intended for God the *Father*. The other figure with the cross behind it, I imagine to be meant, not for *Cuthbert*, but *Jesus Christ*; and the dove above the crown, for the *Holy Ghost*. I may be wrong in my conjectures; but if I am not, there will be no difficulty in concluding the seal to have been of the "earlier period," and most probably the original seal of "that corporate body" to which it belongs.

Yours, &c. SALOPIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodhouse, Jan. 17.*

AS I find it is the wish of many of your friends, who think it would be a compliment to the good Rector of Whittington, to have his letter and narrative of what passed at the Revolution House, with a print of that cottage, copied in your entertaining Miscellany; I do most willingly consent to it, and have sent you the original plate for that purpose.

I think it necessary to inform you, that, since the narrative has been published, it appears, from traditional accounts, that Lord Delamere, an ancestor of the present Earl of Stamford, was at the meeting at Whittington with the Earls of Devonshire and Danby and Mr. John D'Arcy; this was no wilful omission of Mr. Pegge's, the only authentic account he could at that time procure was the Duke of Leeds's narration.

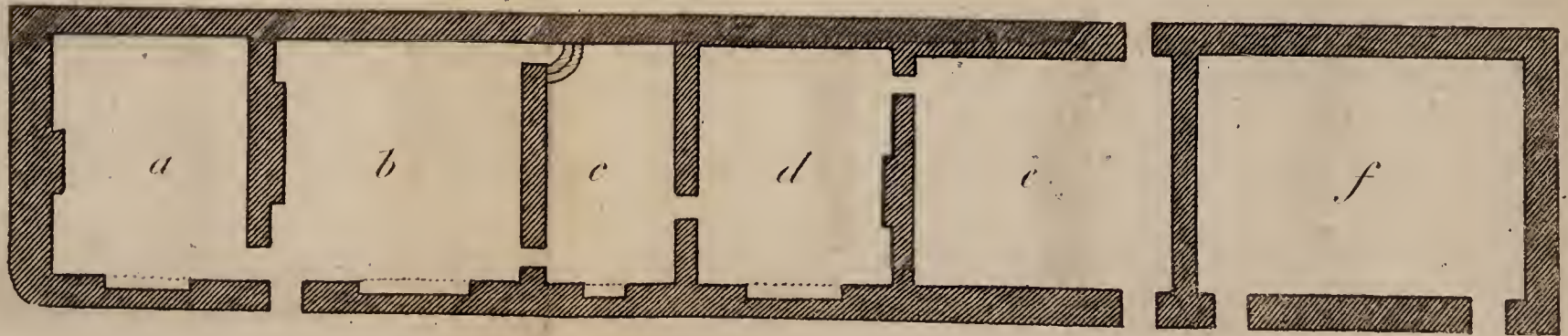
Yours, &c. H. ROOKE.

A Narrative of what passed at the REVOLUTION HOUSE, at Whittington, in the county of Derby, in the year 1688. With a perspective view, and plan of that cottage. (See plate II.)

"BEING willing to preserve a representation of the Revolution House at Whittington, which probably will not long withstand the ravages



The Revolution House at Whittington near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.



ravages of time; I have had it engraved, with a design to present a few impressions to some Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire friends, who had signified their intentions of celebrating that great event in that cottage. I am now happy to have it in my power to make it better worth their acceptance, by the addition of a letter I received from my worthy and learned friend the Rev. Mr. Pegge, the rector of Whittington. These my friends will do me the favour to accept, as a small token of the regard with which I am their most obedient humble servant,

"Woodhouse, H. ROOKE."

"Jⁿ. 21, 1788.

"TO HAYMAN ROOKE, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

"UNITED as we are in sentiments, both of us fast friends, upon principle, of that great and ever-memorable constitutional event, the Revolution, of which the Jubilee, or Centenary Commemoration, is intended to be celebrated at the Revolution House, in Whittington, the 5th of Nov. next; I beg leave to present you with a short relation, from the best authority, of what passed at that place, an. 1688, and occasioned the house to be called by that name.

"My narrative, Sir, will be a proper companion to that accurate drawing you have made of the house, and mean to distribute among your friends at the time, and also a necessary one, since though many gentlemen may have heard, in general terms, of the house's going by that name, yet few of them perhaps may be informed of the true cause and occasion of its taking that singular and distinguished appellation. I am, Sir, to detain you no longer, your most obedient humble servant,

"Whittington, Sept. 1788. SAMUEL PEGGE."

The Duke of LEEDS' own account of his meeting the Earl of DEVONSHIRE and Mr. JOHN D'ARCY * at Whittington, co. Derby, A. D. 1688.

THE Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds, was impeached; A. 1678, of high treason by the House of Commons, on a charge of being in the French interest, and, in particular, of being popishly affected; many, both Peers and Commoners, were misled, and had conceived an erroneous opinion concerning him and his political conduct. This he has stated himself, in the Introduction to his Letters, printed A. 1710, where he says, "That the malice of my accusation did so manifestly appear in that article wherein I was charged to be popishly affected, that I dare swear there was not one of my accusers that did then believe that article against me"

* Son and heir of Conyers Earl of Holderness.

GEN^L. MAG. February, 1789.

His Grace then proceeds, for the further clearing of himself, in these memorable words, relative to the meeting at Whittington, the subject of this memoir.

"The Duke of Devonshire also, when we were partners in the secret trust about the Revolution, and who did meet me and Mr. John D'Arcy, for that purpose, at a town called Whittington, in Derbyshire; did, in the presence of the said Mr. D'Arcy, make a voluntary acknowledgement of the great mistakes he had been led into about me; and said, that both he, and most others, were entirely convinced of their error. And he came to Sir Henry Goodrick's house in Yorkshire purposely to meet me there again; in order to correct the times and methods by which he should act at Nottingham (which was to be his post), and I at York (which was to be mine); and we agreed, that I should first attempt to surprize York; because there was a small garrison with a Governor there; whereas Nottingham was but an open town, and might give an alarm to York, if he should appear in arms before I had made my attempt upon York; which was done accordingly †; but is mistaken in divers relations of it. And I am confident, that Duke (had he been now alive) would have thanked nobody for putting his prosecution of me amongst the glorious actions of his life."

This affair of the Earl of Devonshire's concerting measures with the Earl of Danby is also just hinted at by Bishop Kennet ‡; but the tradition of the place is more full and express than either the Bishop or the Earl of Danby; "That the three noble personages abovementioned met privately one morning, A. 1688, upon Whittington Moor; as a middle place between Chatsworth, Kiveton, and Aston, to consult about the Revolution then in agitation; and that a shower of rain happening to fall, they removed to the village for shelter, and finished their conversation at a public house there, the sign of the Cock and Pynot §." This house is a cottage, and stands at the point where the road coming from Chesterfield divides (that on the left-hand going to Sheffield, and that on the right to Rotherham), and has ever since been called the Revolution House. The room marked (d) in the plan of the house is fifteen feet by twelve feet ten inches; and denotes the particular place where the

† For the Earl of Devonshire's proceedings at Derby and Whittington; see Mr. Deering's Hist. of Nottingham; p. 260.—Mr. Drake, p. 177 of his Eboracum, just mentions the Earl of Danby's appearance at York.

‡ Kennet, Mem. of Fam. of Cavendish; p. 148.

§ The provincial name of a magpie.

noblemen sat, and is to this day called by the opprobrious name of *The Plotting Parlour*. The other rooms marked in the plan are as follows: (a) the kitchen, (b) a room called the house, (c) little parlour, (d) as above-mentioned, (e) brew-house, (f) stables.

Bishop Kennet mentions the Lord Delamere, Sir Scroop How, and some few others of the greatest quality and interest in those parts, as concerned with the Earls of Devonshire and Danby in this important business; and these two great patriots were indeed with the Earl of Devonshire at Nottingham*, the 10th or 12th of Nov. and might be privy to the confederacy; but we have no reason to think they were either of them amongst those that met on Whittington Moor, or at the Revolution House, as the Duke of Leeds's Narration, our most authentic account, is entirely silent as to them.

Mr. URBAN, *Hermitage, Feb. 3.*

I AGREE with you, that either Mr. Robert Davis imposed upon Dr. Dodd, or that Dodd *was willing to be imposed upon*, relative to the MSS. found in Lord Masham's library at Oates being Mr. Locke's, and not as they really were, Dr. Cudworth's; yet I have good reason to believe there were many loose papers among them of Mr. Locke's hand-writing. Davis shewed me those papers before Dodd had seen them; and I prevailed upon him to give me one single sheet, believing then, as I do now, that it was of Mr. Locke's own hand. It was *The Test of Truth*, and very like Mr. Locke's manner; the hand was rather like an unsettled school-boy's, but large and very plain. I sent that paper, with an original letter of Sir Francis Windebank's to Charles I. to Dr. Kennicot at Oxford, and desired they might be deposited in the Radcliff library. I think he was then the librarian.—The Doctor seemed delighted with the papers; but I am afraid he neglected to place them in the library, as I have often enquired about them, without success. I hope, therefore, those in whose hands these papers fell, will fulfill the intention of the deceased, and *the will* of the donor. The letter to the King was long, and very interesting: it was dated from Drury-lane, sent to the King at York, and wrote with broad margins, for the King's reply, who returned it thus prefaced, "yours *apostiled*." Sir Francis informed the King, that his Council, I think, had consented to give the citizens powder and an increase of men. I recollect the King, in reply to

that part, says, "this was very unadvisedly done; therefore by some handsome pretence stay the giving them powder, and likewise an increase of their men." And I recollect there were many of the King's remarks which seemed to me superior to his Council's propositions. I have often repented that I parted with either of those papers, and more so that I did not get possession of a large trunk of papers belonging to Lord Clarendon, from whence I had the King's letter, and other curious papers, then in the possession of a country attorney, who would have parted with them for a trifle; for though I was a stranger to him, he gave me Sir Francis Windebank's letter, and a warrant of Cha. II. to borrow two hundred pounds from any of his loving subjects, and therein promised to repay it when God should enable him so to do. It was written by Secretary Nicholas, and signed and sealed by the King. That warrant I gave to Richard Whitworth, Esq; who was afterwards in Parliament; but I do not know whether it is the present gentleman of that name. P. THICKNESSE.

Mr. URBAN, *Hermitage, Feb. 5.*

IF I attempted to be witty, in reply to your anonymous correspondent T. A. S. he is less excusable by being feriously angry with me; but may I not ask, whether transactions *horrid to relate* do not arise between *equals* in England, Scotland, and Ireland? *Eyes have been beaten out, and bones have been broken*, in other countries beside Jamaica. But now Mr. T. A. S. has fixed the stigma *particularly upon that island*, and makes use of Mr. Clarkson's name to support what he does not choose to advance under his own. If I am not mistaken, Mr. T. A. S. was very lately at Bath, where he might have seen the old Negro whom he chose to forget in his former letter; and if his object alone is *truth*, he would have seen him. He did see me, and betrayed by his confusion that he has not acted candidly, nay, that he does not live in Christian charity with me. I have long known him, and always esteemed him, and all his family, and do so still; yet when I kindly asked him to see my humble and sequestered little habitation, he made a lame excuse,—and yet, a few days after, I caught him taking a *surreptitious* view of it from an adjacent field.

Mr. T. A. S. says, I *harp upon the broken bones and beat out eyes*. I do so.

* Deering, Nott. p. 260.

It is folly in extreme seriously to believe such idle stories: but does not he harp also upon the relations of *disinterested* persons? does not that language mean to insinuate, that I am an interested person? I have said before, that I have neither property nor connection in Jamaica, nor in any of our West India settlements; no, nor even a single correspondent: and therefore, I will maintain it, there cannot be a more *disinterested* person than myself. A matter of such importance as the emancipation of slaves should not have appeared in the public prints; for if those humane advocates for it do not succeed (and I assure them they will not), then they have laid the foundation of scenes *too horrid to relate*. When the Negroes find that our laws do not give them the liberty they have been long expecting, they will use *lawless means* to obtain it. I resided a considerable time upon Mr. Bassnet's sugar-work estate, near Port Maria Bay, in the parish of St. Mary's. I was one of the family, and a daily spectator of the works and management of the Negroes; and I solemnly declare, that I never saw or heard of a cruel action or unkind treatment, but to one single Negro upon that plantation, during my residence there; and yet those who knew Mr. Bassnet would have thought a man of his violent temper as liable as most men to have transgressed. He did indeed once strike an old valuable slave too hard, the particulars of which I have elsewhere related, and shown with what concern and affliction the whole family were affected at his death, and with what expressions of kindness and affection to his master the slave closed his life.

I had once the command of seventy Negroes to fetch provisions to the barracks at Bagnall's Thickets, and had ordered the Black Driver to whip one of them for a fault he had committed. The Driver tied him to a ladder, and upon the first stroke of the whip I thought it too severe, and bid him desist. *Ki Massa*, said the Driver, *you give him bitté* (sixpence), *he take a dozen such*. Those who would seek for scenes *too horrid to relate*, should visit the estates belonging to *free Negroes*. There indeed, I have been assured, brutal cruelties are often exercised. I never knew a Negro yet who could bear power; nor I never saw any, in the condition of slavery, such objects of pity as the very poorest sort of *Whites* in England and Ireland, and I

might add Scotland. I see by some letters from Jamaica, with what indignation they speak of those people among us who are *false accusers*; for be assured, Mr. Urban, if you, or even they, were to visit those islanders, you would find them an *hospitable, brave, generous, and a humane* race of people. Such I found them more than fifty years since, and such, I am persuaded, they are at this day; and now, once for all, however *sharp* my accusers are upon me, I shall be silent, till they do, as I have done, sign their real names.

Yours, &c. P. THICKNESSE.

P. S. I would have been silent upon this matter, but that I think I foresee *fatal*, very fatal consequences, which may arise from the well-meant, but ill-conducted measures to put an end to a practice which I allow is unchristianlike, and very improper for *Englishmen* to engage in. I say Englishmen, for in other countries most men, of every complexion, are slaves to a few despotic Princes.

P. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

PLEASE to correct your error or mine in p. 1155, where, speaking of the Elephant's tooth said to be brought to Britain by *Dicthasi*, I think I wrote *Dion Cassius*, I am sure I meant to do so; and Dr. Heberden, who must know whose letter it is, will wonder who *Dicthasi* is.

Yours, &c.

WILD RICE.

Zizania Aquatica Linnæi; called by the Germans *Risave*; in Jamaica *Trumpet-Reed*; by the Canadian French *Folle Avoine*; and by the English Americans *Wild Rice*.

“Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.” Eccl. xi. 1.

This plant is in the Linnæan system of the twenty-first class *Monœcia*, and of the order *Hexandria*. In consequence of an application by a friend of mine to a gentleman at Quebec, I lately received a cask of the seed. My desire was to have had it sent in the ear, as it then would have been much more likely to retain its vegetative faculty; but this part of my request was forgotten by those who gathered it, for it arrived stripped even of the husk, which, I fear, hath defeated my intention of increasing it. The most probable method, I think, of procuring seeds in genera. from to great

great a distance which would grow, would be to fill bottles well dried with the ripe ears, cork them tight, and dip the noses in melted wax. But perhaps the seeds of this and other aquatics would be conveyed best in water.

This kind of corn hath a pleasant taste, and makes a pudding equal to rice or millet. It is of great service to the wild natives of the South-western part of North America. Carver, whose account of this plant made me desirous of trying whether it would succeed in this country, says, "this grain, which grows in the greatest plenty throughout the interior parts of North America, is the most valuable of all the spontaneous productions of that country. Exclusive of its utility as a supply of food for those of the human species who inhabit this part of the continent, and obtained without any other trouble than that of gathering it in, the sweetness and nutritious quality of it attracts an infinite number of wild fowl of every kind, which flock from distant climes to enjoy this rare repast, and by it become inexpressibly fat and delicious. In future periods it will be of great service to the infant colonies, as it will afford them a present support, until in the course of cultivation other supplies may be produced: whereas in those realms which are not furnished with this bounteous gift of nature, even if the climate is temperate and the soil good, the first settlers are often exposed to great hardships from the want of an immediate resource for necessary food. This useful grain grows in the water, where it is about two feet deep, and where it finds a rich muddy soil. The stalks of it, and the branches and ears that bear the seed, resemble oats both in their appearance and manner of growing. The stalks are full of joints, and rise more than eight feet above the water. The natives gather the grain in the following manner: nearly about the time that it begins to turn from its milky state, and to ripen, they run their canoes into the midst of it, and tying bunches of it together, just below the ears, with bark, leave it in this situation three or four weeks longer, till it is perfectly ripe. About the latter end of September they return to the river, when each family having its separate allotment, and being able to distinguish their own property by the manner of fastening the sheaves, gather in the portion that belongs to them."

Travels through the Interior Parts of North America, p. 522.

Culture would, no doubt, enlarge this grain, as it hath all those we have at present in common use. Schreiber, in his elegant Description of Grasses, hath given an engraving of this plant. He informs us, that it is to be found in the royal garden at Trianon, and in the botanical garden at Upsal; and imagines, it would certainly succeed in most parts of Germany. In the *Hortus Malabaricus* a species of *Zizania* is mentioned growing on the dry land.

Whether the summer would be warm or long enough in the Northern part of Europe to bring this sort of corn to perfection, is doubtful; but as a substitute for rice in our lately-attempted settlements in the Southern hemisphere, where the climate may be too cold for that grain, it should seem to be a very desirable acquisition, and well worth introduction, to sow in the morasses and stagnated waters that always abound in uninhabited countries, and which require a greater number of hands and more labour to drain, than new establishments can afford. The Chinese indeed, who have carried cultivation and the knowledge of vegetables far beyond the Europeans, instead of laying their fens and swamps dry, convert them to utility by raising in them esculent aquatics.

Linæus hath called this plant *Zizania*; but what could induce the celebrated botanist to degrade this highly-beneficial grain with the name of that pernicious weed which *the enemy*, in the parable, *sowed among the wheat while men slept*, does not easily appear. Matt. xiii. It seems the word *Zizania* is not to be found in any profane writer among the Greeks; so that to ascertain precisely what plant the Evangelist intended, is now impossible. But, from the difficulty to root it up, it was probably a climber, which entangled itself round others. T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.
 WOULD not a few biographical anecdotes of the late Rev. Dr. Blackburne be an acceptable article? He is believed to be the author of *Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton*, 1780, which it certainly became either the Doctor himself, or some of his anecdote-compilers, to have taken some public notice of; as they press particularly hard on the good Doctor's consistency and impartiality.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

THE justice of the plea which I thought it my duty to urge, in the "Argumentative Appeal to the Bishops," &c. on behalf of the widows and orphans of as respectable a body of men as any in the world, has been, I am happy to say, as far as I have hitherto learned, universally acknowledged. This seems considerably strengthened by the attack upon it vol. LVIII. p. 388.

W. C. thinks I am "a very tenacious man, who seems to consider nothing so much as my own present temporal advantage, without regarding any person or thing else." Surely he might have been able to understand that this is a public, and not a private cause; and might have recollected, that such an insult is equally applicable to any individual, who, from the purest motives of public spirit, may endeavour to expose and remove a general grievance, provided he either necessarily must, or, which is my own case, possibly may, become a sufferer by it. The greatest patriots have a common interest in the property or liberty they defend, though it is far from certain that I have any in the present question (pp. 50, 51). If this person has really discovered me to be, in other matters, a narrow-hearted avaricious wretch, or, as he might have added in the same strain of candour, one who have procured various estates, and capital sums of money, by the basest artifices, *without ever losing any by such means myself*, it was rather unkind in him to divulge this secret to the world.

Whether, or how far, "the parson," as he calls him, may be a gainer under the present mode, he must have seen fully discussed in p. 15, &c.

I am at a loss to know why he brings in the mode of division, which I have supposed to be *excellent*, unless with a view of confounding it with the subsequent mode of raising money, which I have proved to be *partial* and *unjust*.

The alledged conveniency and benefit attending the receipt of rents in consequence of an inclosure, is a subject which I purposely declined, but may possibly resume. But wherefore does he introduce it? If it be a benefit to the present incumbent, it must be equally so to all his successors.

That the clergy cannot be *satisfied* with the present provisions of Parliament, is the very point which my pamphlet, with proper deference and respect, is intended to establish. It is a mockery, and

not a consolation, to say that all the incumbents "may omit making cross-fences in large allotments." It is the wish of every good man, that they may not be tempted to omit, but enabled to do this, without injustice to their families.

His lugging in the laws about parsonage-houses, and saying that I am not satisfied with them, is equally unaccountable, since this is a subject which I also deferred, though I had something which I wished to have urged upon it, as he might have seen in a note, p. 38.

The illiberal insinuation, that "I am desirous to throw off the burthen as far from myself as I can, and fix it upon my successor," contains two falsehoods, and one contradiction. The first incumbent, according to my plan, must still bear the greatest share of the burthen, p. 19, and the rest would be fixed, not on his successor (which surely would not be *far off* from himself), but on all his successors equably, as justice and equity demand. But perhaps the greatest perversion is, his saying that I recommend a perpetual mortgage, though this is a mode which I have openly disclaimed, and substituted one in its stead, to which this person, it seems, was unable to find any objection, see note p. 41.

The words *perdurable* and *renitency* I used, as thinking them very strong and expressive in the places where they occur. If they should appear any way censurable, I have no inclination, nor is it worth while, to defend them.

Upon the whole, I cannot but suspect that this person, besides overlooking the spirit, must have misapprehended the drift of the pamphlet, and been afraid that it was a plea for some rights or other of the clergy which are withheld by the laity; and this mistake may, possibly, have given his disinterestedness so cruel an alarm. Yours, &c. B. N. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

"Scribimus docti, indoctique." HOR.

TO a superficial observer it may appear matter of wonder, that personal attacks upon authors, acrimonious language, or malignant representations, should ever mix themselves with the discussion of questions in philosophy which are merely speculative. It would seem strange that enquiries, which are calculated only to illumine the understanding, should so frequently inflame the passions, and that envy or malice should follow the footsteps of those who are employed in tracing the harmony and

and beauty of the universe. But these facts will not appear surprising to those who are accustomed to survey human nature with an attentive eye; for it is a soil which gives birth to poisonous as well as salubrious productions; and, in the great mass of mankind, certain spirits will always be found, who look with a malignant aspect on the success of their contemporaries, who take delight in preying upon character, and who cannot behold the projects of the light of science, without feeling emotions similar to those which the great enemy of truth is said to have felt when he beheld the sun.

These reflections have been suggested by the review of the second edition of Dr. Crawford's "Treatise on Animal Heat and Combustion," vol. LVIII. p. 395. As the first edition of that work is very scarce, I take it for granted, Mr. Urban, that you have not had an opportunity of comparing the two editions together: for you could scarcely suppose that a critic who writes with so much confidence, and who has given so many references to particular passages, could be guilty of gross misrepresentations. I am persuaded, therefore, that you will insert the following reply.

The Critic begins by asserting, that Dr. C. has made so many alterations in the work which he has lately published, that "he has hardly left a vestige remaining of his former edition." To the reader who has perused both publications this assertion must be obviously erroneous. All the general facts on which Dr. C's theory was originally founded, are established by his late publication: he has proved, "that pure air communicates more heat to water than fixed air in similar circumstances; that arterial blood communicates more heat than venous; and that the heat communicated by bodies, when they are combined with phlogiston, is less than that which is imparted by the same bodies when they are freed from this principle." These are the facts which form the basis of Dr. C's theory; and, although it appears from his late work, that the excess of the heat of the pure, above that of fixed air, is not so great as was at first supposed, yet he has clearly shewn, by very accurate experiments, which are confirmed by the testimony of some of the first philosophic characters in the kingdom, that there is a decided difference between the heats imparted by those fluids, and that this

difference is such as to afford a sufficient explanation of the phenomena. As the *general facts* on which the theory was originally founded are established by Dr. C's late publication, so the reasoning which he has derived from them is *precisely* the same with that which was contained in the former edition of his work; his general conclusions are also the same: in a word, every thing that can be considered as of the least importance to the explanation of his system continues *unaltered*; and yet the Reviewer asserts, that "he has hardly left a vestige remaining of his former edition."

The inaccuracies of Dr. Crawford's experiments next attract attention. And it is difficult to say, whether the observations which the Critic has made upon this part of the subject display to the greatest advantage, the delicacy of his wit, or the acuteness of his judgment. He leaves us, however, no room to doubt of his candour, when he asserts, that we are almost led to believe, that Dr. C's system "was originally discovered by the intuitive perception of its author," and, therefore, that it "wants not the precarious aid of experiment for its support." This remark may, perhaps, be calculated to make some impression upon the unlearned, to whom the whole of this criticism appears to be addressed; but those who are acquainted with the treatise on heat, may probably ask, from what part of it an inference so pregnant with absurdity can be deduced. Is a candid acknowledgement of the inaccuracies of some of his former experiments, and a solicitous endeavour to correct them, calculated to impress Dr. C's readers with the idea, that his system is altogether independent of experiment? does his declaration, that a *certain* degree of error which he has discovered in his former experiments does not affect his general conclusions, imply, that he wishes his readers to believe that *no degree of error whatever* could affect them? or can this inference be deduced from his having devoted the labour of years to an experimental enquiry into the truth of his doctrine? No part of Dr. C's work will justify so absurd an inference.

The Critic next informs us, that the present edition of Dr. C's work proves, by its silence on the subject, that not even a single objection has ever been raised against his hypothesis. Unless he himself should have heretofore written
on

on this subject, and his vanity should have led him to think his objections were thought unworthy of Dr. C's regard, from their total in-application to the subject, that therefore the objections of philosophic men were virtually unnoticed—Unless his vanity had thus far blinded his intellect, it is astonishing that one, who erects himself into a literary judge of the literary merit of a philosophical work, should thus arrogantly pronounce a falsehood. However little he may understand the system, it is evident that he has perused Dr. C's treatise with the utmost attention; it is therefore unnecessary to inform him, that, in p. 372 of the second edition, the author has particularly stated the principal objections of Mr. De Luc, Mr. Lavoisier, and Mr. De La Place, and endeavoured to refute them. He would, indeed, have paid but a bad compliment to the understanding of his readers, if he had trespassed upon their time by replying to weak and frivolous objectors*.

Our Critic next proceeds, in the same style, to observe, that Dr. C. employed thermometrical scales, with the fractions of degrees so minutely divided upon them, as to be hardly discernible by a microscope. For the proof of this assertion he refers us to p. 189 of Dr. C's work, where the author informs us, that he had employed a magnifier, to enable him more distinctly to mark the changes of a variable temperature. From this the Critic, by a very logical mode of reasoning, infers, that the divisions on the scales were hardly discernible by a microscope. There is surely no man, whose understanding was not warped by prejudice, that would draw such a conclusion from such premises †.

The Critic next directs our attention

* "This theory, which has shed a new light over all nature," says Mr. Valla, in his translation of Marquer's Chym. Dict. "was attempted to be answered by one who was not acquainted with its first principles. To have taken any notice of such a writer, would have been to have conferred a kind of immortality on his work, although the only immortality to which it had any pretensions, is that of the forgetfulness to which it is now condemned."

† Dr. C. expressly informs us, that the divisions on his scales were distinctly visible to the naked eye; and it is obvious that his thermometers must have been examined, by the number of respectable literary gentlemen who were present at his experiments, p. 137.

to several plain truths stated by Dr. C.; some of which were used as illustrations, and others were employed as the foundation of his subsequent reasoning. These truths appear so extremely evident, that the very mentioning them excites the Critic's ridicule. He thinks it was altogether superfluous to observe, that an unlimited quantity of heat cannot be contained in a finite body; and that the quantity of heat in two pounds of water is double of that contained in one pound at the same temperature; and yet it is remarkable that, by the statement he has given of the latter proposition, he has proved himself grossly ignorant of the first principles of the work he has undertaken to criticise. By the inverted commas prefixed to the passage, and by the reference to Dr. C's Treatise, he wishes to make it appear, that the author has asserted, that if one pound of water contain 50 degrees of heat, two pounds of the same water, at the same temperature, will contain 100 degrees. The Critic has here translated Dr. C's proposition into his own language, with a view to render it still more self-evident, and to place in a clearer light to the publick the folly and absurdity of mentioning so plain a truth. By this translation, he shews that he has not yet learned to distinguish between the *degrees* and the *quantities* of heat in bodies. The degrees of heat in bodies express nothing more than subdivisions of temperature; and temperature of heat refers solely to the effects produced by that principle on the thermometer. The degree of heat must, therefore, be precisely the same in all bodies that have the same temperature. Thus, if one pound of water have the same temperature with two pounds of that fluid, they have exactly the *same number of degrees* of heat, although it is manifest that the *quantity* of heat in the latter must be double to that in the former. Notwithstanding this instance of gross ignorance, the truth of this proposition is extremely evident. Dr. C's work, however, will not be injured in the opinion of an enlightened publick by the statement of such plain and obvious truths; for it is well known, that self-evident propositions form the basis on which the whole superstructure of human knowledge rests.

The Critic next endeavours to depreciate Dr. C's acquaintance with the mathematics; and it must be allowed that, in this part of his undertaking, his

his candour appears to peculiar advantage; for, not to mention vague assertions, he refers us to two particular passages, respecting which every man may judge for himself. From these passages he concludes that the author does not know the meaning of an *ordinate*, nor the difference between *conversion* and *division* in geometry. It is proper to inform the reader who has not seen Dr. C's work, that in one of his diagrams a straight line is placed vertically, which is obviously the axis of a curve; that from this straight line a number of perpendiculars are drawn, which pass to the curve itself, and that these perpendiculars are named ordinates. What idea the Critic has affixed to the word *ordinate*, I know not; but of this I am certain, that he is either himself ignorant of its true meaning, or is guilty of misrepresentation. As to the substitution of the word *conversion* for *division*, a man less disposed to cavil would probably take it for granted, that it arose either from inadvertency, or from an error of the transcriber.

The Critic next amuses the publick with a particular statement of the errors of some of Dr. C's experiments. In justice to the publick, as well as to the author, it is necessary to observe, this pretended statement contains a series of palpable falsehoods. The Critic asserts that, in the first edition of Dr. C's book, dephlogisticated air, when raised to 101° , was said to have communicated to water at 51 *six* degrees of heat. This is utterly false, as any one may perceive by looking into the publication itself. In the experiment to which he refers we are expressly told, that the dephlogisticated air communicated only *three* degrees. It is equally false that, in the experiments which were made some years ago before Dr. Price and Dr. Priestley, the dephlogisticated air communicated to water $\frac{7}{10}$ of a degree, for this was the heat imparted by the air, and by the bladder in which it was contained; nor is it true that the pure air, in the experiments for determining its capacity, recited in Dr. C's late publication, was raised almost to 212, for it was raised only to 171.9. In the succeeding paragraph, having expatiated on the errors of Dr. C's experiments for determining the capacities of dephlogisticated, atmospherical, and fixed air, a paragraph is introduced, which the reader is led, by the inverted commas, and

by the reference, to consider as a quotation. This paragraph imports, that the author has asserted, that the doctrine in his Treatise does not depend upon the difference of heat imparted by these airs; and that it would be equally true, even supposing no such difference to exist. We may here perceive a manifest design to impress the readers with the idea, that Dr. C. has affirmed, that his doctrine does not depend upon the difference of heat imparted by any of these airs, of which the Critic had been previously discoursing, that is, by dephlogisticated, atmospherical, or fixed air; whereas, in truth, nothing like this has ever been asserted by Dr. C. The fact is, that the author, in treating of the capacities of fixed, inflammable, and atmospherical air, has said, that if the heats imparted by these *three* kinds of air were perfectly equal, it would not affect the doctrine contained in the subsequent pages; but it is plain that the Critic, by leaving out the word *three*, and by changing the connection of the sentence, has entirely perverted the meaning of the author. It may be presumed that the reader, who has perused Dr. C's book with any degree of attention, will readily perceive, that his doctrines do not depend upon the difference of the heats imparted by common, fixed, or inflammable air; for it is well known that common air consists of two distinct aerial fluids, pure and phlogisticated air, that of this compound mass it is the pure part alone which administers to combustion, and that, in many phlogistic processes, pure air, by its union with the inflammable principle, is converted into fixed air. It is therefore necessary, for the proof of Dr. C's theory, to shew that the portion of the atmospherical mass, which consists of pure air, contains a greater quantity of elementary fire than the fixed air into which it is resolved by combustion; but it is by no means necessary to prove that the whole mass contains more elementary fire. Dr. C. has shewn that, of the two fluids which compose the atmospherical mass, namely, pure and phlogisticated air, one has a greater capacity for heat than fixed air, and the other less; and it is easy to conceive, that the relative quantities in which these two fluids exist in the atmosphere, may be so adjusted, that the capacity of the compound may be exactly the same with that of fixed air. Yours, &c. A. B.

(To be continued.)

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT
ASSEMBLED, on SETTLING the REGENCY ;

With the STATE of HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, December 16.

LORD Rawdon having on a former day declared that, if the question of right respecting the Regency was brought forward, he would divide the House against it, if he was the single Lord to do so, that his conduct might remain upon record ;

Lord Abingdon rose this day, to declare his intention to bring forward the question of right on any day next week their Lordships should think fit to name, and to divide the House upon it in like manner, and for the same reason.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, December 16.

THE House being assembled, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, and that the Speaker do leave the chair ; which being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a committee, Brook Watson, esq. in the chair.

The Chanc. of the Exchequer then rose to put the committee in mind, that they were met to consider of the state of the nation in the most calamitous circumstances that had ever happened since the Revolution ; circumstances, however, which differed widely from those of that period ; for then the two Houses of Parliament had to fill a throne that was unoccupied ; but now they had to provide for the execution of the royal authority at the moment when the throne was full, and when its functions were suspended only by a temporary calamity. In such an awful moment, the committee must feel it their duty to provide for the possessor of the crown, and the interests of the people. He then referred to the papers that lay upon the table. The first, he said, were to establish the fact of his Majesty's incapacity to meet his Parliament ; the others were precedents of former times, to assist in directing their judgement, in some measure, to the proper line to be pursued on the present occasion. But, previous to entering into this weighty consideration, there was a question of no less magnitude to be decided, before the House could proceed one step further on the business before them ; a question not started by him ; but, being stirred, must of necessity be determined. He then stated the ques-

tion, which was simply this, " Whether any person whatever had a right to the exercise of the royal authority, during the suspension of that authority by the indisposition of the sovereign ; or, Whether it remained with the Lords and the People in Parliament assembled, to provide for and supply the deficiency ?" The assertion of such a right attaching to any person whatever rendered it a fundamental question, whether that House had a right to deliberate at all upon the measures to be taken ? Till they knew their own character, they could not tell whether they were exercising their own rights for the safety of the Crown and the good of the people, or whether they were usurping rights that did not belong to them. In the point of dispute between himself and the Right Hon. Gent. over-against him [Mr. Fox], he wished not to enter into the shades of difference, but to come to the absolute and substantial matter. That Right Hon. Gent. had asserted the right of the Prince to the whole powers of his father. If such rights could be proved to have their foundation in precedents, in history, in law, or in the constitution, their proceedings would thereby be rendered short and simple ; for all they had to do, was only to recognize the claim of right. That right, however, he denied ; that right, he contended, rested with the two remaining branches of the Legislature ; and he was happy to learn from very high authority in another place [his Royal Highness the D. of York], that such right was never meant to be claimed by a Great Personage, though it has been strenuously insisted on here. The Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] had declared his opinion, that the Prince had as clear a right to exercise the royal authority, in the name of, and for the King, during his indisposition, as he would have to succeed him on his natural demise. He wished the Right Hon. Gent. to point to such an instance, where all the regal functions were suspended by a temporary cause, that the full powers of sovereignty were ever intrusted to any one person whatever. He referred the committee to the precedents on the table. The result of these precedents would be found to prove that no such right existed. In the reign of Edward III. no Heir Apparent claimed

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claimed the exercise of sovereignty; the Parliament provided a council about the king's person to exercise the sovereign functions. In the reign of Richard II. counsellors were also appointed to administer the sovereign authority. In the infancy of Henry VI. the Parliament was called together by the young king's second uncle, the first being still living abroad, and the act was ratified by the Parliament that followed. These three instances were sufficient, he said, to shew that the exercise of the sovereign power was never claimed as of right, but always delegated by Parliament; and he insisted that no instance could be found upon record, where any one person whatever had ever exercised the royal prerogatives, as matter of right, during the temporary incapacity of the king. If then no precedent, contrary to those he had stated, could be adduced, he presumed to say, that it would be evident to the committee, that no right existed with an Heir Apparent; and if none with an Heir Apparent, of course none with an Heir Presumptive.

A record, he said, had been quoted in another place, to prove that the King and the Heir Apparent were considered in law the same person, and that it followed of course, that, on the incapacity of the King, the Heir Apparent had a legal Right to the exercise of the same power; but there was a different opinion held of that record by persons eminent in the law, and, by their opinion, a very different conclusion drawn from the same record.

Another opinion had been started, that, if Parliament had not been sitting, then the Prince would have had the right to assume royal power, and summon Parliament: *That* he also expressly denied. The rank indeed of his Royal Highness would have had great weight in calling the members together; but he was clearly of opinion, that his Royal Highness could not have done that as a right, and that, when assembled, they would have been no other than as at the Revolution a Convention.

The Right Hon. Gent. had said on a former day, that his Royal Highness had as clear a right to the exercise of sovereign authority as he would have in case of the natural demise of the sovereign, and that he conceived the present to be a civil death; but could the committee consider his Majesty's indisposition, which was not an uncommon case, and generally but temporary; could they con-

ceive that his Majesty was civilly dead, he was sure they could not. After so much in contradiction to the claim of right, he believed no one would think of asserting it. The only question then was, where did the right exist? Where? but in the voice and in the sense of the people. Though the third estate of the Legislature might be deficient, yet the organs of speech still remained entire in their representatives by the Lords and Commons, through which their sense might be collected. The Lords and Commons represented the whole estates of the people; and with them it rested, as a right, to provide for the deficiency of the third branch of the Legislature. He referred the committee to every analogy that could be drawn from the principles of the constitution, and the only right would be found to exist in Parliament; a right capable of so effectually providing for the deficiency of the third branch of the Legislature, as to enable them to appoint a power to give sanction to their proceedings, in the same manner as if the King were present. Having thus made it appear that no right existed any where to exercise the whole, or any part of the royal prerogatives, during the incapacity of the Sovereign; and that it rested with that and the other House of Parliament to provide for the deficiency in the Legislature; he supposed that doubts would be started as to the propriety of coming to any decision on the question, and that he might be charged with having stirred notions dangerous to the State. Such questions he had not stirred; but when questions concerning the rights of the People, the rights of Parliament, and the interest of the Nation, were stirred, it was necessary; it was their duty; and they must decide. If they did not, they would confound their own proceedings. He remarked, that originally the claim of right had been asserted by the Right Hon. Gent. in strong and lofty terms, but that the tone had been somewhat lowered. He noticed a declaration that had been made elsewhere, of no intention of asserting a right; but it had been made in words, and there was no parliamentary ground to go upon, that a right would not hereafter be assumed; and therefore it became absolutely and indispensably necessary to have the question of right decided, or the measures of both Houses, he feared, would be imputed rather to motives of personal attachment, than the interest of the country. On the whole, the

the measures, he said, he meant to propose were dictated from no other motives than the safety of the King, the rights of Parliament, and the interest of the People. He then proceed to move,

I. That it is the opinion of this committee, that his Majesty is prevented by indisposition from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to public business; and that the personal exercise of the royal authority is thereby, for the present, interrupted.

Resolved *nem. con.*

II. That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of Great Britain, now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority, arising from his Majesty's said indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require.

III. Resolved, That for this purpose, and for maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it is necessary that the said Lords and Commons should determine on the means whereby the royal assent may be given in Parliament to such bill as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament, respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the Crown, in the name and on the behalf of the King, during the continuance of his Majesty's present indisposition.

The *Mastr. of the Rolls* rose in support of the second motion. He enlarged on the precedents that were before the House; very forcibly argued from reason, from the laws, and from the constitution, that no person whatever, without the authority of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, or in Convention, could legally take upon him the exercise of the executive power during the suspension of the Regal Functions.—Were it otherwise, the possession of the Crown would be held on very precarious terms; for he who could readily assume the Kingly Office on the sudden or temporary incapacity of the Reigning Sovereign, would not be easily convinced that such incapacity was wholly removed. He spoke, he said, generally, without the most distant allusion to the present moment. It was in man to be tenacious of power; and he who had no such desire would not be displeased, whatever restraints might be thought

necessary to prevent the abuse of it.

Mr. *Loveden* could see no reason for deciding upon the question of right, or for introducing it in the present debate. He begged leave to ask the Minister two questions; one, whether he meant, by the resolutions he had moved, to preclude the Prince of Wales from the Regency? the other, whether he meant to say, that those who did not vote for these resolutions would act from personal motives, and not from motives of national good?

Ch. of Excheq. The resolutions went only to the right of the two branches of the legislature during the incapacity of the third; not to the preclusion of his R. H. the Prince of Wales, who, as he had before declared, ought, in his opinion, to be sole Regent. As to the second question, he begged to say, he was above imputing personal motives to any gentleman. He had only suggested his fear that such might be the opinion abroad among the people.

Mr. *Bastard* argued strongly against the decision. It would awaken a spirit of dissention and party animosity, which at present was happily at rest through the three kingdoms—to say no worse of it.

Lord *North* could not devise what possible end the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. *Pitt*] could have, by introducing a question of right, when no claim was made, or right insisted on. It appeared to him not only totally useless, but highly dangerous. It is insisted, that unless Parliament decide on that question, and in the mode the Right Hon. Gentleman has pointed out, the country will conceive the committee to have been actuated by personal motives, independent of the public good. From these premises, his Lordship said, he could not help deducing a direct contrary conclusion. Had the Right Hon. Gentleman, as soon as the melancholy fact of the Sovereign's incapacity was established, immediately proceeded to fill up that branch of the Legislature which had been unfortunately suspended, there could then have been no room for suspicion on either side. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the two Houses of Parliament spoke the sense and language of all the states in the realm; but he begged the committee to consider what they were at that moment. He was ready to allow that they were more legally and regularly met than a Convention, but the session had by no means been

been opened as a Parliament. Without the third branch of the legislature being compleat, they had no power to legislate; it was their duty therefore, as it was their right, to fill up the vacancy. As the Lords and Commons and the whole nation were agreed, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was the proper person to be entrusted with the powers of sovereignty in the King's name, and during his incapacity only, where, for God's sake, was the use of deciding upon the question of right? Had there been any competition, or question, who ought to be the person entrusted with the Royal Prerogatives during the indisposition of our beloved Sovereign, then the question of right might have been with some shadow of propriety brought forward; but as they were unanimous in that point, it could have but two motives, the one to cause delay, the other to gratify ambition. His Lordship, after remarking on all that had been said on the other side, declared the incompetency of the Two Houses acting of themselves, and trenching on the prerogatives of Royalty. The executive branch, he insisted, must be supplied fully and clearly, before any measure could be legally taken for limiting the prerogatives of the Crown. For that they had a precedent directly in point at the Revolution, paramount to all reasoning from analogy, from law, or from casuistry; a precedent on which the stability of our present happy constitution is founded. Having said this, his Lordship concluded by moving, That the Chairman leave the chair, and report progress.

Mr. *Powys* rose, to second the previous question. He reprobated, in the strongest terms, the discussion that had so improperly been brought forward, when the only subject that ought to occupy the attention of the committee was, the filling up the vacant branch of the Legislature. He wished every gentleman would lay his hand upon his heart, and speak his sentiments freely of our present situation. Were we a Parliament, or no Parliament? He believed no gentleman would say we were a Parliament; and if no Parliament, where is the use of decision? We are a body without a head; and having deviated from the direct line of conduct, our decision could point out no proper ground on which to establish a precedent for future Parliaments to direct their proceedings by. Whatever analogies may be drawn from

the precedents upon the table, whatever laws may be quoted, or arguments introduced, on the ground of policy or ancient usage, he would be bound to maintain, that none came nearer in point to the present moment, than those adduced at the Revolution, when the great men and the great lawyers of that day thought it their indispensable duty to supply the vacant branch of the Legislature, before they ventured to trench at all on the prerogatives of Royalty. He spoke with admiration of the great talents of the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt], who had brought forward the discussion; but, notwithstanding his extensive knowledge of the laws and constitution, his laborious researches into the history and records of the country, he had not, in his [Mr. P's] opinion, been able to produce one precedent in point, or one well-founded argument, to invalidate the right of the present Prince of Wales to be admitted by Parliament to the Regency of his Royal Father's dominions, during his Majesty's incapacity to govern.

Mr. *Rolle*, in support of the motion. No man, he said, had a greater respect for the Prince of Wales than he had; but he could by no means approve of the Noble-Lord's idea, who spoke last but one, of appointing his Royal Highness Regent first, and restricting him afterwards. He spoke in high terms of the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt]: he had restored the public credit, extended commerce, and exalted our name among the nations. In his wisdom he trusted.

The *Attorney Gen.* in reply to Lord North, said, it was not meant by the resolution to legislate, but to put the House in a capacity to legislate. He contended, at great length, from law and legal analogies, that no son could have any hereditary right during the life of his father. If he thought there was a single member in the House who entertained a doubt of any right attaching to the Heir Apparent to the Crown, to the executive power, otherwise than by the appointment of Parliament, he would, though he stood alone, divide the House upon it. He insisted on coming to a decision on the question of right; for, since it had been stirred by high authority in both Houses of Parliament, it must be determined.

Mr. *Fox* reprobated the insidious mode in which the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] had brought the discussion by sounding, as it should seem, a great
confi-

constitutional question on the opinion of an unauthorised individual. For his own part, of so little consequence did he hold it, that, had not the Right Hon. Gent. and those who support him chosen to go out of their way in search of precedents, and grounded arguments upon them so extremely futile and inapplicable, he should have declined saying a word on the subject; but, seeing the impression such arguments are likely to make upon the committee, it was impossible for flesh and blood to resist the temptation of refuting them.

He treated with some degree of indignant severity the absurdity of recurring to times of anarchy and confusion, when the nation was involved in civil commotions, to search for precedents to justify the present proceedings.

The reign of Henry VI. was certainly the most unfortunate for the purpose that could have been selected; a reign in which, through the weakness of the King, the Queen had been suffered to share in the executive government, and who by her cabals, and attachment to her favourite minister the Duke of Suffolk, had brought forward those wars which terminated in the death of the King, the cruel murder of the Heir Apparent, and her own imprisonment. It was not a little singular, he said, that arguments should be urged in favour of an elective Regency, founded on precedents, when the Heir Presumptive was assassinated for no other cause, but that, at some distant day, he might succeed to the throne.

The opinion of the Rt. H. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] he understood to be precisely this, and, if wrong, he desired to be corrected, that the two Houses of Parliament had a clear and indisputed right to elect a Regent *ad libitum*, either for a year or a month, as they should think fit, but that it would be improper now to exercise it. This mode of argument was something like that adopted by a very eminent lawyer when attorney-general, who had now a seat in another assembly [Lord Thurlow] on an occasion when he [Mr. Fox] had asserted, as his opinion, that the Parliament of this country had a right to tax our colonies in America. "I do not understand," said the learned gentleman, with a quaintness of language peculiar to himself, "the meaning of that right, which, the moment it is exercised, becomes wrong."

He remarked on the extreme impropriety of certain persons pompously

trumpeting forth their gratitude to their Sovereign, as calling on them to maintain and to support the doctrines they espoused (see p. 48); for his own part, though he had been long honoured with the confidence of the illustrious person who was the object of the present motion, he should never make his gratitude for that confidence a ground for his public conduct either in that house or out of it.

The act of Queen Anne for regulating the succession of the crown expressly declared, "that it cannot be altered but with the consent of the King, Lords, and Commons." But, says the Right Hon. Gent. we may elect whom we please to the Regency. He, on the other hand, maintained, that an elective Regency was pregnant with as many dangers as an elective monarchy. And it might happen (though he hoped in God at a very distant period) that what they were now about might involve the nation in much trouble. What must be the situation of a Regent elected by the House? He would be a mere phantom, a creature of their own, a mockery, and an insult on every maxim of government, and, as such, destructive of that balance of power on which the fabric of the British constitution is founded. What is the difference, he would ask, between an elective monarchy and an elective executive power? were the usual prerogatives to be abridged in the Regent, though the Sovereign, it was admitted, was incapable of exercising them? Where then were they to be lodged? and what must be the preamble of the bill, which, if it was carried, must follow it? "Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had not preferred any claim of right to the Regency of this realm; therefore it is requisite to declare that no such right existed." And, from such a marked disrespect to his Royal Highness, the Right Hon. Gent. knew that he could not expect his favour.

The statute of Charles II. declares positively, that the two Houses of Parliament cannot make laws, and that he who asserts the contrary subjects himself to the penalty of *premunire*. He combated the arguments of the Attorney General on this head at some length, and then went on to remark the extraordinary terms in which the resolution was worded, which was, "That the Regent was to be appointed for the purpose only of giving the royal assent to the bills that might pass both Houses of Parliament.

He was not, it seems, to be invested with the discretionary power of refusing his assent; and yet the resolution expressly declared, that its object was TO MAINTAIN THE AUTHORITY OF THE KING. He wished the example of the Convention Parliament at the Revolution had been followed in the present instance. They first seated the King on the throne, in order to give vigour and effect to their deliberations; and, when he was in full possession of his power, they then proceeded to define the extent of the prerogative. From that memorable æra we glory in the circumstance of our government being free; we also may think ourselves fortunate that the succession to the crown was made hereditary, not elective; yet, should a foreigner ask, Have you really an hereditary sovereign? In the consideration of the true and professed principles of the constitution, We should answer, that *We have*; but, if we had in view the resolution now proposed, we should say, *Ask the physicians*. When he is in *good health*, the monarchy is *hereditary*; when *indisposed*, it is *elective*. He touched lightly on the danger that might follow from a disagreement among the several estates of the empire; and asked ministers, if they knew that Ireland was prepared to follow their example. He could not conclude, he said, without animadverting on the avowed opinion of the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. P.] which every man must have heard with detestation, that the Prince of Wales had no more right to the Regency than any other subject of this kingdom. Why had not the Rt. Hon. Gent. taken the sense of the House on that opinion, as he had done on his? His motive was obvious. A personal triumph over him, however trivial and temporary, was the object; and to that the most weighty and important question must yield. But, whatever had been his opinion, the Prince of Wales had never made or preferred any claim to the Regency, and they had the most explicit declaration delivered in another assembly by a very illustrious character—that he never would. What then was the ground of the resolution? Upon the whole, he said, if there was in this kingdom an individual whose ambition led him to throw obstacles in the way, so as to obstruct the operation of Government for private views, he could not have pursued a plan more likely to answer the end, than the question which had been that day brought forward to discussion.

Chancellor of the Exchequer complained, that the attack on him by the Right Hon. Gent. who spoke last was unmerited and unprovoked. If there were ambitious men, such as he had described, he must look for them on his own side of the House. His conduct had ever been influenced by the purest motives, and there was no part of his political life he wished to forget. If he had forfeited the favour of the Prince, he regretted it, because he must have lost it in pursuing measures which, as a servant of his Royal Father, he had judged for the good of his country. He congratulated the Right Hon. Gentleman on the intelligence he seemed to convey to the House, that, the moment the Prince of Wales was appointed to the Regency, the administration, of which he formed a part, was instantly to cease.

He deprecated the effects of the evil advice which that illustrious person might be exposed to; and he conceived that consideration alone called loudly for a limitation of the prerogatives of the Regent.

Mr. *Fox* rose again, simply to deny, that he had insinuated that he was to have a share in the new government. As there were appearances of a change of men and measures, he said, there was a probability of his having a share in the executive government of the country; but he had never taken upon him to affirm as a certain fact, that the present Administration was to cease.

The Solicitor General entered at large into a legal view of the question, which, he said, had been urged with indecency, unsupported by law.

Sir *William Malesworth*, as a friend to his country, recommended such measures as were likely to produce unanimity. If there was any right on the part of the Prince, it had never been urged; if the House had a right, there was no necessity for declaring it; and if they had no right, he did not see that entering a resolution on their Journals, *in their present circumstances*, could give them any.

[Almost every member accustomed to speak in the House gave his opinion on the question; but as we profess only to give minutes of the outlines of the debate, we must decline enlarging beyond our usual limits.]

About three o'clock in the morning, the previous question moved by Lord North was put, when the numbers were, Ayes 204, Noes 268. Majority 64.

The

The resolutions were then put, and carried without a division, when the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, December 17.

THE Lords met; and, as soon as prayers were over, the report of their Lordships' committee to search for precedents, was presented, and laid upon the table. It was ordered to be printed; and at four o'clock their Lordships adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, December 18.

THE House met, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day on the report, when Col. *Fitzpatrick* rose to acquaint the House, that his right hon. friend Mr. Fox was unable to attend, and to request, if it would occasion no material delay, that the consideration of the report might be adjourned until to-morrow, on which day he hoped his right hon. friend would be able to attend in his place.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expressed his sincere concern, and desire to accommodate not only that Right Hon. Gent. but every member of the House, as far as was consistent with his duty. He was happy, he said, to have it in his power to acquiesce in the Hon. Gentleman's request, as he wished, in the present important state of the business, that the Right Hon. Gent. might be present in every stage.

Mr. *Burke* complimented the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] for his liberality. The business of the day was then unanimously deferred till to-morrow; and at four o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, December 19.

THE House of Peers met agreeable to their adjournment; but the report of the committee not being printed (see p. 47), and there being no other business before the House, their Lordships adjourned to Monday, 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, December 19.

THE House being met, according to adjournment, Mr. *Watson*, chairman of the committee, appearing below the bar with the report, the question was put, that the report be brought up. Upon which

Sir *John Sinclair* rose, and stated his objections to the proceeding. He could

see no necessity whatever for the second resolution, of going into the investigation of the question of right. The third resolution he conceived to be dark and mysterious, and wished the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] to state his reasons for proposing it.

Chancellor of the Exchequer wished nothing to be disguised. It was expedient that what that House and the other House should agree to might be reduced to the form of a law; and, as they were obliged to provide for the exercise of that authority, which could not then be exercised by the King himself, they were to adopt such measures as the necessity of the moment would justify. By the constitution, and by the best writers on the law, he conceived what was intended to be pursued to be constitutional; which was, that, previous to bringing in such a bill, power should be granted, enabling the great seal to be put to a commission for opening the Parliament in the usual manner, and that thereby commissioners should be appointed to give assent to such a bill as both Houses might think proper to adopt. And such mode he conceived to be consistent with the strict line of the constitution.

Sir *John Sinclair* said, that such a proceeding would be an assumption of the whole legislative power by the two Houses of Parliament, which was contrary to law. The only mode that ought, in his opinion, to be adopted, was to address his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon him the exercise of the third branch of the Legislature during the indisposition of his father.

Mr. *Peruys* would not oppose the bringing up the report; but was of opinion, that he should be able to prove the doctrine, meant to be supported by the third resolution, to be unfounded either in law or precedent.

The report was then brought up; which being read a first time, the first resolution, *viz.* "That his Majesty is prevented," &c. see p. 135, was put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

The second resolution being then put, "That it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons," &c. see as above, p. 135,

Sir *Grey Cooper* suggested a doubt, whether the House could agree to such a resolution of their committee. He wished them to consider how they were assembled. They were met at the House of Commons at Westminster, but not

as a Parliament. They derived no power but from necessity; and if they went beyond the limits of that necessity, they would be self-constituting a power of the most dangerous tendency to the constitution. The Hon. Baronet then alluded to the precedents which had been quoted in support of the power of the two Houses, which he represented as totally inapplicable to the transactions of the present times.

Mr. *Martin* declared, that, after the greatest attention to the business before the House, it was his idea, that, according to law, to precedents, and the constitution, the right of supplying the deficiency of the executive power, during the present suspension of it, rested with the two Houses of Parliament. He then deviated from the question into personalities, which it would ill become us to follow.

The *Attorney Gen.* justified the precedents from turbulent times, and quoted Justice Forster in his support. He said, that such precedents were good as to the power of the two Houses, though they might not be as to their measures. He desired any man to shew a single law stating the right of the Prince of Wales to exercise the royal functions on the incapacity of the sovereign. If gentlemen, he said, would not agree with precedents formed in turbulent times, their arguments would go to prove that Magna Charta was no law, that having been also established in times of the utmost turbulence. The best acts upon the statute-books were made in the deplorable reign of Richard III.

Mr. *Wyndham* subscribed in the fullest manner to the doctrine of his right hon. friend Mr. Fox. He contended that the Prince had a right to the Regency; and he desired any gentleman to produce any law, precedent, or usage, to the contrary. He reprobated the precedents that had been produced, as contrary to the spirit of the constitution, which in no instance had countenanced the departure from the common rights of nature in the appointment of a Prince of Wales. There was not, he said, one reason that could be advanced for an hereditary Monarchy, that did not hold good for an hereditary Regency.

Mr. *Hardinge* insisted, that there never was a Regent that had been self-appointed, nor one that had pretended a right to assume that dignity, nor one that had enjoyed it who had not been fettered one way or other. The precedent of the Revolution, he said, had

been much insisted on, and it had been strongly urged on a former day—"To go straight forward to the point, and immediately declare a Regent as your ancestors did a King." The cases were by no means parallel. It had been said, the House at that time had declared the throne vacant, and the Prince of Orange King, without entering into theoretical questions. So far from it, that one of the most subtle and theoretical questions was then discussed, and decided, that ever was framed—a declaration respecting the right of William and Mary to be King and Queen jointly, with a definition of the separate powers of each. The right of the two Houses to legislate had been questioned—that Convention did legislate, Mr. *Hardinge* read the copy of a resolution of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, respecting King William and Queen Mary. After marking strongly the difference between the Revolution and the present case, Mr. H. said, gentlemen seemed to confound hereditary and elective right. It may probably be asked, Was the crown hereditary or elective? He would say hereditary; and it undoubtedly is so: but if the King upon the throne conducted himself in such a manner as to forfeit his crown, it then became elective. And there the advantage to the Heir Apparent came round again; for, where there was a defect in the exercise of the executive power, that House had a right to make provision for it; but they must not violate the *Hereditary Right of the Crown*.

Mr. *Anstuber* entered into a long legal argument, to prove the superior rights of the Heir Apparent to the Regency over every other subject. He warned the committee against the measure of misapplying the great seal. If such a measure were once allowed, it would justify them for ever to exercise the executive power, and thereby constitute themselves into a Republick. He reprobated the precedents formed from turbulent times; but that reprobation did not, he said, destroy the validity of Magna Charta, for that rested more upon its own intrinsic merit than upon any act. He concluded a very able speech by declaring, that he never would give his consent to any resolution which gave the lie to their own act; first, by declaring the King incapable of business, and then putting his name to a commission as if in full health.

(To be continued.)

18. *Observations upon the Liturgy, with a Proposal for its Reform upon the Principles of Christianity, as professed and taught by the Church of England, and an Attempt to reconcile the Doctrines of the Angels Apostacy and perpetual Punishment, Man's Fall and Redemption, and the Incarnation of the Son of God, to our Conceptions of the Divine Nature and Attributes. By a Layman of the Church of England, late an Under Secretary of State. To which is added, the Journals of the American Convention appointed to frame an Ecclesiastical Constitution, and prepare a Liturgy for the Episcopal Church in the United States. 1789. 8vo.*

THE author (whose name, it seems, is Knox,) professes that it is his sincere purpose and desire to restore and extend the influence of the established religion, and revive a respect for its ordinances. The venerable Society for propagating the Gospel, of which he has long been a member, will, he trusts, give full credit to this declaration. The three tracts which he drew up twenty years ago, at the desire of that most excellent prelate who was then president, and presented to them, are vouchers in their own hands for the truth of it; and as the subject of two of these tracts has lately been much agitated, he thought proper now to reprint and publish them. He thinks that a layman, being unshackled by creeds and subscriptions, may do more towards removing the stumbling-blocks in the established forms than the clergy are at liberty to do. As to the clergy explaining away the strict sense of the Articles, we agree with him that they are very apt to do it,—but it is from the principle of *never mentioning Hell to ears polite*,—from the inconsistency, frailty, and complaisance of human nature. It is a just observation of our author, that there are some things in the Articles or Liturgy not *strictly* conformable to the doctrine of Christ and his Apostles, and which cannot be *literally* proved from the New Testament. He has however reduced these to a very small number. It is not our business to canvas these, though we differ from him in some. He goes on to *exult* that the rulers of our church have given their sanction to the greater part of the reforms he has been pointing out,—by consecrating bishops for America, who have “made those reforms in the Liturgy which were long since proposed and settled by the great divines who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne. To the orthodoxy of this

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“reformed Liturgy our whole illustrious Bench of Bishops have set their seal by the consecration of bishops to preside over and superintend the American Church in the use of it. Thus sanctioned, I have caused it to be reprinted and published here, for the general information of all denominations of Christians, but especially the members of the Established Church; and I have annexed to this paper the proceedings of the American Convention, and the letters to them from the English Bishops, on the subject of their new establishment and reformed liturgy; and whoever reads them over without feeling his heart burn within him at the manifestations they display of that truly Christian spirit, that soundness of judgement, and benevolence of heart, which the writers so eminently possess, deserves not to be of the flock of such shepherds, or wants sentiment to enjoy the blessings within his reach.” p. 40.—“Among the many and great advantages this kingdom has derived, as well as imminent dangers they have escaped, through the separation of the thirteen American States from its government*, may be reckoned the erection of an American Episcopal Church, independent of that of England, the heads of which have availed themselves of the opportunity to make those reforms.”—But our author does not stop his reform here. He recommends to omit the invocation of Christ, the exclusion of certain books from the canonical Scriptures, and the phrase Christ sitting at the *right hand* of God. Presuming that “perhaps that very acquaintance with human policy which his situation gave him may have led him into a train of thinking which may enable him better to develop the images of celestial and imperial policy” than “all the bright ornaments of the clerical profession which have appeared among us since the revival of letters,” he goes on to explain the fall of angels, which he supposes posterior to the creation of man, and occasioned by envy and jealousy of that new creature; that the incarnation of the Son of God was to instruct the whole intellectual world, as well as to

* This subject, he says, will be fully considered in a publication now preparing for the press; and we confess our impatience to see it.

restore

restore man to his original destination, and fill up the void in the celestial choir by some of the faithful sons of Adam. The accomplishment of two such amazing objects so connected, and the new intelligent creature man, so incorporated into the great moral system of God's government, removes from the author's mind every shadow of objection to the credibility of the amazing condescension of the Son of God, in becoming man, that arose from the consideration of the insignificance or unworthiness of the object attained by it.—He goes on to suppose man compounded of a *body*, a *mind*, and a *soul*, p. 81; and to define him a *perfect animal, with a celestial soul*, p. 83, n.; that the restoration of man's nature, and the satisfaction of the divine justice, were not the only ends of the Son of God's coming into the world, “but that we should recollect that it has been solemnly declared that all men will not be benefited by the restoration of their capacity for a title to immortal happiness; and that the vindication of the Creator's wisdom in creating, and justice in punishing them, requires that it should prove to men and angels, that the nature he gave to man was adapted to his situation, and that the duties he enjoined him were not beyond his powers to perform; and this could only be done by the exhibition of a man (uncontaminated by the depravity of Adam's transgression, and consequently in the same condition in which Adam was created,) passing a whole life in strict obedience to the divine will; and this was performed by the Son of God, when he had emptied himself of all his glory and divine attributes, and became merely the celestial soul of that infant body which was prepared for him,” &c. &c. The least that can be said of this explanation is, that it carries probability with it. In the hope founded on the glorious effects of the Christian faith, as here displayed, we heartily join issue with this *Layman of the Church of England*.

At a convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of *New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina*, (seven out of thirteen), in the month of October, 1785, it was resolved to transmit a letter, dated Oct. 5, to the Archbishops and Bishops of England, soliciting the ordination of certain persons to be bishops in the respective

States. This received an affectionate answer from those prelates, dated Feb. 24, 1786, desiring full information on the proposed alterations of the Liturgy; which was answered by sending a copy of the Liturgy so altered, June 26, 1786. The answer of the Archbishops, and fifteen Bishops, being all who were then in London, and able to attend, sets forth, that, “though it was impossible not to observe, with concern, that if the essential doctrines of our common faith were retained, *less respect was however paid to our own Liturgy than its own excellence and your declared attachment to it had led us to expect; not to mention a variety of verbal alterations, of the necessity or propriety of which we were by no means satisfied*, we saw with grief that two of the confessions of our Christian faith, respectable for their antiquity, have been entirely laid aside; and that even in that which is called the Apostles' Creed an article is omitted which was thought necessary to be inserted, with a view to a particular heresy in a very early age of the Church, and has ever since had the venerable sanction of universal reception. Nevertheless, as a proof of the sincere desire which we feel to continue in spiritual communion with the members of your Church in America, and to complete the ordination of your ministry, and trusting that the communications which we shall make to you on the subject of these and some other alterations, will have their desired effect, we have, *even under these circumstances*, prepared a bill for conveying to us the powers necessary for this purpose,” &c. The clause in the Apostles' Creed, about *Christ's descent into Hell*, was restored in convention, and the paragraph about its omission in the preface omitted, and the Nicene Creed restored, Oct. 11, 1786: but in the Book of Common Prayer printed in America, and reprinted by Debrett, 1788, neither of these alterations are made*. The eighth article of their Ecclesiastical Constitution making “every clergyman, whether bishop, presbyter, or deacon, amenable to the authority of the Convention of the State to which he belongs, as to suspension or removal from office, and at the trial

* We are, however, assured, that there are copies in which these alterations are made, agreeable to the representations of the venerable fathers of the Church of England.

“ of a bishop one or more bishops to be present, and none but a bishop to pronounce sentence on any clergyman,” was thought, by the English prelates, “ a degradation of the clerical, and still “ more of the episcopal character,” but was adhered to by the convention.— Dr. Samuel Provost, from New York, Dr. William White, from Pennsylvania, and Dr. David Griffith, from Virginia, were the three first bishops.

In the Book of Common Prayer, before referred to, most of the amendments and alterations which had the sanction of the divines of England, 1689, are adopted; a selection is made of reading and singing psalms; the calendar and rubric have been altered; a table of first and second lessons; forms for July 4, commemorative of the independence of America, and first Thursday in November, for the fruits of the earth; a form of prayer for prisoners; and the articles of religion reduced to 19.

19. *Philotoxi Ardentæ, the Woodmen of Arden; a Latin Poem, with Two Translations.* Birmingham. 4to.

THIS Latin poem, on the fashionable diversion of archery, has considerable merit, but is sometimes too pretty:

“Tela verenda quidem, queis flevit Gallia fracta;

Lilia dum roseo tincta cruore rubent.”

The *quadruplex Dilkius*, for the four sons of Mr. Dilke, seems neither classical nor proper. The compliment to the Countess of Aylesford, who sometimes shoots with the gentlemen archers of Arden, is fine:

“Haud Venus, haud Virgo nemorum, sic ore refulget:

Incessu proprio THYNNÆA vera patet.

Uxor amanda tui pertentat *επιβλεψε* FINCI,

Tela suis oculis exitiosa minus.

Sit tibi cura salus, pulcherrima! murice vultus

Hic labor insueto dulce rubere dabit.

Hinc violare genus dediscat picta puella,

Hinc paret et stabiles, et sine fraude, rosas.”

The translations yield to the original; but the first, in blank verse, is the best. Prefixed to the second, which is in Dryden's manner, is a preface, in which Dryden's verse is most justly preferred to Pope's. But the arguments would have had more force had they been less warm, Mr. Morfitt is the author of the Latin poem; Mr. Weston of the translations.

20. *Thoughts on the present Proceedings of the House of Commons.*

AGAINST restricting the Regent.

21. *The Prospect before us.*

A Series of news-paper essays, with a new postscript. For the Prince's right.

22. *Debate on the Subject of a Regency in the House of Commons, December 16, 1788.*

CONTAINS the news-paper speeches spoken, and adds one intended to have been spoken.

23. *The Powers of a Regent constitutionally considered.*

“THE rough outline,” it is observed by the author of this pamphlet, “ may “ be traced through a series of successive ages; but it is within a period “ comparatively short, that the edifice “ has been displayed in its regular proportions and finished symmetry. It “ is from the æra of the Revolution “ that we date the settlement of the “ constitution. Now, in the Convention “ Parliament, it was unequivocally asserted, that, either in case of the total “ extinction of the royal family, or the “ abdication or forfeiture of the King, “ the Lords and Commons, being the “ representative body of the kingdom, “ were to supply the defect, by providing a successor, and restoring the operation of the executive government.” If such was admitted to be the constitutional mode of supplying a constitutional deficiency when the throne was vacant, such also is the mode by which a temporary inability in the sovereign is to be remedied; but without restriction of the royal power.

24. *The Question solved; or, The Right of the Prince of Wales to be sole, unlimited, and immediate Regent; demonstrated from the Nature of the Constitution, and the Law of the Land.*

ASSERTS, that Parliament, having formerly settled the rules of hereditary succession, the Prince becomes Regent of absolute right.

25. *A Short View of the present Great Question.* TO the same purpose.

26. *A Dialogue on the Regency.*

BETWEEN John Bull for Mr. Pitt, and Freeman against him. Freeman convinces John Bull that he should not be addressed with thanks.

27. *Three Letters on the Question of Regency, addressed to the People of England.* By Capel Lofft.

THIS writer is one of the ablest and most ingenious advocates for the parliamentary appointment of a Regent, with regulations and limitations.

28. De-

28. *Detached Hints upon the Question in its present State.*

29. *An impartial Review of the present Great Question.*

FOR the Regent's right.

30. *Letter to Mr. Pitt, on the Restriction of the Regent's Authority.*

Apprehending they tend to weaken government, by dividing the executive part.

31. *Reflections on the Case of a Regency. By a Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn.*

FOR the regency unlimited.

32. *Whig and No Whig. A Political Paradox.*

A wretched dialogue between two politicians, who swear round hand at full length.

33. *Fox against Fox; or, Political Blossoms of the Right Honourable Charles Fox, selected from his Speeches, &c.*

LOW wit against Mr. Fox, with a long title-page, and two wooden cuts.

34. *A solemn Appeal to the Citizens of Great Britain and Ireland, on the present Emergency.*

ABUSIVE declamation against the opposition, and empty panegyric of the ministry.

35. *History of the Royal Malady; with a Variety of entertaining Anecdotes. To which are added, Strictures on the Declaration of Horne Tooke, Esq. respecting "Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales," commonly called (the Honourable) Mrs. Fitzherbert. With interesting Remarks on a Regency. By a Page of the Presence. 4to.*

36. *Alfred; or, A Narrative of the daring and illegal Measures to suppress a Pamphlet, intituled, "Strictures on the Declaration of Horne Tooke, Esq." &c. &c. &c.; proving, on Principles of Law and Common Sense, that a certain illustrious Personage is not eligible to the important Trust. 8vo.*

THE wit or satire of these publications is too bold, too deep, and too equivocal for our apprehension. They bear the name of Philip Withers, and are sold at his house in Sloane Square. The latter, as its title further sets forth, "contains a reference to those parts of the pamphlet which caused the alarm, and the names of the illustrious personages in Pall-Mall, interested in this lawless attack on the sacred freedom of the press, the privileges of parliament, and the common rights of citizens." The writer's drift is obvious.

37. *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in the County of Southampton. In*

a Series of Letters addressed to the Honourable Daines Barrington and Thomas Pennant, Esquire. By the Rev. Gilbert White, M.A. (Concluded from p. 63.)

DISGUSTED as we have frequently been with writers who have told us only what they had read, with which we were already acquainted, and of which few were ignorant, it was with pleasure we perused this gentleman's account of the Natural History of his district, as he chiefly relates what he himself saw. The custom which has too long and too generally prevailed of compiling books from books has proved a great hindrance to the advancement of science. Had the diligent Pliny, to instance no other, given an accurate description of what came under his own observation, instead of the confused collection which he has taken from other authors, how much higher a value should we now set on what he has left us. The antiquary, indeed, may be allowed to copy, especially when, like Mr. White, he extracts from records to which the public have no access. We are assured, in the advertisement prefixed to this work, that the documents on which the History of the Priory of Selborne is founded, are undoubtedly authentic, being immediate transcripts from the original papers preserved in the archives of Magdalen College, in the University of Oxford, which were carried from the Priory to the College, at the dissolution of the former.—The first letter on the Antiquities (p. 309) mentions that large heaps of Roman copper coins, of the lower empire, were some years ago found in a pond whose water failed in a dry summer. The frequency of such discoveries in Roman stations has caused many conjectures concerning the reason of the deposit. If we had a right to hint our surmise, we would suggest that the

"Acer Romanus in armis,

"Injusto sub fasce viam cum carpit,"

was unwilling to increase his burden by the weight of a quantity of copper-money; and therefore, when ordered to march, secreted it against his return to the same spot; an event which, from the uncertainty of a military life, in many instances never happened*. This opinion is strengthened by the circumstance that no gold or silver appears, which we can hardly suppose would have been the case, had not the con-

* Vegetius (l. i. ch. 19) informs us, that the Roman recruits were trained to carry sixty pounds weight.

dealment been voluntary. Vain as the Romans were of their prowess and wealth, the burying of copper coin, worn by currency, can scarcely be thought a sacrifice to ostentation, intended to raise the admiration of future ages.

We insert our author's list of the Saxon words still in use at Selborne, as we are always pleased to see any vestiges of the language spoken by our forefathers, and we wish it had been studiously enlarged:—"Many circumstances (says he) concur to prove *Selborne* to have been a *Saxon* village; such as the name of the place itself, the names of many fields, and some families, with a variety of words in husbandry and common life, still subsisting among the common people. Thus we have a *church-litton*, or inclosure for dead bodies, and not a *church-yard*. There is also a *culver-croft* near the *Grange-farm*, being the inclosure where the priory *pigeon-house* stood, from *culver*, a pigeon. Again, there are three steep pastures in this parish, called *The Lithe*, from *Hlithe*, *clivus*. The wicker-work that binds and fastens down a hedge on the top is called *ether*, from *ether*, an hedge. When the good women call their hogs they cry *sic, sic**, not knowing that *sic* is *Saxon*, or rather *Celtic*, for a hog. Coppice, or brush-wood, our countrymen call *rise*, from *bris*, *frondes*; and talk of a load of *rise*. Within the author's memory, the Saxon plurals *housen* and *peason* were in common use." p. 312.

Among the societies which are daily instituted, we should be glad to hear of one established for the protection of the English language. Since, by our continual innovations, we have of ourselves nearly brought to pass what the Norman invader attempted in vain, and what it appears, from a curious paper, quoted by this gentleman, was the idle gasconade of the French king, *Philip the Hardy*, to Edward, "that he would invade the country, and *totaliy extirpate the English tongue;—linguam Angli-cam, omnino de terra delere preponit.*" p. 350. Our polished modes of life, extended commerce, and enlargements

* "Σικ, porcus, apud Lacones; un porceau chez les Lacédemoniens: ce mot a sans doute été pris des Celtes, qui disoient sic, pour marquer un porceau. Encore aujourd'hui quand les Bretons chassent ces animaux, ils ne disent point autrement, que sic, si." *Antiquité de la Nation, et de la Langue des Celtes, par Péterson.*

of science, no doubt require a more copious vocabulary than that which satisfied our plain and unlettered ancestors; and to supply that deficiency, we should certainly have recourse to the Grecian or Roman fount. But let us borrow the words that are wanted at first hand, and adapt them to our native idiom and articulation, and no longer be content to receive them previously maimed and distorted by Gallic pronunciation.

The absurdity of separating men from social connections, and immuring them in convents, was never set in a stronger light than in the History of the Priory at Selborne. This priory was founded in 1232, by *Pierre de la Roche*, with ample endowments, and had originally a prior and fourteen canons, who became very dissolute, and squandered their revenues in a manner highly inconsistent with the intention of their establishment. They suffered the buildings to be dilapidated; alienated their estates; pawned their plate and relicks, and neglected to fill up the vacancies in the society. At length their irregularities, which might naturally be expected in persons secluded from the common intercourse of the world, and not capable of employing their time in any intellectual amusement, loudly called on the visitor, *William of Wykeham*, in 1387, to hold a visitation in person. Perhaps a paper more full of information than the *Visitatio Notabilis de Seleburne* of this prelate, concerning the disorders attendant on monastic institutions, was never produced.

The writer justly observes, that "we may with reason suppose that the bishop gives an exact delineation of the morals and manners of the canons of Selborne at that juncture; and that what he found they had omitted, he enjoins them; and that for what they had done amiss, and contrary to their rules and statutes, he reproves them." p. 365. And our readers, we are confident, will think themselves obliged to us for a few extracts from this admonitory deed.

"Item 5th. To take care that the doors of the church and priory be so attended to, that no suspected and disorderly females, '*suspectæ et aliæ inhonestæ*,' pass through their choir and cloister in the dark.

"Item 6th mentions, that several of the canons are found to be very ignorant and illiterate.

"Item 8th. The canons are here accused of refusing to accept of their statutable cloathing year by year, and of demanding a certain specified

specified sum of money, as if it were their rent and due.

"In Item 9th is a complaint that some of the canons are given to wander out of the precincts of the convent without leave; and that others ride to their manors and farms; under pretence of inspecting the concerns of the society, when they please, and stay as long as they please.

"The injunction in Item 10th, at this distance of time, appears rather ludicrous; but the visitor seems to be very serious on the occasion, and says, that it has been evidently proved to him, that some of the canons, living dissolutely after the flesh; and not after the spirit, *sleep naked in their beds without their breeches and shirts, 'absque femoralibus et camisiis.'*

"In Item 11th, the good bishop is very wroth with some of the canons, whom he finds to be professed hunters and sportsmen, keeping hounds, and publicly attending hunting-matches.

"Considering (adds our author) the strong propensity of human nature toward the pleasures of the chace, it is not to be wondered that the canons of Selborne should languish after hunting, when, from their situation, so near the precincts of *Wolmer Forest*, the king's hounds must have been often in hearing, and sometimes in sight from their windows. If the bishop was offended at these sporting canons, what would he have said to our modern fox-hunting divines?" p. 363.

That this spirit for the chace lies by no means dormant among the ecclesiastics of the present day, we may safely infer, as we perpetually see the presentations to livings advertised to be sold with this recommendation, that they are "situate in a fine sporting country, in the neighbourhood of several packs of hounds." However, notwithstanding what may be the sentiments of the good bishop, or of the historian of Selborne, these gentlemen may shelter themselves under the decisive opinion of the great oracle of the law, Sir Edward Coke, who gives a reason, to apologise for this clerical diversion, which did not occur to either of these censors: "Here is a secret conclusion of law, that albeit spiritual persons are prohibited by the canon law to hunt, yet by the common law of the land they may for their recreation, to make them fitter for the performance of their duty and office, use the recreation of hunting."

4 Inst. 309.

"Item 25th. All and every one of the canons are hereby inhibited from standing godfather to any boy for the future.

"Item 29th. The bishop forbids them foppish ornaments, and the affectation of appearing like beaux, with garments edged with

costly furs; with fringed gloves, and silken girdles trimmed with gold and silver." p. 371.

Notwithstanding the injunctions and benefactions of Wykeham, the convent, in a century, was wholly deserted, and the newly-founded college of St. Mary Magdalen, in Oxford, solicited William of Wainfleet for a grant of the estates belonging to the priory; and their agent at Rome, in 1486, procured a bull from Pope Innocent VIII, confirming the appropriation, and dissolving the monastery.

"Thus fell the considerable and well-endowed priory of Selborne, after it had subsisted about two hundred and fifty-four years. The founder, it is probable, had fondly imagined that the sacredness of the institution, and the pious motives on which it was established, might have preserved it inviolate to the end of time;—yet it fell,

'To teach us that God attributes to place
'No sanctity, if none be thither brought
'By men, who there frequent or therein
'dwell.' *Milton*, p. 410."

Sir Adam Gurdon, whom some annalists have injuriously degraded into a daring freebooter, is the hero of the village, and appears to have been an inhabitant and a considerable proprietor of lands in Selborne. No less remarkable for his adherence to the turbulent barons who rose in arms against Henry III, than for his attachment to his son, who, overthrowing him in a personal encounter, generously pardoned and preferred him.

The Knights Templars had also large possessions, and a *preceptory*, in this parish. There is an engraving of their manor-house and chapel, in their present state.

The view of the village is romantic, for the Southern part of the island; the others, though well executed, have nothing very striking in them: but the author's partiality for, we suppose, his native place, is excuseable, as he has taken so much pains to entertain his readers with an account of its productions. On the whole, we will pronounce, that the inquirers into natural knowledge will find Mr. White to be no unequal successor of Ray and Derham; and that the History of the Priory is a curious tract of local antiquity. We should not hesitate to speak so favourably of this work even though it had much less rural anecdote and literary allusion to recommend it.

In the former part of our review of this article, p. 63, col. 1, for "feeding" read "feeding."

28. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. IX. For the Year 1788. Part III. 8vo.*

ARTICLE I. *Additional Observations on Amputation. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by Mr. James Lucas, one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds, and Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London.*

This paper, which is in addition to two others on the same subject, in the VIIth and VIIIth volumes of the Journal, contains fourteen cases, and many valuable practical observations, relative to amputation. But for these we must refer our readers to the work itself, as they would suffer by an abridgement. We shall only just mention the account Mr. Lucas gives of an artificial leg, invented by Mr. Mann, a mercer at Bradford, in Yorkshire, who, it seems, has been led to take great pains on this subject from having a near relation who required such a machine. It is made with an exact representation of each joint, acting upon natural principles; so that the artificial joint of the knee bends in walking, and the patient can put his artificial leg in the stirrup with a bended knee. It has likewise the advantage of being much lighter than the machines of this kind commonly made.

ART. II. *A Case of Hyarophobia. By Mr. James Ruffel, Apothecary in London.*

This case being very uncommon and curious, we shall give it in the author's own words.

"On the 14th of November, 1787, about eleven o'clock in the evening, I was desired to visit Francis Stanier, of Castle Street, Piccadilly. I found him in a state of great anxiety, and extremely restless, with a quick and small pulse, and complaining of considerable oppression about the præcordia.

"The account the patient gave of himself was, that he was about sixty years of age; that he had had an ulcerated leg for the space of six years, which had healed towards the close of the year 1786; and that since that period he had been afflicted with rheumatism, and unable to follow his occupation, which was that of a smith; that for two or three days past he had felt violent pain in his left leg and thigh, which he had thought might be owing to his having cut some corns on his left foot; and that, the day before I saw him, he had found himself so ill that he had been obliged to go to bed, and had not quitted it since.

"Upon my asking him if he had felt any inclination to vomit, he started up suddenly, and, reaching for the pot before he answered me, said, 'No, but that he then wanted to vomit,' and, after several efforts, brought up a little mucus.

"It appeared that he had taken no nourishment during the course of the day; and I was told that he had attempted to drink a little purl in the afternoon, but without being able to succeed. On receiving this information, I desired that some table-beer might be offered to him. To this he seemed to be extremely averse; but, yielding to entreaty, he took a cupful of beer in his hand, and, after making several attempts to bring it to his mouth, at length threw it from him in a state of the greatest agitation.

"This aversion to liquids, and the marks of horror he had displayed on being pressed to drink, struck me so forcibly as symptoms of hydrophobia, that, although I could not find, from my enquiries, there was any reason to believe he had been bit by any animal, I called upon Dr. Simmons, and mentioned to him my ideas of the nature of the case.

"The patient, that night, was directed to take a bolus of musk, thebaic extract, and cinnabar of antimony. This he swallowed, though not without extreme difficulty. A clyster was also administered; and while this was doing, he was observed to be exceedingly agitated.

"The next morning (Nov. 16) I was informed he had had a pretty good night; that his stomach was composed, and that he had had an evacuation by stool; but as yet had not been able to drink any thing.

"At breakfast-time the master of the house in which he lodged brought him a hot roll buttered, and a basin of tea. He ate almost the whole of the roll rather greedily, but pushed back the tea, crying out, at the same time, that it would be death to him to drink.

"Dr. Jackson, who saw him this day, about noon, found him walking about his chamber, and observed that he answered sharply, and with great marks of agitation, when it was proposed to him to try to drink; but, upon being soothed and reasoned with, the patient was easily persuaded to try to take any thing that might be thought likely to relieve him, and did accordingly swallow several spoonfuls of a mixture prescribed by Dr. Jackson, consisting of camphorated julep, Hoffmann's anodyne liquor, and the cordial confection. His pulse at this period beat about an hundred strokes in a minute; his skin felt rather cold. The state of his tongue was moist and natural.

"About eight o'clock in the evening Dr. Jackson was met by Dr. Simmons, to whom I had written a note, informing him that the case appeared now to be a confirmed hydrophobia. The patient, at this period, complained much of spasm at the upper part of his throat, which attacked him whenever he attempted to lay his head low, and obliged him frequently to raise it. His pulse was still of the same degree of quickness as at noon, and it was regular and of its natural fulness. His tongue was still pretty clean,

except

except at its basis, where it was slightly furred. The state of the fauces was examined; but in them no particular appearance could be discovered.

“Timidity was strongly marked in his countenance: he seemed to shrink within himself; frequently grasped the bed-clothes; and when any mention was made of liquids, became suddenly agitated, and, with a voice expressive of distress and anger, begged us not to ask him to drink. At this time he complained of a sensation in his throat, which he compared to strangulation, and which occasioned him to press the external sides of his fauces with his thumb and fingers.

“Notwithstanding the distress he laboured under, he was prevailed on to try to get down another spoonful of his mixture; but he observed to us at the same time, that he knew it would be impossible for him to swallow it unless he got out of bed. Accordingly, he got up, and a table-spoonful of the medicine being poured out, he took the spoon in his hand, trembling excessively, and putting it suddenly to his mouth, threw his head back, and, apparently with the utmost difficulty, swallowed some of the medicine. His general agitation, the wildness of his countenance, and tremor, were, for a few seconds, much increased.

“He now fate down on the edge of the bed, much agitated; and when he was a little more composed, it was proposed to him that he should put one of his hands into a basin of water. His agitation evidently increased at the mention of this; but, upon being told that it might perhaps be of use to him, he consented to try. A basin filled with water was accordingly brought to him; but the moment his hand touched the water, he snatched it back, with marks of so much horror that it was impossible just then to press him to the repetition of an experiment productive of such evident distress.

“About eleven o'clock the same evening, the two physicians again visited him, accompanied by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Everard Home. The patient was then in bed, apparently settled for the night. He seemed not to like to be disturbed, and appeared, as he had done before, to be extremely timid and agitated; but, upon being a little more accustomed to his visitors, and spoken to in a soothing manner, he became more composed, except upon particular topics, and these only such as had a relation to fluids. He complained that speaking brought on the uneasy sensation, he had before spoken of, in his fauces; and it was observed that he seemed most affected by speaking when he had raised himself a little from the bed.

“He now replied to a variety of questions very deliberately and sensibly; talking, at last, with much composure, even of liquids, when not connected with the idea of drinking. The idea of solids did not disturb him so much.

“He said he was hungry, and should relish food, if he could swallow it with ease. The drier the food was, the better, he said; he liked it: but the eating even some dry bread that was offered to him seemed to require a considerable degree of resolution, a sort of affected bravery, to get it down; and he appeared to chew it longer than he would otherwise have done; but at last swallowed it tolerably well, considering it was dry.

“It was proposed to him that he should try to swallow some jelly, and to this he readily assented. Some currant-jelly was accordingly procured, and of this he twice swallowed a little, but evidently with much more difficulty and repugnance than he had shewn in swallowing the bread; for we observed that he snatched up the spoon and carried it to his mouth in a hasty manner, as if he had been summoning up resolution to do a thing that was painful and difficult. When he had taken of it twice in this manner, he put the remainder by, saying he would keep it till the next day.

“He was asked to describe what he had felt upon putting his hand into cold water. He said, it had felt to him colder than common, and had thrown instantly a sensation of cold over his whole body, which seemed to fly to the upper part of his throat. He had no foreness, he observed, in his throat when he swallowed, but a horrid sensation he was unable to describe; and any chance of bringing it on threw him into great agitation.

“When asked whether he liked water or brandy best, he said brandy, because it was more palatable; but he observed that any thing liquid produced the uneasy sensation, before-mentioned, in his throat, the moment it touched his lips. He observed also, that the approach of any liquid was more offensive to him when warm than cold; for the very steam offended him, and would bring on the uneasiness in his throat before he wetted his lips. This accounted for the repugnance he had shewn to the basin of tea in the morning.

“He spat very often, and seemed averse to swallowing his saliva, which was small in quantity and viscid.

“I had before endeavoured to learn whether there was any probability of his having been bit by a rabid animal; and the patient himself was now questioned on this subject, but in such a cautious way as seemed the least likely to excite in him any suspicion relative to the motives for the inquiry. He told us, that in the early part of his life he had been two or three times bitten by dogs in the hand; but he was certain that nothing had been the matter with any of the dogs, as he had known them all long afterwards, and that the last time he had been bitten was at least thirty years ago.

“When we quitted him about midnight, it was agreed that he should take a bolus, composed

posed of conf. Damocr. two drams, and of opium gr. iſs., and continue the uſe of his mixture. When my ſervant carried theſe medicines to him, he found him making violent efforts to vomit, and preſſing, at the ſame time, with his hands, each ſide of his throat. He likewiſe complained much of wind in his ſtomach, and was greatly agitated. He ſoon, however, became more compoſed, and was prevailed on to take the bolus, but not the mixture. He obſerved that the bolus felt warm and comfortable to his ſtomach, and made him belch. Soon after the ſtraining to vomit, he ate a piece of bread rather voraciouſly. In the courſe of the night he ſlept a little; and the next morning found himſelf better, and thought he could drink a little purſ.

“At half paſt eleven o’clock (Nov. 17) he was again viſited by myſelf and the other gentlemen who had ſeen him the night before. We found him dreſſed, but lying on the bed, covered with a blanket. Soon after we had entered the room, he got up, and fate on the ſide of the bed, telling us, at the ſame time, that his throat was better, and that he was now able to drink. He had aſked for ſome purſ before we came to him, and about a quarter of a pint of it ſtill remained in the pot. This he drank in our preſence, but it ſeemed not to go down without ſome difficulty, and his countenance ſhewed that he felt himſelf happy when he had ſwallowed it. It was remarked, however, that he did not ſeem to be ſo much agitated when we talked of drinking, and of liquids, as he had been the night before, and his ſaliva was thought to be leſs viſcid.

“When we had converſed with him a little while by the bed-ſide, he got up, and walked towards the table, to let us ſee that he could now put his hands into cold water. This he accordingly did, and then wiped them dry with a towel. The water, he ſaid, ſtill felt very cold, but not ſo diſagreeably ſo as it had done the night before. In doing all this, however, he did not ſeem to be perfectly at his eaſe; and it was obſerved that he was much weaker than at our laſt viſit. His pulſe was ſo ſmall as to be with difficulty felt, and ſo irregular as to vary from 80 to 100 ſtrokes in a minute. His tongue was moiſt, but whiter than it had hitherto been, and his eyes had a gloſſy appearance, as if covered with mucus.

“About an hour after we had left him, as he was ſitting by the fire, he deſired the perſon who was with him to give him ſome jelly; but before this could be handed to him, he fell from the chair, and Dr. Simmons, who came into the room immediately after, ſaw him expire in the courſe of a few minutes.

“The body was examined the next morning by Mr. Hunter, in the preſence of the other gentlemen who had attended him. It was found to be uncommonly rigid. The

ſternum was removed, and the œſophagus carefully expoſed throughout the whole of its extent. The ſtate of the fauces, trachea, and ſtomach, was alſo accurately examined.

“In the cavity of the ſtomach ſome bile was found, together with a ſmall quantity of ſome other fluid. The inner ſurface of this viſcus was covered with a tough mucus, and near the entrance of the œſophagus were to be ſeen a few dots of extravafated blood.

“In the œſophagus there was no morbid appearance, if we except a thick mucus, which was here rather in clots than lining the inner ſurface of the œſophagus, as it did that of the ſtomach. At the lower part of the œſophagus this mucus was tinged with a greeniſh blue.

“The gall-bladder was very full of bile, and the colon and inteſtines in general were much diſtended with air.

“This caſe, it is preſumed, may be added to the ſmall number of inſtances of ſpontaneous hydrophobia, recorded by medical writers. Of thoſe inſtances there is one publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, which ſo nearly reſembles the one I have been relating, that I am perſuaded the reader will excuſe my mentioning it briefly in this place.

“The caſe in queſtion occurred to M. Bonafos, phyſician at Perpignan*. The patient was a maid ſervant, thirty years old, who was ſeized with ſymptoms of fever, and, on the fifth day of her illneſs, with hydrophobia, although no bite had preceded this ſymptom. She complained of her throat, and of a difficulty of ſwallowing; but no appearance of inflammation could be diſcovered in the fauces. The dread of liquids ſoon became ſo great, that, although naturally of a mild and quiet diſpoſition, ſhe became irritated, and had violent convulſive motions when preſſed to drink. She was able, however, to ſwallow boluſes of camphor and opium, and ſubmitted to the uſe of clyſters; but theſe remedies were ineffectual. The agitation and ſpaſms increaſed in violence; and her pulſe, from being full and ſomewhat hard, became ſmall, unequal, and even intermittent. At length, on the ſeventh day of the illneſs, and the ſecond from the commencement of the hydrophobia, the patient roſe up ſuddenly in her bed, in a ſtate of violent convulſion, and, the moment after, fell back dead.”

ART. III. *An Account of the ſucceſſful Termination of a Caſe attended with Symptoms of Phthiſis Pulmonalis; with Remarks on the Treatment of that Diſeaſe.* By William May, M. D. Phyſician at Truro, in Cornwall.

The event of a ſingle caſe is hardly a ſufficient authority for deviating from

* “Memoires de la Société Royale de Médecine. Années 1777 & 1778. 4to. Paris, 1780. p. 457.”

established modes of treatment; but, besides the case which is more immediately the subject of the paper before us, Dr. May adduces other facts in support of the doctrine he has ventured to advance, relative to the cure of consumptions. Instead of abstinence from animal food, he recommended to his patient (a young woman of eighteen, who was in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption,) a diet of the most nutritious kind, soups, and even solid animal food, with liberal portions of wine, and, for her common drink, porter, or brandy and water. Oysters “she desired with much avidity, and ate in large quantities, either raw or roasted with pepper and other condiments.” For the practice here recommended, Dr. May quotes the authority of Celsus.

ART. IV. *A singular Case of Diabetes, consisting entirely in the Quality of the Urine; with an Inquiry into the different Theories of that Disease.* By Thomas Cawley, M.D. late chief Surgeon to the Forces in Jamaica.

This is the case of a gentleman 34 years old, naturally healthy and corpulent, and who had been accustomed to free living and strong corporeal exertions in the pursuit of country amusements. His disease came on in December, 1787; but, as the quantity of his urine was not increased, the nature of his complaint was not discovered till the month of March, 1788, at which time his urine was found to be “sweet, and fermentable with yeast; two pounds of it yielding, on evaporation, about five or six ounces of sweet black extract.” This quality of the urine was not suspected until it became inconceivable, considering the quantity of aliment taken in, how such a degree of exhaustion; as was observed in the patient, could ensue, unless the body was drained by the quality of what was rejected as apparently excrementitious. Every medicine proved inefficacious, and the patient gradually sunk, and died in the month of June following.—Dr. May adds to his account of the progress and termination of the disease, a description of the appearances on dissection, observations and experiments on the urine and extract, and a very full and ingenious inquiry into the different theories of this disease.

ART. V. *Observations on Pemphigus.* By Stephen Dickson, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and one of the

King's Professors of Physic in the City of Dublin, &c. R. I. A. &c.

This article is extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. The disease of which it treats is, it seems, of such rare occurrence, that many physicians in extensive practice (and in this number the celebrated Dr. Cullen is included) have never met with an instance of it. It is defined to be a fever, accompanied with the successive eruption, from different parts of the body, internal as well as external, of vesicles about the size of an almond, which become turgid, with a faintly yellowish serum, and in three or four days subside. No traces of this disease are discoverable in the writings either of the Greeks, Romans, or Arabians; and the first accurate and authentic description of it occurs in the works of Carolus Piso.

In a note annexed to this paper, the Editor of the Journal observes, that, in a well-marked instance of pemphigus, which occurred to him lately at the General Dispensary, fresh pustules, of about the size of a filbert, continued to appear from time to time, for the space of six weeks. A more particular account of this case, accompanied with an engraving representing the appearance of the vesicles, may, he adds, be expected soon from an ingenious student of physic (Mr. T. Christie), who means to make this disease the subject of an inaugural dissertation.

In the Catalogue of Medical Books, with which this Part of the Journal concludes, is a Narrative of the last Illness of the late King of Prussia, by his physician, Dr. Selle. The disease was a dropsy of the chest and belly, which terminated fatally in about eleven months. The King having expressed a wish that his body might not be embalmed, or even opened after death, nothing more was permitted than to puncture the abdomen with a trocar; by which means about four quarts of water were drawn off. In this wish there was surely less of magnanimity than might have been expected from the great Frederick.

39. *Oratio ex instituto Hon. Dom. Nathanielis Dom. Crew, habita in Teatro Oxon. A. D. MDCCCLXXXVIII.* A Gulielmo Crowe, LL. B. & Coll. Nov. Publico Universitatis Oratore. Oxon. 4to.

THIS is the Mr. Crowe who is said to have adorned his native language

by *Lewesdon Hill*. His Latin prose does him as much credit as his English poetry. The present Crewian oration will live beyond the present day. We lay before our readers Mr. Crowe's Preface, on account of the manly reasons it gives for publishing what follows it, and what will not easily admit of extracts.

“Oratiunculam hanc meam, cum nescius sim quas ob causas reprehendi debuerit, intelligo tamen a quibusdam acerbius quam par fuit reprehensam esse. Quocirca eam in vulgus edendam esse statuo, et quidem eo potissimum consilio, ut isti *κριτικωτατοι* homines et *πολιτικωτατοι* habeant quod legendo distinctius percipiant; habeant etiam (si quid ejusmodi velint) quod fortius insectentur et aperitius; habeant denique a me, defensionis et responsi loco, ipsam orationem suis oculis subjectam. Tu vero, B. L. propositum hoc meum æqui bonique consulas: meque subarroganter vel temere fecisse ne putes, cum opusculum minus perfectum pæne inavitus vulgaverim. Profecto a sermonibus paulo iniquius audientium ad lectores, qui sine odio et iracundia judicabunt, neque periculosa neque inhonesta est provocatio.”

The whole of the speech turns on the last year's having been (as we have *fixce* christened it) the *centenary* of the Revolution; which the orator brings home to Oxford, and the subject of his speech, by noticing the exemplary conduct of the seven Bishops (who were almost all of his university), and the noble stand made by the fellows of Magdalen College. He concludes with congratulating his audience that the slavish principles of those times are now eradicated from that seminary of learning.

When we recollect the celebrations, subscriptions, &c. which have taken place to commemorate the Revolution, it should be recorded that *all* these were *subsequent* to this eloquent speech.

40. *Two Sermons, by William Lord Bishop of Chester, addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese.* Oxford.

IF our accounts of books have, as our friends are pleased to tell us, some influence on our clerical readers, we beg to call their attention to these two nervous and elegant discourses. They will do well also, if we be any judges, to consider, when opportunity offers, the controversy to which the first discourse alludes, and to peruse the publications, not now very common, which were published on that occasion.

The first discourse, delivered in St. Mary's at Oxford, Nov. 25, 1787, appears to us to fix the true notion of a rite, considered by our Church as generally necessary to salvation: the second, preached on the same day, in the same place, establishes, in our opinions, the just interpretation of a discourse of our Lord's in the 6th chapter of St. John; which appears to us (now we have read the Bishop's arguments) to enforce, as its primary object, the necessity of that rite, the true notion of which is fixed by the first of these discourses.

This age is certainly not deficient in publications; yet we do not think the higher clergy very often produce their voluntary labours. Some, we know, affect to speak slightly of printing; but surely they would do better to set their inferior brethren an example, by which many might do themselves credit, and all would be better employed (though without credit) than in any thing, perhaps, except the duties of their calling. But we have been led into this reflection by seeing so good an example set as this before us.—*I, nunc, et tecum.*

41. *A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the celebrated Mr. J. Henderson, B.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, preached at St. George's, Kingwood, Nov. 13, and at Temple Church, Bristol, Nov. 30, 1788, by the Rev. William Agutter, M.A. of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. Published at the Request of the Congregation.*

THIS wonderful personage, whom we have been taught to believe was equal, in learned accomplishments, to the admirable Crichton, is here, on the same account, and for his extraordinary meekness, paralleled with Moses. The Jewish law-giver, we are told, was “learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians.” A modern wag might say he was a *conjuror*. But, waggery apart, his panegyrist must excuse us if we cannot believe all that he ascribes to Mr. J. Henderson. That he was a good scholar, and that at a period of life when other young men have hardly made themselves masters of their own or the living languages, he understood the dead ones, and might have a smattering of divinity, physic, law, and chemistry, we admit; that he was a most orthodox Christian, and carried his credulity to its utmost excess in theology and every thing else (for he believed in witchcraft,

witchcraft, dæmonology, judicial astrology, and the philosopher's stone), we do not deny. This was the natural consequence of his being a teacher in the college of Treveka, then governed by the late Mr. Fletcher, vicar of Madely, but it should seem that both were turned out of the college; for "with such a man our departed friend was dismissed the college of Treveka*."

"It was not his *fault* that he was not a minister of the Church of England, which he conscientiously honoured with his approbation. He also would not receive a nominal title, or admit a private ordination."—After all that Mr. A. has said in his praise, can it be doubted that, with all his learning, he was a man of a weak and misinformed judgement, and an independence which more than bordered on contemptuous pride? Others, from as good authority, say, that, while he "drank large libations near the well-spring of truth," he dashed them too copiously with another liquor, not less intoxicating; and that, however the "midnight hour insensibly stole on the regular, the sober, and the studious, while they enjoyed the feast of reason and the flow of soul," Mr. H. was not always so happy in his retirement, however he may now be presumed to be a guardian angel to his surviving friends. He certainly was an addition to the congregation of the *elect* on earth.

42. *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Vol. IV.*

OF the three former volumes see our vols. XLVI. p. 364; LI. pp. 184, 328, 519; LII. 397.—An elegant preface announces the completion of Mr. Gibbon's design; but he does not leave his readers without hope that he may again resume his pen, "while still possessed of health and leisure, having, by the practice of writing, acquired some skill and facility, and not being conscious of decay in the ardent pursuit of truth and knowledge." He retires to Lausanne, which, it seems, affords him more satisfaction and leisure than this country, however he glories in the name and character of an Englishman. We are informed, from other authority, that he meditates a History of his na-

tive country. The epifodical address to Lord North, in this preface, may be considered as a sort of dedication.

This volume of the History opens with the reign of Theodoric in Italy. The character of that Gothic hero was a mixed one. Mr. G. is enraptured with the bright side of it, and rather seeks for palliations for his vices, which he wishes to believe were directed against *rebels* and turbulent Catholics; and lowers his remorse, which brought him to his end, into a disordered fancy, p. 40: but the hard fate of Boetius and Symmachus are against him; and the word of a *would-be* bishop must be taken. Mr. G. discovers *intrepid calmness* in the imprisonment of Boetius, and "some mercy in the milder torture of beating him to death with clubs." There is a confusion in the account of his death; for he was beheaded. His writings were translated by the *most glorious* of the English kings (Alfred). "The work is still more honourable if performed under the learned eye of Alfred, by his foreign and domestic doctors," p. 39. Is not this lessening the compliment intended for Alfred?

Might not a comparison be drawn between Theodoric and William the Conqueror, as invaders of a rich and populous territory, into which they introduced the feudal system, and kept the soldiery, their own countrymen, distinct from the native peasantry, and cut off any men of weight and influence; who opposed their measures? Certain it is that, however Theodoric afterwards governed, he assumed the government by force of arms, by the advice of the Byzantine emperor, who created him this diversion through fear of him, and only acknowledged him afterwards on the same motives; his own countrymen do not clear him of the death of Odoaur. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, himself a barbarian, and governed it during his life with a moderation and policy that conciliated the affection of his conquered subjects.—The comparison has been drawn by A. Richer, in his *Vies des Hommes illustres*, 1756; and he pronounces Theodoric a great king, William a great general.

"The living author of this felicity was *audaciously* praised, in his own presence, by sacred and profane orators; but History (in his time she was mute and inglorious) has not left any just representation of the events which displayed, or of the defects

* Mr. H. was the *learned and ingenious friend* who wrote the able Appendix to the Dissertation on Everlasting Punishment, in Mr. W. Mathews's third volume.

“ which clouded, the virtues of Theodor-
 “ doric. One record of his fame the
 “ volume of public epistles, composed
 “ by Cassiodorius in the royal name, is
 “ still extant, and has obtained more
 “ implicit credit than it seems to de-
 “ serve. They exhibit the forms ra-
 “ ther than the substance of the go-
 “ vernment; and we should vainly
 “ search for the pure and spontaneous
 “ sentiments of the barbarian amidst
 “ the declamation and learning of a
 “ sophist, the wishes of a Roman sena-
 “ tor, the precedents of office, and the
 “ vague professions which, in every
 “ court, and on every occasion, com-
 “ pose the language of discretionary mi-
 “ nisters. The reputation of Theodo-
 “ ric may repose with more confidence
 “ on the visible peace and prosperity of
 “ a reign of 33 years, the unanimous
 “ esteem of his own times, and the me-
 “ mory of his wisdom and conversation,
 “ his justice and humanity, which was
 “ deeply impressed on the minds of the
 “ Goths and Italians.”

It would have been worthy of the at-
 tention of a man of letters to have co-
 pied the description of the dome of
 Theodoric's mausoleum, formed of a
 single stone, and much larger than the
 famous temple of Sais, given by M.
 Soufflet, the architect, who had men-
 tioned it in the *Hist. de l'Acad. des Insc.*
 XV. 50, 12mo. It is octagonal with-
 out, 34 feet diameter, circular within,
 29 feet diameter, weight 200lb. of cubic
 feet, and the block at the quarry in
 Istria must have weighed 2,280,000lb.
 consequently one-third more than the
 temple of Sais.

“ The image of Theodoric's palace
 “ at Verona, on a coin, represents the
 “ oldest and most authentic model of
 “ Gothic architecture,” p. 26; and is
 about as good a representation of it as
 the churches of York and Canterbury
 on the Saxon coins.—Boethius is said,
 p. 34, to have lived in a palace of *ivory*
and marble. Cassiodorus' words are,
 “ *Bibliothecæ comptos ebore ac vitro pa-*
 “ *rietes;*” the *furniture* of his library
 was of ivory and glass.

P. 33. “ The Roman pontiff, with
 “ four *illustrious* senators, embarked on
 “ an embassy.” Why is *illustrious* print-
 ed in Italics, when it is only a title of
 honour?

Speaking of the Emperor Justin's re-
 luctance to a successor, Mr. G. thus ex-
 presses himself: “ Justin, holding his
 “ purple with both his hands, advised

“ them to prefer, *since an election was so*
 “ *profitable*, some older candidate.” p.
 48.

Of Procopius and Agathias, the his-
 torians of Justinian, he says, “ Their
 “ religion, *an honourable problem*, be-
 “ trays occasional conformity, with a
 “ secret attachment to paganism and
 “ conformity.” *Ib.* n. 12. See a cu-
 rious account of Procopius's writings,
 n. 13, 14, and p. 50. From these va-
 rious materials, not excepting the *Anec-*
dotes, which, “ however they must *sully*
 “ *the reputation* and *detract* from the
 “ *credit* of Procopius, are established by
 “ their internal evidence, or the au-
 “ thentic monuments of the times,”
 Mr. G. proceeds to describe the reign
 of Justinian, which will deserve and oc-
 cupy an ample space. The present
 chapter (XI.) will explain the elevation
 and character of Theodora, the factions
 of the Circus, and the peaceful adminis-
 tration of the sovereign of the East. In
 the three succeeding are related the
 wars of Justinian, which atchieved the
 conquest of Africa and Italy, and the
 victories of Belisarius and Narses,
 without disguising the vanity of their
 triumph, or the hostile virtue of the
 Persian and Gothic heroes. The series
 of this volume *embraces* the jurispru-
 dence and theology of the emperor, the
 controversies and sects which still divide
 the Oriental church, the reformation
 of the Roman law, which is obeyed or
 respected by the nations of modern
 Europe.

After the opinion he has given of the
Anecdotes of Procopius, must we not
 blush to see our grave historian dis-
 grace himself by adopting and retailing
 them, in the original language indeed,
 but in terms that must excite a longing
 curiosity to uncover them? Who, after
 this, can hesitate to reprint every an-
 cient writer, with all his obscenities?
 A name of distinction in our political
 contests has set the example with *Catul-*
lus. Is this the philosophy of History?
 or is it the priapism of History? There
 is enough of indecent anecdote in Sue-
 tonius to disgrace his memoirs: but
 Mr. G. has enlarged on every subject
 which came in his way. Perhaps there
 has not appeared so severe a criticism on
 Mr. G. as that in our vol. LVIII. p.
 475—478; in which a complete collec-
 tion of his own notes was given, with-
 out a single word of addition, though
 some of our friends expressed a wish
 that our pages had not been sullied by

by them.—Let orthodoxy be ever so severe and intolerant (but let us exempt from that *febriquet* the Christian religion), and let religion itself be ever so equivocal,—let us not give up a sense of decency. He is ready to laugh at the good mother of Justinian for wishing to prevent her son's marriage with Theodora. How much more concise and proper, on this abandoned woman's character, is the elegant Le Beau, whom Mr. G. copies in his general outline! With Mr. G. her vices are virtues. Her religious errors are forgiven, because she checked the emperor's intolerance. Does Mr. G. forget that their protection of opposite factions in the Church, as well as in the Circus, has been supposed a collusion between them, or the double representation of her foundation on the Bosphorus, as a public brothel, or a Magdalen-house? and can Theodora deserve the compliment of "firmness of mind, for sacrificing pleasure and habit to the stronger sense either of duty or interest?" p. 58.—Mr. G, whose creed seems not to include a superintending Providence, is angry with an historian for saying that Theodora died of a cancer *prodigieuse*; and abuses "an orthodox mind, as steel-ed, on such occasions, against pity." p. 59.

The story of Archimedes' burning-glasses, alluded to by Lucian, Galen, Dio Cassius, Zonaras, Tzetzes, and some scholiasts, is omitted by Polybius, Plutarch, and Livy; as are the similar exertions of Proclus on a Gothic fleet at Constantinople, by contemporary historians.

The accurate description of Sancta Sophia, rebuilt by Justinian of brick incrusted with marble, and of which Grelot's plans and elevations, in his *Voyage de Constantinople*, Paris, 1680, 4to, are preferred to those of Du Cange, is concluded by this reflection: "How dull is the artifice, how insignificant is the labour, if it be compared with the formation of the vilest insect that crawls upon the surface of the temple!" p. 96. A reflection which Rollin, and other Frenchmen, would have been fond of, but which one would have thought Mr. G. would have disdained, as trite and puerile.

Among Justinian's fortifications is to be reckoned a strong wall, with a garrison of 2000 soldiers stationed along the rampart, from the edge of the sea-shore, through the forests and vallies,

as far as the summits of the Thessalian mountains, p. 100.—The long wall of Anastasius reached 60 miles, from the Propontis to the Euxine, p. 102.

P. 114. "The pride of the adverse sects had fixed an unattainable term of moral happiness and perfection; but the race was glorious and salutary; the disciples of Zeno, and even those of Epicurus, were taught both to act and to suffer; and the death of Petronius was not less effectual than that of Seneca, to humble a tyrant by the discovery of his impotence."—This was the extreme of cowardice; like a man's burning his own house to revenge himself on a bad neighbour.

Mr. G, p. 112—116, pays high compliments to the schools and sects at Athens, even in the age of Justinian, when there is good reason for supposing they were on the decline. But does he not forget the contradictions of their doctrines, and the fallibility of their arguments? Would he have said as much of the different and contradictory dogmas of Christians had they been taught in academies, lycæa, porticos, and gardens, instead of cloysters? or does he not prefer the uncertainty of Philosophy to the certainty of Christianity, with all its corruptions? He seems ashamed that knowledge is taught for money; and are we authorised to say he gave the world his six volumes as a free gift? However scanty the provision for the founders of different philosophy, the Roman emperors, who had the wealth of the world at their disposal, settled very handsome stipends on the professors, if not equal to the income of a commissioner of trade, &c. Philosopher Smith would be very unwilling to trust to the liberality of his students, if he reflects for a moment on the state of any man who depends on the public will without an establishment. If the Athenians were convinced, in a twelvemonth, that the moral character of philosophers is not affected by the diversity of their theological speculations, why do our modern philosophers affect so much more than indifference for the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of Christians? But the Christian religion holds out an awful futurity; and though there were rivers of fire and variety of torments in the hell of the poets, who were the first theologians of antiquity, the futurity of the philosophers rested on no authority, nor was the immortality of the soul an article

cle of their creed. They were strangers to the power of conscience, which is a sufficient hell to a guilty mind. It was not, however, the fault of Christianity, that the later Platonists run wild into extravagancies, which Plato would have blushed to acknowledge, or were scandalised "*more deeply, PERHAPS, than became their profession,*" with the immoralities of the Persians. Mr. G. seems to think a Platonic philosopher should have connived at plurality of wives and concubines, and incestuous marriages, as much as at the custom of exposing the dead to dogs and vultures, instead of burying or burning them. p. 118.

Philosophy and the *Consulate* ceased together in the reign of Justinian. If we believe Mr. G, Christianity gave its death's wound to the former, and the parsimony of the emperor that to the latter. Should he not rather have said, that when the office became an expensive sinecure, individuals declined it, and the emperor did not think it worth while to keep it up?

Mr. G. observes of the mode of calculating time from the creation, that the period, however arbitrary, is clear and convenient. Of the 7296 years which are supposed to have elapsed since the creation, we shall find 3000 of ignorance and darkness; 2000 either fabulous or doubtful; 1000 of ancient history, commencing with the Persian empire and the republics of Rome and Athens; 1000 from the fall of the Roman empire in the West, to the discovery of America; and the remaining 396 years will almost complete three centuries of the modern state of Europe and mankind: p. 121, n. 160.—Not to insist that the assertion touching the first 3000 years is begging the question, if there are nations who know not the use of letters the ignorance is not perhaps inevitable, should not a philosopher have admitted that what is called *fabulous* history is only an envelope for true history; or at least that the first history of nations is like the prattle of children, who, as they acquire new ideas, form clearer conceptions of things, and forget the nursery tales; that much of fable, doubt, and uncertainty occurs in the 1000 years of ancient history, and in the same succeeding period, and that if the history of the present century, or the present year, in Europe, should survive to posterity 1000 years hence, our boldest assertions may be analysed away

into fiction. So little reason has the most impartial relator of facts to vaunt himself!

From the XLIII^d chapter we learn, that Justinian, having been foiled in a five years costly and unprofitable war with the Persians, at the beginning of his reign engaged in the conquest of Africa, under the conduct of Belisarius, who now first figured on the stage. His fleet consisted of 500 transports and 90 ships of war, 10,000 foot and 6000 horse, 20,000 sailors and 2000 rowers*. The rapid success which attended his first landing, owing more to the suddenness and surprise of his arrival, are set off in all the pomp of language. The usurper Gelimer had put to death Hilderic, the lawful prince, "*and the lieutenant of Justinian, by a crime of which he was innocent, was relieved from the painful alternative of forfeiting his honour or relinquishing his conquests.*" p. 139.

Without any acknowledgement to M. Le Beau, it is easy to see his sentiments are frequently adopted. In the interview between Gelimer and his brother Zano, and his subsequent distress and surrender, the cover of language is a flimsy disguise; and the defeat of Gelimer by Belisarius is painted with more unrestrained minuteness than that of a Frenchman.

Mr. G. takes occasion, episodically enough, to let us know, p. 153, that neither a *Jew* nor a *King* could think, or have had so much experience, as the compiler of the Proverbs or Ecclesiastes. We are informed that the learned and free-spirited Grotius thought the latter work a composition of more recent times, in Solomon's name, and on his repentance. Grotius, in his note on chap. XII. 1, ascribes it to *Zorobabel*. But Zorobabel lived not quite 450 years after Solomon, consequently was not very *recent*, and was a *Jew*, in an inferior station of governor under the King of Persia.

Close imitations of Le Beau, in the account of the siege of Rome by Vitiges (p. 177), the temple of Janus (p. 181).

Mr. G. (p. 199) says, Belisarius, at the siege of Ravenna extended the rights of war to the practice of poisoning the waters, and secretly firing the magazines. "*In strict philosophy,*" says Mr.

* Mr. G. makes the soldiers and sailors together amount to 35,000, and the horse only to 5000.

G, "a limitation of the rights of war" seems to imply nonsense and contradiction. Yet I can understand the benefit and validity of an agreement, tacit or express, mutually to abstain from certain modes of hostility."— This agreement certainly never subsisted between the besiegers of Gibraltar and Gen. Elliott. Where is the difference, in point of morality, between bombarding a town and poisoning its inhabitants?

"A philosopher may pity and forgive the infirmities of female nature, from which he receives no real injury," says Mr. G, speaking of the infamous conduct of the wife of Belisarius, p. 207. One knows not what to make of Mr. G's philosophy. One while it sanctions all the horrors of war; another while it tacitly, by its indifference and apathy, authorises all the turpitude of female intemperance.— Selfish and unfeeling must be the philosopher; inconsistent and interested the historian who, one while condemning the malevolence of Procopius, can, the next moment, give him credit for his *strange* [here the epithet is softened] anecdotes of Antonina, of which he thinks a part may be true because probable, and a part true because improbable. Procopius must have *known* the former, and the latter he could scarcely *invent*. What shall we think of truth founded on improbability? or how far is this doctrine removed from *Credo quia impossibile est*?—A common writer would call Belisarius a poor contented cuckold; but Mr. G, p. 204, says, "the hero deserved an appellation which may not drop from the pen of the *decent* historian." What must one think of the female character in that age, when both Justinian and Belisarius, persons of opposite minds and talents, married infamous prostitutes? or of the state of history in the 18th century, when a polished historian takes a pleasure in raking up every scandalous anecdote concerning them? When Belisarius was degraded by the empress, and restored by the intercession of his wife, "his unconquerable patience and loyalty appear either *below* or *above* the character of a MAN." p. 2, n.

Our author, with his usual inconsistency, speaks of the tone, half sceptical, half superstitious, of Herodotus, p. 107, n.; and elsewhere says, it will be a pleasure, not a task, to read him, p. 21—24.

(To be continued.)

43. *Bibliotheca Classica; or, A Classical Dictionary: containing a full Account of all the proper Names mentioned in ancient Authors. To which are subjoined, Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures, in Use among the Greeks and Romans.* Reading. 8vo.

WE have with pleasure perused this work, which so happily compresses, for the use of schools, "with the conciseness of Stephens, the diffuse researches of Lloyd, Hoffman, Collier," &c.— The authorities are added to each article; but we could have wished that the *chapter* or *page* had been added to the *book* of each prose writer. The compiler is Mr. J. Lampriere, of Pembroke College, Oxford; who, we understand, is engaged in a translation of Herodotus, to be published by subscription, in which we wish him the success he appears to merit. He intended to have inserted in this Dictionary "a minute explanation of all the names of which Pliny and other ancient geographers make mention," but thought it would not have added to the value, however to the size, of his work. We think such a general geographical index would be highly useful.

44. *A brief Review of the Arguments for and against the intended Canal from Cambridge to the River Stort, as produced at Chesterford, September 5, 1788; most respectfully addressed to Richard Clark, Esq. Alderman of London, and Chairman of the said Committee. With a few Hints in Favour of the Canal.* By Y. Z. 1788. 8vo.

THIS seems a fair statement of the different arguments urged in the debate, and offers several calculations in favour of the canal, from the reduction of the price of carriages of coals, timber, corn, flour, butter, &c. in the counties of Cambridge, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and in the metropolis.

45. *The present State of Nova Scotia, with a brief Account of Canada, and the British Islands on the Coast of America. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, and illustrated with a Map.*

A good account of the rapid growth of the infant colony of Nova Scotia, since the American revolution, and also of the other colonies left to Great Britain, which bid fair to yield her an equivalent for her loss.

46. *Mrs. Stewart's Case, written by herself, and respectfully submitted to the enlightened Part of the Publick; including her Letters to Lord Rawdon.*

MRS. RUDD *new revived*, as a publican wrote upon his sign, the King's Head,

Head, and claiming a peerage which the Scotch heralds are ready to cut and dry for any body, and whereby the noble Lord here mentioned has for a while been duped.

47. *The Works of the Right Reverend William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.*
In Seven Volumes; 4to.

THE Works of Bishop Warburton have been so long before the publick, and have been so repeatedly stamped with the approbation of the Learned World, that nothing more will be necessary to be said of this very handsome edition (of which no more than 200 copies have been printed) than to transcribe the Editor's Advertisement prefixed to it.

"The reader will expect some account of the *Life, Writings, and Character* of the Author to be prefixed to this complete edition of his Works. He is therefore informed, that a Discourse to that effect hath been prepared, and will be published; but not now, for reasons that will be seen hereafter*. However, it may be proper to add, that the purchaser of this edition will be entitled to a Copy of the Discourse, whenever it comes out, on his producing a ticket, which for that purpose will be delivered to him by the Bookseller.

"All I have to say, at present, of the Author's Works, is, That they have been printed carefully from his last corrections and improvements; and arranged in that order, which was judged most convenient.

"Of the new tracts, included in this edition, the most considerable is, The NINTH BOOK of the Divine Legation; printed, so far as it goes, by the Author himself, but left unfinished. This Discourse must be interesting to the reader; but will not appear to have all the novelty which he may expect. The reason is, that the Author had laid aside all thoughts of completing this book for many years, and had, in the mean time, employed some parts of it in his other Works. From these, when he at length resumed that intention, he extracted many passages, which are now again inserted in their place.

"Thus much I thought fit to say of this additional Book, that the Reader may come the better prepared to the perusal of it. For the rest, he is referred to the Author's LIFE, at large.

R. WORCESTER."

Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Feb. 6, 1783.

48. *A Supplemental Volume of Bishop Warburton's Works, being a Collection of all*

* The reader may in the mean time consult our vol. XLIX. pp. 327, 399; vol. L. 357, 409, 474; and see his epitaph, vol. LI. p. 360. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. February, 1789.

the new Pieces contained in the Quarto Edition 8vo.

THIS octavo volume very properly comprises all the new pieces in the seven quarto volumes we have just noticed; namely,

1. The Ninth Book of the Divine Legation of Moses.

On this head it will be sufficient to refer to the preceding Advertisement.

2. A Sermon, preached before the King at Kensington, Oct. 27, 1754.

3. A Sermon, preached at Lincoln's Inn Nov. 11, 1759.

4. Another Sermon, preached before the King, March 12, 1769.

The same manly spirit, the same originality of sentiment, which characterises the former performances of Bp. Warburton, pervades the whole of these animated discourses.

5. Directions for the Study of Theology.

These will be found exceedingly useful to all who are about to take upon them the sacred office of the Ministry.

6. Remarks on Neal's History of the Puritans.

From this article we shall select a specimen or two.

"—Neal's History of the Puritans (says the Bishop of Gloucester, in a letter, dated Feb. 26, 1765) in three volumes, now in the library at Durham, which in one of my residences I took home to my house, and, at breakfast time, filled the margins quite through; which I think to be a full confutation of all his false facts and partial representations."

"P. 240. *Natural right, &c.*

"With what face could the author speak of the *natural right* every man has to judge for himself, as one of the heads of controversy between the Puritans and Conformists, when his whole History shews that this was a *truth* unknown to either party; and that, as the Conformists persecuted because they thought themselves in the right, so the Puritans insisted on their Christian liberty, because they were in the right: not because all sects (whether in the right or wrong) have a title to it; in which foundation only true Christian liberty rises."

"P. 369. *Mr. Stubbs' right hand, &c.*

"This was infinitely more cruel than all the ears under Charles the First; whether we consider the punishment, the crime, or the man."

"P. 369. *J. n. 10. The Commons voted, &c.*

"If this was only a fast for themselves, there was nothing in it contrary to law and equity; but, if they enjoined it to be observed without doors, it was a violation of all order and good government, as well as law."

"Ch.

“ Ch. viii. p. 508. ‘ Mr. Udall,’ &c.

“ This is unworthy a candid historian, or an honest man. Udall, we see, p. 519, did not *suffer death* (which in common English signifies dying by the hand of the executioner), but died in prison; he says, indeed, heart-broken: but there is as much difference between an historian’s pronouncing a man heart-broken, and actual breaking on a wheel, as between a priest’s pronouncing an excommunicate damned, and actual damnation.”

“ P. 144. ‘ *Lost both his crown and life.*’

“ This is an utter calumny: a coalition of the two churches was never in the King’s thoughts; happy for him, if he never had worse; what he aimed at, was arbitrary power. Had he given his Parliaments satisfaction in that point, he might have reduced the Puritans to a lower condition, than ever they were in, in the time of Elizabeth. The cry of *Popery* was the address of those who were only struggling for *civil Liberty*, as believing (in which they were mistaken) that the real danger of civil liberty was not of force enough to draw in the people to their side, without possessing them with fears from the imaginary danger of *Popery*.”

“ P. 289. ‘ *I c. n do no more.*’

“ Had he been content to do nothing, the Church had stood. Suppose him to have been an honest man and sincere, which I think must be granted, it will follow that he knew nothing of the constitution either of civil or religious society; and was as poor a churchman as he was a politician.”

“ P. 295. ‘ *Bp. Williams retired to his diocese.*’

“ This prosecution must needs give every one a very bad idea of Laud’s heart and temper. You might resolve his high acts of power in the state into reverence and gratitude to his master; his tyranny in the church to his zeal for, and love of, what he called religion: but the outrageous prosecution of these two men can be resolved into nothing, but envy and revenge: and actions like these they were which occasioned all that bitter, but indeed just exclamation against the Bishops in the speeches of Lord Falkland and Lord Digby.”

“ P. 510. ‘ *That the King was willingly ignorant,*’ &c.

“ This is a villainous accusation, destitute of all proof and likelihood. The poor King had follies and crimes of state enough to answer for, without loading him with so injurious and groundless a calumny. As to the favour the King afterwards shewed the Irish rebels, and his entry into treaty with them, it was in his distresses to recruit his army, to make head against the overbearing power of the Parliament; in which he acted as became one in his station, though it was foolish and unmanly in him to deny it.”

“ P. 536. ‘ *To leave Whitehall.*’

“ When a man runs away from his own house, it is a plain proof, I think, that he could stay no longer in it with safety. It is confessed the people were on the side of the Parliament. In such a situation we see how commodious it was for that body to pretend fears; it was the attaching the people more closely to them. But for the King, in this situation, to pretend fears, was acting the part of an idiot; for as all love of Majesty was gone, and the people restrained only by the apprehensions of its power, for the King to shew by pretended fear that he had no power was removing the only barrier to their rage and insult. We must needs conclude therefore that the King’s were real, and not pretended.”

“ P. 102. ‘ *The interest of Dr. Cheynel.*’

“ Cheynel’s villainous book, wherein he gives an account of his treatment of Chillingworth, is yet extant; and it confirms Lord Clarendon’s accusation. Locke read it, and speaks of it in the harshest terms, but not more severely than it deserves.”

“ P. 495. ‘ *Keep a weekly fast.*’

“ These were glorious saints, that fought and preached for the King’s destruction; and then fasted and prayed for his preservation, when they had brought him to the foot of the scaffold.”

“ Ibid. ‘ *Oliver Cromwell was in doubt.*’

“ And this Historian indeed so simple as to think *Oliver Cromwell* was really in doubt?

*** *The Continuation of Rowley’s Treatise on various Diseases, &c. &c. in our next.*

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARBE’ VELLA is printing in Sicily a collection of letters, written in Arabic by some of the Saracen Emirs, when the Saracens were in possession of that island. In the *Journal des Sçavans* of last March was a letter from Malta, signed L. de Vailant, full of invectives against the Abbé. A friend of his (G. G. Tychofen) has addressed a letter in his defence to the Prince of Torremuzza, printed at Palermo in two 4to pages, but not proving the authenticity of the collection, of which the Arabic was printed only in the first sheet, with the Latin and Italian translation, which since have been continued without it. A MS. of 17 books of

Livy, from the 60th to the 77th, in the *Moorish Western* language, is in the hands of a private Sicilian, and not in the library at Girgenti. It is hoped Abbé Vella will next undertake the translation of this MS.

To the advances already making in literature by the Danes, must be added an account just published of the King’s great library, as it is called, which is open to all the curious, with the singular indulgence of being permitted to carry home such MSS. and printed books as they please. The vast collection of MSS. begun in the reign of Fred. III. with chemistry and alchemy, was gradually augmented by the collections of Pet. Scavenius,

Laus Ulefeld, Joachim Gerdford, and Just Hoegh, literary noblemen: by the library of Christian Reitzer, the works of Otto Sperling, and an immense variety of state papers, 1712. In the reign of Christian VI. the celebrated John Gramm purchased for it the library of Count Dannekeold Samcoe, the whole of that superb collection of MSS. collected by Fred. Rostgaard in his literary travels through the Continent; and, in 1734, the MSS. taken in the ducal library of Gottorp from the Swedes MSS. on domestic history, purchased out of the library of John Vofs or Fofs; 299 others given by Gramm's heirs, whose successor neglected and shut up the library, so that the editors of the classics could not collate their own MSS. which are numerous and ancient; and in 24 years no acquisition was made, except by the literati sent into Arabia and Egypt by Frederic V. Fred. Suhm purchased a great number; and from this library have been published the Danish historians already mentioned by Sandevog. But Schlegel the librarian, author of the History of Denmark under the House of Oldenburgh, lived barely long enough to arrange the printed books, and died 1750. His successor, John Erichsen, a lord of the exchequer, purchased a number of valuable MSS. and formed a regular well-digested catalogue of them, which he calls the *old* collection, to distinguish it from the *new* one, presented to the royal library by the late Count Tott, of which a separate catalogue is to be made pursuant to his will. Mr. E's work is intituled, *Udrikt over den gamle Manuscript Samling i det Store kongelige Bibliothek, &c. &c.* Copenh. 1786; or, A View of the MSS. existing in the Library before 1784, arranged by their contents and subjects, and not their size. The Arabic Cufic MSS. were described by Professor Adeler, in the catalogue of those printed at Altena, 1780, 4to. Dr. Kennicott had collations from the Hebrew; and the most valuable Arabic were made known to the world by Adelwin Eichorn's Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature. The collection consists of, 1, divinity: bibles, fathers, ecclesiastical history, Luther and Erasmus: several MSS. of Josephus, of which Havercamp used only two, collated by Van Hawn, 1783. Abbo Floriacensis de Passione S. Edmundi Regis. Eadmeri Vita S. Anselmi Cantuar. Among

many fine missals, some which belonged to the royal house of Denmark, the kings of France, and the house of Bourbon: one attributed to the famous Archbishop and General Abfalon, appears to be of later date.—In the natural history class is a very remarkable parchment MS. parchment of Pliny's Natural History, several of the ancient physicians, the works of Tycho Brahe in his own handwriting, some Icelandic fragments on parchment, not consulted in the edition of the *Rimbeigla*. Many very old copies of the *Jur civile Justinianum*, particularly one 1262, not known to Spangenberg, who published the Justinian Code, 1776. A parchment copy of the famous and rare *Fuero Jungo*, or Forum Gothorum, in six books. A very ancient copy of the Salic law, and the law of the Alemans, and one of the Speculum Saxonicum, written 1359. The collections of Fr. Rostgaard, in the Teutonic language, and Chr. Temler's Dictionarium Saxonicum. To the History of England belong 14 large volumes of ministerial reports in the last century. To that of Denmark, Joh. Mejer's Atlas, in 10 vols. Jacob Langebek's collection of Danish monuments, drawn after the originals on 900 sheets, and Gerhard Schomring's historical work respecting Norway, in 26 vols, with a great number of drawings highly finished, and 112 maps: several MSS. of Danish law, bought at the sale of Chr. Fred. Sewel, and described in Archer's History of the Law of Denmark. The History of the Law passed by Christian V. is the more valuable, as the archives of the college of law were burnt. Many pieces of Icelandic law, particularly an unpublished code of the *Gragas*, or laws passed by the Icelandic republick. Among the Icelandic MSS. are some uniques, as the Codex Flatejensis, the Eddas of Sæmund and Snorro, and the works of Torfæus. The ninth class contains MSS. relative to Sweden. Thus far proceeded the librarian under the auspices of Count Joachim Gotfche Moltke and Count Cay Reventlou, to whom the King had deservedly committed the care of these literary treasures. The repose necessary after a severe illness first engaged him in the pursuit, and a short illness put a stop to it. He is succeeded by Dr. Moldenhaver, professor in the university of Copenhagen, who travelled through England, France, and Spain, at the King's expence.

CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, &c.

- *Gordon's History of the American War, 4 vols, 11 8s *Buckl and*
- Henry's Hist. of England, 10 vols, 8vo, 31 *Cadell*
- *Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, 7s *Ditto*

LAW.

- Powell's Essay on Devises, &c. 9s *Johnson*
- Morgan on the Law of Evidence, new Trials, &c. 3 vols, 18s *Ditto*
- The Law of Parliament, in the present Situation 1s *Debress*

- Brown's Chancery Reports, 28 Geo. III. 7s 6d *Brooke*

PHYSIC and SURGERY.

- Treatise on Elastic Girdles to prevent Ruptures *Stockdale*
- Humpage on the Hydrocele *Reynell*
- *Rowley on Fem. Diseases, 8vo, 7s 6d *Newbery*

THEOLOGY, &c.

- *Hunter's Revolution Sermon, 1s *Murray*
- *Wood's 2 Revolution Sermons, 1s 6d *Johnson*
- *Enfield's Revolution Sermon, 1s *Ditto*

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton Coldfield, Feb. 6.*

WRITING with haste from an imperfect copy, I committed two mistakes in the Latin Ode inserted in your Mag. for last month, p. 71, in the first line, for *quæ*, read *qui*; and in the eighth, for *evitas*, read *refugis*.—I here send you a translation of a Greek Ode by Erinna, who is supposed to have been a contemporary and country-woman of the celebrated Sappho.

Yours, &c. H. F. CARY.

HAIL, daughter of Imperial War!
Hail, matchless Fortitude! whose crown
Blazes with Glory's golden star,
Whose state the highest heavens enthrone.
To thee alone the Fates ordain
A fix'd unperishable reign,
And bless thee with such boundless sway,
That all Creation's powers thy ample rule
obey.

Beneath thy yoke the billowy sea
And stable earth's foundations lie;
To thee each nation bows the knee,
Immortal Empress of the Sky!
Ev'n Time, whose force all others own,
Submits, great Queen, to thee alone,
And never shifts the prosperous gale,
But with a constant breeze expands thy
snowy sail.

Thou to the warrior band giv'st birth,
Who in the battle dare to bleed,
Whose firm and patriotic worth
Emblazons each heroic deed!
The harvest of thy noble train
Appears like Ceres' joyous reign,
When o'er the fields the Goddess pours,
With free and liberal hand, her golden-
waving stor es. H. F. CARY.

ODE TO THE RED-BREAST
Translated from the Latin of H. F. CARY, p. 71.

THOU, that with thy sweetly-warbled
song [are fled
Chear'st the dull hours, when all thy tribes
To nooks and holes, and every tuneful tongue
Is mute; where hid'st thou now thy pretty
head?

While Northern blasts with bitter chillness
blow, [snow,
And groves around are clad in stiffen'd
How dost thou, meekest, loveliest minstrel,
bear,

Winter's dire cold, and penury severe?
Hither thy flight, oh! hither, fearless, wing;
I'll cherish thee, and feed thee, till the Spring,
Her smiles resum'g, calls thee hence away,
O'er hills, dales, woods, and open fields to
stray. P. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 10.*

I RETURN you many thanks for the insertion of the pieces sent by the Grant-ham, and now remit you three more, which, I hope and trust, will appear in your excellent publication. The first is an Elegy

on Mr. John Walker, formerly one of the proprietors of the Jamaica Gazette, and an occasional contributor to your work.—The lines on Crambo are his.—The Elegy on Mr. Beeston Coyte, a painter—and an Imitation of the ninth Ode of the third Book of Horace, being a dialogue between Mingo and Abba. He has frequently assured me, he was the author of several other pieces, thirty, or forty years ago, handed to the press by a Mr. John Duick, with whom he was very intimate, and who introduced him to Mr. Cave; but of these I cannot speak of a certainty.—The second is by Dr. Anthony Robinson, who has likewise contributed to your work. His lines in Praise of Tobacco I have seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, but cannot recollect the year. Robinson was an eminent botanist, and supplied Long with the Synopsis of Plants inserted in the History of Jamaica.—The third is by Mr. Long, the author of the aforementioned History. I shall, at a future period, inclose you a satirical performance by Peter Pindar, which has never yet appeared in print; with several pieces by Robinson, Bryan Edwards, Teale, &c. THOMAS STRUPAR.

ELEGY to the Memory of Mr. JOHN WALKER, Printer, who died at Kingston, in Jamaica, June, 20, 1786, aged 57.

“ Tam facili fuit morum suavitate,
“ Ut omnium animos ad se alliceret;
“ Tam felici sermonis libertate,
“ Ut nulli adulatus, omnibus placeret.”

JOHNSON.

COME, pensive Muse, of melancholy mien,
Pour the sad strain, 'tis Friendship claims
the lay;

For Walker's gone, the sweetest Bard, I
ween, [ray.

That e'er illum'd the page with Wisdom's
Unerring guide to virtue, fame, and truth,
My friend! instructor!—griev'd I must
forego! [youth,

Who prun'd the vagrant thought of early
And taught the young idea how to grow.

On him Apollo deign'd to smile benign;
Invok'd, he ready strung the tuneful lyre:
Hence the smooth period, sweet poetic line,
Flow'd thro' his verse with energetic fire.

If manners gentle—worth—unfullied fame—
If honour blooming—rectitude severe—
If merit—genius—veneration claim,—
These he possess'd, and these demand a tear.

Clos'd are those lips whence bright instruc-
tion fell, [hour!

When social converse cheer'd the speeding
Clos'd is that breast, where erst was wont to
dwell

Meek-eyed Humanity's benignant power.
If e'er Misfortune's children caught his sight,
How glow'd his breast to mitigate their woe!
If Poverty e'er ask'd the gladdening mite,
He gave his little—all he could bestow!

When

When sickness gelid damps around him spread,
Rest him of speech, unstrung his mortal
frame;

While deadly palsy shook his hoary head,
How strove he oft to list his Maker's name!

Yet, as the quivering flame of life remain'd,
Fondly he press'd the hand to friendship
dear;

And, as the last sad solemn shock sustain'd,
Complacent smil'd, unmov'd by doubt or
fear.

O'er his dank grave shall fond Affection bend,
Religion spread around her heavenly flame,
The sorrowing Muse with silent tread attend,
And give posterity her Poët's name.

Adieu, sweet Bard! "while mem'ry holds
her feat," [cere;

To thee she oft shall heave the sigh fin-
Dwell on thy virtues with a lover's heat,
And bathe thy shrine with friendship's holy
tear. THO. STRUPAR.

AN IMITATION OF AN ODE OF HORACE.
To Dr. ANTHONY ROBINSON, on his being
appointed an Acting Lieutenant in a Company
of Foot quartered at Savanna la Mar, in the
Island of Jamaica*.

BY ROBERT LONG, ESQ.

DEAR son of Robin, whence this rage
To tread the military stage?
Whence all this sudden gust of passion,
For sash and sword of newest fashion?
Mean you t' attack the Great Mogul?
Or scalp the horrid Coromantus' skull?
What wench (her husband slain,
Slain by your arm, as herring dead!)
Shall ease your nightly pain,
And discompose the smoothness of your bed?
What captive boy, with greasy pate,
A hopeful lad,
Taught by his dad
To strike his dart
Into the heart
Of turkey, kid, or hen,
Far straggling from his pen,
Shall fill your glass with grog, or take away
your plate?

What sceptic now shall dare deny,
That darkness is the same as light?
That Jeake † like any goose can fly?
That white is black, and black is white?
That Rio Cobre backward flows?
That yonder moon is made of cheese?
That Lyttelton ‡ has ne'er a nose?
That—any toleicism you please!
Since toads, birds, snakes, and botany forgot;
Forgot, alas, so soon!
Your pestle turn'd to a spouton,

* Dr. Robinson, previous to his appointment, was a remarkable flover.

† Counsellor Jeake, a noted punster, then residing in Spanish Town.

‡ At that time Governor of Jamaica.

Your mortar, still not quite the same
In use, although it is in name,
Now boils the regimental pepper pot.

Your pills are into bullets moulded;
Your syringe to a pop-gun folded;
Your powders, harmless once and mild,
They hardly would have kill'd a child,
To gun-powder transmuted now,
A little dose would kill a cow!
Adorn'd with all the ribbon's pride,
The lancet dangles by your side,
Now grown a sword, but doom'd no more
To stain the earth with human gore;
The bladder, emptied of its wind,
Is form'd into a knot behind;
The glyster-pipe a tag is made;
The sticking-plaister—a cockade.

Such wond'rous works have come to pass!
'Tis strange what should have wrought it!
We ne'er expected this—alas!
Who, Doctor, would have thought it!

On the Death of Mr. JOHN RIPLEY of Jamaica, who was well known in that Island for his superior Skill in Horticulture.

By the late Dr. ANTHONY ROBINSON.

ASSIST me, all ye tuneful Nine,
To sing the man who rais'd the pine
To such sweet excellence;
That now she reigns, beyond dispute,
Unrival'd queen of every fruit,
That erst could charm the sense.
The blooming peach, the fragrant nectarine,
In taste and flavour yield to Ripley's pine.

The bees that swarm in this fam'd isle*,
Shall testify his noble toil
In every age to come;
His honey shall with sugar vie,
His wax the planter's light supply,
And mead shall rival rum.
Perhaps the ever-gen'rous planter may
Hereafter celebrate his natal day!

Ye pines now droop your leafy heads,
And wither in your fertile beds!
Ye bees, the loss deplore!
In murmurs sad your grief display,
Nor gather nectar on this day,
For Ripley is no more.
May choicest flowers, in never fading bloom,
Diffuse their odours round his turf-clad tomb!

ELEGIAC SONNET.

SWEET evening, hail! I love thy sober
hue,
When the bright sun, descending to the west,
Invites tir'd nature to a tranquil rest,
And opens to the pensive mind a view,

* Bees were first brought into Jamaica by Mr. Ripley. For several successive years before his death, he sent a considerable quantity of wax and honey to Kingston market.

An angel's strain! fell Anguish to beguile,
 And sooth to peace fierce pangs, and Sorrow
 wild,
 Her lovely hand imparting still the balm
 To quiet Grief, and make Despondence smile,
 Till, fill'd with reverence, love, and hope, the
 Child
 Of Want, and Pain, and Misery grew calm.

SONNET II.

On seeing JULIA Dancing.

TOO powerful Julia! is there no redress?
 No hope my struggling heart should
 break its chain?
 Charming alike in joy, as in distress, [pain?
 Must ev'n thy pleasure serve to point my
 She led the dance: what language can express
 Her air, superior to the Sister train!
 Diana's self did ne'er quick measures press
 With step so light, so graceful on the plain.
 He touch'd her hand! O how my colour fell,
 With envy fell! I thought the world were
 light,
 To poise against the joy of Sylvio's breast:
 But yet I curs'd his coldness, not to dwell
 Upon that face alone with raptur'd sight,
 On which my eyes for ever wish'd to rest.

SONNET TO A LADY.

Written during an Indisposition in Harvest.

SAY, gentle Mira, whilst at ease you rove
 Where harvest's busy scenes the throng
 employ,
 With mind serene, and soul attun'd to joy,
 O say, my friend, does not your heart approve
 The blithe simplicity and artless love
 With which the vales re-echo far and nigh?
 For these once-lov'd, these humble scenes
 I sigh: [wove.
 For there young Fancy's gayest brede was
 And since no more the scythe and hook I
 wield, [plain,
 No more those joys I taste which glad the
 Lost are those pleasures pure the vallies
 yield, [swain.
 Which bless with ruddy health the rural
 Alas, that I should quit the peaceful field,
 Midst dust and noise to live in slow-consum-
 ing pain! T. WOOLSTON.

SONNET TO THE SAME;

*On her advising the Author to relinquish Poetry,
 as ungenial to his present Situation.*

AND must the kind, the dear creative
 Muse,
 Beneath the gloomy shades thus droop for-
 lorn? [mourn?
 For life's low cares in lingering silence
 Ah no! she must the cruel thought refuse.
 But may she ne'er those heavenly powers a-
 buse,
 Which every dreary prospect can adorn,
 And all the splendor of Hope's radiant morn,
 O'er the dark days of Sorrow can diffuse!

See at her will new-blooming Edens rise,
 And brighter suns, before whose rays are
 driven [flies—
 The clouds of earth-born Care—Dejection
 And Hope revives—for lo! to her is given
 To wing the soul with transport to the skies,
 And give a foretaste of the joys of Heaven.
 T. WOOLSTON.

SONNET TO THE SAME;

With some Domestic Verses.

MIRA, for thee once more the rustic
 Muse [strings,
 Presumes to wake the long-neglected
 To thee this light essay a tribute brings,
 Nor shall thy gen'rous soul the strain refuse!
 Perhaps whilst you the artless lay peruse
 (Awhile forgetting more important things),
 Simplicity may lead to Pleasure's springs,
 And o'er the mind a pleasing calm diffuse:
 At least thy feeling heart will not disdain
 With me to visit Nature's tranquil scene,
 Where humble life, tho' subject still to pain,
 And passing clouds of sorrow intervene,
 Yet shows what poor ambition seeks in vain,
 A breast where dwells content a grateful mind
 serene. T. WOOLSTON.

ON THE LAMENTED DEATH OF MRS.
 THROCKMORTON'S BULLFINCH.

Lugete o Veneres Cupidinesque!

YE nymphs! if e'er your eyes were red
 With tears o'er hapless fav'rites shed,
 Now share Maria's grief;
 Her fav'rite, even in his cage,
 (What will not hunger's cruel rage?)
 Assassin'd by a thief.
 Where Rhenus strays his vines among,
 The egg was laid from which he sprung;
 And though by nature mute,
 Or only with a whistle blest,
 Well taught he all the sounds express'd
 Of flagellet or flute.
 The honours of his ebon poll
 Were brighter than the sleekest mole,
 His bosom of the hue
 With which Aurora decks the skies,
 When piping winds shall soon arise,
 To sweep up all the dew.

Above, below, in all the house,
 (Dire foe alike of bird and mouse)
 No Cat had leave to dwell;
 And Bully's cage supported stood
 On props of smoothest-shaven wood,
 Large-built and latticed well.

Well-latticed—but the grate, alas!
 Not rough with wire of steel or brass,
 For Bully's plumage sake;
 But smooth with wands from Ouse's side,
 Of which, when neatly peel'd and dried,
 The swains their baskets make.

Night

Night veil'd the pole—all seem'd secure—
 When, led by instinct sharp and sure,
 Subsistence to provide ;
 A beast forth sallied on the scout,
 Long-back'd, long-tail'd, with whisker'd
 And badger-colour'd hide. [snout,
 He, entering at the study-door,
 Its ample area 'gan explore
 And something in the wind
 Conjectur'd, sniffing round and round,
 Better than all the books he found,
 Food, chiefly, for the mind.
 Just then, by adverse Fate impress'd,
 A dream disturb'd poor Bully's rest,
 In sleep he seem'd to view
 A rat fast-clinging to his cage,
 And, screaming at the sad presage,
 Awoke, and found it true.
 For, aided both by ear and scent,
 Right to his mark the monster went—
 Ah, Muse, forbear to speak,
 Minute, the horrors which ensued !
 His teeth were strong, the cage was wood—
 He left poor Bully's beak !
 Oh had he made that too his prey !
 That beak, whence issued many lay
 Of such mellifluous tone,
 Might have repaid him well, I wote,
 For silencing so sweet a throat,
 Fast stuck within his own.
 Maria weeps, the Muses mourn.—
 So when, by Bacchanalians torn
 On Thracian Hebrus' side,
 The tree-enchanted Orpheus fell,
 His head alone remain'd to tell
 The cruel death he died.

MR. URBAN, *Isle of Wight, Sept. 10, 1787*
 THE following Prologue, written for the
 opening of a Society instituted for moral
 and literary enquiries, being received
 with obliging approbation, I yield to the re-
 quest of sending it to your friendly Collec-
 tion. W. SHARP, JUN.

“ Est victoria tanti.”

DRAWN up in dread array when armies
 stand,
 And the fierce battle threatens near at hand ;
 Intent on fame, and emulous to gain
 The laurel'd honours of the destin'd plain,
 By words of fire the leaders of the fight
 Congenial ardours in their bands excite :
 “ Soldiers, your cause might cowardice en-
 flame ;
 “ Victory is yours, if equal to its claim !”
 Permit the Muse, tho' feeble be her strain,
 To hail this opening to a great campaign ;
 When, conquering Prejudice and Folly's scorn,
 Knowledge and Virtue shall your brows ad-
 orn.—
 Of all the ranks of being here below,
 'Tis man's sole privilege his Lord to know ;
 To mark the wisdom in his works display'd,
 And rise thro' second causes to their head.
 His are alone the joys sublime which stream
 From social converse on the brightening
 theme ;

The glow of wit, like lightning's piercing ray,
 Or solid disquisition's calmer day.
 But these enjoyments we pursue in vain,
 Where priests direct, and bigot princes reign ;
 Where hireling slaves to jealous power in-
 trude, [good.
 And shoot black vengeance o'er the wife and
 Happy our England ! Freedom dwells with
 thee, [free.
 And thy brave sons are friendly as they're
 Here bold Enquiry truth's full length pursues ;
 Here sings, as Fancy leads, the raptur'd Muse :
 In sweetest strains, obedient to her call,
 The numbers nobly rise, or sweetly fall ;
 Now bold as Milton to the Epic lyre, [fire ;
 Who brought a Virgil's grace and Homer's
 Now with immortal charms and duteous pride,
 She forms the wreath for generous Akenfide ;
 And then, of equal note on Freedom's roll,
 Inspires her Thomson's energy of soul.
 Unfearing courts, and all their mean designs,
 She bites in Pope's, or glows in Churchill's
 lines * ;
 And chief of blessings here, Religion fought,
 As conscience rules declares her liberal
 thought :
 Smit with the beauteous charter, we implore
 Science and Truth to bless this chosen hour.
 To bid the soul from indolence arise,
 And, greatly active, emulate the wise ;
 Not lost in wranglings dark of human schemes,
 Bow'd by a pedant's dogmas or his dreams ;
 But following Nature in her wide survey,
 To mark what leads to bliss, and what astray ;
 To draw from pure Religion's face the veil,
 By craft contriv'd her beauties to conceal ;
 To draw the moral fair in all her charms,
 And snatch Credulity from Folly's arms ;
 To form the temper, and on Reason's plan
 Alone to rise the edifice of Man : [worth
 Such is our aim ; and while such genuine
 Inspires the mind, and calls our forces forth,
 Th' attempt is noble, nor success we fear,
 If every Member act the hero here.

SONNET TO Mrs. S*****T,
Under unmerited Reproach.

THOU, that on the wild waves tost
 Of this tempestuous world,
 Thy bark all shatter'd, and thy sails all rent,
 The golden helm of wealth long lost,
 Art left to sing unto the winds thy loud la-
 Canst thou find no shadowy cave, [ment :
 The ocean's storm to brave ?
 Will no friendly port receive thee ?
 Does every gale of Hope deceive thee,
 Augmenting the rude winds that waft thy
 And does no sunny ray [peace away ?
 Dispel the thick surrounding gloom ?—
 Fear not : the voice of Truth, before thou
 reach the tomb,
 Shall dissipate this storm, and Spring again
 shall bloom ! WILLIAM.

* La patrie de la liberté fera toujours fer-
 tile en beaux genies : l'on pense bien quand
 l'ose penser librement. HALLER.

Pompous Funeral of Admiral Greig.

ON the fifth of December, Admiral Greig, see vol. LVIII. p. 1125, was interred with great funeral pomp at Revel, by order of her Imperial Majesty of Russia. Some days before the procession took place, the body lay in state, dressed in the Admiral's grand uniform, having a crown of laurel on its head. The coffin, placed on six massy silver feet, was covered with black velvet, lined with white fatten, and handles, fringes, and galons, all made of silver. The pillows for his head, and for the state-bed, were of white fatten, trimmed with rich blond lace. On each side of the bed were three tabourets (stools), covered with white fatten, richly trimmed with fringe and tufts of gold. On these stools were placed the Admiral's staff, and the five different orders of knight-hood which had been conferred upon him. (The enamel of one of the points of the cross of St. George had been carried away, and the point bent, by a ball he received in the fight in the Archipelago with the Turks last war.) On twelve stands covered with black, and ornamented with white crape and flowers, were placed twelve large silver candlesticks, with funeral wax tapers. The three flags of the deceased were hung at the head of the bed; two officers of the State Major, and six Captains of the marine, who were alternately relieved, attended at the sides of the bed, and two Lieutenants guarded the door of the hall, and sub-officers from thence quite to the door of the court; also a number of private centinels.

The procession was answerable, in every respect, to the grandeur of the above solemnity. The body was drawn by six horses, properly decorated and attended, and placed in a tomb prepared on purpose in the cathedral of Revel, amidst a triple discharge of all the troops and cannon from the ramparts, together with those of the fleet.—Such honours were never before paid to any naval commander in Russia.

STATE OF THE AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Though the carnage of war seems for the present to be suspended, the preparations for renewing it are every where revived.

On the 20th inst, his Swedish Majesty had a meeting with the magistrates, and 50 Antients of the citizens at the Town-hall in Stockholm, in which they mutually agreed to defend the State against the attacks of the common enemy. The above parties have never before met, since the time of the memorable revolution about 16 years ago, in that country.

In consequence of the above meeting, the preparations for war have attained fresh vigour, and a courier has been sent to Copenhagen, with letters addressed immediately to

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his Danish Majesty, which caused a visible commotion at that Court.

In the mean time, M. de Kalitchoff, the Russian Minister at the Hague, having demanded of the States General, if they had authorized Mr. Elliott, the British Minister at Copenhagen, to use threats when he addressed the Prince of Holste, Commander of the auxiliary troops of Denmark, is said to have received for answer, that their High Mightinesses intention in offering their mediation to the Empress and to the King of Sweden, was friendly, and made only with a view to accelerate the negotiation for peace, as much as it could depend upon their efforts; and that positive orders had been given to the Dutch Minister (the Baron de Nagel) at the Court of London, to complain if the British minister had exceeded his commission: upon the whole, there is little doubt of the war being prosecuted with vigour in this quarter, the moment the term of the truce is expired.

The conquest of Ockzakow, by the sacrifice of *only* 12,000 men, has been represented so *glorious* for the Russians, that her Imperial Majesty is levying troops throughout her immense empire, in order to carry on her ravages against whatever power shall dare to oppose the progress of her arms. Highly incensed against the Polish republick, she has ventured to quarter troops in one part of the Polish territories, and to excite disturbances in another.

In the mean time his Prussian Majesty, whose coffers are full, and whose troops are in the best condition, uses every incitement to enspirit the Polanders to rouse from their lethargy, and by their exertions seize the opportunity which now offers to recover their freedom, and once more assume their rank in the general system of Europe.

The Emperor, perhaps a little piqued at the unexpected success of the Russian General Potemkin, whom he had held cheap as a warrior, has notwithstanding been obliged to temporize, and to send a deputation to Petersbourg, to congratulate her Imperial Majesty on the important conquest of Ockzakow; and even to invite the great officers of state and of war to a grand musical concert on the occasion in which the portrait of the Empress was exposed to public view, crowned with green laurels, and illuminated with great taste and magnificence. The next day Te Deum was sung, and every outward demonstration of joy was exhibited, though its sincerity was not without suspicion. Be that as it may, his Imperial Majesty is incessantly employed in devising the means of opening the ensuing campaign early, with the whole force of his empires. (*To be continued.*)

FROM

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Madrid, Jan. 20. The King of Spain was proclaimed in this capital on Saturday the 17th inst. with all customary ceremonies. The Conde de Altemira, as Alferéz-Major of Madrid, bore the Royal Standard, and was accompanied in the procession by a great number of grandees or horses very richly caparisoned, and also by the Corregidor, Alguazils, Heralds, and others. The proclamation was repeated in different parts of the city; and silver and gold coins, prepared for the occasion, were thrown by the Heralds among the people. The first proclamation was made in the great square, in front of the palace. Their Catholick Majesties were present, seated in a balcony, and attended by the ambassadors and other foreign ministers, and by the principal officers of state. The acclamations of the people were great, and expressive of much loyalty and affection to their Sovereign. The publick mourning was suspended for three days, a very large list of promotions was published, various entertainments and balls were given, and there was a general illumination on each of the three evenings.

Vienna, Jan. 24. Letters from Jaffy, of the 10th inst. mention, that a detachment from the army, commanded by Marshal Romanzow, had succeeded in their attempt to dislodge a body of Turks, consisting of 900 men, from Gangura, pursued them to Kainar, and, having driven from thence 700 Tartars, proceeded to the attack of Salkutza, and obtained a compleat victory. The enemy lost in their several actions 390 men killed, 77 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and six colours; whilst the Russians had only one ensign and four men killed, and twenty-four wounded. General Kamenikoy at the head of the detachment.

Vienna, Jan. 24. General Fabris died in Transylvania about a fortnight since. Prince Hohenlohe succeeds to the command of the army in that province.

Constantinople, Dec. 15. All the ships expected from the Black Sea are returned into harbour, amounting to 65 sail; as is also the squadron lately arrived at Dardenelles, consisting of three ships of the line, four frigates, and one small sloop, together with three Russian prizes. Two ships of the line, three frigates, and one sloop, are now on their departure, to join a nearly equal force which was left cruizing for the defence of the Ottoman coasts and the islands of the Archipelago.

No accident of the plague has been verified in this capital since the 9th instant.

Stockholm, Jan. 26. This morning the Diet was solemnly proclaimed in different quarters of the town, by the principal herald, attended by under heralds, the trumpets, and kettle drums, and a body of horse, of the Corps of Burghers. Count Charles Emilin Lowenhaupt was declared

Marshal of the Diet, and immediately took the oaths of office before the king.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By a private letter advice has been received of the immense preparations for war making by the Sultan Tippu Saib, who is supposed to have formed a regular plan, in concert with France, to annihilate the British powers in the East-Indies; for which purpose he has greatly augmented his forces in every part of his extensive dominions, and provided enormous magazines of military stores and provisions. The writer of the letter adds, that the Carnatic will, in all probability, be the seat of war, and that Gen. Campbell was preparing an encampment of 10,000 Europeans, and a much greater number of natives, to be in readiness to repel the expected mischief, whenever it may appear.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On the 6th instant dispatches were received from the Governor of Jamaica, brought over in his Majesty's packet the Greyhound, Capt. Dunn. She sailed from Kingston the 15th of December, and left in Kingston Harbour his Majesty's ships, Europa, Commodore Gardener; the Expedition, Amphion, Andromeda, Astrea, and Aurora frigates; and Cygnet, Calypso, and Alert sloops.

On Saturday the 15th of November arrived in Port-Royal Harbour, from St. John's, in the Bay of Funday; his Majesty's frigate Andromeda, of 32 guns, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry. Immediately on his arrival his Royal Highness was saluted by the forts and his Majesty's ships in Port-Royal Harbour.

He was received in a most princely manner, and had all the honours shown him that the Governor, Assembly, commanders, and principal inhabitants, were capable of. Congratulatory addresses were presented to him from all quarters. On Sunday he partook of a most elegant entertainment, provided for him by the Military Club. On Monday his Royal Highness, accompanied by their honours the Governor and Commodore, went on board the Europa, where they dined.

On Tuesday the whole House of Assembly waited on his Royal Highness with their congratulations.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness, attended by the Commodore and all the naval officers of rank, rowed round the harbour, to review the fleet, and receive a royal salute.

On Thursday, in the House of Assembly, it was resolved, *nem. con.* that a committee be appointed to prepare an humble address to his Majesty, to testify the grateful sense we entertain of his royal goodness and condescension to send his own son to protect us, &c.

On

On the 2d of December the House voted 1000 guineas, to be laid out in the purchase of an elegant star, ornamented with diamonds, to be presented to his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, his Majesty's third son, as "an humble testimony of the very high respect and esteem that island entertains for his eminent virtues, and the happiness they feel in seeing him amongst them; as well as of the grateful sense they have of the particular attention which his Royal Highness pays to the duties of a profession which is the support and defence of the British Empire in general, and of that island in particular.

His Royal Highness received that mark of the Assembly's regard in a manner that gave general satisfaction.

In consequence of a petition presented by Richard Martin, Esq. planter, of Jamaica, complaining of certain French and Spaniards stealing his negroes, &c. the House of Assembly of that Island, on the 1st of December last, came to a resolution, "That it be recommended to send a message to the Lieutenant-Governor, to desire that his Honour will apply to the Commodore for a vessel of war to be sent to the Havannah, to demand the slaves mentioned in the said petition, and in case of refusal to represent the same to his Majesty's Ministers."

Advices from Grenada mention the great ravages that have been made in several parts of the country, by the heavy rains that have lately fallen, and inundated many acres of canes, and flooded the plantations.

On the 12th of October a dreadful hurricane was felt at Martinico, Grenada, and St. Lucia. At the first-named island scarce a vessel in harbour escaped destruction, and those that put to sea have not since been heard of. Grenada has sustained very considerable damage. But at St. Lucia, during the height of the hurricane, a dreadful earthquake happened, which convulsed the whole island, and finally swallowed upwards of 900 of the inhabitants.

AMERICA.

Halifax, Nov. 11. On Saturday the 1st of this month, the Academy at Windsor was opened by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Nova Scotia.—A numerous and respectable company, consisting of the magistrates and principal gentlemen of the county of Hants, attended, which added much to the solemnity that was observed on an occasion so truly pleasing as the founding and opening the first public seminary for learning in this province.

The Bishop began with prayers, and then delivered a Latin oration, in which he pointed out the many advantages the publick would derive from the institution; and severally addressed the magistrates, the tutors, and the students.

He next read over the regulations that were established by the gentlemen appointed

to undertake the general government of the Academy—These regulations are well calculated to preserve order, to enforce diligence in the tutors, and promote application and improvement in the students; and the books to be read by the several classes are specified, being the same that are read in the best seminaries in England.

Seventeen students, the number then present, were next admitted into the Academy; and the Bishop very earnestly addressed them and the tutors, in English, on the subject of their respective duties.

The business of the academy being finished, the magistrates and gentlemen of the county of Hants presented the following Address to the Bishop:

Right Reverend Sir,

THE magistrates and gentlemen who have the honour to attend you this day, in behalf of themselves and the inhabitants of Hants, beg leave to express their happiness on the occasion, when the establishment of a public seminary for learning, under your guidance and government, affords them the comfort and hope, that their children, as well as in general the youth of this province, will have the inestimable advantage of such education as forms the man of learning, with the sentiments that distinguish the gentleman, and the morality and piety of the true christian.

Happy as the occasion is, it is rendered infinitely more so to us, as well as to every parent, and every person in the district we represent, by the particular satisfaction arising from the influence your presence and encouragement has had with all classes of people; and, we trust, will yield every blessing to be expected from piety, morality, and learning, while the charge allotted to you in this province is supported with such eminent abilities and zeal for the public good.

We humbly offer our grateful thanks to our benign Sovereign, for the gracious and distinguished mark of his regard for this province, in the appointment of a divine, possessed of every virtue and qualification, to inspire universal reverence, affection, and love of religion, as Bishop of this province, to superintend this establishment, and to extend the light of the gospel among his faithful subjects: and to Heaven we offer our fervent prayer, that you may live happy to complete the work you have begun, and long to witness the comfort and happiness of all who benefit by those instances of Royal favour, till the Saviour, whose gospel you teach, shall reward your merits with everlasting bliss.

To which the Bishop returned the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I feel myself exceedingly obliged by this affectionate and polite address, for which be pleased to accept of my sincerest thanks.

Permit

Permit me at the same time to congratulate you on an event so interesting, as the founding and opening a public seminary of learning at Windsor, which promises many advantages to the province.

This institution, and its concomitant benefits, originated from our most gracious and beloved Sovereign, who, among other instances of his royal attention to the welfare of his faithful subjects, strongly recommended the measure; and the legislature of this province, with a promptness and zeal which reflect honour on all its members, instantly adopted, and took the proper steps to carry into effect the Royal instruction—Happy in promoting the beneficent views of his Majesty, and in co-operating with my worthy fellow-subjects in so useful a design, I endeavoured, with all good faith and sincerity, to execute the trust reposed in me; and that the business is happily brought to its present stage, is greatly owing to the ready concurrence and aid which I received from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the other gentlemen, who, with me, were appointed by the late Act of the Province to undertake the general government of the Academy. The approbation which you are pleased to bestow on my conduct is very flattering, and will serve to stimulate my future exertions in the same good cause.

To you, gentlemen, it would be needless to enlarge on the advantages of literature and a virtuous education, as you appear to be totally sensible of them. I shall only observe, that from science the enlightened philosopher derives his superiority over the untutored savage, and that to the discipline and instructions received in early youth, the devout Christian is indebted, next to God, for those enlarged and liberal sentiments, that integrity of heart, and glowing ardour for the good of others, which place him so high above the ignorant, vicious, and selfish part of mankind.

As this Academy is fixed in your vicinity, I earnestly recommend it to your patronage and assistance in any difficulties that may occasionally arise. In particular, I request the worthy magistrates rigorously to enforce the laws against drunkenness, profane swearing, profanation of the Lord's-day, and other vices, agreeable to his Majesty's late proclamation, that the students may not be injured by bad examples.

It is unnecessary to assure you, that I feel the utmost anxiety for the success of this Academy. May the Almighty bless and prosper it!—may it flourish, and become, as it is intended, a public blessing!—and may useful learning, pure religion, virtue, order, and loyalty, flow from hence, as from a common source, and extensively diffuse their salutary effects through every part of the province!

Academy at Windsor, Nov. 1, 1788.

It may be proper to inform the public, that this Academy consists of two schools; one for Greek and Latin, where the students of the highest class are also to be instructed in Logic, and in natural and moral Philosophy: The other school is for English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, and the practical branches of the Mathematicks, such as Navigation, Surveying, &c. Each school has a master or tutor; and the master of the Latin school is to have the superintendency of the whole, and act as president.

No boys are to be admitted into the Latin school until they begin the Latin grammar; nor into the English school until they can read and write; nor into either under the age of eight years. The money for the tuition in the Latin school, which is 4l. a year for each scholar, is to be paid to the Latin master, in four quarterly payments: the tuition-money in the English school, which is 3l. a year for each scholar, to be paid in like manner to the English master. The Latin scholars who wish to improve in Writing, Arithmetic, or any other branch taught in the English school, may attend the English master for the purpose, without any additional expence.

The Governor having been disappointed in the house first proposed for the Academy, has rented the house adjoining to it, the property of Mr. Israel Andrews; which is repaired and conveniently fitted up for the purpose. Mr. Andrews has moved out; but such as chuse it may have their children boarded for 16l. a year, by the Rev. Mr. Archibald Paine Inglis, who now lives in the house, and is appointed president, or principal tutor, until a president arrives from England next spring or summer.

The greatest attention will be paid to the instruction of the students, and every precaution taken to preserve their morals, and make this seminary a public benefit.

A society has lately been instituted in New-York for the purpose of investigating the English language; and discovering the most general principles of pronunciation, so as to lay the foundation of a uniform American tongue. To carry into effect this design, a correspondence is to be opened with the Universities of the several states, in order to unite, as far as possible, the opinion of the literati upon this subject: and a pocket-dictionary is soon to be compiled on the least exceptionable principles, and recommended to the use of schools in America.

A silver mine has lately been discovered in Ulster county, near Esopus, North America; the vein appears to be five feet by two: it is but just opened, and therefore it is not known how far it extends.

Another silver mine has also been discovered in Conway, Massachusetts; the ore proves

proves very good, the mine spreads over 30 acres of land.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation, commanding that all hostilities on the part of that State do cease against the Creek Indians; and forbidding all persons to interrupt or otherwise injure them on their way to, attending on, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them.

At a late convention of the state of North Carolina, the new constitution was discussed, clause by clause, in a committee of the whole convention; the result of which was a Bill of Rights, that on any future occasion the people might have something to refer to. The bill which was then drawn up and presented, consisted of 26 articles which, form a fine code of jurisprudence.

MINUTES OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, Feb. 5, his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham went to the House of Lords of Ireland in the usual state; and being seated on the throne, and the Commons being sent for, delivered the following speech:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen.

“ With the deepest concern I find myself obliged, on opening the present session of Parliament, to communicate to you the painful information that his Majesty has been for some time afflicted by a severe malady, in consequence of which he has not honoured me with his commands upon the measures to be recommended to his Parliament.

“ I have directed such documents as I have received respecting his Majesty’s health to be laid before you; and I shall also communicate to you so soon as I shall be enabled such further information as may assist your deliberations on that melancholy subject.”

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

“ Deeming it at all times my indispensable duty to call your attention to the security of the public credit, and to the maintenance of the civil and military establishment, I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen.

“ It is unnecessary for me to express to you my earnest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland, which, in every situation, I shall always be anxious to promote: nor need I declare my confidence in that affectionate attachment to his Majesty, and in that zealous concern for the united interest of both kingdoms, which have manifested themselves in all your proceedings.”

As soon as the Lord Lieutenant had retired, and the Commons had quitted the Upper House, an address to his Excellency was moved for by Lord Longford, which was ordered to be brought in the next day, when it was agreed to *nem. con.* and ordered to be presented.

In the House of Commons the address was moved for by Lord Kilwarlin, when Mr. Grattan proposed an amendment, to which the House agreed, and the address, so amended, was ordered to be presented.

Feb. 7. Went up with their addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, who returned sincere thanks.

Chancellor of the Exchequer pressed the business preparatory to the passing the money bills; as a precedent, he instanced the Restoration Parliament of Ch. II. having sent to call the king back to his throne, they instantly proceeded to business. On the 29th of May he arrived at Whitehall—the money bills were read;—three days after two of them were read, and received the royal assent.

Mr. *Grattan.* Respect to his Majesty, respect to the great person they all looked up to for Regent, should prevent them from letting any inferior object occupy their deliberations till the 3d estate was compleat.

Attorney General. A new idea this—to suffer government to be dissolved—the army to be disbanded—the public creditors to remain unpaid—out of respect to the king and the heir apparent! If any man of profession would venture to assert that the present assembly was not a perfectly legal House of Peers, he would stake his character as a lawyer, that he would force that man to give up his character, or his assertion. This brought on a long debate.

Mr. *Grattan* carried his point, the business of supply was put off till the 12th, and the house adjourned to the 11th.

Wednesday the 11th the house met in committee—the Right Hon. T. Conally moved, “ That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, humbly to request his Royal Highness to take upon himself the government of this realm, during the continuation of his Majesty’s indisposition, and no longer, under the style and title of Prince Regent, in the name and stead of his Majesty to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all legal powers, jurisdictions, and prerogatives, to the crown and government thereof belonging.” After a long debate, this motion was carried without a division.

A like address, but more full, was moved, on Monday the 20th, in the House of Lords; and carried by a majority of nineteen. A protest, however, was entered against it by seventeen Lords; and when the two houses waited on the Lord Lieutenant to transmit their addresses, as usual, to England, his Excellency made the following reply:

“ Under the impression I feel of my official duty, and of the oath I have taken as Chief Governor of Ireland, I am obliged to decline

decline transmitting this address into Great Britain; for I cannot consider myself warranted to lay before the Prince of Wales an address, purporting to invest his Royal Highness with powers to take upon him the Government of this Realm, before he shall be enabled by law so to do."

Feb. 21. The following motion was put and carried in the Irish House of Commons, "That the House do present to his R. H. the Prince of Wales an address, beseeching his R. H. to undertake the government of this Kingdom during the present indisposition of his Majesty, and no longer, under the title of Prince Regent of Ireland; and to exercise the same with all the Royal authorities, jurisdictions, and prerogatives, belonging thereto".

The Lord Lieutenant having declined, as above, to transmit the address, two members of the House of Lords, viz. the Duke of Leinster and Lord Charlemont, with four members of the House of Commons, viz. right hon. T. Connolly, right hon. J. O'Neill, right hon. J. B. Ponsonby, and Mr. Stuart, member for the county of Tyrone, were deputed as commissioners to present the address of the Lords and Commons of Ireland to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—On Wednesday the 25th the above noblemen and gentlemen arrived in town for that purpose.

This question has occasioned so great a difference between the Lord Lieutenant and the Parliament of Ireland, as, it is thought, cannot be accommodated but by the recall of the one, or the dissolution of the other.

Dublin, Feb. 17. This day the Marchioness of Buckingham embarked on board the Dorset packet, for Park-gate. The Marchioness went in a private manner, having previously taken leave of her friends.

SCOTLAND.

Extract of a letter from Dundee, Feb. 4.

"Last week a boy, about 14 years, was imprisoned here, for abstracting a bill of 22l. sterling value from a letter which he took from the letter-hole of the post-office, by fixing some paste or pitch, or some such article, in the hole, and by that means the letters stuck before they reached the box below. He resorted to the hole at night, and carried away all the letters that stuck, and afterwards opened them." This device was first practised by a boy at Dublin. See our Vol. LVIII.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 12.

"Yesterday the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, agreed to send off a petition to the House of Peers, praying for a writ of appeal against the decision of the Court of session finding the members of the College of Justice exempted from paying peers money."

COUNTRY NEWS.

At Exeter the Coroner's inquisition sat on the body of a labourer, who died by poison. The death was remarkable. The man had been employed as an assistant to a bailiff, who had taken distress on the goods of a person at Crediton, and who had put the deceased in possession. A looking-glass happened to be missing, and the deceased charged with the theft, who denied it with oaths, and hoped the rascal that stole it might be made an example of. After his decease the neighbours who went to inspect the body saw the glass. He told his wife, it had been given him, with some other trifling articles; among which was a paper of white arsenic, which mistaking for cream of tartar, he mixed some of it with flower of brimstone, and took it for a purge, and soon after died in great agonies. The Coroner's jury brought it in accidental death.

On the evening of Tuesday Feb. 3, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning fell at Tetbury in Gloucestershire, which broke a large hole through the steeple on the west side of the church, which, if reduced to a square, would be at least four feet wide, and cracked the south-west side for more than six yards almost perpendicularly, and also shattered and displaced the rib stones on the south-west and north-west sides, from almost the top to the bottom. Many stones were scattered about the church-yard, and one fell through the roof of a dwelling-house at a considerable distance; the steeple, which was esteemed to be very beautiful, is so much shaken, that it is thought it must be taken down. The church is not materially damaged, though there are many small holes in the walls of the cloisters, near the floor, and through the windows, where the lightning vented itself; and what is very remarkable, it forced its way through the stone-work on the sides and tops of the windows more than through the glass."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the examination of the physicians who attended his Majesty before the Committee of the House of Lords, of which we have already inserted the minutes (see p. 44), it has been thought necessary, on a matter of such importance, to state the evidence at large, as every thing relative to the nature of the King's illness will be anxiously sought for hereafter.

The testimony of Doctor *Francis Willis* stated,—That the state of his Majesty's health is such as to render him incapable of coming in person to his Parliament, or of attending to any kind of public business.—if it was any common person, I should scarce doubt of his recovery. I have great hopes of his Majesty's recovery; but I am afraid it may be retarded by his recollection of his present indispo-

disposition. — Cannot form any judgement or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majesty's illness.—His Majesty's recovery is a great deal more probable.—His Majesty's indisposition is attended with symptoms of violence and acuteness: another species of this indisposition is attended with lowness of spirits and despair; the latter of which is most difficult to be cured.—We must judge of the species of a disorder by the symptoms: but when we know the cause is from a blow, from excesses of any kind, from sudden frights, from watching, from too great attention to business, or any sudden misfortune, the cure will be brought about, in all probability, by an attention to what we judge to be the cause.—I have attended his Majesty so short a time, that I can only form a guess, or hazard an opinion, from what I am told of his Majesty's mode of life; therefore I would not have your Lordships imagine I presume to give it as a positive opinion: but, from a detail of his Majesty's mode of life for 27 years, I should rather think, that his Majesty's indisposition has been brought about by using very strong exercise, taking little sustenance, watching, or want of sleep, perhaps when his mind was upon the stretch with very weighty affairs; and I am the more inclined to think I may guess right, because the medicines that were to meet with such causes, which were ordered on Sunday last, have had the effect that I could wish.—His Majesty's nerves are less irritable, which must precede convalescence, and must be regarded as a favourable symptom.—His Majesty is much calmer, eats and drinks, takes medicines, and goes to bed quietly; which I consider as a partial, not a total, cessation.—I have attended his Majesty from Friday morning last, at about ten or eleven o'clock.—The usual time in which patients under my care recover, if I am called within three months, is from three to eighteen months: sometimes they have recovered much sooner than three months, two months, six weeks, or one month; I have had some two years under my care, and recovered afterwards. I cannot presume to form any opinion as to the time.—I understand by recovery, to be perfectly well and fit for business, in all respects, as he was before.—As complete a recovery, as if it was from an ague, fever, or cold, may be wrought, with proper attention to his mode of life.—In the course of my experience it has happened that persons recovered by me, have come a second time under my care; but I do not think they are more likely to relapse into such an indisposition, than any one is into a violent fever.—When I have sent a person out as cured, and that person returns under my care again, if three or four years intervene, I consider it as a new disorder; if it is within a year, I should call it a relapse.—I have had them return from one to eighteen years; but cannot speak as to majorities.

Doctor *Richard Warren* stated,—The hopes he entertained must be determined by the probability of cure, and that can be judged of only by what has happened to others; by which I find, that the majority of those who have been disordered in a manner similar to his Majesty's, have recovered; but I do not mean by the word "similar," his Majesty's particular disorder, but that disorder in general; and I infer from thence, that it is more probable that his Majesty will recover. I apply this to cases in general.—I cannot form any judgement, or probable conjecture, of the duration of his Majesty's illness.—I have no data sufficient to ground an answer upon to the question, whether I think it more probable that his Majesty will or will not recover, so as to render him capable of public business?—There has been no cessation of his Majesty's disorder since I attended him; no signs of returning understanding.—There are no symptoms of this disorder, but the single one of want of understanding. The words and the actions of persons under this disorder are accidental, and depend upon the difference of the persons themselves. A man that has a variety of ideas will talk and act very differently from one who has fewer ideas, or has led a different course of life; his words and actions will be determined by the peculiarity of the man, and not by the distemper. Under this explanation the symptoms are more favourable.—The probability of cure diminishes as the time of the disorder lengthens.—This disorder has not continued so long as to enable me from thence to pronounce upon the probability of his recovery.—I saw his Majesty first on the 7th of November — It has been the custom of his Majesty's physicians, from the day that I went first to Windsor, to put down in writing a description of the state of his Majesty's health every evening, and for each of them to sign the paper; by which it will appear, that there never was any difference of opinion among the physicians with respect to the case as it is put. This was continued daily, till his Majesty came to Kew.

Sir *George Baker* stated,—The hopes I entertain of his Majesty's recovery are founded upon an idea of its being probable. That idea of probability is suggested to me by past experience, as well original as that of other physicians, in cases similar to that of his Majesty.—I can form no judgement, or probable conjecture, of the duration of his disorder.—There was a cessation of the disorder since my first suspicion.—I conceived the first suspicion on the evening of Wednesday the 23d of October last; and the next morning, when I visited his Majesty very early, he appeared to me to be perfectly well. On the Monday following I saw his Majesty at Windsor, and then I saw more signs of the disorder.—No cessation since Monday the 27th of October.—At this period of time I see no signs of a returning

under-

understanding.—I saw his Majesty on the 24th and 25th of October, and again on the 27th, when he had a degree of his present disorder, but in nothing like the state in which it has appeared since.—On the 17th of October his Majesty was attacked by a disorder in which I had once before seen his Majesty, and to which I understand he had been very subject: the disorder I conceive to be biliary concretions in the gall duct.—That illness lasted the greatest part of the 17th: it returned twice on Monday and Tuesday following; on Monday it was not so severe, and went off very soon; on Tuesday it was very trifling.—It is not my opinion that his Majesty's present malady has any relation to his previous disorder.—On Friday the 17th of October it was mentioned to me, that his Majesty had had a rash, and upon that account his skin was examined, and there did appear some marks of there having been a rash, which had spent itself.—I was informed, that on Thursday the 16th his Majesty rose very early, and walked more than four hours; and afterwards went to St. James's without having changed his stockings, which were very wet.—It was imagined by some of the family, that the rash had been checked by his Majesty having sat in wet stockings.—I can say, that it is not my opinion that the rash being so checked was the occasion of his Majesty's present disorder; for I conceive, that if his Majesty's present malady is supposed to be occasioned by such check, the effect would have followed the cause more immediately.—The 18th of October the left foot was a little inflamed, and in consequence swelled; afterwards the right foot.—It had gone off about two days before the present disorder.—I think he left off both his great shoes on the 23d: he was lame and in pain in the muscles of his legs with the rheumatism on the 24th.—He had a restless night on the Thursday; and when I saw his Majesty on the Friday morning, he was low-spirited, and complained much of the necessity of going to the levee. He complained all along of pains in the muscles of his thighs and legs, as he does also at present.—Those pains have no relation to his Majesty's present illness; nor is it my opinion that the rash was struck in.

Sir *Lucas Pebys* stated,—The hopes of his Majesty's recovery arise from the general consideration that the majority of those afflicted with the same or similar disorders under which his Majesty now labours, do recover.—Can form no judgement or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majesty's illness.—His Majesty frequently is at times composed and quiet; but his disorder does not abate during those periods.

Doctor *Henry Rewell Reynolds* thought there were well-founded hopes of his Majesty's recovery, grounded upon general experience; as the greater number of those afflicted with

the same malady with his Majesty generally recover.—Cannot form any judgement or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majesty's illness.

Doctor *Anibony Addington* had very good hopes of his Majesty's recovery; having never yet heard that his Majesty has had any disorder whatever, from which I could infer that he could not recover; and by recovery I mean so as to be able to attend his Parliament, and attend any other business as well as ever he did: but I think there are hopes in my mind, from some circumstances that I had not taken notice of before. I never heard that his Majesty was melancholy previous to his present indisposition; and I do not recollect an instance of any patient who required a longer time to be perfectly cured than one year, who had not laboured under a pretty long and very considerable melancholy previous to his confinement.—Cannot form any probable judgement of the duration of his Majesty's disorder.—It has been my good fortune to see none who have not been cured within a year; sometimes in four months from the time they came under my care, unless they were deemed incurable by the best judges before they were sent to my house.—All the disorders within my practice, except as before, have been cured within the year; and I should think that such disorders would be curable within the year, unless they proceeded from some immovable cause, such as the enlargement of the bone pressing upon the sensorium, or other similar cases.

Doctor *Thomas Gisburne* examined.—As those in similar circumstances have often recovered, I hope his Majesty will.—A majority of them have recovered.—I think the duration of his Majesty's illness cannot be ascertained.

January 23.

Information having been given to Mr. Tankard, that a considerable quantity of smuggled goods were in the possession of M. Gallini, at his house in Hanover square; that officer waited on Gallini, acquainted him with his business, and demanded the keys of certain rooms, which were delivered to him, and a considerable quantity of lace, spangles, and foil, discovered in French packages, which were seized and carried to the Custom-house. The value of the articles are said not to be much, but the penalties are heavy.

January 30.

Being observed as the anniversary of K. Charles's Martyrdom, the Ld. Chancellor, accompanied by ten bishops and a few other members of the house of peers, went in procession to Westminster Abbey, where they heard a sermon on the occasion, preached by the Bp. of Lincoln, from the 32d verse of the 8th chapter of St. John, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In the course of his ser-

mon the Bishop introduced some sentiments that do him credit, as an advocate for toleration.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

This day the Lords being met at Westminster, a message was sent to the Hon. House of Commons, by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them that the Lords, authorized by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, do desire the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, the Lord President of the Council, and several other Lords therein named; to hold the said Parliament, and to open and declare the causes of holding the same, was read in the presence of both houses.

After which the Earl Bathurst, who sat as Speaker, made the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In Pursuance of the Authority given us by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, which has now been read, amongst other things to declare the causes of your present meeting, we have only to call your attention to the melancholy circumstance of his Majesty's illness, in consequence of which it becomes necessary to provide for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and for the Administration of the Royal Authority, during the continuance of this calamity, in such manner as the exigency of the case appears to require.

Friday 5.

Thursday night a man, late clerk to an attorney in Ely-Place, Holborn, who had been advertised by his said master for forging and publishing several bills of exchange for various sums, at Peterborough, York, Sunderland, and Berwick, was brought before Nicholas Bond, Esq. the sitting magistrate, at the Publick Office in Bow-street, when the master appeared and proved his identity. The respective parties to whom he had published the forgeries, living at a remote distance, the prisoner was committed for re-examination, in order to afford them an opportunity of appearing against him.

Tuesday 9.

This evening sailed Commodore Cornwallis, with the following ships for India, viz. Crown of 64 guns, Capt. Cornwallis; Phoenix, of 36, Capt. Byron; Perseverance, of 36, Capt. Smith; Atalanta, of 14, Capt. Delgamo; and Ariel, of 14, Lieut. Moorson.

Thursday 12.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which the Ed. Mayor, aldermen, and a great number of Common Council, were present. In the midst of the business of settling the various Committees the

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Lord Mayor gave a short interruption, by requesting that a copy of the Physicians Report of his Majesty's Health, which he had just received, might be read, which was complied with; and the agreeable tidings it contained caused an involuntary emotion of applause throughout the whole Court, which broke up as soon as the several vacancies in the Committees were filled up.

Saturday 14.

This evening a young French gentleman of a most elegant form, and genteely dressed, put the desperate resolution which he seems, by a letter found in his pocket, to have sometime formed, in execution, by clapping a brace of pistols to his head, and putting himself to death. On Thursday he came to Greenwich with a lady of the town, as was supposed, and a servant, both of whom he dismissed on the morning previous to his committing the suicide; giving his servant his trunk, his wearing apparel, and other valuable contents, and likewise two valuable watches. The rest of the day he passed, in sauntering about the town, and waiting upon some officers of rank at Greenwich; among others Sir Hugh Palliser, to whom it is said he offered money to be distributed among the pensioners, which was politely received. He then seemed to think his money a burden to him, and distributed it, without any view to charity, as objects presented. To the woman who keeps the park gate he is said to have given some gold and a Bank note, the gold she accepted; the Bank note she returned to him, as perhaps not knowing its value. Meeting the young gentlemen of Dr. Egan's Academy, as they walked, he threw amongst them eight guineas and a half. This circumstance being reported to the Doctor, he was struck with suspicion of the intended fact, and the Gentleman being seen to enter the Park, he dispatched one of his assistants, together with a young Gentleman, after him. They accordingly crossed him as he walked, and entering into conversation invited him to take tea at the Doctor's. He seemed happy to meet with those who could converse with him, and acknowledging the politeness of their invitation, pulled forth a watch he had still remaining, and forced it on the young gentleman, requesting him to wear it for his sake, observing he himself should have no further occasion for it. We shall probably have occasion to give a more particular account of this gentleman. His letter was such as gave too much encouragement to acts of the same kind, and therefore is suppressed.

Monday, 16.

This day the State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall.

Tuesday, 17.

Commodore Cornwallis in his Majesty's ship the Crown, and the other ships under his command, bound to the East Indies,

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Passed by Falmouth on Tuesday morning with a fair wind.

This day Adm. Sir Alexander Hood presented a petition in behalf of Ld. Hood, complaining of an undue election for Westminster.

Ld. John Townshend made no objection; but declared he had never heard a word about it till he came down to the House.

Thursday 19.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the House of Peers with the official report of his Majesty's health, that he had been for some time in a state of recovery; that he was happy in saying, that the accounts just then received carried the pleasing intelligence, that he continued in a state of improvement, and that the improvement appeared progressive. In this situation of things, he should only observe, that should his Majesty's recovery be immediate, the House could not possibly proceed; he would therefore move that their Lordships do adjourn to Tuesday.

Ld. Stormont expressed his satisfaction at the happy intelligence; rendered most desirable from the necessity occasioned by the deranged situation of publick affairs at home and abroad. He had no doubt but the joy on such an event would be universal.

His R. H. the D. of York expressed himself in the following terms: I trust your Lordships will do me the justice to believe that no person in the House could feel equal pleasure with myself, from the favourable account which the noble Lord on the Woolfack has given, and the motion he has made to the House, in which I entirely concur. I should have had great satisfaction in making the same communication to the House, if I had been enabled to do it from any certain information. I thought it my duty yesterday, upon the favourable reports given to the publick, to request to be admitted to his Majesty's presence; from reasons very justifiable, I have no doubt, it was not thought proper that I should have that satisfaction. From the knowledge I have of my brother's sentiments, though I can have had no immediate communication with him upon the subject of this motion, I am convinced that he will feel equal if not greater pleasure than myself at the hopes of his Majesty's recovery, as it may relieve him from the embarrassment of the situation in which the bill would have placed him, which nothing but a strong sense of his duty to the publick would have induced him to undertake. Their Lordships adjourned to Tuesday.

Friday 20.

The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, went to Bow-Church, Cheapside, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Peterborough before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts.

They afterwards proceeded to the Mansion-House, where they were elegantly entertained by the Lord-Mayor.

Thursday 19.

The Coroner's Jury sat on the body of the unfortunate gentleman who shot himself in Greenwich park, and brought in their verdict lunacy. (See p. 173).

Sunday 22.

Intelligence was received from Genoa, stating that the Council General of the Citizens had, in a ballot 1322 votes against 52, re-established the true constitution of that city, as it stood before the shackling regulations which were forced upon the people by the mediating powers in the year 1782. As soon as the event of the ballot was made known, all was joy, festivity, and happiness, throughout the city; which will speedily recover its former splendor and celebrity.

Saturday, 28.

An account is now taking at the Custom-House, by order of the Lords of the Treasury, of the imports from Russia for the four last years up to Christmas, 1788; and also of the exports during the same period, distinguishing each respectively; also an account of the imports from Sweden during the same periods, and of the exports, with the same distinctions; and also of the exports to France since the signing of the Commercial Treaty, with the imports, up to Christmas last.

COMMON-PLACE NOTES.

Mr. Routh, of Magdalen College, Oxon. (the learned editor of Plato's Dialogues) is employed in collecting the fragments of the ante-Nicene fathers, which have not been published in separate works, similar to Grabe's *Spicilgium Patrum*, although not on so extensive a plan. Mr. R. intends to take in not only the fragments in print, but those which are in manuscript. To the ecclesiastical scholar it must prove a useful work; and from the known abilities of Mr. Routh, the learned world expect that it will be executed with great acumen and industry.

With the new year, new entertainments commenced, or more properly speaking old sports were revived in the neighbourhood of London. The river Thames, which at this season usually exhibits a dreary scene of languor and indolence, was this year the stage on which there were all kinds of diversions, bear-baiting, festivals, pigs and sheep roasted, booths, turnabouts, and all the various amusements of Bartholomew fair, multiplied and improved; from Putney-bridge in Middlesex down to Redriff was one continued scene of merriment and jollity; not a gloomy face to be seen, nor a countenance expressive of want; but all cheerfulness, originating apparently

parently from business and bustle. From this description the reader is not, however, to conclude that all was as it seemed. The miserable inhabitants that dwelt in houses on both sides the river during these thoughtless exhibitions, were many of them experiencing the extreme of misery: destitute of employment, though industrious, they were with families of helpless children, for want of employment, pining for want of bread; and tho'

in no country in the world the rich are more extensively benevolent than in England, yet their benefactions could bear no proportion to the wants of the numerous poor, who could not all partake of the common bounty. It may, however, be truly said, that in no great city or country on the continent of Europe, the poor suffered less from the rigour of the season, than the inhabitants of Great Britain and London.

MINUTES OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION;
(continued from p. 83.)

- Jan. 30. Restless night, unquiet this m.
- 31. Quiet yesterday, good night, as usual this morning.
- Feb. 1. Passed yesterday quietly, good night, quiet this morning.
- 2. As yesterday.
- 3. Passed yesterday quietly, good night, and much as usual this morning.
- 4. Passed yesterday quietly, a very good night, and calm this morning.
- 5. Composed yesterday, a good night, and quiet this morning.
- 6. Passed yesterday quietly, four hours and a-half sleep, and not unquiet this morning.
- 7. Passed yesterday in a composed manner, a very good night, and composed this m.
- 8. Continued in a composed state yesterday, a very good night, and calm this m.
- 9. Quiet yesterday, a good night, quiet this morning.
- 10. Passed yesterday in a state of composure, had four hours sleep, and more than usual recollection this morning.

- 11. Continued in the same state of composure as yesterday, had a very good night, and is better this morning than yesterday.
- 12. In a progressive state of amendment.
- 13. His Majesty had four hours sleep in the night, and is going on very well this m.
- 14. In a gradual state of amendment.
- 15. His Majesty had a very good night, and continues in a state of improvement.
- 16. Making a progress in amendment.
- 17. In a state of amendment for some time past, and now in a state of convalescence.
- 18. Proceeds in a fair way of recovery.
- 19. Continues to advance in recovery.
- 20. Makes daily progress in recovery.
- 21. His M. happily advances in recovery.
- 22. Uninterrupted progress in recovery.
- 23. Still advances towards recovery.
- 24. That advancement still continues.
- 25. Progress to recovery for some time gradual and regular; and his M. appears this morning to be free from complaint.
- 26. An entire cessation of illness.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
1789.	L. Kenyon. J. Wilson.	L. Loughbo J. Grose.	L. C. B. Eyre B. Thomson	J. Gould. B. Hotham.	J. Ashhurst. J. Buller.	B. Perryn. J. Heath.
Thurs. Mar. 5				Hertford	Winchester	Reading
Saturday 7		Aylesbury			Salisbury	Oxford
Monday 9			Northampt.	Chelmsford		
Wednesd. 11		Bedford			Dorchester	Glou. & City
Friday 13			Okeham			
Saturday 14	York & City	Huntingdon.				Monmouth
Monday 16		Cambridge	Linc. & City	Maidstone	Exon & City	
Tuesday 17						Hereford
Thursday 19		Thetford				
Friday 20			Nott & Town			
Saturday 21						Shrewsbury
Monday 23				E. Grinstead	Launceston	
Wednesd. 25		Bury St. Edm	Derby	Kingston		
Thursd. 26						Stafford
Friday 27					Taunton	
Saturday 28			Leic. & Bor.			
Monday 30	Lancaster					Worc. & City
Thursd. Ap. 2			Coventry.			
iday 3			Warwick.			

Vol. LVIII. p. 1072. The person mentioned as the heir of Sir Henry Fermor was not his heir [and therefore the title did not vest in him], but was *devisée* of all, or a principal part, of Sir Henry's estate. He was a clergyman; lived at Sevenoaks, and married a very amiable and worthy lady of that place.

P. 1120, l. 3, for "without male issue," r. "they not having any male issue."

P. 1123, last line but 5, for "counsel," r. "attorney." Mr. Hogan, however well known as an agent, was not a counsel.

P. 1124, the third article of the 25th of December, for *Ireland*, r. *Scotland*.

Ibid. article 3, for *Genoa*, qu. if *Geneva* should not be inserted? Hornigacher and Dardigny seem rather *Genevese*, than *Genoese*, names; and this article immediately follows one from Switzerland.

P. 1180. Add to the list of Mr. Pott's works: 13. "Remarks on the Palsy of the Lower Limbs, and Observations on the Propriety of Amputation," 8vo, 1779; 14. "Further Remarks on the useless State of the Lower Limbs in Consequence of a Curvature of the Spine; being a Supplement to a former Treatise on that Subject," 8vo, 1782. This work is embellished (though not noticed in the title-page) with several very beautiful and accurate engravings, representing the state of the disease, as ascertained by dissection.—Mr. P. read chirurgical lectures at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for several years, and probably to the time of his death.

Vol. LIX. p. 86, col. 2, l. 10. Dr. Dodgson, bishop of Elphin, is *not* dead.

P. 89, col. 1, l. 6 from bottom, r. *Hunt*.

P. 90, col. 1, l. 14. The late Dr. Adams was a mild and excellent man; a governor of his college [Pembroke, Oxford]; careful to promote the cause of piety, and attentive to the interests of his young men. His sentiments in religion were liberal. Some of the Calvinists disliked the good man, and used him ill. When will men be so modest as to suspect themselves to be in the wrong, and so wise as to be tolerant towards others? Dr. A. had a dispute with the Dean of Gloucester, concerning keeping residence. Reason was on Dr. A's side, and it was determined against the Dean.—Dr. A. was the tutor to Dr. Samuel Johnson, and the friend of Mr. John Henderson. To the latter he bore the most honourable testimony. He was the author of an excellent Defence of the Miracles of Christ and his Apostles, against the objections of Mr. Hume.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 3 from bottom. The late Mrs. Brooke, whose maiden name was Moore, (the daughter, wife, and mother of a clergyman,) was a lady as remarkable for her virtues, for her gentleness and suavity of manners, as for her great literary accomplishments. She had lately retired to Lincolnshire, to the house of her son, who has preferment in that county. Her first per-

formance which introduced her to the notice and consequent esteem of the publick was "Julia Mandeville," a work concerning which there were various opinions, but which every body read with eagerness. It has been often wished that she had made the catastrophe less melancholy; and we believe that she afterwards was of the same opinion, but she thought it beneath her character to alter it. She soon afterwards went to Canada with her husband, who was chaplain to the garrison at Quebec; and here she saw and loved those romantic characters and scenes which gave birth to "Emily Montague," a work most deservedly in universal esteem, which has passed through several editions; and which is now not easily met with. On her return to England, accident introduced her, and congenial sentiments attracted her, to Mrs. Yates; an intimacy was formed, which terminated only with the life of that lady. Mrs. Brooke, in consequence of this connection, formed an acquaintance with Mr. Garrick, and wrote some pieces for the stage. She had, however, great reason to be dissatisfied with his behaviour as a manager, and she made "The Excursion," a novel, which she wrote at this time, the vehicle by which she exhibited to the publick her complaints and anger against the King of Drury. Her anger, we believe, was just, but the retribution was too severe. She herself afterwards thought so, for she lamented and retracted it. Her first dramatic performance was the tragedy of "Virginia," 1756. Her next effort in that line was "The Siege of Sinope," a tragedy, introduced by Mr. Harris, and written principally with a view of placing Mrs. Yates in a conspicuous character. This did not altogether fail, but it did not become popular; it wanted energy, and it had not much originality; there was little to disapprove, but there was nothing to admire. Her next and most popular production was "Rosina," which, in a most liberal manner, she presented to Mr. Harris. Few modern pieces have been equally successful. Last year also, a musical piece of her's, intituled, "Marian," was introduced, which is now occasionally exhibited; for which we believe Shield is principally to be thanked. Mrs. Brooke was also the translator of various books from the French. She was esteemed by Dr. Johnson, valued by Miss Seward, and her company courted by all the first characters of her time.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. LADY of James Platt, esq. of Herington, co. Durham, a daughter.

28. Lady of John Wingfield, esq. of Tickencote, near Stamford, Linc. a son and heir.

Feb. 12. Lady of John-English Dolben, esq. of Duke-street, Westm. a daughter.

23. In South Audley-street, Right Hon. the Countess of Aylesford, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Paris, the Right Hon. Lord Rosehill, to Miss Ricketts, daughter of Wm.-Henry R. esq. of Longwood, Hants.

At Bath, Rev. Tho. Hughes, prebendary of Worcester, to Miss Watts, daughter of the Rev. Geo. W. of Uffington, Berks.

Jacob Astley, esq. eldest son of Sir Edw. A. bart. to Miss Browne, daughter of the late Sam. B. esq. of Lynn.

Mr. Sam. Harding, jun. attorney, of Audlem, co. Chester, to Miss Woodcock.

At Edinburgh, John Morthland, esq. of Rindmuir, advocate, to Miss Mary Menzies, dau. of late Rev. Dr. M. of Feston, Kent.

Jan. 27. At Siston, Tho. Deane, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Deane, only daughter of the late Mr. D. of Warmley, co. Glouc.

James-John Vassar, esq. of Wenchindon, Bucks, to Miss Bateman, daught of Gregory B. esq. of King-street, Covent-garden.

29. Mr. Hancock, of Crutched-friars, to Miss Greenhill, daughter of Tho. G. esq. of Watford, Herts.

Mr. Tyrrel, attorney, to Miss Dollond, only daughter of Mr. John D. optician.

Christ. Willoughby, esq. of Baldon-house, co. Oxford, to Miss Martha Evans, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

At Ailborne, the Rev. Wm. Hodges, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Harriet Gwynn, dau. of Jn. G. esq. late of Chirbury.

30. John Blackburn, esq. of Bush-hill, Edmouton, to Mrs. Berens, of Southgate, relict of late Jn. B. esq. who died Dec. 31, 1788.

31. Mr. Thomas Chapman, Manchester-dealer, in the borough of Southwark, to Miss Bufwell, formerly of Hinckley, co. Leicester, but now of North Kilworth.

Mr. Higgins, surgeon in the Strand, to Miss Arnold, of Teddington, Middlesex.

Tho. Pulleine Masby, esq. of Borley-hall, to Miss Pulleine, of Carlton-hall, co. York.

Feb. 1. Wm. Ward, esq. of Morney-hill-house, near Rickmansworth, Herts, to Miss Loder, of Goodman's Fields.

Mr. Males, of Little Holland-house, to Mrs. Margaret Benton, of Kensington.

2. Matth. Durand, esq. of Woodcot-ledge, Surr. to Miss Cath. Harrison, of Somersetsh.

3. Tho. Newbery, esq. captain in the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Stable, of Reading.

5. Mr. Litler, oilman, Leadenhall-street, to Mrs. Parker, widow of the late Tho. P. esq. of Yardley, Herts.

Dr. John Mayo, of Lamb's Conduit-str. to Miss Cock, da. of Tho. C. esq. of Tottenham.

9. At Guildford, Surrey, Joseph Pickstone, esq. to Miss Budd.

At Montgomery, Mr. Tho. Swindley, grocer, to Mrs. Mary Thomas, of the same place.

10. At Bath, Rich. Blacow, esq. of Holborn, Lond. to Miss Patience Dutton.

12. At Edmonton, Rev. Tho. Winbolt, of Southgate, to Miss Steady, of the same place.

At Bath, Mr. Jas. Randall, of Wilton, to Miss Worsfold, of Taunton.

At Bath, Hen. Burnet, esq. of Chippenham, to Miss Jones, dau. of Mich. J. esq. of Bath.

Rich. Mason, esq. to Miss Burt, of Milbourn St. Andrew's, Dorset.

14. Mr. Eyles, of Downing-street, to Miss Hurford, dau. of Mr. H. grocer, St. John-str.

Hon. R. Edgecumbe, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Sophia Hobart, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

16. John Ward, esq. of Air-str. Piccadilly, to Miss Sophia Watts, of Water-la. Tower-str.

At Clapham, Mr. John Cookson, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Sarah Powis, daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Clapham.

Gen. Rainsford, M.P. for Beeralston, and governor of Chester, to Miss Cornwallis Molyneux, youngest daughter of the late Sir More M. of Lofely, Surrey.

Mr. John Butcher, grocer, Snow-hill, to Miss Biggerstaff, of Pullin's-row, Islington.

17. Charles Owen Cambridge, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, widow of Hon. Col. C.

Rev. John Barton, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Young, eldest daughter of Allen Y. esq. of Orlingbury, co. Northampt.

At Chelsea, John Hill, esq. of John-street, Golden-square, to Miss Whemell, sister to Burchet W. of Suttons, near Hornchurch.

At Monmouth, John Taylor Bourne, esq. to Miss Barnes, dau. of Aubry B. esq.

18. Mr. H. W. Branch, surveyor of the Old South-sea-house, Broad-street, to Miss Lynall, daughter of the late Tho. L. esq. of Barking, co. Essex.

At Loughborough, co. Leic. Mr. Stanley, attorney, of Newport, to Miss Farrer, of Loughborough.

19. Tho. Brown, esq. of Eaton-str. Pimlico, to Miss Sophia Hales, eldest daughter of Mrs. H. of King's Road, Chelsea.

At Gillingham, Kent, Mr. John Banks, of Chatham Dock-yard, to Mrs. Tookey, a widow lady, niece to John Mathews, esq. mayor of Rochester, and clerk of the checque of Chatham Victualling-office.

Mr. Dickenson, wholesale druggist, Holborn, to Miss Mary Nethercole, of the Strand.

At Bradford, Rev. Thomas Tregenna Eiddulph, M.A. to Miss Rachel Sharpnell, dau. of Zachary S. esq. of Bradford.

20. At Boldre, near Lymington, Harry Burrard, esq. major of foot, governor of Calshot castle, late M.P. for Lymington, and nephew to Sir Harry B. bart. of Walthampton, to Miss Darley, dau. of — D. esq. of Lond.

At Chawton, Hants, Jn. Butler Harrison, esq. to Miss Eliz. Matilda Austen, of Tunbridge.

Rev. Mr. James, minister of Salem chapel, Chapel-street, Soho-square, to Miss Hanford, daughter of H. J. H. esq.

21. Mr. Cooper, of Southampton-buildings, to Miss Charlotte Vernon, of the same place.

24. Mr. Tho. Beckley, jun. of Lymington, Hants, to Miss Baskett, daughter of the Rev. Jn. B. of St. Mary's, Blandford, Dorset.

At Bath, by spec. licence, Tho. Ivie Cooke, esq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Amelia Murray.

DEATHS.

1788. **A**T Madras, Wm. Hamilton, esq. paymaster of the forces on that establishment.

Oct. 9. On board the Pomona frigate, off the island of St. Thomas, Jn. Whiteford, esq. eldest son of Sir John W. bart.

18. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Sir Cha. Price, bart. major-general of the militia of that island, one of the representatives in the House of Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, and a magistrate for the precinct of St. Catherine. Dying without issue, the title is become extinct.

Nov. 3. At the same place, the Rev. John Lindfay, D.D. rector of the parish of St. Catherine. He was the author of the papers on water-spouts; and several other pieces in our Magazine; "A Voyage to Senegal;" several novels; and a poem, called "Sir John Tostle."

24. At Paradise, near Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, Sir Jas. Richardson, bart. The title and estate descend to his brother, Geo. R. esq. late commander of the ships Pigot and Ganges, in the service of the East India Company.

In Spanish Town, in the same month, the Hon. Capt. Chetwynd, of his Majesty's ship Eutropa. The next day his remains were deposited in the chancel of the church there, with military honours, attended by his Royal Highness's Prince William-Henry, his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, the Commodore, the Captains and Officers of the Squadron, and a great number of gentlemen in carriages, and preceded by the 14th regiment, with arms reveried, drums muffled, and the band of music playing a dead march.

Dec. 4. At Madrid, aged 81, the illustrious Archbishop D. Francis Joachim d'Eleta, bishop of Osmia, confessor to the late King Charles III, member of his Majesty's council, and dean of that of the Supreme Inquisition. He has left but a small fortune, as he employed most of his money in the foundation of hospitals and other beneficent actions.

29. At Stockholm, aged 95, Count Gustavus David Hamilton, field marshal of Sweden.

1789. *Lately*, at Fulwood, near Sheffield, aged 100 years and 9 weeks, Mrs. Eliz. Lord, who retained her faculties to the last.

At Orton on the Hill, co. Leicester, Rev. Geo. Kelley, vicar of that place.

At Prior's Marston, co. Warwick, in her 100th year, Mrs. Rushall.

At Lymington, Hants, Major Bullener.

Aged 70, Rich. Wright, esq. of East Harling, co. Norfolk.

At Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth, Mrs. Biddle, relict of Wm. B. esq.

Aged 64, Mr. Sam. Clark, one of the people called Quakers, formerly partner with the late Mr. Wm. Richardson, printer in Fleet-street, and a most amiable man; in temper he was chearful and serene; in manners, mild and unassuming; his benevolence was boundless; and his integrity, under the guidance of a sound and enlarged understanding,

justified the often-quoted assertion of Pope, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

At Worcester, aged 80, James Turner, late of Oxford, and formerly first commissioner in the Hawkers and Pedlars Office.

At Antwerp, aged 104, Philip Coets. He was a soldier from his youth, and served in all the campaigns of Prince Eugene against the Turks. In 1717 he was at the capture of Belgrade; at 45 years old he married, and lived with his first wife 12 years, by whom he had six children and ten grand-children. At 60 years of age he married again, and had eight children, from whom sprang 30 grand-children. He was so strong, that, at 73 years of age, he lifted a butt of beer from a cart without the least trouble. Having lost his second wife, at 92 he married again, but had no children. He was always in health, and preserved all his senses, except his hearing, till his death.

In Upper Grosvenor-st. Sir Harry Harpur, bart. He married the most amiable Lady Frances Greville, daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Warwick, by whom he had issue one son, who succeeds to the title and estate.

At Brough, Tho. Lambe, esq. mayor of Appleby.

At Warham, Dorset, Mr. G. Biffell, formerly an apothecary in Moorfields.

At Wendens, Essex, in his 79th year, Mr. Rickard. By his death a fortune of 20,000l. devolves to his nephew, the Rev. Edward Kimpson, vicar of Ryegate, Suffex, and formerly fellow of Christ Coll. Cambridge.

At Foley-house, aged 12, the Hon. Wm. Foley, eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Lord F.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mons. Diller, the celebrated philosophical fire-worker.

At Linton, co. Northumberland, aged 81, Rich. Jewitt, esq. The whimsicalities of this venerable gentleman may be conceived by his making use of the coffin in which he was buried as a corner cupboard in his bed-chamber, depositing therein bread and cheese, wines, spirits, &c. with the pictures of Adam and Eve at the head, and Darby and Joan at the feet.

At Piddle Trenthide, Dorset, the Rev. Mr. Seymour, curate of that place, and brother to Hen. S. esq. of Handford.

At Chichester, Mr. Edward Meads. His death was occasioned by a fall down stairs, which instantly rendered his lower extremities and his fingers paralytic. It appeared afterwards, upon dissection, that the fifth vertebra colli, or bone of his neck, was fractured, which injured the spinal marrow and cervical nerves, and produced the above fatal effects.

At Bicester, aged about 60, Mr. G. Howlett, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse about ten days preceding. In riding over some ploughed lands, his horse over-reached and threw him with great violence, with his head doubled under him, into a furrow,

a furrow, and afterwards fell upon him; by which crush the spinal marrow of his neck was so much injured as instantly to render every part below the head completely paralytic; and though he retained perfectly his reason and speech, he never recovered the smallest use of his body or limbs to the moment of his dissolution.

At his house on the North Strand, Dublin, Mr. Wm. Bleater, sen. of Dame-street, printer and bookseller.

At Oxford, in an advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Rayne, M.A. vicar of Broadwinfor, Dorset, 1747, of Netherbury and Beaminster, in the same county, 1760, prebendary of St. Paul's, and formerly chaplain to one of the regiments of guards. During the course of a long life, he observed the most perfect regularity in a conscientious discharge of the duties of his profession, the most incorrupt integrity in his dealings, and the strictest purity in his manners. As a husband and a father, his conduct was most exemplary; and the tender solicitude and anxiety which he always demonstrated for the interests and welfare of his domestics and dependants, proved the goodness of his heart. He was a cheerful and agreeable companion, whose conversation was animating and instructive, flowing gracefully from a mind abundantly stored with the treasures of ancient and modern learning. The friend who pays this tribute to his memory was not the only one amongst his numerous parishioners who viewed him with eyes of the greatest reverence and regard, to which he was justly entitled, as the faithful disciple of that great Master whose precepts he not only inculcated with the most persuasive eloquence from his pulpit, but whose example he carefully imitated in the whole tenor and œconomy of his life. Such a character should not be suffered to pass away unnoticed; and though his remembrance will long be regretted by his amiable relict and accomplished daughter, and his loss most sensibly felt by those who partook of his daily bounty, the world at large should be told what a valuable citizen it has been deprived of; who was an honour to the church of which he was a minister, and whose various virtues will afford a most useful and instructive lesson to mankind in general.

At Berkhamstead, the Rev. Hen. Belfield, M.A. fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxford.

At his sons, Dr. Edw. Spry, aged 93, Mr. Edw. Spry, 73 years (viz. in the reigns of their Majesties Anne, George I. II. and III.) actual shipwright in Plymouth Dock-yard.

Jan. 3. At Compton, Suffey, Mrs. Fulham, relict of the late Mr. F. archdeacon of Landaff, who died June 13, 1777.

6. At Sandwich, Kent, in his 37th year, Mr. William Wyborn Bradly, a considerable brewer, and one of the jurats of that town.

8. At Venice, Paul Renier, the Doge. He was born Nov. 21, 1710; and elected Jan. 14, 1779.

9. At Bloxham, co. Oxford, the Rev. John Davis, upwards of 26 years vicar of that parish.—It would argue the most inexcusable negligence in the living to suffer the memory of this truly excellent man to sink unnoticed into oblivion. Possessed of admirable talents, he dedicated them to the best of purposes,—the service of his friends and of society. Nature had fitted him for active efforts, and his situation in life demanded them. An offspring numerous as his was not to be supported by the scanty profits of a vicarage scarce 90*l.* per annum. He resolved, therefore, to supply, in personal exertion, what had been denied by fortune. The value of tithes, and other ecclesiastical emoluments, had long been the object of his researches, and he spared neither time nor diligence in the investigation. Many of his brethren, the parochial clergy, were occasionally indebted to his aid, and always testified the warmest approbation of his worth and character. More than one society in Oxford availed themselves of his services; and whilst they amply rewarded his labours, held his talents and merits in the highest degree of estimation.—In the improvement of fields by inclosure, his engagements, as a commissioner, were numerous, and his reputation for skill and integrity in the discharge of them, extensive. From his first introduction into this line of business, his practice increased rapidly, and repeated applications were made to him when the languor and imbecility of a shattered constitution rendered his compliance impracticable. But let it not be supposed that, by devoting a considerable share of his time to these active pursuits, he reserved too little for the more immediate duties of his profession. On the contrary, his diligence in promoting the welfare of those who were committed to his care was indefatigable. It is not in the display of oratorical abilities in the pulpit, that the brightest feature of the clerical character consists. In this branch of the sacred office, however, his talents were neither inadequate nor defective. His discourses were judiciously suited to his congregation; such, indeed, as in no audience could have been improper; for they were sound, nervous, practical, and instructive. But the praise to which he was eminently entitled rested on a more solid and permanent basis than this. One of the noblest ornaments of human nature is a readiness to be useful to our fellow-creatures; and this genuine characteristic of a good heart may be justly numbered among his virtues. Few persons were better qualified to give advice, in cases of difficulty and embarrassment; and no man ever dispensed it with greater sincerity or condescension. His acquaintance with legal subjects, aided by a clear head and forcible expression, imparted energy to all he said, and secured attention and dependence. It is no wonder, therefore, that multitudes resorted to him for council

and that no individual ever repented of having scrupulously adhered to it in the sequel.— In domestic life the person whom this account is intended to commemorate, was eminent for many valuable qualifications and endowments. To a depth and solidity of understanding rarely equalled, he united the more estimable distinction of a strictly benevolent and upright heart:— He was a tender parent, a kind husband, a steady and affectionate friend; and, in short, discharged the various offices of the station in which he was placed, with unremitting fidelity and perseverance. Hence he lived respected by all around him, and died universally regretted, after having sustained the complicated sufferings of a lingering and painful illness, with fortitude and resignation.

13. In Clerkenwell, aged 76, Mr. Robinson, an eminent farrier in Coleman-street.

16. At Rome, of an apoplectic fit, aged 78, Cardinal Negróni. He was created by Pope Clement XIII. in 1763. He has left about 400,000 crowns (scudi) to his nephew, Michael N., excepting about 3000, which are to be divided among his domestics, who are much disappointed, having expected great pensions and presents from so rich a master.

18. Of an apoplexy, aged 47, — Blackmore, esq. of Briggins in Eastwic, co. Herts. He married to his third wife the daughter of — Tatnall, esq. of Cheshunt, who survives him.

19. At Rome, Cardinal Orsini d'Aragon, first dean of the College. Having been more liberal than Cardinal Negróni, he has left no more than will pay his debts, which he ordered in his will to be done.

22. Owen Owen, esq. of Tyn-y-coed.

In Suffolk, in her 81st year, Hon. Anne Herbert, relict of Hon. Nich. H. and sister and co-heiress of Dudley North, of Glemham.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Duncan, eldest son of Rear-admiral D.

At Kensington Palace, Major-gen. Wm. Wynyard, colonel of the 20th reg. of foot.

Mr. Peter Beethen, of Compton-street.

At the feat of Lord Viscount Hereford, in South Wales, the Hon. Harriet Emma Maria Devereux, his Lordship's 4th daughter.

In Strutton-ground, Westm. aged near 90, Mrs. Mary Spencer, the oldest inhabitant of St. Margaret's parish.

In Petty France, aged 80, John Cleland, esq. He was the son of Col. C, that celebrated fictitious member of the Spectator's Club, whom Steele describes under the name of Will Honeycombe. A portrait of him hung up in the son's library till his death, which indicates all the manners and *d'abord* of the fashionable town-rake in the beginning of this century. The son, with the scatterings of his father's fortune, and some share of his dissipations, after passing through the forms of a good education in Westminster-college, where he was admitted in 1722, at the age of 13, and was contemporary with Lord Mansfield, went as consul to Smyrna, where, perhaps, he first imbibed those loose principles which, in a subsequent

publication, too infamous to be particularised, tarnished his reputation as an author. On his return from Smyrna he went to the East Indies; but quarreling with some of the members of the presidency of Bombay, he made a precipitate retreat from the East, with little or no benefit to his fortunes. Being without profession or any settled means of subsistence, he soon fell into difficulties; a prison, and its miseries, were the consequences. In this situation, one of those booksellers who disgrace the profession, offered him a temporary relief for writing the work above alluded to*, which brought a stigma on his name, which time has not obliterated, and which will be consigned to his memory whilst its poisonous contents are in circulation. For this publication he was called before the privy council; and the circumstance of his distress being known, as well as his being a man of some parts, John Earl Granville, the then president, nobly rescued him from the like temptation, by getting him a pension of 1000l. per year, which he enjoyed to his death, and which had so much the desired effect, that, except "The Memoirs of a Coxcomb," which has some smack of dissipated manners, and "The Man of Honour," written as an *amende honorable* for his former exceptionable book. Mr. C. mostly dedicated his time to political and philological publications, and was the author of the long letters given in the public prints, from time to time, signed A BRITON, MODESTUS, &c. &c. and of some curious tracts on the Celtic language. He lived within the income of his pension for many years, in a retired situation in Petty France, surrounded by a good library, and the occasional visits of some literary friends, to whom he was a very agreeable companion, and died at the advanced age of 82. In conversation he was very pleasant and anecdotal, understanding most of the living languages, and speaking them all very fluently. As a writer, he shewed himself best in novels, song-writing, and the lighter species of authorship; but when he touched politics, he touched it like a torpedo, he was cold, benumbing, and soporific.

24. At Bitteswell, near Lutterworth, Leic. the Rev. James Charles Hitchcock, rector of that place; to which living he was presented in the year 1760, by the Haberdashers Company in London. His character can never be better delineated than in the words of the immortal Shakspeare, in "Love's Labour lost:"

" ————— a merrier man
(Within the limit of becoming mirth)
I never spent an hour's talk withal.
His eye begat occasion for his wit:
For every object, that he once did catch,
The other turn'd to a mirth-moving jest;
Which his fair tongue (conceit's expositor)

* The sum given for the copy of this work was twenty guineas. The sum received for the sale could not be less than 10,000l.

Deliver'd in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play'd truant at his tales,
And younger hearings were quite ravished."

At Bath, Rev. Roger Cole, M.A. rector of Farlington, Hants, and many years curate of the parish of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen.

At Langford, Berks, Mrs. Catherine Johnson, widow of the Rev. Sam. J. 24 years minister of Cirencester, co. Glouc. and late one of the vicars of Bampton, co. Oxford.

At Peckham, Surrey, Mrs. Pakenham, relict of the Hon. George-Edward P. esq.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Belfille, an actress who had ranked very high in her profession in the North of England for some little time past, and was engaged to perform at the theatre-royal, Edinburgh. She was the daughter of a Mr. Burdett, apothecary, of Lutterworth, co. Leicester, and well known in that county. Her husband's name was Arnold; but, as she would not disgrace the name, when she commenced player she changed it to Belfille.

25. In the Charter-house, to which asylum for decayed tradesmen he was presented by the present Lord Chancellor in 1780, aged 88, Isaac Tarrat. He was originally a linen-draper at the corner of Charter-house-lane, St. John's-street, where he was very successful in business, and realised a very considerable sum of money; but, like many more, not thinking it came fast enough, he removed to a large shop in Cheap-side, where he soon lost all he had gained in his former situation. He then removed to Epsom, where he had no better success; so that at the age of 70, or upwards, he found himself without a shilling, and his bread to seek.—He had always a turn for literature; was a contributor to "The Ladies Diary" in 1728 or 9, and continued to be a pretty constant one from that time till near that of his death. His name occurs repeatedly in our Magazine, and also in most other periodical publications of repute which have been set on foot within the last 60 years. To this turn his failure in business had often been imputed by his friends; and this circumstance, joined, perhaps, to a consciousness within himself that it was in some measure true, operated so on his mind, when he was obliged to quit Epsom, that, instead of flying to his friends for assistance, he withdrew himself entirely from them, and it was not known for some years what was become of him. During this interval he earned a scanty subsistence by officiating as clerk in various lottery-offices; but this employment was very precarious, as his employers were sometimes obliged to decamp, and others died: so that at last, to avoid starving, he was obliged to hire himself to a woman who lived in one of the streets near the Middlesex Hospital, and kept a *do'or* to tell fortunes, at a shilling a-day, lodging and board. Here his business was to sit above stairs, in a fur-cap, a large white beard, and a worsted damask night-gown, to invent schemes, and give answers to

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all who enquired of him; while the woman sat below, and took the money of his customers as they came in. He allowed that his principal always used him well, maintained him comfortably, and always treated him with a small bowl of punch after supper; and he owned he could have been well content to end his days in her service, if he could have reconciled his conscience to his calling; but as he could not, he left her as soon as he had scraped together a small sum to support himself while he looked out for other employment: and it was well he did so, for the ferriers of justice laid hands on his successor to the cap and beard in less than a month after he quitted them. He often declared that he was amazed at the number of his customers, and still more at the rank which some of them, by their appearance, held in society. Soon after he quitted this woman, the writer of this article, who had known him in his better days, met him by chance, and, by furnishing him with some employment, learned, by degrees, the situation he was in. He put him upon applying for the charity, which he afterwards obtained principally through the interest of the late P. Prevost, esq.

At Cambridge, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Purchas, wife of John P. esq. alderman of that corporation.

At his son-in-law's, at Hawley, Kent, Chas. Musgreave, esq. of Hoxdesdon, Herts.

At Wrexham, Mr. Jones, bookfeller.

At his lodgings in Abbey-street, Dublin, by shooting himself through the head, Peter Hamilton, esq. of the county of Roscommon in Ireland. His unhappy end was no more than might have been naturally expected from his being suffered to go so long abroad unguarded, under the most glaring effects of insanity. For three years past he had been conspicuous for extravagant expressions, both in private and public. In the House of Commons, during the two last sessions, it was his custom to bounce up in the gallery, and now and then stop some of our flowery orators, in the midst of a fine speech, with "That's a lie, the people you represent know you to be the son of a b—, picking their pockets, and stealing their liberties;" which several times caused some little alarm and confusion. This unfortunate gentleman was possessed of about 1000*l.* a year, and had lost an eye in the naval service. To make sure of his destruction, he made use of two pistols, one of which he applied to the upper part of his throat, and the other to his left eye; having discharged both, his exit was immediately accomplished. The verdict of the Inquest was, of course, Lunacy. It was frequent with the above extraordinary character to enter many churches and chapels on the Sabbath, and tell the pronouncer of the day's sermon, that, though his subject might be good, he was a d—d bad preacher. His usual garb was a navy uniform, and, making allowance

allowance for some mental infirmities, he was deemed a man of spirit and politeness.

26. At his lodgings in Leicester, in his 61st year, the Rev. Wm. Bickerstaffe. He went to bed on the preceding night apparently as well in health as he had been for some time, and was found dead in the morning; appearing to have expired, as he had always wished, without a struggle or a groan. He was the son of William and Hannah B. of Leicester; born there; July 17, 1728; was appointed under master of the Lower Free Grammar-school at Leicester, Jan. 30, 1749-50; was ordained in December, 1770; and since that period has been occasionally curate at most of the churches in his native town, and also at Great Wigston and Ayleston, two villages at no great distance. His case had been lately laid before the Lord Chancellor, from whom there is reason to think some preferment would have been bestowed on him had he lived. He was a person of good classical knowledge, and possessed a strong vein of pleasantry and satire. To this Miscellany he was a frequent and a valuable correspondent. The duties of his function he discharged very assiduously; and being possessed of much medical knowledge, he employed it in comforting the afflicted, as he did the small surplus of his little income in alleviating distress.

“To failings mild, but zealous for desert,

“The clearest head and the sincerest heart.”

Some farther anecdotes of this worthy Divine shall be given in our next.

At the Duchefs of Ancafter's, Miss Juting.

At Liverpool, in his 75th year, Richard Hughes, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Lancaster, and one of the senior aldermen of Liverpool.

Aged 73, Rev. Dr. Yates, of Solyhull, 60. Warwick.

At Paris, M. Banzee, academician, and the greatest grammarian in Europe.

27. At Mr. Ross's, baker, in Piccadilly, aged 106, Mrs. Jane Ross, a native of Scotland; she retained her faculties to the last hour, and read with ease the smallest print.

28. At his apartments in the Charter-house, after two days illness, Hen. Sayer, esq. who had enjoyed the office of register to that foundation for many years.

At his house in the Tower, Joseph Lucas, esq. many years king's assay-master in his Majesty's Mint office.

At Bath, in his 66th year, James Gambier, esq. vice-admiral of the White. About a year since he married a second wife, of the name of Newcombe. He has left four children by his former lady, two sons and two daughters. He was a man of polished manners, generous, and expensive, otherwise he might have died rich, as he had, more than once, commands in which he might have money. He was brother to the lady of Sir Cha. Middleton, bart.

Hen. Hunter, esq. of Beech-hill, near Reading.

At Clapton, Mr. Hockley, sen. a very capital farmer and cow-keeper, and one of the oldest inhabitants of Hackney parish.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Temple, mother of Lord Viscount Palmerston.

19. Of a paralytic stroke, which seized her in the street, and barely allowed her time to say where she lived, Mrs. Wilcox, relict of Mr. W. and sister to ——— Clark, esq. late of Bush-hill, Edmonton.

Mr. Job Wells, of Wallingford, Berks, one of the aldermen of that place.

At Paris, M. d'Ormesson, chief president of the parliament.

30. At Tunstall, Suffolk, after a confinement of three weeks, during which he suffered little or no pain, and in his 60th year, the Rev. Christopher Jeaffreson, rector of that parish and Iken. He was universally respected in the country, happily blending the becoming gravity of a Christian minister with the manners of a gentleman, and the convivial qualities of an agreeable and interesting companion. He was an indulgent husband, a firm friend, and a general philanthropist.

In Russell-place, Peter Prevost, esq. late of Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

31. At Charlton, Wm. Murrell, esq.

At Chelsea, Rob. Drummond, esq. major of the late 2d battalion of New Jersey volunteers. This gentleman brought into the field upwards of 200 yeomanry, his neighbours, and embodied them in that active corps; a very large proportion of whom became victims to their loyalty, having either fallen in action or by the disease of the torrid climates of South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida.

In Parish-street, Southwark, Mr. George Terry, principal examiner in the London distillery.

At Oxford, Rob. Vanfittart, esq. D. C. L. fellow of All Souls College, Ox. professor of civil law in that university, and recorder of Windsor.

In his 13th year, the only son and child of Mr. Leverton, architect. To his extraordinary talents for one so young, was added a disposition the most amiable, which will occasion him to be much lamented by all who knew him; but the affliction of his parents is not to be expressed.

Feb. 1. In Brook-street, Bath, Archibald Frazer, esq.; a gentleman possessed of a large fortune, who had but a few days before purchased a house in the Crescent, belonging to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Stanley. He married, 178, the eldest daughter of ——— Lichfield, esq. late solicitor of the customs.

2. In Blackfriars-road, Major Henniker, second son of Sir John H. bart. a merchant of London.

In Woodstock-street, Bond-street, John Langlois, esq.

3. At Great Billing, near Northampton, in her 90th year, Mrs. Reade, widow, of that place; whose vital powers, having lately had no kind of disease to shake and discompose them,

them, continued calm and quiet, and her memory strong and retentive, till within a few hours of her death.

Mrs. Owen, of Tyn-y-coed, co. Montgomery, relict of Owen O. esq. late of the same place, who died Jan. 22, (see above, p. 179.)

At Shabbington, Bucks, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Treacher, mother of Sir John T. kn. late mayor of Oxford.

4. Aged 73, Mr. John Rickman, of Lewes, one of the people called Quakers.

In Little Ormond-street, Queen-square, Philip-George Winter, esq.

5. Mr. Joseph Thornthwaite, of Pater-noster-row.

At Blackheath, Cha. Newton, esq. formerly an officer in the Oxford Blues, and present at the battle of Dettingen.

6. Mr. Bentley, sen. printer, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

At Tunbridge, in her 83d year, Mrs. Childern, relict of Jn. C. esq. of that place.

In Watling-street, John Hemans, esq. deputy of Bread-street ward.

At Horn, near Bridgnorth, aged 73, Timothy Barney. He had been ill about three months, and great part of that time was confined to his bed; though his death was apparently the consequence of a gradual decay of nature, rather than of any particular disease. He was married, but never had any child. With his wife, who survives him, he had a fortune of 700l. He was a man of a penurious disposition, though he had one good quality, and it is an amiable one, that of assisting his neighbours in their pecuniary wants. This he had done in many instances to a very considerable extent; for few applied who had not their wishes accomplished. On some occasions he has been known to anticipate favours of this kind, by offering them assistance where he thought it could be conferred to their advantage. One instance of this kind the writer of this knows to be fact; and it ought to be recorded in justice to his memory: he called to a neighbouring gentleman, and asked him, "if he should go to the fair to-morrow" (naming the place). "No," said the gentleman, "I shall not, for a very good reason, for I have not at present any money." "Then, master, answered Tim, if that is the case, you shall not want for money; I'll fetch you as much as you want; how much will do?" The gentleman answered, "If I had 40l. I could perhaps lay it out to an advantage." He immediately went home, and brought the sum, which the gentleman accepted, laid it out at the fair, and refunded it in the course of the next week. Mr. Barney died worth more than 3000l. which he has bequeathed to his relations, of whom he had a great number. These, except his wife, and two very old women, his sisters, consist entirely of nephews, nieces, and cousins. To his wife he has left 1000l. or upwards; which is a proper return for a

long life of faithful and laborious service; particularly in his last illness, when he would scarce allow any one else to wait upon him, though she, from her age and infirmities, was a very unfit person. That he was penurious with respect to himself, his way of life will sufficiently shew. He was formerly a blacksmith; but had given up that business several years, in favour of a nephew; but the way in which it was conferred adds not to his merit: for the man had only the empty shop, without any other assistance; though, at the same time, he was struggling with many difficulties, the consequence of a large family, and want of employment. While Mr. B. carried on business, he lived in the same habitation in which he died, which is a small thatched house, containing only two or three rooms. He kept no servant; and the joint expences of him and his wife are supposed not to exceed 20l. a year. His ordinary dress was mean and paltry, uncomfortable, and scarcely sufficient, at some times, to protect him from the inclemency of the weather. He has been known to go to an attorney's at Bridgnorth, with 3 or 400l. at a time, to put out to use, habited in an old flannel waistcoat with sleeves, to save the expence of a coat; a wallet over his shoulder, a short old leather apron before him, a torn hat, patched with linsley, and the other parts of his dress of the same coarse and ragged kind. He had been near 50 years one of the ringers of the church of the parish in which he lived, and held the office till his death; receiving his share of their profits, though he had been unable to assist them for some years. His method was, to hire a person to officiate for him, to whom he paid, for his services, about one sixth of what he earned. During his confinement he would not admit the assistance of a nurse or woman to attend him; and, though he often expressed a desire to live, he shewed evident uneasiness at the recommendation of the measures for his ease or convenience that were attended with expence. He died, as he lived, *avaritiâ armatus*.

7. In Birchin-lane, after four days illness, aged 66, Sir Thomas Hallifax, kn. banker, alderman of Aldersgate ward (in which he succeeded Mr. Nelson in 1766), and M.P. for Aylesbury. He served the office of sheriff in 1769, and that of lord-mayor in 1777. He was originally apprentice to a grocer, at Barnsley, co. York, his native county; but, before his indentures were fully expired, exchanged that situation for the metropolis, and soon became the artificer of his own ample fortune. He married the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Saville, of Enfield, esq. by whom he has left two sons, of the age of 15 and 12, at school at Cheam. He died intestate, and, as supposed, worth 100,000l. and was buried in the family vault of the Savilles in Enfield churchyard the

Tuesday following, in great funeral pomp, the hearse decorated with scutcheons, attended by seven mourning coaches and six, and eight private coaches, besides his own chariot. The pall was supported by Aldermen Lewes, Le Mesurier, Pickett, Clark, Wright, and Hopkins; Deputy Harding, a relation by marriage, walked as chief-mourner, followed by Sir Thomas's two sons.

At Buxton, in his 26th year, the Hon. Geo. Talbot, brother and presumptive heir to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Rev. Mr. Winstanley, prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of St. Dunstan in the East.

In the Grove, Bath, Anne Viscountess Bangor, relict of Nicholas Ward, Baron B. and daughter of John first Earl of Darnley. She was a lady of a most eccentric character. For the first forty or fifty years of her life she was a pattern of every conjugal and private virtue, and brought up a large family with the most amiable attention. Without any assigned cause whatever, she suddenly resolved to quit her Lord and family, and was never afterwards prevailed upon to hold correspondence with either of them, except with her daughter, Lady Clanwilliam, to whom, it is said, she hath bequeathed the whole of her property. For these last fifteen or twenty years, her time has been chiefly spent betwixt Bath and Bristol Hotwells.— Though she was immensely rich, and in her bounties liberal; she would suffer herself to undergo the disgrace of law-suits, and even arrests, for the most trivial sums. She delighted in acts of private generosity, and did more unknown charities than any other person perhaps in the city; yet for a tradesman's bill, or the arrears of her lodgings, she would bear perpetual dunning. She had an utter aversion to the faculty, and would by no means suffer one of them to be called in, though she knew herself to be in the most imminent danger. At her own earnest command, her coffin has been filled with lime.

8. At Gainborough, aged 66, Mr. Samuel Mosley, wharfinger.

Mr. Lumley, keeper of Oakham gaol, by a blow on the head with a faggot-stick, as he was stooping to reach a form for two men, confined on a charge of murder, to pray on. His scull was fractured, and he survived only two days to tell who gave the blow.

9. At Canonbury, Islington, Dr. John Hill, an eminent physician, and father of Mr. H. banker, Lombard-street.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Morice, wife of the Rev. Dr. M.

Mrs. Cater, wife of Mr. C. of Bread-str.

Mrs. Murray, relict of Mr. Alex. M. of Owen-row, Islington-road.

Mrs. Whiffing, wife of Mr. Cochroud W. brewer, Queen-street, Ratcliffe-cross.

10. In Leadenhall-street, Mrs. Pomeroy, relict of Mr. Bartholemew P.

At Inverness, Major James Chisholm, formerly of the 21st, and late of the Duke of Gordon's fencible regiment.

11. At Epsom, Rob. Withers, esq:

In Fenchurch-street, Mr. Edward Tutet, many years a common-councilman for Langbourn ward.

In Southampton-str. Bloomsbury, Mr. Hall. Edw. Parker, esq. formerly of Waltham, co. Essex.

12. At Northampton, Wm. Deverell, esq. of that town, nephew and heir at law of Tho. Wyndham, esq. late of Hammersmith, a lineal descendant of Lord Visc. Melcombe, and a near relation of Sir Rich. Temple.

13. In George-street, Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Murkle.

14. At Wadham College, Oxford, Rev. James Gerard, D.D. rector of Monk's Risborough, Bucks.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Abraham Bristow, surgeon and apothecary at Cullington, near Oxford, and one of the coroners for that county.

At his apartments in St. James's Palace, John Hannington, esq. the oldest page of the King's bed-chamber.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Gardner, relict of Mr. Tho. G. printer, in the Strand, and mother to the bookseller.

Suddenly, at Harlow, Essex, Rev. Edw. Roger North, cousin to Lord N. He was presented to this vicarage by the Earl of Guildford, on the death of Mr. Altham, 1776; and married, in June 1782, Miss Styleman, daughter of the Rev. Armine S. of Norfolk.

At her house near Brompton, in her 81st year, the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander second Duke of Gordon and Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, only daughter to Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

15. At Exeter, Rear admiral Whitwell. He was the younger brother of Lord Howard of Walden, whose estates in Essex, given him by his aunt, the Countess of Portsmouth, he would have succeeded to by her will, if he had survived his Lordship.

Of a decline, at her mother's house at Cranbrook, Kent, Miss Anne Hodson, you. daughter of the late Rev. Henry H. rector of Sandhurst, in the same county.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 21, Mr. W. W. Stevenson, son of Mr. Alderman S.

At her house at Lambeth, aged 68, the Dowager Lady Bampfylde, widow of Sir Richard Warwick B. bart. late of Poltimore, co. Devon, who represented that county in several parliaments, mother of Sir Charles Warwick B. bart. M.P. for Exeter. Her Ladyship was the only child and heiress of Jn. Codrington, esq. of Wraxhall-lodge, Somerset, who was many years M.P. for Bath.

16. At Bath, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Wollen, father of Mr. W. surgeon, &c. in Morford-street, Bath.

At Preston, co. Lancaster, Mr. William Shawe, attorney at law, and under-sheriff of the said county.

Aged 71, Sam. Waddington, esq. formerly in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and who served in the rebellion in 1745, in the Duke of Cumberland's army; a man of learning and good sense, and generally esteemed.

Rev. Thomas Symonds, D.D. vicar of Kendal, in Westmoreland, to which living he was presented by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1745.

17. In Broad-street Buildings, Alexander Shairp, esq. an eminent Russia merchant.

Mr. Mainwaring, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn. While sitting at dinner, he suddenly dropped his head on the table, and expired in a few minutes.

At Sandwich, Kent, Rich. Solly, esq.

At Ostend, aged 105, Tho. King, esq. He had for many years been in the Emperor's service, but had given up his commission upwards of 20 years.

At Dartford, Kent, Rev. Mr. Hiscocks, many years curate of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

On Turnham green, after a short illness, Miss Johnston, sister to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Annandale.

Miss Marianne Crowder, youngest daughter of Mr. C. of Paternoster-row.

Suddenly, at Lynn, Rev. Mr. Langford, rector of Great Massingham, Norfolk.

18. At Stamford, aged 85, Mrs. Renouard, mother of Peter R. esq. of that place.

19. In Stafford-street, Thomas Wing, esq. clerk under the Earl of Hardwicke, as one of the tellers of the Exchequer.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Dorothy Farrer, relict of Mr. John F. merchant on Snow-hill.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Maddox, widow of Dr. M. who died bishop of Worcester in 1759.

In the Strand, Mrs. Backham, widow of the late Wm. B. esq. king's store-keeper and naval officer at Antigna.

20. At Pinner, co. Middlesex, Wm. Phillips Elige, eldest son of Mr. E. surgeon.

Lieut.-col. Eaton, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal establishment. He came to England for his health in 1786, and proposed to return last year, but continued here at the request of Mr. Hastings; and being ordered this year to return to Bengal, he was permitted by the Court of Directors to remain another season, on an application from Mr. Hastings, to whom his evidence was of very material importance, Col. E. having commanded the garrison of Buxar, on the frontiers of Benares, for many years.

21. In Wells-row, Islington, Anth. Barwick, esq. of the East Essex militia.

At Salvadore-house, Mrs. Muilman.

Aged 33, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. stationer in the Strand.

22. At Edmonton, in his 83d year, Mr. Zacharias Putt, many years a very eminent leather-feller in Newgate-street.

At the Low Lights, near Shields, Northumberland, James Storey, esq. While attending afternoon service in the church there, he was seized with a fit, and expired in less than ten minutes.

GAZETTE PROMOTION.

MR. Hen. Nock, appointed one of the gunsmiths to his Majesty, *vice* Whiffell, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HIS Grace the Duke of Bedford, elected recorder of Bedford, *vice* Sir Robert Bernard, dec.

Hon. Wm. Norton Lord Grantley, elected recorder of Guildford, *vice* his father the late Lord, dec.

Hon. Mr. Villiers, elected recorder of Windsor, *vice* Vansittart, dec.

Rich. Richards, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, appointed counsel to Queen Anne's bounty for the augmentation of poor livings.

Mr. Wm. Barham, appointed apparitor-general to the archdeaconry of Essex, *vice* Pennie, dec.

Wm. Barnard, esq. of Gainborough, co. Lincoln, appointed a master extraordinary in chancery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Beville, Exford R. Somerset, *vice* Coxe, dec.

Rev. David Field, Thornganby R. Lincoln.

Rev. Wm. Sayer Doune, Coston R. Norf.

Rev. Jas. Mayo, Avebury, alias Abury V. united to Monkton Winterborn V. Wilts.

Rev. Arthur Jaques, Willerby V. York.

Rev. Edw. Nason, Shilton curacy, Warw.

Rev. W. Harrison, Limberg Magua, Linc.

Rev. Mr. Proby, Lichfield V.

Rev. Mr. Hall, Sandal, near Wakefield, V. *vice* Zouch, resigned.

Rev. John Lucy, Hampton-Lucy R. Warwick, *vice* Sherwood, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Charles Digby, Osborne V. and Castleton curacy, co. Dorset, *vice* Shuttleworth, dec.

Rev. Mr. Heigham, Beeton R. Suffolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Geo. Crabbe, to hold Muston R. co. Leic. with West Allington R. co. Linc.

Rev. Benj. Barnard, to hold Oundle V. co. Northamp. with Filton V. co. Leicesters.

Rev. Rob. Burd Gabriel, D.D. to hold Hanworth R. co. Middlesex, with Harlington R. in the same co.

Rev. Matth. Woodford, to hold Chilbolton R. *vice* Bp of St. Asaph, with Upham R. Hants.

Rev. Wm. Hodgson, to hold East Drayton V. Noths, with Edlington R. York.

Rev. Butler Berry, to hold Creshall R. Essex, with Triplow V. co. Cambridge.

BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL Tipping, St. Martin's-lane, dealer and chapman.
 Winwood Warrall, Yarmouth, dealer and chapman.
 Jeremiah Dawson, Manchester, dealer and chapman.
 John Fielding, Paternoster-row, dealer and chapman.
 George Pearce, King's Arms Passage, dealer and chapman.
 Francis Godolphin Waldron, Clements Inn, dealer and chapman.
 James Maund, Kentish Town, dealer and chapman.
 George Shew, Yeovil, ironmonger, and cutter, &c.
 Wm. Williams, Bristol, dealer and chapman.
 Joseph Stone, Bromyard, baker and maltster.
 Natha. Crompton, Little Tower-h. dealer and chapman.
 Isaac Mead, Bridport, dealer and chapman.
 Benjamin Eyre, Hodgson Atkinson, and William Walton, Tokenhouse-yard, merch.
 James Freshfield, jun. West Smithfield, watch-maker.
 Wm. Brightwell, Milk-st. linen draper.
 Thomas Butts, Llanvihangel Nantmellan.
 Jonas Langman, Chatham, shop-keeper.
 John Piercy, St. Mary, Whitechapel innholder and hay salesman.
 Thomas Forsyth, Honey-la.-mark. dealer and chapman.
 Ralph Hotchkin, Newgate-st. linen-draper.
 Sail Banks Broughton, Fillingham, dealer and chapman.
 John Finnis, Dover, dealer and chapman.
 Sam. Nicholls, parish of St. Giles, victualler.
 Jam. Senols and Wm. Daniel, Fenchurch-st. dealers and chapman.
 Robert Haynes, Bristol, dealer and chapman.
 Ralph Young, Printing-house-yard, dealer and chapman.
 James Chappell, jun. Exeter, dealer and chap.
 Nathaniel Hall, Parliament-st. linen-draper.
 Edward Greaves, St. Ann, Limehouse, ship-builder.
 John Hamilton, Southampton, dealer and chap.
 Sam. Durand, Queen-st. dealer and chapman.
 James Webb, New-st. dealer and chapman.
 Archib. Mac Cauley, Sheffield, dealer and chapman.
 Hen. Hammond, Worcester, dealer and chap.
 John Shakeshaft and Hugh Stirrup, Cateaton-st. linen-draper.
 Caleb Crookenden and Michael Tayler, Itchenor, ship-builders.
 Wm. Phillips, Wallworth, dealer and chapm.
 Thomas Adams, Holborn-bridge, grocer.
 Joseph Scarratt, Liverpool, dealer and chap.
 Rob. Hoyland, York, linen-draper.
 Jonathan Snow, Peterham, Surrey, dealer and chapman.
 David Prichard, Shrewsbury, mercer.
 George Hulley, Bridge-road, dealer and chap.
 Wm. Field, Feversham, dealer and chapman.
 Alex. M'Dougal, Bur-st. dealer and chapm.

Sam. Wm. York, East Grinstead, dealer and chapman.
 Abra. Froud, New Sarum, dealer and chapm.
 Thomas Robinson, Birmingham, dealer and chapman.
 Wm. Spooner, Birmingham, dealer and chap.
 Wm. Martin, Birmingham, dealer and chap.
 Edmund Buckley, New Houses, Saddleworth, dealer and chapman.
 John Lodge, Cornhill, dealer and chapman.
 Ed. Knott, Fenchurch-st. dealer and chapm.
 Frederick Breillat, Spital-sq. dealer and chap.
 Gabriel Smith Bradley, Bristol, dealer and chapman.
 Ed. Beak, Ensbury, dealer and chapman.
 George Darby, Great Winchester-st. dealer and chapman.
 Wm. Maillard, Bristol, dealer and chapman.
 Robert Mackglashan, Norwich, and John Edwards, jun. dealers and chapmen.
 John Bulmer, York, linen-draper.
 Wm. Lightfoot, Sudbrooke, fellmonger.
 Miles Brockbank, Whitehaven, dealer and chapman.
 Thomas Hatch, Princes-st. man's-mercier.
 Christopher Yates, St. Catherine's-co. merch.
 Edw. Baker, St. James's-mark. dealer and chapman.
 Geo. Gregory, Biggleswade, dealer and chapm.
 Jam. Draper, Bolton in the Moors, dealer and chapman.
 Jam. Whitehead, Walsall, dealer and chap.
 Ja. Bate and Joh. Nicholls, Fulford, carriers.
 Jam. Harris, Bath, dealer and chapman.
 John Rogers, Bristol, dealer and chapman.
 Robert Jeffett, Cheltenham, dealer and chap.
 William Fisher, Bath Easton, dealer and chap.
 Aaron Scott, Milbourn place, dealer and chap.
 Wm. Lolly, Liverpool, dealer and chapman.
 Hugh Jones, Chester, dealer and chapman.
 Thomas Wright, Birmingham, distiller.
 Daniel Constable, Old Bailey, dealer and chapman.
 Francis Noel, Hanover-st. dealer and chapm.
 John Abfalom and Ann Ilmonger, James st. milliners, haberdashers.
 Edward Hague, Fenchurch street, merchant.
 Charles Willes, Guildford, draper.
 Fowler Beau, Camberwell, apothecary.
 Tho. Bond, Pickwith Lodge, Wilts, maltster.
 James Sidgreaves, jun. and James Cardwell, Liverpool, dealer and chapman.
 John Leach, Damside, Lancaster, dealer and chapman.
 Abraham Bellamy, Christ Church, blacksm.
 Jeremiah Douton, Barntet, baker.
 John Stodart, South Cave, dealer and chapm.
 Samuel Corden, Bedford-st. dealer and chap.
 Henry Tozer, jun. Brixham, dealer and chap.
 Wm. Darling, Tadcaster, York, miller.
 Joseph Kavanna, Rochdale, Lancast. grocer.
 John Christoph. Falk, Moorfields, merchant.
 Richard Berry, Norton Falgate, ironmonger.
 Edward Thorpe, Wood-st. hosier.
 George Woolley, Gloucester, grocer.
 Isaac Tonge, Westboughton, dealer and chap.
 Wm. Walter Vyney, Mincing-la. merchant.

John Griffin, Fareham, dealer and chapman.
 Charles Court, George-st. dealer and chapm.
 Geo. Setcole, Bishopsgate-st. dealer and chap.
 David Cay and Matthew M'Gown, Friday-st.
 dealer and chapman.
 John Powell, Bath, dealer and chapman.

James Macdonald, parish of St. George, dealer
 and chapman.
 George Clarkson and Joseph Bell, Grocers-st.
 wholesale linnen-draper.
 Geo. West, Portsea, Southampton, brazier.
 Henry Pool, Cock-court, Ludgate-h. butcher.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from February 9, to February 24, 1789.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	3	4	2	7	2	0	2	7
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.										
Middlesex	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	1
Surrey	6	0	3	3	2	9	2	2	3	10
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	5
Bedford	5	9	3	6	2	6	1	10	2	11
Cambridge	5	6	3	0	2	4	1	8	2	4
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	6	1	7	2	7
Northampton	6	0	3	6	2	6	1	7	2	10
Rutland	5	6	0	0	2	7	1	8	3	0
Leicester	5	11	3	5	2	7	1	8	3	1
Nottingham	5	10	3	0	2	5	1	9	2	8
Derby	6	2	0	0	2	8	1	8	2	10
Stafford	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	9
Salop	5	9	3	11	2	5	1	9	3	11
Hereford	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	8	2	11
Worcester	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	1
Warwick	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	5
Gloucester	5	10	0	0	2	4	1	10	3	3
Wilts	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	10
Berks	5	10	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	4
Oxford	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	3
Bucks	5	10	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	7	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	9
Suffolk	5	3	3	0	2	4	1	9	2	5
Norfolk	5	7	2	9	2	3	1	10	0	0
Lincoln	5	5	2	10	2	4	1	8	2	10
York	5	9	3	5	2	6	1	7	3	1
Durham	5	7	4	0	2	6	1	6	3	3
Northumberland	5	5	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	2	2	4	1	6	0	0
Westmorland	6	1	0	0	2	6	1	6	0	0
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	4
Cheshire	6	1	3	10	2	10	1	9	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	8	1	8	3	7
Somerset	5	10	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	3
Devon	6	1	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	10
Hampshire	5	7	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	4
Suffex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	4
Keat	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	1	2	8

WALES, Feb. 2, to Feb. 7, 1789.

North Wales,	5	8	4	3	2	8	1	6	4	3
South Wales,	6	1	3	11	2	10	1	6	4	2

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Feb. DRURY-LANE.
- The Wonder—Robinson Crusoe.
 - K. Henry VIII.—The Critic.
 - The Impostors—Doctor and Apothecary.
 - Ditto—Selima and Azor.
 - Ditto—The Pannel.
 - Coriolanus—The Waterman.
 - The Impostors—The Devil to Pay.
 - Coriolanus—The Defier.
 - The Impostors—Comus.
 - The Beggars' Opera—The Lyar.
 - The Constant Couple—The Pannel.
 - Coriolanus—Selima and Azor.
 - The Law of Lombardy—Lethe.
 - All in the Wrong—Arthur and Emmeline.
 - The Maid of the Mill—Robinson Crusoe.
 - The Jealous Wife—The First Floor.
 - As you like It—High Life below Stairs.
 - Coriolanus—The Minor.
 - Love for Love—The Pannel.
 - Jane Shore—Doctor and Apothecary.
 - She Would and She Would Not—Devil to
 - The Triumph of Truth. [Pay.]
 - The Grecian Daughter—The Minor.

- Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.
- Love and War—Child of Nature—The
 - The Toy—Aladdin. [Farmer]
 - Ditto—The Prophet.
 - Ditto—Ditto.
 - Ditto—The Nunnery.
 - Inkle and Yarico—Animal Magnetism.
 - Love and War—Child of Nature—The
 - The Toy—The Prophet. [Farmer.]
 - As You like It—Love in a Camp?
 - The Toy—The Prophet.
 - The Highland Reel—The Miser.
 - The Toy—Marian.
 - Ditto—Midas. [Wife.]
 - Inkle and Yarico—A Bold Stroke for a
 - The Nunnery—Child of Nature—The
 - The Toy—The Sultan. [Farmer.]
 - The Careless Husband—Tom Thumb.
 - Inkle and Yarico—The Positive Man.
 - The Farmer—Midnight Hour—Aladdin.
 - The Conscious Lovers—Hide and Seek.
 - The Prophet—Child of Nature—Ditto.
 - Messiah.
 - Inkle and Yarico—The Miser.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 3, to February 24, 1789.

Christened.	Buried.	Between
Males 688	Males 756	2 and 5 148
Females 738	Females 886	5 and 10 68
1426		10 and 20 52
1642		20 and 30 119
578		30 and 40 160
		40 and 50 186
		50 and 60 152
		60 and 70 123
		70 and 80 101
		80 and 90 43
		90 and 100 12

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1889.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. concols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	OIB Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	
27	1694	72 3/8	72 1/4		93 1/2	110 1/2	21 3/4	1777.	13 1/4			73			71 5/8	71 5/8					15	18
28	1694	72 3/8	72 1/4		93 1/2	110 1/2	21 3/4		13 3/8			73									15	10
29		72 3/8	71 5/8		92 3/8	109 1/4	21 1/2		13 3/4			73									15	10
30																						
31	Sunday	72 1/2	71 1/4		92 3/8	109 1/4	21 1/2		13 1/8			70									15	5
1	Sunday																					
2	170 1/8	72 1/2	71 3/4		93 1/8	109 5/8	21 3/4		13 3/8			71									15	6
3	170 1/8	72 1/2	72 1/4		93 1/8	110	21 1/4		13 3/8			71									15	6
4	170 1/8	72 1/2	72 1/4		93 1/8	110 1/4	21 1/4		13 3/8			70									15	10
5	170 1/8	72 1/2	72 1/4		93 1/8	110 1/4	21 1/4		13 3/8			71									15	11
6	170 1/8	72 1/2	72 1/4		93 1/8	110 1/4	21 1/4		13 3/8			71									15	13
7	170 1/8	72 1/2	72 1/4		93 1/8	110 1/4	21 1/4		13 3/8			70									15	10
8	Sunday	72 1/2	72 1/4		93 1/8	110 1/4	21 1/4		13 3/8			72									15	9
9	Sunday	72 1/2	72 1/4		93 1/8	110 1/4	21 1/4		13 3/8			72									15	16
10	170 1/8	73	72 1/2		93 3/4	110 1/2	21 1/8		13 1/4			72									15	6
11	170 1/8	73	72 1/2		93 3/4	110 1/2	21 1/8		13 1/4			72									15	18
12	171 1/4	73 3/8	72 1/2		94	111	22		13 1/4			73									15	14
13	171 1/4	73 3/8	72 1/2		94 1/2	111	22		13 1/4			73									15	8
14	171 1/4	73 3/8	72 1/2		94 1/2	111	22		13 1/4			73									15	8
15	Sunday	74 1/8	73 1/4		95	112	22 1/2		13 1/4			73									15	7
16	Sunday	74 1/8	73 1/4		95 1/8	112	22 1/2		13 1/4			74									15	7
17	172	74	73 1/4		95 1/8	112	22 1/2		13 1/4			74									15	7
18	172	74	73 1/4		95 1/8	112	22 1/2		13 1/4			74									15	7
19	171 5/8	73 3/8	73 1/4		95 1/8	112	22 1/2		13 1/4			74									15	7
20	172 1/4	74 1/8	73 3/8		95 3/4	112 1/2	22 1/4		13 1/2			75									15	18
21	172 1/4	74 1/8	73 3/8		95 3/4	112 1/2	22 1/4		13 1/2			74									15	18
22	Sunday	74 1/8	73 3/8		96 1/4	113 1/4	22 3/8		13 1/4			74									15	18
23	173 1/2	74 1/8	73 3/8		96 1/4	113 1/4	22 3/8		13 1/4			74									15	18
24	173 1/2	74 1/8	73 3/8		96 1/4	113 1/4	22 3/8		13 1/4			74									15	18
25	173 1/2	74 1/8	73 3/8		96 1/4	113 1/4	22 3/8		13 1/4			74									15	18

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For MARCH, 1789.

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Embellished with a Perspective View of VOLTAIRE'S HOUSE at FERNEY, from an Original Drawing; and Two Plates of curious PAINTED TILES from CAEN in NORMANDY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1789.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in March, 1789.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in March, 1789.
Feb.	0	0	0			Mar.	0	0	0		
26	38	42	39	28,85	rain	13	27	40	36	29,3	fnow
27	39	45	39	29,6	cloudy	14	35	45	39	,14	rain
28	38	44	39	,83	cloudy	15	35	45	34	,4	rain
M 1	39	42	37	,89	cloudy	16	33	35	31	,67	fnow
2	36	41	35	,2	cloudy	17	33	38	34	,9	fair
3	31	44	35	,2	fair	18	34	36	35	,5	rain
4	34	39	35	30,	fair	19	34	40	36	,8	fair
5	35	38	34	29,99	cloudy	20	36	43	37	,7	rain
6	32	37	29	30,1	fair	21	36	51	38	,75	fair
7	26	34	30	,1	fnow	22	40	54	39	,4	rain
8	29	33	30	,6	fnow	23	38	39	31	,78	cloudy
9	30	38	30	,5	fair	24	30	43	35	30,1	fair
10	25	40	32	29,6	fair	25	34	34	33	29,57	fnow
11	30	37	30	,4	cloudy	26	33	40	31	,8	cloudy
12	26	37	27	,45	fair						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-maker, opposite Arundel street, Strand.

April. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom	Wind.	Rain 100ths in	Weather in April, 1788.
1	29 8	55	W	. 17	driving rain, aurora borealis
2	29 16	58	SW		mild, sun, stormy wind
3	29 8	52	SW		hurricane of wind, heavy showers
4	29 4	44	N		storms of snow & hail, bri. even. hard
5	29 14	46	N		stormy; parching wind ² [frost ¹
6	29 18	51	NNE	. . 9	fnow. dark, driving storms, soft even
7	29 18	66	NW		overcast, summer-like ³
8	30 3	68	NW		very warm and pleasant ⁴
9	30 3	67	NW		hot gleams of sun, soft and calm ⁵
10	29 19	68	SE		summer-like
11	29 16	66	S		gleams of sun, dark clouds
12	29 12	56	S	. . 3	soft morn, dark clouds, showery.
13	29 16	60	W		ice, plants smitten by frost, sun, fresh
14	29 14	55	W	. 14	white frost, sun & snow. ⁶ [soft w.
15	29 14	52	N		white frost, blustering wind, bright
16	29 14	58	N		overcast and gloomy, warm ⁷
17	29 13	57	NW		overcast, parching air
18	29 12	62	SW		overcast & dark, hollow wind, sun ⁸
19	29 18	69	W		hot gleams of sun, summer-like ⁹
20	29 18	72	NW		thin clouds, sultry, summer's day.
21	29 14	66	SW		mist, bright, brisk wind
22	29 10	56	W	. . 7	windy, hally showers, hail
23	29 12	61	WNW	. . 1	cool, few drops of rain ¹⁰
24	29 11	66	W		turbulent wind, sun ¹¹
25	29 14	58	NW		strong wind, thin clouds ¹²
26	29 12	56	NW		rough hollow wind, gloomy ¹³
27	29 14	65	NW		violent wind, soft even.
28	29 18	64	W		bright day ¹⁴
29	29 19	70	SW		flight frost, white dew, cloudless ¹⁵
30	29 18	78	SE		bright and cloudless ¹⁶

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Young rooks cry.—² Curlews (*scolopax arquata*) on the green wheat.—³ Black-cap (*motacilla atricapilla*) sings.—⁴ *Fritillaria minor* and wood anemone in bloom.—⁵ Pilewort (*ficaria verna*) in bloom.—⁶ Ivy-berries ripe, and droop off.—⁷ Nightingale (*motacilla lucinia*) heard.—⁸ Song-thrush returns to the village.—⁹ Blossoms of the box-tree covered with bees. Bulfinches have quite stripped the gooseberry-bushes of their buds. A pair of martins (*hirundo urbica*) seen.—¹⁰ Foliage thickens apace.—¹¹ Pear-trees in full bloom. Grasshopper-lark whiffers.—¹² Black-thorn (*prunus spinosa*) in full bloom.—¹³ Sycamore (*acer pseudo-platana*) and rhubarb (*rheum raphanicum*) in leaf.—¹⁴ Swallows (*hirundo rustica*) and swifts (*hirundo apus*) seen.—¹⁵ Red-start (*motacilla phoenicurus*) appears.—¹⁶ The air full-peopled with hirundines.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For MARCH, 1789.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, March 19.*

IN consequence of Mr. Howard's visit, the beginning of last year, to the Infirmary at Manchester, and of the remarks which he communicated concerning the general state of it, the following resolution was voted by the weekly board of trustees on the 18th of February, 1788 :

"Ordered, that all the physicians, surgeons, and visiting apothecaries, and such other persons as they shall think proper to assist them, be requested to examine into the state of all the wards, with respect to their ventilation, and to the cleanliness and condition of the beds and furniture; and to report their opinion of the same, in writing, to the next quarterly board; and to meet for that purpose in the infirmary every Thursday at eleven o'clock until they have given in their report."

This resolution induced me to offer the following REMARKS to my brethren of the faculty, previous to the formation of our report. And as they may be applicable to other Infirmarys, perhaps you will give them a place in your valuable Miscellany. The perusal of Mr. Howard's excellent work on *Lazaretos*, of which he has lately favoured me with a copy, has renewed my attention to the polity of hospitals. You may, therefore, expect a further correspondence on this very interesting topic,

if the present hints meet with a favourable reception from your readers.

THOMAS PERCIVAL.

Remarks relative to the Improvement of the Manchester Infirmary.

March 10, 1788.

Ventilation, cleanliness, and the numbers, state, and accommodation of the patients, are the chief causes which affect the salubrity of the air in hospitals. And I shall take the liberty of offering a few remarks on each, as referable to the Infirmary at Manchester.

1. *Ventilation.* Adequate supplies of fresh air are essential to its purity: but the temperature of it must also be regarded, with a view to salubrity. For cold is not only ungrateful to the feelings of the sick, commonly very acute, but, in many diseases, is injurious by its sedative action, and it has often been suspected of giving energy to infection. The ventilation too should be accomplished without any current of wind, perceptible at least by the patients; for, ignorant of the nature and effects of contagion, they have no apprehensions of danger from it, but have strong prejudices against a flow of cool air, especially when in bed or asleep. These prejudices, if they are to be deemed such, claim not only tenderness, but indulgence: for, though silenced by authority, they will operate secretly and forcibly on the mind, by creating fear, anxiety, and watchfulness.

The grates, in the large wards of the infirmary,

infirmary, appear to be of insufficient dimensions to produce a due degree of warmth to the patients who are at a considerable distance from the fire. Yet, to such who are near it, the heat is at present, perhaps, incommodious and unwholesome. A frame of wood, lined with tin, like a kitchen-haſter, ſhould therefore be placed on each ſide of the chimney, which would reflect warmth on the patients remote from, and be a defence to thoſe who are contiguous to it. The draught through the chimney would alſo be thus greatly increaſed, and the air of the chamber rendered more ſalubrious, both with reſpect to purity and temperature.

Near the fire there is a conſtant flow upwards of rarefied hot air, which is accumulated near the ceiling. A ſupply of freſh air, therefore, from the outſide of the building, and from the galleries, might be conveyed to each ſide of the chimney, through pipes opening about two feet below the top of the room, by which the air would be warmed without contamination, and retain ſufficient ſpecific gravity to deſcend. Theſe pipes might be carried from the chimney, along the ceiling, to its center, by which the warm and freſh air would be more equally diffuſed through the whole chamber.

All the ſaſhes ſhould be made to ſlide downwards, that, according to the ſeaſon of the year, more or leſs air may be admitted into the chambers of the ſick. Locks or bolts ſhould be contrived for the opening of the ſaſhes, that the nurſes or the patients may not have it in their power to cloſe them when ſuch ventilation is deemed neceſſary. In cold weather, a thin board, of the length of the window, and ſloping upwards, ſhould be fixed at the top of the ſaſh frame, ſo as to direct the air which enters towards the ceiling. A portion of each tranſom window, at the back of the infirmary, may be hung on a ſwivel, with the ſame precautions, as to its aperture, which have been recommended for the ſaſhes. The admission of air, by openings in the architraves of the doors, or in the doors themſelves, is an improvement adopted in ſeveral of the wards, and ſhould be extended to all of them. And, as their ſupplies of air muſt be derived from the galleries of the hoſpital, care ſhould be taken that they are perfectly well ventilated.

In the ſummer ſeaſon, when fires are laid aſide, the uſe of Dr. Hales's ventilator; in the way recommended by Sir

John Pringle, would be adviſeable.—“By them,” ſays he, “we might hope for a thorough purification of the air in every ward; and working them might be a good exerciſe for the convaleſcents.”

2. *Cleanlineſs.* The matron of the houſe ſhould be ſtrictly enjoined to attend to the frequent renewal and airing of the bed-cloaths, and to the waſhing of the blankets, quilts, &c. ſince theſe, being of a ſoft and porous texture, are diſpoſed to imbibe and to retain putrid and contagious effluvia.

Scouring the chamber-floors at ſeaſonable times is indiſpenſably neceſſary. Yet, as the damp exhalations they occaſion may, in ſome caſes, be injurious, hot water with ſoap-lyes ſhould be employed to expedite the operation, to render it more complete, and to diminiſh the generation of cold.

Dry-rubbing, *with ſand*, is a practice which ſhould be forbidden. It fouls the furniture, diſtracts the patients with noiſe, offends the lungs by the duſt it raiſes, and may give diſtenſion and activity to many morbiſic particles.

All the wards and the galleries ſhould be white-waſhed annually, and oftener when malignant diſtempers have prevailed. The frame-work of the beds ſhould, at the ſame time, be well ſcoured. It would be an expence alſo, fully compensated by its benefits, if the flock-beds were on ſuch occaſions removed.

3. *The number, ſtate, and accommodation of the patients.* The contamination of the air ariſes chiefly from the crowding too many ſick perſons together in one chamber. Sir John Pringle lays it down as a rule in the eſtabliſhment of military hoſpitals, “to admit ſo few invalids into each ward, that a perſon, unacquainted with the danger of bad air, might imagine there was room to take in double or triple the number.” If the dimensions of our infirmary, and the preſſing claims for admission into it, be inſurmountable obſtacles to the adoption of this rule, permit me, however, to ſuggeſt the propriety of making a diſviſion in all the larger wards. Additional ſides would thus be formed, which would afford a more favourable poſition for the beds, by ſeparating them from each other. Ventilation would be increaſed by the conſtruction of new fire-places, &c. and the temperature of the air would be rendered much more equal, comfortable, and ſalubrious. This improvement

improvement would also tend to obviate the spread of contagion, and would greatly diminish the injury, which the patients must sustain from the multiplied spectacles of suffering, to which they are now witnesses.

Since these observations were written, I have seen and examined the new patent-furnaces, called imperial stoves. They appear to be well adapted to give both warmth and ventilation to large rooms, and might be used with advantage in the infirmary. By an ingenious improvement in their construction, the air is heated in an earthen, not in a metallic tube, by which its salubrity remains perfectly unimpaired. The price of these stoves is from three to ten guineas, and is proportioned to their size and elegance of form. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

MR. John D'Arcy, one of the illustrious patriots who was at the Revolution House at Whittingham, did not, according to the Peerage Book, live to be a witness of the memorable event he so zealously promoted. It is not mentioned (see p. 125) in Mr. Pegge's relation, how early in 1688 the meeting was held; but if Collins is accurate in his entry, it must have been before the 7th of June; for he notices that to be the day of Mr. D'Arcy's death.

Your's, &c. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 11.*

WE are so early accustomed to read with unqualified admiration the works of standard authors, that we are rendered almost incapable ever after of giving them a fair examination; and are apt, if we cannot find out good sense and meaning in all they have done, rather to impute it to our own dullness, than to their imperfections. It is possible I may deserve this imputation for the remark I am going to hazard on one of the tales of Matt Prior; but I am willing to submit it, such as it is, to the judgement of your readers.

In imitation of Fontaine, and some other writers, Prior has thought it allowable to introduce much extraneous matter, either in the preamble or the body of his tales; and the vivacity with which this is done will atone with most readers for the interruption given by it to the narration; but, I presume, it will be agreed, that there ought to be some correspondence between these incidental reflexions and the main subject; and,

in particular, that the avowed theme or moral of which the story is given as an exemplification, should be pretty clearly deducible from it. Now I would wish any one who has studied this author, to point out the connection between the introductory matter of Paulo Purganti, and the tale itself, for I confess I cannot see the remotest affinity between them.

The poet begins with an elegant and just paraphrase of his motto from Cicero, which speaks of the "quiddam
"in omni virtute quod deceat."

Beyond the fixed and settled rules
Of vice and virtue in the schools,
Beyond the letter of the law
Which keeps our men and maids in awe,
The better sort should set before 'em
A grace, a manner, a decorum;
Something that gives their acts a light,
Makes 'em not only just but bright, &c.

After some illustration of this sentiment, drawn from the art of painting, he goes on to say,

Thus in the picture of our mind,
The action may be well design'd,
Guided by law, and bound by duty,
Yet want this *je ne sçai quoi* of beauty.

To what should all these observations point?—Evidently to some example of rude ungraceful manners, rendering ridiculous or disgustful a real good intention. But in what follows, no such thing is to be found; for the story relates to an old doctor and his prudish wife, and to a scene which passed between them *tete-a-tete*, which had surely nothing to do with *appearances*, or *pleasing the public eye*. A minute discussion of the circumstances will not, Mr. Urban, suit the gravity of your miscellany, and any one may easily turn to the original. I shall only say, that admirably as the case is related (with as much humour I think as any thing in Prior), I cannot discover a single trait of character or incident exemplifying the doctrine of the preface; so that I seriously believe one was never originally written for the other, but that they were jumbled together by some odd accident; or else that Prior, like some other great authors, wrote prefaces first, and then joined them to his pieces, as they happened to come forth. In this opinion I am the more confirmed, as Paulo Purganti, the "doctor of great skill and fame," and his hypocritical and *knowing* lady, do not in the least correspond to the "honest but simple fair," who are "to make this thesis clear." Corisca
and

and her husband would much better suit this description.

As an admirer of Prior, I should really be glad to be taught by any of your correspondents that there is a latent propriety in this matter which had escaped my penetration. J. A.

P. S. I see Johnson observes that "the preface of Paulo Purganti is of more value than the tale," but he says nothing of its want of application.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

"GARTH, being an active and zealous Whig, was a member of the Kit-cat club, and by consequence familiarly known to all the great men of that denomination. In 1710, when the government fell into other hands, he writ to Lord Godolphin, on his dismissal, a short poem, which was criticised in the *Examiner*; and so successfully either defended or excused by Mr. Addison, that, for the sake of the vindication, it ought to be preserved. . . . At the accession of the present family, his merits were acknowledged and rewarded. He was knighted with the sword of his hero, *Marlborough*; and was made physician in ordinary to the king, and physician general to the army*." The following letter from him to the *Dutchess of Marlborough* is curious, as it shews the state of familiarity in which he lived with that noble family, and confirms Garth's sentiments of Whiggism. X. Y. Z.

"MADAM, Nov. 20.

"MY most humble service to my Lord Duke. The gentleman that brings this letter to your Grace, is one that has a great honour for my Lord Duke and yourself; and I have done him the greatest service he could wish for, in finding out this way to introduce him to you. You will find him a person of a very good understanding, and I can answer for his integrity, and every thing that regards your interest. My Lord Duke, Madam, did me the honour to convey my last to your hands: it was directed to Antwerp. It was some concern to me, that, instead of writing, I could not wait on you myself; but if an infatuated nation should rob us of the happiness of your return another year, I dare say I shall find no excuse, but your own commands to the contrary, and it will be the only one that I shall have any difficulty to observe.

* Johnson's Life of Garth.

Things are here as they were when you left them, only Steele and the Emperour are in alliance against the Examiner and the King of France. Their tranquillity at Windsor is as great as the confusion they* have raised in the rest of Europe.

The Dutchess of Somerset says: "Courtiers have neither eyes nor lips." I wish you had made no use of the last yourself, but had given them over totally to him that has so good a right to them.

We hope the city is recovering from their lethargy, and begin to think their trade is in more danger than their Church.

Your bird has been very ill, at least six months, but now begins to sing, and I hope will welcome the coming of yourself and the Spring. I am sure, if it comes without you, all its flowers will scarce make it welcome to, Madam, your most humble and obedient servant,
SAM. GARTH.

Mr. URBAN, March 12.

WE have an old proverb, "Give the Devil his due," and not a bad one.—On reading the Prussian tale lately published under the title of *Louisa*, I soon discovered that the popular novel alluded to in the advertisement could mean no other than Caroline of Lichfield, which has lately been so well translated from the French by Mr. Holcroft. The story of Caroline of Lichfield is certainly very elegantly told, and I give the author, or rather editor, great credit for drawing out a story, which might be comprized in three pages, long enough to afford matter for three volumes. The circumstances, to be sure, are somewhat altered, and rendered more romantic; but the subject of the story is neither more nor less than Antoniette †, from the two volumes published a few years since under the title of "Trifles," by Mr. Wall, of Halle in Saxony. I must confess, I think this method of adding to a story very disingenuous and unjustifiable, without acknowledging the merit due to the real authors of the original; but the truth is, that the French allow the Germans to have no literary merit, and, having once pronounced them Barbarians, they are ashamed to acknowledge that they

* The Tory Administration of Q. Anne.

† The tale is called *Louisa*, in compliment to a German lady.

know any thing from them, lest they should be obliged to recant their former sentence, and it should in the end appear that they have a great deal more merit than themselves. Till very lately a Frenchman would never condescend to learn the German language; and even at present they are so very ignorant, that in one of their first reviews, a book which was mentioned under the German title of "Versuch über die Philosophie, or an Essay on Philosophy;" the wise reviewer translated it, "Sur la Philosophie par Monf. Versuch;" and in a book where the tuneful-flowing Gleim, a celebrated German poet, was mentioned, the ingenious translator remarked, in a note at bottom, that the *Gleim* was a large river in Prussia. These mistakes are not uncommon; and I mention them not from any national prejudice against the French, or as a friend to the ingenious Mr. Wall; but

AN ADVOCATE FOR JUSTICE.

Mr. URBAN, London, March 4.

IN Turquet's General Hist. of Spaine, printed at London for A. Islip and G. Eld, 1612, p. 1091, lib. 28, is the following account:

"They had not much water remaining in their cisternes, and that which they digged within the fort was salt, like unto the sea-water: whereupon a Sicilian, called Sebastian du Pollere, offered to draw a good quantitie daily by alambick, and to make it fresh: Sandy * promised him a great recompence for this invention, and caused the Germans to make eighteen alambickes, having no more matter to worke with; but they could not draw above five and thirtie barrels a day out of their wells, which was a small provision for so many thousands of thirstie persons. The salt water being distilled, was so sweet, as tempering it with the well water, it made a pleasaunt mixture: so mingling the water of the wells, the distilled water, and that of the cisternes, together, the general divided it among the souldiers, &c. &c. &c."

Your insertion of the above will be but justice to the ingenuity of a past age.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, March 5.

IS *Fra. Pavo*, p. 11, in earnest or in jest? If in earnest, callous must be the heart of him, who could thus attempt to break the bruited reed, and add gall to the cup of affliction, which he finds in the hand of a brother-man, who, actuated by the impulse of nature, and

trouched by the delicate feelings of a susceptible mind, foresaw not the miseries of poverty, when he sought an honest union with one whom his soul loved!

P. 25. In some countries common farmers cut down all the wood growing in a hedge-row, and make a dead hedge with part of the wood so cut down, or else they leave a few of the stronger stems, which they cut half way through, and then lay them down at the bottom of the hedge; this they call *plashing*. But I have seen hazles curiously interwoven as they grow, and forming a beautiful, lasting, and very strong fence. There is a little more trouble and expence in making this at first, but it is hardly necessary to observe that it is cheaper in the end, and is much less liable to be damaged by the pilfering of the poor, or by the wanton mischief of a thoughtless sportsman; for, strange as it may appear, there really are thoughtless sportsmen—sportsmen, who never think that by breaking a gap in a hedge, they may let cattle or sheep into a field of grass, corn, or turnips, in which the farmer may sustain a loss of some pounds before he finds the mischief, when half a dozen steps further would have carried them to a gate.

In answer to your correspondent's question, what the Chiltern * Hundreds are, it is hardly necessary to observe that many counties are subdivided into hundreds. Some of these hundreds remain the property of the crown; and having courts belonging to them, a steward of those courts is appointed by the chancellor of the exchequer, with a salary of 20s. and all fees, &c. to the office belonging. This is deemed such an office of profit, as to vacate a seat in parliament. *Chiltern*, in Bucks and Berks, and perhaps in other counties, means the hilly part of the country; some of these hundreds lie in that part of Berkshire.

S. H.

Mr. URBAN, March 14.

HAVING lately read some notes concerning Dr. Borde in the *Gent. Mag.* I send you a few more. Mr. Walpole (*Anec. of Painting*, under the reign of Q. Elizabeth,) tells us, that Andrew Borde, or Andreas Perforatus, was some time physician to Hen. VIII. and reckoned a wit. He wrote the "History of the Wise Men of Gotham," and the "Miller of Abingdon (Q. Trumpington), with his wife and fair daughter, and two poor scholars of Cambridge." (*Ant. Wood*, vol. 1 p. 75.)

* See vol. L. p. 455; LVIII. pp. 885, 1070.

* The governor.

One of the most remarkable of his works was, his "Introduction to Knowledge;" prefixed to the first Chapter, of which was a satirical print, marking the unfettered character of the English, under the form of "an English Man, (as Camden says, Remains, p. 17.) a proper fellow, naked, with a paire of tailers sheares in one hand, and a piece of cloath on his arme, with these rimes; how truly and aptly I referre to each man's particular consideration.

I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here, [weare,
Musing in my mind, what garment I shall
For now I will weare this, and now I will
weare that,

Now I will weare I cannot tell what.
All new fashions be pleasant unto me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee.
Now I am a frisker, all men on me looke,
What shall I doe but set cocke on the hoop?
What doe I care, if all the world me faile,
I will have a garment reach to my taile,
Then I am a Minion, for I weare the new
guise,

The next yeare after I hope to be wise,
Not only in wearing my gorgeous array,
For I will go to learning—a whole sum-
mer's day; [French,
I will learne Latine, Hebrew, Greeke, and
And I will learne Dutch, sitting on my
bench.

I do feare noe man, all men feare me, [sea.
I overcome my adverfaries by land and by
I had no peere, if to myself I were true;
Because I am not so, divers times do I rue.
Yet I lacke nothing, I have all things at
will, [still,

If I were wise, and would hold my selfe
And meddle with no matters but to me
pertaining,

But ever to be true to God and my King.
But I have such matters rowling in my pate,
That I will and doe I cannot tell what.

No man shall let me, but I will have my
mind, [be unkind:
And to father, and mother, and friend I'll
I will follow mine owne mind and mine
old trade, [unpar'de.

Who shall let me? the Divell's nailes are
Yet above all things new fashions I love well,
And to wear them my thrift I will sell,
In all this world I shall have but a time,
Hold the cup, good fellow, here is thine
and mine."

P. S. Lucas de Heere, a painter in the reign of Queen Eliz. in painting a gallery for Lord Lincoln, representing the habits of the different nations of the world, borrowed Dr. Borde's quaint thought. (Mr. Walpole.)

I have not time to step to Monkwell-street, to look whether Borde's portrait is in Holbein's picture of the delivery of

their patent from Hen. VIII. to the Barber-Surgeon's Company: Dr. Butts's
I am, Mr. Urban, yours, &c. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13,*
I HAVE just finished reading a very entertaining and curious history of the American Revolution, lately written by Dr. William Gordon, which much pleased me; but I think that one paragraph in vol. IV. p. 341. requires some explanation; as in future times, I fear it will otherwise be supposed a ship was built and given to Government. The man of war, I have been credibly informed, was never built, though Sir James Lowther, now Earl of Lonsdale deposited a sum of money with the builder for that purpose; but Sir James found so much fault whilst the work were going on, that the person employed desired to be excused proceeding, and Sir James agreed to take his money back, which he had so deposited, and the builder was to have the materials that were already prepared; and Sir James likewise declared, he expected interest for his deposit, which was refused, and the ship never finished; therefore his proposal was not carried into execution with that noble singularity mentioned by Dr. Gordon. G.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13,*
THE spirit of leveling was never perhaps at any age more indulged than in the present, when even the heroes of humanity cannot escape its attacks. This remark was occasioned by hearing the character of the PRISONER'S FRIEND translated, and vanity assigned as the principle of his actions. The satire that certain Wit wrote upon Boyle, intitled "Meditations on a Broomstick," a Gentleman of elegant taste and amiable manners has denominated an attack upon Virtue and Science themselves. And though Mr. Howard, endued as he is with very respectable talents, would be allowed to possess the depth of intellects of the venerable Naturalist, consequently his defamer would not incur this double guilt; yet may we with equal propriety assert of the person who would detract from the morality of the great philanthropist, by assigning to a principle of vain-glory those distinguished labours in the service of humanity that could only have been prompted by the purest principles and the most elevated views, that he is guilty of an attack upon Virtue herself? A LOVER OF ME



Mr. URBAN, Notts, Jan. 17.

I HAVE sent you a drawing of Voltaire's house at Ferney, which, from its having been the residence of so extraordinary a genius, you may perhaps think worthy of a place in your useful Repository. (See plate I.)

In the Life of this celebrated Philosopher* it is said, that his body was embalmed; that an order was obtained to carry it out of Paris; and, in the night, it was sent in a post-chaise to the convent of the monks of Sellieres, of which Mignot, his nephew, was abbot. As to his heart given to *belle et bonne*, it was inclosed in a silver-gilt urn in the form of a heart, carried to Ferney, and closely cemented in a sarcophagus, that was erected in his study, over the door of which this inscription is to be read:

"Son cœur est ici, & son esprit est partout."

His heart is here, and his genius every where.

Yours, &c. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 17.

I BELIEVE it will be generally acknowledged, that the rights of the church, and the value of tithes, are at this day more fully understood, and justly appreciated, than they have ever been since the æra of the Reformation: The clergy have no reason to complain of the decisions of the superior courts, which have for the most part been given liberally in their favour; and to their credit and honour it has been remarked, that they have seldom been plaintiffs in any frivolous or vexatious suits. Perhaps the most injured body of the clerical order is that of vicars, who have oftentimes only a scanty pittance of small tithes, collected with much difficulty and discontent from a number of individuals; and who are frequently obliged to accept a composition for the same of not half the real value, rather than hazard the certain expence of a tedious suit, in which many are combined against one, and that one—a poor vicar. In dairy-countries, indeed, they have the means of an adequate compensation in their own hands: the tithe of milk is easily taken in kind; and, according to a late determination, liable to no fraud from the dairyman; and this circumstance will at all times procure a fair and reasonable composition in lieu of the

tithe in kind. But in *grazing* farms the case is far otherwise. Where the impropriator is entitled to the tithe of hay (as generally is the case where there is no special endowment), the vicarial tithe can only arise from the agistment of cattle on those grounds that are fed throughout the year, and on the after-pasture of the mowed grounds. But if the vicar's claim of agistment-tithe on the *mowed grounds* be denied (which is a doctrine, if not newly conceived, at least newly advanced and asserted), he is then confined to seek the profits of his benefice from the *fed* grounds only. But here also the wily grazier has recourse to the tricking system, and in an early part of the year lays in all his lands for hay, mows them at the end of a few weeks, pays the tithe of such young crop in hay; and by this evasion exempts his grass-land from paying any more tithe that year. Thus is it possible for a grazing farm of 100l. *per annum*, more or less; in which the profits to the occupier principally arise from agisting cattle, to pay the vicar not a farthing towards a claim of tithe.

As this doctrine (*viz.* of exemption of tithe for agistment on *mowed* lands), so prevailing in this present day, must, in its progress, tend to the annihilation of vicarial rights and dues, it is become highly necessary that a point of so much importance should be ascertained. I beg leave, therefore, Mr. Urban, to submit the subject of this letter to the consideration of your numerous readers, and at present will hope, through the same channel, to have the sentiments of any friends of the church on a point so essential to its interests.

Yours, &c.

VICARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Suffolk, Feb. 25.

I IN answer to the enquiries of your correspondent, vol. LVIII. p. 1136, respecting callico-hangings with figures as large as life, I can inform him, that one of the rooms at the ancient mansion of the *Barnardistons*, at Ketton or Keddington Hall, in the county of Suffolk, is hung round with figured callico, exactly answering the description given by your correspondent. About the year 1700 several of the younger branches of that family were in Turkey, and concerned in the Turkey trade; and I have no doubt these hangings were imported by them.

Yours, &c.

B.
Mr.

* Life of Voltaire; translated by G. P. Monke, p. 330.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

I SHOULD be glad to know what kind of proof your correspondents (*particularly Mr. Joseph Berington*) require, to ascertain the fact of a cock-macaw having lain eggs. It is certainly not so wonderful a matter as the belief of transubstantiation. Your correspondent J. M——r also says, if he saw annexed to the account the name of the President of the Royal Society, or that of Mr. Pennant, it would have some weight with him. But pray, Mr. Urban, is not the declaration of an honest man, his wife, his son, and all his servants, to be credited, because they might not be so great naturalists as Messrs. Banks and Pennant? Captain Williams was well known at Plaistow and at Canterbury, and deemed, by all who knew him, to be a man of veracity, and an honest man. His son Cooper Williams, to whom the Archbishop of Canterbury has just given church preferment, lately presented me with one of the eggs, on which was pasted a bit of paper, written by his father the day on which the cock-macaw laid that egg; for I think he laid more than one. So that the only remaining doubt is, whether the bird was a cock or a hen. To this I can only say, that the bird was uncommonly large, and splendid in his plumage; that he had been in England thirty years; that he was originally the property of Sir Charles Wager, and had every external mark of being a cock. It is needless to point out the *very particular* difference between the male and female of those birds; beside, we may naturally conclude that this bird was near thirty years old *before* he laid an egg; and it would be absurd to suppose that Mr. Williams would have prevailed upon his wife, his sister, a man-servant, and two or three maid-servants, to concur with him in such an idle imposition. As to my name, it is of no consequence; I can only say, that I have one of the eggs, that I knew the bird many years, that I loved its master, and always looked upon him, as all his other friends did, as an honest, sensible man; and therefore, as his veracity has been called in question, and he is unable to defend himself, I will not suffer either Mr. Joseph Berington, nor any other writer, to reflect upon him unanswered. I doubt not but many people, now living at Plaistow in Essex, remember the bird, and the facts I have

stated; and Mr. Berington cannot *believe transubstantiation more firmly* than I do that a cock-macaw laid an egg.

Please to inform your *doubting* correspondent, J. M——r, that though he will not give me credit for my *cock-macaw eggs-story*, I flatter myself he will not in future be so severe upon me, when I assure him, I give him *full credit* for the high character he gives of our mutual friend Abbé Mann; and that the same person who defended the Abbé, as well as he was able, for the severities he met with in complying with the dying request of Lord Montagu, and the relater of the Cock-macaw story, is the same person. It certainly is not quite so bad a story as the Cock-lane scratching one; and yet even the great Dr. Johnson attended that *phenomenon*. All these things prove, Mr. Urban, what weak creatures even the most able and learned men are! The truth is, with all our boasted knowledge, we know nothing, but that man is born to sadness, sorrow, and doubts.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

I N your Obituary, vol. LVII. p. 94, you have omitted Mr. Redmond Simpson; and there are some particulars in that very fortunate man's life which ought to be recorded; for, though it may in some measure lessen that universal esteem he lived and died in, yet, in justice to the living, I think it should be known, he was either a drummer or fifer in the foot-guards, and that his delicate finger on the oboe raised him to fame and fortune. He married the daughter, and, I think, the only child, of the celebrated Dubourg, a decent, inoffensive woman, as far as I ever heard; and, though he died rich, he left his widow, with whom he had not lived for many years, in such indigent circumstances, that Mr. William Sharp, surgeon, and Dr. Jebb, generously gave up each 100l. legacy, which Mr. Simpson left to them, in order to render Mrs. Simpson's condition more easy. It is singular that this man acquired a tolerable taste in painting, and had collected a number of very good pictures, some of considerable value, which he sold to Mr. Bowes, but not to be delivered till after his death.

John Rust, esq. vol. LVIII. p. 1034, was the travelling tutor to Sir Richard Hoare's son, of Stour-head. The young gentleman

gentleman died upon his travels, and charges of neglect were attributed to Mr. Rust; notwithstanding which, Sir Richard settled an annuity of 400l. a year upon him after his return to England. He was a *bon vivant*; and, though an utter stranger to music, would bring a capital song from the opera in his *memory*, and sing it to his friends in private with no small degree of taste. This, and some other talents to entertain, procured him admittance to the tables of many people of fashion, though to the esteem of few. His favourite song of "White is the swan," &c. accompanied with his wet fingers *purring* upon a mahogany table, would alone have gained him admittance to any table for once. He was in person an ugly likeness to Mr. Garrick. Latterly he did not like to be asked to sing; and being much urged by the late Sir Richard Lyttelton, with whom he dined abroad, in company of the Duchess of Bridgewater and Miss Lyttelton, he sung so indecent a song that Sir Richard told the writer of this anecdote, that he had nearly thrown him out of the window; yet he was afterwards received in Cavendish-square, and I have seen and heard him sing a song, he wrote on Sir Richard's nephew (Lord C—d) during that time; for which he ought to have been kicked out of the doors. He was not easily put out of countenance.

I have heard it said, that those who dined with him (such was his address), though Madeira was upon the sideboard before dinner, and upon his ta-

ble afterwards, were in luck if they got a single glass, though he would drink a little himself. There was some truth in this charge. The relater, being told it, dined with him for the last time, on purpose to observe his *manœuvring*: he did indeed get a glass, but it was with some difficulty.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 28.

I WILL first tell you what I *do* know respecting the Society of Apothecaries, and then will be obliged to you to get information from some of your medical correspondents who are members thereof, explanatory of what I *do not* know, and what I believe is not generally known. My information, which follows, is extracted from the "Medical Register for the Year 1780," pp. 39, 40.

"This company consists of a master¹, two wardens², twenty-one assistants³, a livery of 126⁴ members, and an unlimited yeomanry⁵. At the time of their incorporation, in 1617, there were only 104 apothecaries' shops⁶ within the city and suburbs. In the great room of their hall, which is in Blackfriars, are portraits of K. James I. K. Charles I. K. William and Q. Mary, and likewise of the late Sir Benjamin Rawlings, and some other masters of the company. In the same apartment is a bust of Dr. Gideon Delaun, who was apothecary to K. James I. and a considerable benefactor to the company.

"In this hall are two laboratories, one for chemical, and the other for Galenical⁷ preparations. The fund for each

¹ What is his peculiar office, how elected, and when?

² These, from the title, would appear to have some peculiar jurisdiction: in what does it consist? how often are they elected, and in what way?

³ Are these assistants to the master, or wardens, or both? is their office compulsory or honorary? how long does it last, and in what way is it renewed?

⁴ Does not a livery consist of a limited number of *freemen*, which are peculiar to every society or company in London (and perhaps elsewhere), incorporated by letters patent, or act of parliament? Have the livery of this society any office or management different to the livers of other companies?

⁵ These, according to Bailey (the explanation does not occur either in Johnson or Barclay), are "inferior members of a company or corporation." Have they any peculiar privileges? If they have, what are they? Or is the title only honorary, without any advantage?

⁶ It would be curious to know at this time (the distance of 171 years) how many apothecaries shops are within the same limits.

⁷ *Galenical*. This nominal and medical adjective appears to be a word of great importance indeed, for it occurs in the title-page of almost every druggist's catalogue, and on the show boards of many of our old druggists and apothecaries: but I little expected to have met with it in an account of the society of apothecaries. "It has its derivation, I believe, from Galen, a very old and famous physician, who has been called 'the Prince of Physicians, next to Hippocrates.' At what time he practised I know not; but History records that he was born at Pergamus, about the year of Christ 131." (Vide Motherby's Dictionary.)—In what

each of these departments constitutes a separate stock⁸, which is divided into a certain number⁹ of shares of 100l. each, the proprietors¹⁰ of which must be members¹¹ of the company. No person is allowed to have more than one share in each fund. The fund for the chemical department is called the *laboratory stock*; and that for the Galenical, the *navy stock*¹², the medicine-chests for the navy surgeons being supplied from the Galenical side of the hall. The proprietors of the navy stock likewise furnish the medicine-chests for the army and East-India company¹³. A committee of managers, and a certain number of auditors to examine the accounts¹⁴, are chosen annually, by ballot, for each department.

“The company have a botanic garden at Chelsea, which was bequeathed to them by the late Sir Hans Sloane¹⁵, bart. on condition of their delivering annually to the Royal Society¹⁶ fifty specimens of plants, the growth of this

garden, until the number should amount to 2000¹⁷. A botanic lecture is occasionally given here by the company's demonstrator.”

“The meetings called *herbarizings* are distinguished into private and general meetings. The first of these are intended to promote a taste for botany among the young gentlemen who are apprentices to the company, and are held on the second Tuesday of April, and the five following months, at Putney, Hackney, Turnham Green, Tottenham, or some other village in the neighbourhood of London. On these occasions, the company's demonstrator, and the young persons who mean to be of the party, breakfast together at some place near town, and from thence ramble over the fields till dinner-time, in search of plants. When they have reached the place appointed for the dinner, the collection is displayed upon a table; and the demonstrator, in the presence of the master and the rest of the company, calls

what his practice differed from other physicians, his contemporaries, I have not been informed; but probably the difference was not material. The medicines he made use of, most likely, were such as others employed at that period. Simples were then used, and chiefly in the form of compounds, which consisted of a multiplicity of articles, constituting a farrago of the most contradictory ingredients. None of these are retained in the modern Pharmacopœias, and but few of them are to be met with in the shops. Does it not seem strange, then, that a particular laboratory should be set apart for the preparation of these medicines? I cannot reconcile Galenical medicines on any other principles than the above. If they are true, it certainly argues an absurdity in the distinction adopted by the society, from whom, probably, the example has been copied by others.

⁸ From this account it would appear that the whole business of the hall is divided into two parts, the one consisting of Chemical, the other of Galenical, medicines, to the total exclusion of simples, or of those articles which constitute the *Materia Medica*. Yet, as it is known that these articles must make, and certainly do make, perhaps the most material (as they are, collectively, the most expensive) part of their medicines, by whom, or on whose account, are these purchased? Are they a separate stock, requiring another subscription from the members to become proprietors thereof? If so, what are the terms, or the regulations? But why are the stocks divided at all? ⁹ What number?

¹⁰ What kind of application is necessary for a member to become a proprietor? how is he elected?

¹¹ Are the yeomanry considered as members within this description? that is, eligible to become proprietors?

¹² This distinction of the names of the separate laboratories is truly whimsical; is it not ridiculous? The latter might as well be called *army-stock* as *navy-stock*; but why either? The explanation is nugatory.

¹³ From this it appears that the surgeons of the navy, the army, and the East India Company, are supplied from the Hall with their medicines, and that these medicines are of the class called Galenical. Hence it might be inferred, that no other medicines are used by these practitioners; but can this be true?

¹⁴ As they have probably some peculiar method of keeping their accounts, what is it?—Dividends, I presume, are sometimes made to the proprietors of the different stocks: at what times, and in what proportions? When a member having stock dies, how does his interest therein devolve? Can he dispose of it by will? If so, in what manner?

¹⁵ Sir Hans Sloane was created a baronet March 27, 1716; and died Jan. 11, 1752, in his 81st year.

¹⁶ He was elected president of that Society, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, in 1727.

¹⁷ What number of plants has the Society hitherto received? [ANSW. 2550; beginning with the year 1722, and ending in 1773. See Phil. Trans. EDIT.]

upon his pupils to name the plants. At the end of the season, the young gentleman who has excelled the rest of his companions in these trials of skill, receives a premium from the hands of the master or senior warden, as the reward of his diligence and attention. This premium consists of some book on the subject of botany.

“The expences of the first and last of these private herbarizing feasts is defrayed by the company out of their own fund. Each of the four other meetings is at the cost of some individual member¹⁸, who is called upon in his turn for this purpose, and who is obliged to pay a certain fine¹⁹ in case he refuses to lead, as it is called; or, in other words, to defray the expence of the feast²⁰.”

“The general herbarizings take place only once a year, commonly in the month of July. On these occasions the demonstrator, and some of the other members who are of the court of assistants, make a botanic excursion to some distance, generally 30 or 40 miles from London. They bring back with them the scarce plants they have collected in their tour, after which the company dine together²¹.”

Having, Mr. Urban, taken up so much of your room with notes to the above extract, I shall be very brief in what further I have to say. It is generally understood, that no order at the hall can be executed for any country-practitioner, without previous application to the company by one of its members; and that the order, if obtained, must be immediately paid for, no discount being allowed, nor even any credit given. I have doubts with respect to both these assertions, and should be glad to have them *officially* removed. I had an opportunity lately of seeing one of the company's bills, and it was not a small one, for the amount of it was nearly 40l. The articles of the *materia medica* were charged at very fair prices; but the chemical medicines were rated so extraordinarily high, that really one would think they were so charged with a view to prohibit all orders of that kind. I hope the Society are not tired of their duty; it is an important one; and I verily believe, so far as respects their conduct in the selection, preparation, and composition of medicines, they

stand entirely unimpeached. As the institution has been found particularly useful to a small circle, it is much to be lamented that they do not, as they certainly can, execute their orders on fair and reasonable terms; which would certainly be to the advantage of medical practitioners in general, and of the people at large. It is found by experience, that business can be done on the best terms by those who have the most to do. As the business of the hall would be increased in a very high degree, by their adoption of lowering the prices, I should imagine that the profits arising therefrom would be nearly adequate to what they now receive. What service they would be rendering to society in general it is needless to mention. I am told that a discount of 20 *per cent.* is allowed to their own members. *Qu.* If this be true? Many of the articles I saw were charged more than 50 *per cent.* some 100 *per cent.* more than the prices of the London druggists. Yours, &c. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

TO your useful Repository I trust the conveyance of my wishes to the ingenious gentleman who has lately favoured the world with some particular traits that distinguished the character of the late Mr. J. Henderfon, of Pembroke college, Oxford.

The morality that so eminently distinguished him is rather inadequate to gratify a general curiosity; and we wish to trace his eccentric meanders through the regions of magic; the wide and extensive compass that he took in the mysterious wilds of divinity and physic. So intimate an acquaintance with his friend that he apparently enjoyed, would, no doubt, enable Mr. Agutter to add to the obligations the world is already under to him, by favouring it with the literary courses that he took, and the various authors that he conversed with, in his penetration of those obscure regions, unknown to the more confined genius. Nature was, no doubt, the primary; but it would be curious and agreeable to ascertain the secondary instrument of such a man. There might be, probably, some little pieces of Mr. H. that would tend still farther to illustrate his character, and be an acceptable acquisition to the Gentleman's

¹⁸ Are the yeomanry considered as members (in common with the others) as liable to this cost?

¹⁹ As this fine is certain, what is the amount of it?

²⁰ What sum, on an average, may this amount to?

²¹ At whose expence?

Magazine. Would it be too presumptuous, or a violation of the sacred trust of friendship? It would be superfluous to thank Mr. Agutter for what he has

already done; we wish, from experience of his abilities, that he would favour us with more.

Yours, &c.

O. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

AN affection for my native county having led me to the perusal of that part of Domesday Book which gives a survey of the county of Lincoln, I have collected the names of every town and village found in it, and have endeavoured to assign to each of them their modern appellations; but as there occur the places undermentioned, which I cannot ascertain to my satisfaction, I beg leave to trouble you, as a promoter of literature, with a list of them, in hope that some of your correspondents, who are acquainted with the topography of the county, will be able to inform you of the names of those places (if any such exist); and if a complete topographic list should be deemed an acceptable labour, it may, by such aids, be accomplished.

Yours, &c.

LINCOLNIENSIS.

DOMESDAY.	Page	Par.		Page	Par.		Page	Par.
Adewelle	345b	3	Esnelent	339b	11	Mara	369b	5
Aldulvebi	342	15	Exewelle	349b	17	Mare	375b	13
	352	last	Galdefmere	363b	8	Mingeham	361b	21
	356	last	Hardetorp	339	17	Nevberie	349b	last
	357b	last		341	19	Offran	354b	26
	365a.a	6		355	20	Overtune	366b	last
		14		360a.a	2 & 4	Ouretone	367	9
		last		363	8	Scaltorp	345b	last
Aresbi *	343	but one	Haroldestorp	355	25	Scemin	376	16
	344b	2	Hedebi	345b	7	Stangrim	376	29
	371	25		346	6	Steveninge	348	17.
Afedebi	338	7		349	14		363	6
Afebi	338b	8		361	15	Stigandebi	358	last
	355b	23	Hubaldestorp	369b	1			but one
	357b	4	Humendone	338b	26	Stith	368	11
Branzuic	352b	11	Lageham	356	10	Sudwelle	361	7
Burgelai	355b	18	Langene	349b	6	Sumerlede	342	16
Burgrede	342b	19	Lenesbi	353b	2		347	3
Butiate	363b	10	Leresbi	355	9		359	19
Caldecote	362b	2	Lobingeham	349	18	Tatebi	339b	7
Ceila	344b	8		350b	18	Toudebi	343	13
Cheneide	344	11		353b	4	Trie	348b	6
Coteland	344b	3		360.	10		360	19, 22
	369b	8		361b	3		363b	9
Covenebi	344	3	Lolestorp	345b	10	Turlai	351	5
Derbi	338b	26		352	19	Watretton	369b	5
Dresbi	352	7		369	4	Werche	346	10
Dunetorp	337b	8	Lopelham	338	23	Wichingedene	367	2
	338	6		347	3	Witenai	353b	1
Endretorp	356b	9						

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

AS the following article is not inconsistent with the plan of your Monthly Collection, and may be matter of curiosity at least, if not of use, to some of your antiquarian correspondents, you may communicate it to them, if you think proper, in your next Magazine.

It is noted in Domesday Book, under the article of *Kingston* upon *Thames*, that "*Humfrid* the chamberlain (tenent of the Queen's fee at *Cumbe* in that parish) had one of the King's villans of that

maner under his direction, *causa co-adunandi † lanam Reginae.*"

In another ancient record †, we find that King *Henry I.* gave *Cumbe* to the family of *Postel*, who held it by the same tenure, viz. "per serjentiam colligendi lanam Reginae." And lastly, that, in 39 *Hen. III.* *Peter Baldwin* held it ‡; whose son *Peter* also died seised of it in 27 *Edw. I.* || having both holden it in like manner, "per serjentiam colligendi lanam Reginae;" to which is added, in the former of these two, "per albā***."

Blount, in his *Ancient Tenures*, p.

* Qu. Eresby? EDIT.

† The original is "coadunandi," not 'co. adunandi.' EDIT.

‡ Testa de Nevil.

§ Plac. Coron. 39 Hen. III. rot. 31.

|| Esch. 27 E. I. n. 27.

79, in order to supply this blank in a place where he confesses that the record was illegible, and that he only does it by guess, puts in the word *spinas*, and then gives this account of the tenure, viz. that the Queen's tenent here held this little maner by the service of "going a wool-gathering for the Queen among the *thorns* and *briers*." And the Author of a treatise lately published, called, "Domesday Book illustrated," p. 175, follows *Blount*, without any other explanation of him, than by translating the words *coadunandi lanam Reginae*, "winding, or mixing, or working up the Queen's wool with other wool, or, gathering wool for the Queen."

Now, the truth is, that "the original revenue of our ancient queens, before and soon after the Conquest, consisted in certain reservations or rents out of the demesne lands of the crown, which were expressly appropriated to her Majesty, distinct from the King. It is frequent, in Domesday Book, after specifying the rent due to the crown, to add likewise the quantity of gold, or other renders, reserved to the Queen. These were frequently appropriated to particular purposes; to buy wool for her Majesty's use, to purchase oil for her lamps, or to furnish her attire from head to foot*."

This maner of CUMBE then was plainly one of those "reservations or rents out of the demesne lands of the crown," spoken of by *Blackstone*, as "expressly appropriated to the Queen's use;" and, in the present instance, for the first of the purposes there mentioned, viz. "for buying wool for her Majesty's use."—*Humfrid* the chamberlain, who farmed this maner of the Queen, by the service of *co-adunating*, i. e. getting together this wool, might possibly pay it in kind, collecting their respective portions of the several under-tenents. In succeeding times, however, particularly when *Postel*, and afterwards *Baldwin*, farmed this maner, the wool-rent was compounded for by the payment of 20s. a year in silver at the Exchequer; and a rent paid in silver was always called *alba firma*. The blank, therefore, in the abovementioned record of 39 Hen. III. is undoubtedly to be filled up with the word *firmam*, whereby the whole will be ren-

dered perfectly intelligible, viz. that *Peter Baldwin* held the serjeanty in *Cumbes* by collecting the Queen's wool (not "per *albas spinas*," off the *thorns* and *briers* of the maner, but) "per *albam firmam*," i. e. by compositions in silver, to be paid by the respective under-tenents, to the amount of 20s. a year—or, whether he did or not, should at least pay that sum annually himself for the same at the Treasury.

Palæophilus SURR.

Mr. URBAN,

March 2.

AS one instance out of many that I could produce in proof of the justice of the character you have given to an old correspondent in p. 182, I send you a copy of three of his letters, in recommendation of what with him was a favourite scheme, the foundation of a Sunday-school. To that foundation, let me add, he subscribed, out of his scanty pittance, the annual sum of two guineas, and stood forth a volunteer teacher.—Subjoined is a short history of himself, in a letter to the Lord Chancellor; the substance of one to the worthy Master of Emanuel College; another to a private friend; and a specimen of the good old curate's versification.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

1. To Mr. Adjutant Farmer, at the Hall, Ayleston, Leicestershire.

Sir, Leicester, Jan. . . 1786.

As my absence from Ayleston on the common week-days makes it an indispensable duty to spend my time, as much as possible, on a Sunday, among the parishioners, and assist them in private as well as in public; I think the method I have adopted very convenient for that purpose. I bring with me bread and butter, and, with half a pint of friend Chamberlain's beer, take an expeditious refreshment before the family dines, and then go out among the cottagers. I might dine, if I chose it, every Sabbath-day, at Mr. Chamberlain's cost; but that would frustrate my designs.

I mention these circumstances previously to informing you, respectfully, that I wish to partake of your favours of the table, and Mr. Chamberlain's, not oftener than once a quarter, who am your humble servant,

WM. BICKERSTAFFE.

2. To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

March 14, 1786.

May it please your Excellency,
The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Ayleston, Leicestershire, Old England.

If the High and Lofty One, that inhabiteth Eternity, waiting to be gracious, is accessible to the prayers of miserable sinners; can we doubt

* *Blackstone's Comm.* vol. I. p. 221, and the authorities there cited, among which is the very article in question.

doubt that your Excellency will imitate so sublime a pattern, and be so godlike and condescending as to regard our petition, which affords you an opportunity to perform an act well-pleasing to God and man?

A charity-school at Ayleston, your Excellency's manor in Leicestershire, is an establishment highly necessary, to prevent barbarism: therefore, your Excellency's bounty in such a foundation is the favour we solicit at the hands of your humanity.

May Divine Providence incline you to supply our necessity, and repay the generous deed, by every needful blessing on your Excellency and your illustrious house!

There are, at this time, thirty children here, whose parents are unable to give them the least education; and the school-master of the town is declining his employment, for want of proper encouragement, by a competent number of scholars; and then the distresses will extend to the whole community.

This is a true state of the case, as witness my hand,

WM. BICKERSTAFFE,
Curate of Ayleston.

[Signed by 58 house-dwellers in Ayleston].

3. To the Subscribers for a Sunday-school.
Leicester, Sept. 22, 1787.

My Brethren,

I rejoice over you for this noble instance of a Christian spirit; and beg you to accept the following hints for the management of your charity.

When I was 19, I taught Mr. Newton's school of Green-coats, in St. Martin's church, in Leicester, and I think yours may answer the same purpose, from eight to eleven in the morning, and from three to five, or after, in the afternoon. I can begin the evening prayers at two, or half after one; and then, as I expect our scholars to be all at church, except for laudable reasons, they may have half an hour more.

In Leicester, each teacher has 35 scholars; the masters are allowed 2s. a day, the mistresses 1s. 6d.; though I know no reason for that difference.

I advise you to admit 50 scholars, from seven years old and upwards, of an equal number of both sexes, and to make up the deficiency of one sex by the other. If the number is not completed, make it up by some of six years old; and if more of these offer than you want, take all their names, and draw the number you want by lot.

Let there be two masters; the chief to have 1s. 6d. the day, and teach 30. Let the other have 1s. and teach only 20 children.

If there is not sufficient room in the chancel for both, let one of the teachers take the church, near the windows.

The preference should be given to William Bunney, an old teacher in the town, if he chuses to be employed; and he must give every assistance and instruction his brother teacher may need.

If no proper teachers, who are natives or resident in your town, offer themselves, you must engage some from other places.

To prevent prejudice and discontent, let the second master always take 20 different scholars, each following Sunday, from the whole body of the school.

By this scheme, the teachers will do more justice to the children, from their fewness, and be paid better than the Sunday-school mistresses in Leicester.

Let there be six writers at least, besides, to be drawn from the best readers; and for want of such at present, to admit grown persons, who can read tolerably well, and who may improve their reading by saying lessons at intervals.

For these additional six, let the head-master be paid an additional six-pence.

If subscriptions should fail, or you wish to increase the number of writers, children, or grown persons, I will undertake the charge of six of these, above my first subscription.

After what I have said, you may use your own discretion. May the Father of Mercies direct you on this and all occasions; and bless you, and the whole community to which you belong, with every needful grace and mercy; is the hearty prayer of your humble servant,

WM. BICKERSTAFFE, Curate of Ayleston.

N. B. It is expected that the parents, as well as the children, be an orderly church-going people.

4. To the Rt. Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

My Lord; *Leicester, August 10, 1786.*

By the advice of Mr. Macnamara*, a representative of Leicester, I am instructed to appeal to your Lordship's humanity, to grant me a gracious hearing, by a private address.

At fifty-eight years of age, permit a poor curate, unsupported by private property, to detain your attention a few moments.

From 1750 I have been usher at the Free Grammar-school here, with an appointment of 19l. 16s. a year; seven years curate of St. Mary's, my native parish, in this borough; then six years curate at St. Martin's with All Saints, lately bestowed by your Lordship on Mr. Gregory of this place; and now an opportunity occurs to your Lordship, to give me an occasion to pray for my benefactor, and those that are dear to him, during my life: 'tis this, a dispensation is expected every day, by the head-master of the school where I serve, the Rev. Mr. Pigot, vicar of Great Wigston, in this county, to connect a fresh acquisition in Lincolnshire with it; and he urges your Lordship's petitioner to try for

* Letters to the same purport were addressed to Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Hungerford. To the latter he says, "Mr. Keck and yourself solicited Lord Denbigh in my behalf for St. Mary's; and I hope I have not forfeited your favour since."

the living of St. Nicholas here, which he must relinquish. It is simply 35l. a year; but as this corporation grants an annual aid to each living in Leicester, of 10l. a year, St. Nicholas, joined to my school, might render me comfortable for life, and prevent the uncertainty of a curacy, and the hard necessity, at my time of life, of being harrassed, in all weathers, by a distant cure.

My Lord, if this freedom is disgusting, impute it to the sympathising heart of the generous Macnamara, who prompted me to it in these words, speaking of your Lordship: "Indeed I feel too forcibly my obligations to press further, or trespass more at present upon his Lordship; but, as you are a native of Leicester, and a freeman, I conceive it my duty to hint to you, that an application immediately from yourself, stating your situation exactly, as you have done to me, may have the desired effect, as his Lordship's great abilities can only be equalled by his humanity and benevolence."

May the almighty, all-present, and all-merciful God direct your Lordship, on this and all occasions, to do His pleasure; and protect you from all dangers, which may threaten soul, body, or estate; is the hearty prayer of your Lordship's humble suppliant,

WM. BICKERSTAFFE.

5. I think, if Dr. Farmer would undertake my cause, through means usually at hand with men of eminence, I might, by Divine Providence, find the Lord Chancellor disposed to serve me. This living is so immediately tenable with my school, and compatible with an additional curacy, such as Ayleston, which I have, that I cannot forbear troubling your Reverence to take up arms in my cause, and declare, "old neighbour, old playfellow," *inveniam viam, aut faciam*.—My school is but nineteen pounds sixteen shillings a year. I have no other certain tenure at present. I served Mr. Simmonds seven years at St. Mary's, and Mr. Haines six at St. Martin's with All Saints. These have vanished with their vicars; and if I had not Ayleston, I might be harrassed with a distant cure, to the discomfort of my life, and the prejudice of my health, at a time when more ease and leisure seem necessary.—I presume Mr. Secretary Pitt, the Representative of Cambridge University, and even the Chancellor of the same, with a crowd of other great personages, have eyes, ears, and hearts, at the service of its late Vice-chancellor, and yet Master of Emanuel.

To another friend he says,

6. At 58 years of age, having more inclination to a church-living than a wife, I applied to my old neighbour and play-fellow, Dr. Farmer, to procure me St. Nicholas parish here; and my application was so well-timed, as to get the business into the hands of

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1789.

Mr. Pitt, their University-representative, by the kind service of the Vice-chancellor, who at the same time attended to commit to him the University-address to the King. Dr. F. informed me, that this Chancellor was his particular friend; and that, if St. Nicholas was pre-engaged, I was put in the way of church-preferment. The living is yet undisposed of; the Lord Chancellor is, or lately was, at Buxton, and I remain uninformed of any thing further: there is no room to expect a smile of favour till the gout is more civil. It seems like a chancery-suit. The present Chancellor is said to be a leisurely gentleman in these matters. He keeps livings in suspense. This may be designed to accumulate an aid, to pay for the seals and induction.—Swift says, "Lord Treasurer, for once be quick." Should you tell the Chancellor, "it would suit *him*, and that *I* say it," it might cost me the loss of his slow favours. At *my* age, I could tell *him*, with strict propriety, "Bis dat, qui cito."

Lines written on the Wall, on an Inn at Stockport, on Account of the Reception some Botanical Gentlemen found there 1634.

"Ask your friends who are not in the secret," Mr. B. says, "which is the original, the Latin or the English."

Si mores cupias venustiores,
Si lectum placidum, dapes salubres,
Si sumptum modicum, hospitem facetum,
Ancillam nitidam, impigrum ministrum,
Huc divertite, Viator, dolebis.
O, Dominâ dignas, formâ & fœtore ministras!
Stockportæ, si cui fordida grata, cubet.

Translation.

If, traveller, good treatment be thy care,
A comfortable bed, and wholesome fare,
A modest bill, and a diverting host,
Neat maid, and ready waiter, quit this coast.
If dirty doings please, at Stockport lie;
The girls, O frowzy frights, here with their
mistress vie!

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

THE Irish oath, "to swear by the hand," vol LIII. p. 164, is exemplified in Swift's "Description of an Irish Feast,"

"By my *band* you dance rarely." &c.

And see Isaiah lxii. 8, "The Lord hath sworn by his right hand, and by the arm of his strength." If Virgil had suffered Mezentius to swear, who could say, "Dextra mihi Deus," *Æn.* x. 773, it had been, no doubt, by his *band*.

You never gave us, in the Magazine, any account of Dr. Richard Grey. Governor Thickneste, I apprehend, is brother-in-law to the said Doctor; and is able to do justice to his character.

Yours, &c. W. B.

SIR,

SIR,

*Denbury, near Ashburton,
Devon, Aug. 17*, 1788.*

IN p. 635, there is a desire expressed by a person, signing himself J. D. of Frocester, to have some account of Dr. Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry, previous to his introduction into the Talbot family. I now sit down to give you the best information I can relative to the subject of your enquiry (and I believe, without vanity, I can say, you will receive better from no man); and this letter shall be directed to the printer of the Gentleman's Magazine, as I know no other address to you but to Mr. J. D. Frocester.

Bishop Rundle was a very intimate friend of my father's, with whom he kept a constant correspondence to the time of his death, which happened in 1743, and my father survived him about three years. I have a great number of the Bishop's letters now by me, which I value exceedingly, and often read with great pleasure. I perfectly well remember the Bishop, and have often been with him at my good friend's, Mr. John Talbot (the father of the present Earl Talbot), with whom he always lived when he came to England, and whom he made his executor. I was then a boy, and frequently made one of Mr. Talbot's family during my holidays. Mr. Talbot was the third son of the Chancellor. Edward, the eldest, with whom Thomson the poet travelled, died young. William, the late Earl Talbot, was the second son, and succeeded his father in his honours.

Bishop Rundle was born in the parish of Milton Abbot, near the town of Tavistock, in this county. His father was a reputable farmer. He was educated at Exeter school, under Mr. John Reynolds (uncle to Sir Joshua Reynolds), who was master of the free-school there with great reputation for many years, and whose early care of him the Bishop often gratefully mentioned in his letters to my father.

From Exeter school, Mr. Rundle was removed to Exeter college, in Oxford, much about the time that Mr. Edward Talbot (son of Bishop Talbot, and brother to the Chancellor) was removed from Eton to Oriel college. My father came from Eton to Exeter college at the same time. Rundle and he being of the same college, and countrymen, were acquainted; and, by my father, he was introduced to the acquaintance

of his very intimate friend, Mr. Edw. Talbot, who recommended him to his father, Bishop Talbot, which was the foundation of his future fortune. His friend, Mr. Edward Talbot, died in 1720; but Mr. Rundle was then well established in the family. On the death of the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Rundle spent most of his time with his son, who was successively solicitor-general and lord chancellor, who zealously supported him with his interest when, by the powerful interference of Bishop Gibson, he was prevented from succeeding to the see of Gloucester, which was then given to Dr. Martin Benson, who had also been chaplain to Bishop Talbot, and was the intimate friend both of Dr. Rundle and my father. Not long after, Dr. Rundle was promoted to the see of Derry.

I also well remember Mrs. Sandys of Miserden (whose correspondence with Bishop Rundle you are about to publish); I have often seen her, when I was a boy, with Bishop Benson and the late Abp. Secker, then Bp. of Oxford.

My father's early and intimate acquaintance with the Talbot family introduced me, at a very early period of my life, to the valuable characters I have mentioned above; and there is nothing I reflect on with more pleasure, than that I have been known to, and beloved by, them. I have written this letter in haste; but it has brought to my mind many a pleasing sad remembrance of those early days of mine, many of which were spent with those excellent men, either in the Talbot family, or with Bishop Secker at Cuddeston.

I am glad to find some of Bp. Rundle's letters are about to be published, and I shall have great pleasure in reading them: whatever he wrote, came from the heart. THO. TAYLOR.

Mr. URBAN,

March 2.

BP. RUNDLE was of Exeter college, Oxford, commenced B.C.L. June 26, 1720, and D.C.L. July, 1723. In 1720 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Wilts, and, as it is believed, in the same year succeeded Mr. Edward Talbot (archdeacon of Berks) in the treasurer'ship of the church of Salisbury. These preferments he had by the favour of Bishop Talbot, to whom he was chaplain. On this prelate's translation soon after to Durham, Mr. Rundle was collated by him, Jan. 23, 1721, to the first stall in that cathedral,

but

* A former letter of this date was lost. EDIT.

but was removed to the twelfth prebend, Nov. 22, 1722. Bishop Talbot likewise promoted him to the valuable mastership of Sherburn Hospital. This appointment is incompatible with any cure of souls; whether Rundle had previously any parochial benefice does not appear. He was consecrated bishop of Londonderry, Aug. 3, 1735; and dying April 16, 1743, was buried in St. Peter's, Dublin.

Bishop Gibson, as is well known, prevented Rundle's obtaining the bishopric of Gloucester, though he was strongly recommended by Lord Chancellor Talbot; and this gave rise to several controversial tracts, from the perusal of which, and of the periodical publications, of the times, some notices may be drawn respecting this prelate.—There are traits of his character in Dr. Porteus and Stinton's Review of Archbishop Secker's Life, p. 10, 1770, in Letters from Pope and Swift, (letters LXXV. LXXIX.); and in a collection to and from eminent persons, published by Mr. Duncombe, in 1772, is a letter from Dr. Rundle to Bp. Gibson, on his opposing his promotion to the see of Gloucester, vol. II. p. 35, see also p. 85.—In Gent. Mag. vol. XLVI. pp. 213 and 601, two copies of verses on Dr. Rundle, by Mr. George Stubbes, are noticed. The following Sermons were published by Rundle: Acts x. 34, 35, 8vo, 1718, Nov. 5; Deut. xv. 11, 4to, 1734, Colony of Georgia; Zech. xii. 5, 4to, 1735, Dublin, Anniversary of Irish Rebellion; Rev. iii. 15, 19, 4to, 1736, Dublin, Society for English Protestant Schools. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *Whittington, Feb. 28.*

HAVING heard it asserted in conversation, that our laws knew nothing of the *gibbet*, but that it was left to the discretion of the judges to set the ignominious mark of *hanging in irons* upon the more egregious criminals, with the intention of making a terrific example unto others; I, who am no lawman, had nothing to alledge to the contrary. The assertion, however, of which I was not till then aware, awakened in my mind a desire of enquiring, as a matter of some curiosity, what our old authors, the monkish historians, had delivered on the subject.

What I mean by *gibbeting* is, the hanging a notorious criminal in irons, as a public and lasting spectacle, after he has suffered death on the gallows,

for the purpose of example, and of deterring others from the commission of the like heinous offences. A design truly benevolent and laudable.

The word *gibbet* is at present of very doubtful derivation. Stewechius* deduces it from the antiquated word *gabalus*, and Skinner† and Junius‡ concur with him. But this etymology appears to me so forced and unnatural, that, though I have nothing better to offer, I cannot approve it, but shall leave this matter in suspense. *Gibbet* is a French word, as well as an English one; and Mons. Menage§ declares himself uncertain whether the French borrowed it from the English, or the English from the French. For my part, I have no doubt but we had it from the French, the people of this nation seldom taking any thing from the English at so early a period as the 13th century, when, as we shall see hereafter, the *gibbet* was used here, and known currently by that name.

Martinius, the learned etymologist, observes, that this mark of the grossest infamy was not unknown to the ancients, and was called by the Greeks, *Ἀναστροφῆσι* and *Ἀνασκολοπίσι*. His words are, “Aliquando *ἀναστροφῆν* dicitur non de vivi hominis supplicio, sed de *cadavere*, aut *capite*, hominis, vel decollati, vel alio supplicio extincti. Id fiebat ignominiaē causâ.” So again, of *Ἀνασκολοπίζεσθαι*, he says, “Id intelligendum est, non de supplicio, quo vita adimebatur percussori, sed de pœna, quæ ei, qui jam gladio necatus erat, ignominiaē amplioris causâ irrogabatur, ut ad paucas horas (nempe ad partem dici post supplicium) insuper suspenderetur, et soli atque hominum oculis exponeretur ||.” Of this exposition here spoken of, as intended for infamy and disgrace, we have a very remarkable and apposite instance in the case of the King of Ai, Josh. viii. 29: “And the King of Ai he hanged on a tree until even-tide; and as soon as the sun was down, Joshua commanded that they should take his carcase down from the tree,” &c.; where see Bp. Patrick, as also his Comment on Numb. xxv. 4,

* Stewechius, ad Arnob. lib. VI. p. 205.

† Skinner indeed offers an alternative from *Cp*, *Ap*, and the diminutive *at*, which is equally inadmissible.

‡ Juani, Etymolog. v. *Gallos*.

§ Menage, Orig. Franc. in v.

|| Martini Etymolog. v. *Suspendo*.

and Deut. xxi. 22. It was for the same purpose, I presume, of reflecting shame and ignominy on delinquents, that their quarters were formerly sent, in England, unto distant cities, and their heads put up on high, at the Tower, Temple Bar, and London Bridge.

But these ancient modes of treating and disgracing great criminals, for the terror of their survivors, not being the subject of the present investigation, I shall pursue them no farther, but turn to the practice of more modern times, and particularly of our own nation.

Annal. Dunstap. A. D. 1223, p. 130. The King orders *gibbetum grandem præparari*; where the *gibbet* only means a gallows.

Matthew Paris, A. D. 1239, p. 490. A person, *ignominiosè super machinam illum scænalem, quæ gibet appellatur, extra Londinum trahitur suspendio*. This also appears to be no more than a plain gallows.

Matthew Paris, A. D. 1242, p. 584. William de Marisco, a knight, was judicially condemned, and ignominiously put to death. He was brought from the Tower "to that penal machine vulgarly called a *gibbet*;" and after he had breathed his last, was hung on one of the *books* [unorum], and being taken down after he was grown stiff, was bowelled: his bowels were burnt, and his body being divided into four parts, the quarters were sent, *in terrorem*, to 4 cities. This evidently answers to our hanging, *drawing*, and *quartering*, and has the intention of exhibiting a terrible spectacle to the people, just as our hanging a dead body in irons is meant to do. But it varies much, you observe, from gibbeting, the gibbet in this case, as in the two former, serving only as a common gallows, to deprive the party of life.

Matthew Paris, A. D. 1236, p. 432, speaking of the execution of two men; says, "paratum ex horribile [read *paratum est horribile*] patibulum Londoniis quod vulgus *gibbetum* appellat." One of them, *after he was dead*, was hung upon a *gibbet*, and the other was gibbeted alive, to perish, as we may suppose, both by pain and hunger. These cases seem to come up fully to the point in hand, as the body of the first was put upon the gibbet when dead, in order to be a permanent spectacle of terror; and the other was not to die, as probably being the most guilty, by the mere and simple act of suspension, but by a more lingering, cruel, and terrible kind of death. It is remarkable that the histo-

rian uses the word *horribile* on the occasion, which he forbore to do in his two former instances, as if he intended to express something here of a nature uncommonly shocking and terrifying.

The word *gibbet*, Sir, I have observed above, is French as well as English; and therefore it may be proper to enquire how matters were carried, in respect to the gibbet, in France. Now in

Matthew Paris, A. D. 1248, p. 747, the King of France ordered all clippers of the coin, *patibulis laqueatos, vento præsentari*, that is, to be hanged, and then exposed to the wind; which, though irons be not mentioned, appears to be the very thing we English do now, and to have the same intention.

Du Fresne cites these words from the Chronicon Flandriæ, c. 86: "Et le fait le Roy Phillippe decoler a Paris sur un eschaffant, et fait le corps pendre au gibet de Montfaucon." There were six kings of France, of the name of Philip, and the last of them reigned from A. D. 1328 to A. D. 1350; but the passage may relate to one of the former, and probably does.

It appears, upon the whole, that gibbeting was used in this country as early as A. D. 1236, in the reign of King Henry III, and that in all probability we derived the custom from our neighbours the French. SAM. PEGGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Macclesfield, Feb. 19.*
 IN p. 10 is a letter from Dr. Priestley on the controversy which has for some time been carried on between him and his several antagonists. He still, I perceive, continues to write with his accustomed assurance, and to boast of his numerous victories over the advocates of Orthodoxy, though repeatedly foiled by those advocates. But be it known unto this doughty champion, that his opponents desist not from the controversy because impartial men suppose they have received an overthrow, but because they are perfectly satisfied that Dr. Priestley has been proved *incompetent* in the business of Christian antiquity by his more learned adversary the Bishop of St. David's—that enough has been already said on the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, to convince any candid person, by Bp. Bull*, Mr. Leslie,

* No lover of truth ought to think unfavourably of the doctrine of the Trinity till he has read, and well digested, and is persuaded he can confute, the writings of these authors upon that subject.

Dr. Waterland, Dr. Allix, Mr. Jones, Bishop Horsley, Mr. Badcock, and others; all whose books are in the libraries of the learned—that the subject under debate is now in very good hands, if the precipitate Doctor will vouchsafe indulgence in the article of time—that Dr. Priestley sets aside most of the principles of just interpretation, and by that means can make any thing of any thing—and, lastly, that whoever enters into a controversy with him must expect to carry on an eternal war; and, moreover, be insulted on every occasion with mock triumphs: for to *confute* him and to *silence* him are very different matters. The Doctor ought to know, Mr. Urban, that wise men will be satisfied with having said all that is necessary to convince *humble* enquirers after truth, rather than to be for ever cavilling for the sake of victory. Besides, experience has taught his opponents, that he has an advantage they were little aware of, and which falls to the share of but very few; he can fight as well flat upon his back as upon his legs, and is of that wonderfully heroic spirit, that, let them knock him down ever so often, he will spring up again, call them fools and blockheads, and shout victory! victory! and will never yield the day but with his last breath. I am therefore of opinion, that Dr. Horsley never displayed his good sense to greater advantage, than when, having said *enough* upon the question in debate, and proved Dr. Priestley's *incompetency*, he disregarded, in silent contempt, the fresh challenges and provocations of his baffled adversary. For, seriously, Mr. Urban, were my learning and abilities ever so much superior, I would as soon encounter Thermites in loquacity, as the vaunting Doctor in controversy, upon any subject whatever. CLERICUS.

TO DR. PRIESTLEY.

SIR, Feb. 21.

YOUR heroic argument, inclosed within inverted commas, I charitably presume is only a bravado, and not the result of your more serious moments. You seem indirectly to indicate to the publick, that you have been an indefatigable reader of Plato, and that you are in possession of his principles: I must except against one specified in your declaration. The archives of Christianity were drawn up by a more masterly hand than that of a Plato: the Divine Author, and his immediate followers,

founded their system of religion upon a more permanent basis than the tottering one of a temporary systematic writer. Had you accurately and impartially examined those records of our faith, the Evangelists, and confronted them with the writings of Plato and his disciples, you would not have permitted your pen thus to err. I will simply point out two places in St. John, in which the mystery of the Trinity is clearly delineated; and appeal to any learned person of an unbiassed judgement, whether he can recognise the least resembling feature, when contrasted with the principles of Plato. The passages I allude to are, first, in the 5th chapter of St. John, from verse 18 to the 24th, exclusively, where the divinity of the Messiah is most undoubtedly established. The Jews threaten him with instant death for laying claim to this extraordinary privilege, an equality with the Eternal God. The characters of the third Divine Person are to be conspicuously discovered in the 14th chapter of the same Evangelist; consequently, this mystery never originated from Plato. Another position of yours is palpably erroneous: “thee progress of this mystery was slow, and not confirmed till the Council of Nice.” The most illustrious authors any age can boast of, an Athanasgoras, Theophilus of Antioch, Irenæus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, &c. &c. &c. demonstratively evince the contrary. I refer you to a well-known divine of a more recent date than the above cited, Petarius, who has specially treated on this subject, and in the most satisfactory manner. The 3d, 4th, and 5th chapters on the Trinity merit a perusal. Your objection, Sir, is a similar one to Bolingbroke's, and I hope will meet with the same fate. I must beg leave to conclude, by subscribing myself, ever yours,

J. G.

TO DR. PRIESTLEY.

SIR, Feb. 23.

I AND others who are under as great admiration at your writings as I am, must be greatly mortified to be told by you, that you shall not publish any thing this year. How must the religion of Jesus suffer by your forbearing for a year (which I believe you never did before) to humanize and degrade the Author of it to a level with ourselves! For what can be plainer, than that the religion of a man must be fittest for mankind? What, though the heathens had

I had their deities pretty highly attributed; what, though the Mussulman will cut a thousand throats rather than hear his prophet degraded below the standard of the Alcoran; you are so humble as to hold the Redeemer of all men to be no better; that is, no higher in his descent and origin than the meanest of those millions he came to redeem. He, indeed, has told us, "before Abraham was, I am." Yet, you assure us, before the time of Mary, his mother, He was a non-entity, and that He had no existence in any world before he made his appearance in the manger in this. I do not recollect that you have ever taken Him to task for the above bold assertion. And yet it strikes at the very root of your Socinianism. It is not only affirming a pre-existence, but it is arrogating, assuming, and appropriating to Himself the very term which GOD commanded Moses to denominate Him by to insolent Pharaoh, I AM. Why, Sir, an eternal now, admitting neither of past nor of future, unless you bestir yourself, will creep in here; and divinity will follow of course. And, as you pay no deference to His Evangelists and Apostles, when their assertions happen to contradict your favourite system of degradation, you must not boggle here; you must go through with all, or you must give up all. At least, it will be a pretty bit of scholastic criticism, to enlarge yourself upon the impropriety of the tense. I have said, you must go through with all, or give up all. I beg leave, therefore, with great deference, to point out another great desideratum in your Socinian system, "a disproof of the resurrection;" for, after all you have advanced, if you suffer that corner-stone to remain unremoved, people will build airy superstructures upon it, and believe Jesus to be somewhat more than a mere man. And though it be attested by a cloud of witnesses, you, Sir, if any man, are able to refute them all. You have, indeed, more than half effected this in your Sadducean Treatise on Materialism. The souls of all men, you say, die with their bodies. Jesus was a mere man—a small portion of your skill is sufficient to display the consequence. As to particular Scriptures upon this point, you must serve Luke and John as you did Justin-Martyr, leave out about a third part of every material testimony, and the work is done. That was an excel-

lent stroke of yours, Doctor; and as the sentence, unmutilated, lay snug in your margin, we are sure it was a designed one. Indeed, I know of nothing equal to this, except it be a manœuvre of a gentleman almost as high in repute in the literary world as yourself. This gentleman informed the world, that Gennadius, patriarch of Constantinople, asserted, that Athanasius was drunk when he composed his creed; whereas the poor patriarch had said nothing like it, but *lamented* that others were so impudent as to have made that affirmation. You and he are in the right, Doctor. You are forever charging churchmen with *piæ fraudes*; but this letteth not why you and he may not make use of the *impia*. St. Paul himself is at hand to back you: "Let us do evil that good may come"—but stop there, good Doctor, it is not every one that will recollect what follows.

These, together with your doctrines of Necessity, Materialism—that free *de-gagée* way you recommend at the Sacrament: oh no, I forget; the Supper of Jesus—your perfect indifference about the Baptism of young children—your argumentations concerning Prelates and Presbyters, &c. &c. are, I suppose, the stuff which goes to the composition of that metaphorical gunpowder mentioned in one of your books, which you are conveying, "grain by grain," under the walls of the Church, to blow it at the moon. O ye Horsleys and Hornes, what have ye not to answer for, that you will not come forth? This gunpowder Priestley, through your indolence and inattention, can scarcely flash now, even *semel in anno*. You ought to step forth out of charity; because the Doctor announces, if you do not, his intention of giving fire at the whole Bench. With all my soul; I wish he may wound some that sit thereon into an acute sensibility. The Doctor is, indeed, a very formidable opponent, whom you may confute if you can, but you can never confound; and though you may possibly think you have done so already, he still exults and triumphs over you: a man, as great in his way as Louis XIV. himself, of whom we are told,

—When Marlborough most soundly did pay
him, [Deum.

He strait ran to Paris, and there sang Te

As you, Doctor, have imprinted your
name on your gauntlet which you have
thrown

thrown down to all England, it will be proper you should know mine, as your panegyrist, which is, at your service,

T. HODGES.

Mr. URBAN,

March 2.

THE learned Bishop of St. David's, in his "Remarks upon Dr. Priestley's Second Letters," p. 11, sarcastically exclaims, "Dr. Priestley has been reading the Parmenides! Having taught the Greek language several years at Warrington, he conceived himself well qualified to encounter that profound book. The benefit which he has received from the performance of this knotty task exactly corresponds with my notion of his abilities for the undertaking. He has found the whole treatise unintelligible!"

Dr. Priestley is not the only scholar whom this misfortune (if indeed it be a misfortune) hath befallen. The late Dr. Burton, of whom his ingenious and candid biographer says, "Prejudice itself cannot deny that he was an able Divine, and a sound scholar*," has made a similar confession. Writing to one of his learned friends, a Prussian gentleman, with whom he became acquainted at Oxford, and who, at his suggestion, undertook to publish a new edition of the Parmenides, he thus expresses himself:—*Ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ τετοῦ τοῦ διάλογου ἀναγινώσκων, καὶ καλανῶν ἕκαστα, ἔ σαφῶς καταμεμαθηκέναι δοκῶ ποῖα ἄτλα εἶναι, ἃ βέλονται οἱ λόγοι, ἀλλ' εἰς ἀπέραντόν τινα ἀμφισβήτησιν καὶ ἀπορίαν φερόμενος περιπλανῶμαι.* He afterwards complains that he found the whole work obscure and paradoxical, full of mysteries and ænigmas, which he could not comprehend or expound. But then he tells his friend, that he is no Œdipus:—*Ἐτι δὲ τετο καλανόησον, ὅτι ἐγὼ. καθάπερ καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ, ἰδιώτης τίς εἰμι, οἰδῶπρος δ' ἔ ῖ.*

Dr. Priestley, therefore, the "Emeritus professor of Greek at Warrington," has at least a very famous Oxford tutor, with whom to share the sarcasm of his learned adversary.

This remarkable coincidence of sentiment in two such eminent persons will not have been pointed out in vain, should it effectually caution any of your readers, and particularly those of the clerical order (on whom your valuable

Miscellany is said to have some influence*), not to be led away, in any important controversy, by a "haughty style, and contemptuous airs," from the diligent and patient investigation of truth. Yours, &c. T. A. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Hydes Cross, Manchester, Jan. 9.

THROUGH the medium of you and Mr. Marston of London, and Mr. Howard of Manchester, I received a print of swords published by Mr. Gough in his Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, p. cxlvii, for which I own myself much obliged. The engraving of the broad crooked sword, fig. 4, is from mine, by some called the Black Prince's, but others, with more certainty, have ascribed it to Edward, son of Henry III. and there is great probability of its being the same mentioned in Burn's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland; but how it came into this county, no one at this day knows. The engraving is a good copy of the original, only the handle hath not that rough uneven appearance always common to stags horns.

Mr. Gough will, perhaps, be pleased to accept the inclosed drawings, which are at his service, and will have no objection to your publishing them in the Gentleman's Magazine. One of the drawings is merely ornamental, and contains specimens of the tiles alluded to by Dr. Ducarel, in his Anglo-Norman Antiquities; the other I have attempted to explain; both of them I have copied exactly, as to colour and pattern, as they now appear, with the enamel of some of them nearly worn off and gone. You will, perhaps, hear from me again.

Yours, &c. THO. BARRITT.

THE drawing annexed † is from 25 tiles taken up in the summer of 1786 from a chamber floor (set all over with them) in the ancient palace of the dukes of Normandy at Caen, and presented to Charles Chadwick, esq. of Healeyball in Lancashire, and Maveynia Ridware in Staffordshire, by the Benedictine monks of St. Stephen at Caen. They are of glazed earthen-ware, about five inches square, and one inch and a quarter in thickness. The vitrified colours upon the surface, with which they are ornamented, are of a light grey and black. The above tiles are, by the

* See his Life in the Biographia Britannica, vol. III.

† Epistola Critica Græcè conscripta ad Joh. Gul. Thompson, &c. 1750.

* See p. 151.

† See plate II.

monks and their superiour, said to have been laid down in the floor in the time of the Conqueror, and represent the arms of some of those chiefs who attended Duke William in his conquest of England.

Dr. Ducarel, who published his *Norman Antiquities* 1767, describing the remains of the above palace, says, "four of these tiles are now in England, one of which is in the hands of Horace Walpole, esq. the other three are in my own possession." But these twenty, with twenty-three more, are now in the hands of the abovementioned worthy gentleman, who was so obliging to permit me to copy them.

Doubts have arisen amongst Antiquaries, whether these tiles were laid in the Conqueror's time or not; and it hath been objected, whether the palace itself be of so early a date as William. The style of the building with pointed arches bespeaks more of the Gothic than the round ones of the Norman builders, and makes it, with some degree of propriety, thought to be about the period of King John. Let the conjecture be as it may, it is certain some of the arms are at present borne by English families who deduce their pedigrees from a Norman original.

The first of these shields is charged with two bars, which were the ancient arms of the *Venables*, barons of Kinder-ton in Cheshire, so created by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the time of the Conqueror, a family of the Brer-tons of the same county, and others.

The second is the arms of *Grey*, which family hath split into many flourishing, and some noble houses, such as the Greys, earls of Stamford, Barons Grey of Wilton, Codenor, Ruthen, Wark, &c. all which have for the greater part borne the same coat, but with suitable differences, according to the law of arms.

Another coat amongst these, Ermine three shields Sable, was borne by the name of *Bromley*, a family which, at one period of time, made a considerable figure in Cheshire and Staffordshire.

The fifteenth coat is the arms of *Tre-gese*, and three lions were borne by Nicholas or *Nicholas de Carrau*, both barons in the time of King Edward I. and whose arms and names appear to the deed signed by 104 barons of England, who opposed the Pope's usurpations in the time of the aforesaid king.

There are other arms which might be ascertained upon examination; and

indeed all the coat armours might very probably be intended by some former king of England, as a compliment to those gentry whose ancestors assisted William Duke of Normandy in obtaining the title of king of England.

The last coat, three lions passant guardant in pale, is supposed to be the arms of England, and, some say, evidently makes against that date ascribed to the tiles by the monks. This conjecture is much strengthened when we recollect that two lions were the arms of the *dukes of Normandy*, and formed the royal arms of *England* until the reign of King Henry II. who inserted his lion as Duke of Guyen, thereby making up the number three as borne at this day.

Camden, in his *Remains*, says, "Lions were the arms of our kings in the time of Henry the First; for John of Marmonstier in Touraine, who then lived, recordeth, that when the said king chose Geffray, son of Foulk, Earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, to be his son-in-law, by marrying to him his only daughter and heir Maud, and made him knight after the bathing, and other solemn rights, boots embroidered with golden lions were drawn upon his legs, and a shield with golden lions thereon hung about his neck."

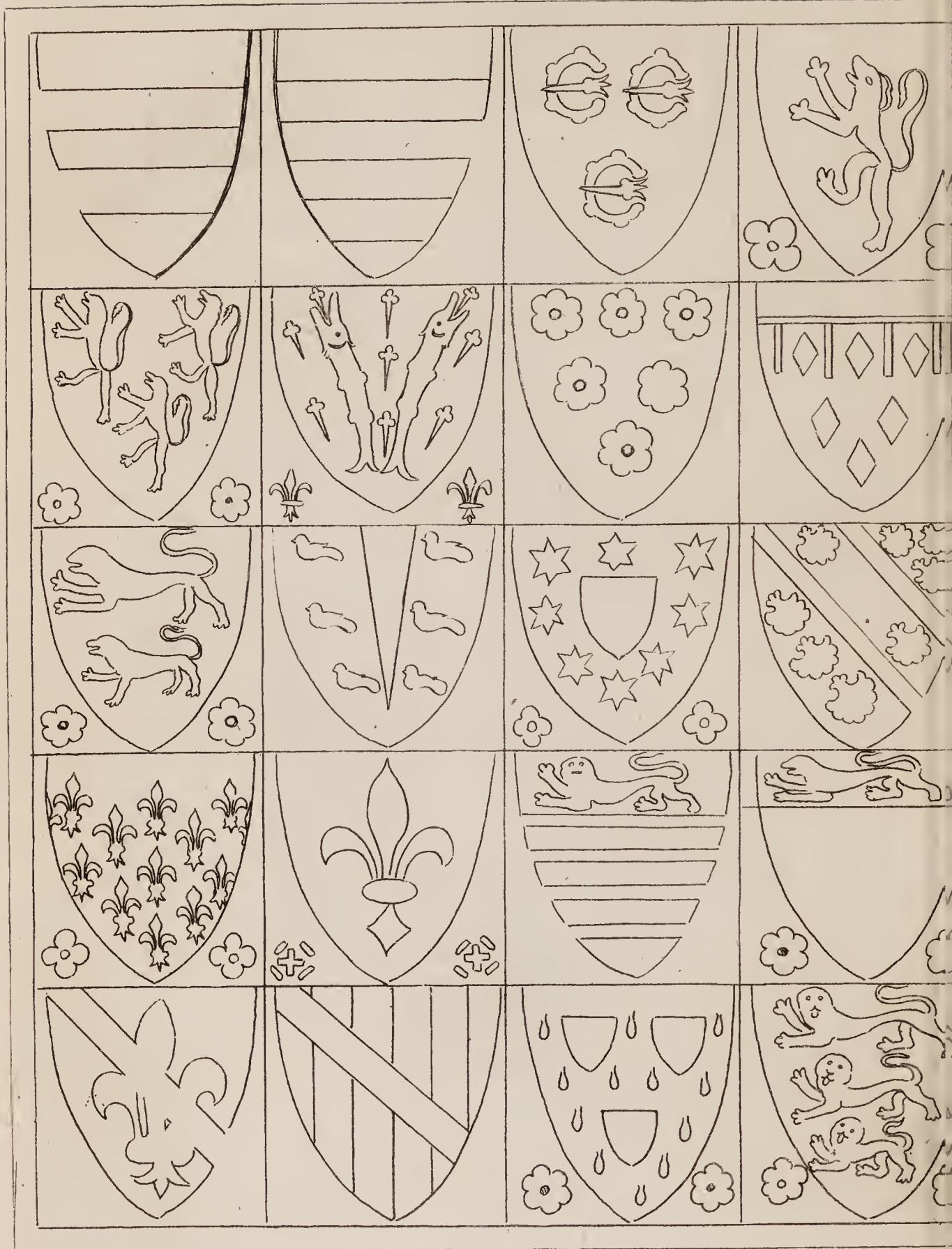
Now here is no mention made how many lions were borne by the above prince, so that more than two might be made use of in the time of the Conqueror of inferior metal and colour, although not borne by himself.

Twenty tiles, the same as those from whence the other drawing (*pl. III.*) was taken, are now hung in a gilt frame on the wall of the cloisters in the abbey of the Benedictines at Caen, for the inspection of strangers. Near them is fixed a brass plate, with the following inscription, signifying that the tiles were taken from the ancient palace of the dukes of Normandy, the remains of which now belong to the abbot and monks:

CES XX PAVE'S ONT ETE RELEVES
D'UNE DES SALLES DE L'ANCIEN PALAIS
DES DUCS DE NORMANDIE A CAEN
AUTOUR DE LA QUELLE
AVOIENT ETE PEINTS LES ECUS DE
SEIGNEURS
QUI AVOIENT ACCOMPAGNES LE DUC
GUILLEAUME
A LA CONQUETE DE L'ANGLETERRE.
CES XX ECUSSENS SONT PLUS OU MOINS
REPETES
SUR DEUX BANDES DE XVII TOISES DE
LONG.

Yours, &c.

T. B.
Lij



J. Barrill del.

Painted Tiles from the Floor of the Great Guard-Chamber
 Remains of the ancient Palace of the Dukes of Normandy
 Caen.



P. Barrill. del.

Painted Tiles from the Floor of the Barons' Hall, ancient Remains
of the Palace of the Dukes of Normandy at Caen.

of Families, now in the Peerage, who have assumed different Names from their original Ones. (Continued from p. 106.)

SCOTCH PEERAGE.

Titles.	Own original Names.	Assumed Names.
Duke of Hamilton	Douglas	Hamilton
Bucclough	Fitzroy-Croftes	Scot-Montagu
Gordon	Seton	Gordon
Roxburgh	Drummond	Ker
Earl of Crawford	Lindsay	Crawford*
Errol	Boyd	Hay
Countess of Sutherland	Gordon-Seton	Sutherland
Earl of Eglintoun	Seton	Montgomery
Dumfries	Mac Dowal	Crichton
Orkney	O'Brien	Hamilton
Portmore	Robertson	Collier
Deloraine	Fitzroy-Croftes	Scot
Dundonald	Blair	Cochran
Leven	Melvill	Leslie
Kinnoul	Hay	Drummond
Baron Napier	Scot	Napier
Ruthven	Johnston	Ruthven
Newark	Anstruther	Leslie
Ballenden	Ker-Drummond	Ballenden
Forrester	Cockburn-Baillie	Forrester
Burleigh	Arnot	Balfour

IRISH PEERAGE.

Earl Fitzwilliam	Fitzwilliam	Wentworth*
Shelburne	Fitzmaurice	Petty
Mornington	Colley	Wesley*
Winterton	Garth	Turnour*
Grandison	Mason	Villiers
Viscount Lumley of Waterford	Lumley	Saunderson*
Barrington	Shute	Barrington*
Galway	Monkton	Arundel
Dungannon	Hill	Trevor
Doneraile	Aldworth	Sentleger
Baron Conway and Killultagh	Seymour	Conway*
Belmore	Lowry	Corry
Conyngham	Burton	Conyngham*
Loftus	Tottenham	Loftus*
Riversdale	Hull	Tonson
Delaval	Delaval	Hussey*

Those marked * are names added or prefixed to their family names.

Mr. URBAN,
I BEG your correspondent H. D. vol. LVII. p. 579, would accept of my thanks for his obliging communication of the epitaph on Ranulph Lord Dacre, in Saxton churchyard, and for his information where an engraving may be procured from the portrait of Henry VI. painted on glass in the South aisle of King's college chapel. The inscription on the Saxton tomb, in which Ranulph is expressly stiled *D^s de Dacre*, proves that Sir William Dugdale and Dr. Burn are right in giving Ranulph as elder than Sir Humphry, and that Edmondson is mistaken in this point.

GENT. MAG. March, 1789.

Jan. 31. Surely your ingenious correspondent H. D. likewise is mistaken in saying, that this Ranulph "was slain before the death of his father." Had this been the case, he would not have had the style of *D^s de Dacre*. Besides, that both Dugdale and Edmondson agree, that Thomas Lord Dacre (father of Ranulph) died Jan. 15, 1459; and that Ranulph was slain on Palm-Sunday, March 29, 1461.

But there is still a link wanting in the List of Peers of the Dacres of the North. Ranulph was slain at Towton, 1461. Sir Humphry was created by patent some time in the reign of Edw.

IV. (when is not certainly known) with place next beneath Sir Richard Fienes, Lord Dacre of the South in right of his wife Joan. This Sir Humphry lived till 1 Henry VII. Now, between the death of Lord Ranulph in 1461, and the creation of Sir Humphry, a Lord Dacre of the North is said, in the Paston Letters (I. 270), to have been *taken and beheaded*, some time in the year 1462, together with Sir Rich. Tunstall and one Byllyngham. If any of your correspondents, who has access to Antiquarian books, could give information who this Lord Dacre was, he would oblige,
Yours, &c. B. B.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

AS no country in Europe presents to view nobler edifices in the Gothic order than this our own, we may readily conclude, that the English architects excelled the foreigners of those days, and, meeting with greater encouragement here than was given abroad, our workmen surpassed all others in the boldness and magnificence of their structures. In order to shew that no encouragement is still wanting, and the same spirit for execution yet exists, it may be worth the attention of the curious to be informed, that there is at this time a person, whose skill in basilical architecture seems to approach the art of remoter time. His name is Chesher, and lives at *Whitacre superior*, near Colehill, in Warwickshire. This ingenious man has lately given several proofs of his abilities in the erection of some new spires, and the re-building of churches. His executions are bold and accurate in this particular style; for which reason, in justice to his merit, I wish to recommend him to public notice, in hopes it may procure him that encouragement which his talents seem to deserve. From frequent conversations which I have had with him on the subject, I can venture to pronounce, that he is capable to execute any edifice in the Gothic taste, even after the most ornamented and composite design, whenever he shall have the opportunity of such a trial. Hitherto his abilities have been confined to the re-building of some ruined spires, or new-modeling ill-proportioned ones. The spires of the old church at Birmingham, St. Mary's at Leicester, and lately the new-erected spire at Hinckley, are standing objects of his performance, and they do him credit: what else he has done it is

needless here to enumerate. I mentioned to him the present dangerous state of St. Michael's steeple in Coventry, and hinted an easy method of securing it, which he approved of, as cheap and practicable. The people of that city will, perhaps, neglect the advice, who seem not to be greatly anxious for preserving their ancient buildings, and less concerned about the consequence of their falling to decay. I very much wish, however, to have them put this scheme in practice, as the expence would be inconsiderable, and a probable means of preventing that beautiful fabric from impending ruin, in comparison to which there is no equal in the kingdom, either with regard to delicate symmetry, or well-designed ornament. The octagonal prism rising above the tower, strengthened by eight light springing arches, is a part the most admirable, and, I believe, remains to this day a singular model, unimitated. I call it a *chef-d'œuvre* of the kind; and, though this steeple be only 300 feet high, not rising to that of Salisbury Minster, yet it is more striking and pleasing to the eye than the other, which is deficient both in ornament and proportion. It must be allowed, indeed, that Salisbury church has not the same advantage of situation, which is in a bottom, and overtopped by contiguous hills; whereas St. Michael's stands on elevated ground, built on the solid rock of a reddish sand-stone, similar to that used in the building of the tower, which unfortunately is of a mouldering nature. This is the only reflection that can be made on the judgement of the undertaker, whose skill and ingenuity is amply displayed on all the sides of this wonderful structure: so rich and beautiful, so light and graceful, nothing can be either added or removed, to make it more noble or surprising. I perceive this digression will lead me too far if pursued; I shall, therefore, postpone the further considerations I propose to offer on this subject till my next. **GOTHICUS.**

Mr. URBAN,

March 17.

A SINCERE veneration for the memory of the late Dr. Adams is the occasion of my troubling you with this letter. I am now on a Western tour, have visited Oxford and Gloucester, and conversed with many who were well acquainted, as I myself have long been, with the Doctor's virtues; and they have all lamented with me, that you have

have preserved no record of them in your Obituary. In p. 90, you announce his death, as if he had been distinguished for nothing but his preferments; and in p. 176, you have added anecdotes ill-written, and worse founded. I am well informed that he had no such dispute, as is there recorded, with the Dean of Gloucester; and there was nothing marked in his connections either with Dr. Johnson or John Henderson, from which he might with propriety be stiled *the* tutor of the first, or the friend of the last. So far is due in justice to the Doctor's memory, and the information of your readers. And you may add, if you think proper, that in this worthy and excellent man were united the learning of a scholar, the accomplishments of a gentleman, and the piety of a Christian. The college, over which he presided with the mildest dignity, have in him lost a faithful and affectionate governor; the clergy, amongst whom he bore a distinguished rank, a most respectable and liberal-minded member; the congregations that enjoyed the benefit of his instruction, a rational and beneyolent teacher; and the acquaintance that were enlivened with his converse, a most chearful and amiable companion. Through a long and active life (for he was considerably above 80, and to the last alert both in body and mind), the pleasure of his society, and the profit of his instruction, were a desirable entertainment to all ages and both sexes; and he died with a composure, resignation, and a well-grounded hope, that disarm death of its terrors, sooth the sorrows of surviving friends, and hold out the most comfortable and satisfactory encouragement to a life of purity and virtue.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, March 5.*

PRESUMING on your candour and liberality of sentiment, I proceed, without further preface, to inform a certain description of your correspondents, that no person, possessed of a genuine liberality of ideas, can witness their indirect reflections on the Dissenters without surprize, if he grants that the minds of their authors are, in any degree, enlightened by literature; or without contempt, if no pretensions can be made by them to such a distinction. In the commerce of life, an artful or indirect mode of injuring an opponent

is universally condemned; and the spirit which prompts in this case, when carried into literary, political, or theological polemics, is either a proof of great poverty of mental furniture, or of a total absence of mental dignity. It is not the object of this letter to demonstrate to which class of characters the persons alluded to belong; it is to give them an opportunity, if they possess the power, of substantiating the reflections which have been so frequently cast upon the Dissenters; and I challenge them, or any one of them, in the face of the world, to make it evident, that the Dissenters possess no good reasons for separating themselves from the Established Church of this kingdom. Let them boldly step forth, and, as they are the aggressors, maintain their ground like men; or, if they are conscious of inability, let them make atonement for their illiberality, by frankly acknowledging it; but, if they are not endowed with spirit sufficient for either, let them blush behind their disguise!

The Dissenters, Sir, are a miscellaneous body of men; and though the author of this paper cannot free many of them from the influence of superstition, enthusiasm, and illiberality, yet he is ever ready to defend them on the common principles of their dissent from the English Church, and calls upon any of their opponents to demonstrate, that a spirit less candid, less inclined to a manly liberality of sentiment, or less friendly to the civil and religious interests of mankind, characterizes their conduct, than that which is indulged by the advocates of a church, which has the delusive influence of prescription and legal authority to support it, and which, in the persons of some of its dignified members, constitutes a part of the legislative body of these realms. In amicably descanting on the spirit of individuals with a Churchman, he would speak with as much indignation against illiberality of sentiment, when exhibited in the character of a Dissenter, as in the conduct of a friend of the Hierarchy, and trusts that every man of acknowledged candour will concur with him in the propriety of such a spirit. In speaking also of a body of men, he flatters himself he shall always make their avowed, common principles, the ground of his judgement concerning them, and not the crude indigested notions of every individual who may espouse their general scheme. The opposite to this

this spirit is highly censurable, and, when indulged in the defence or in the attack of any cause or system, is universally supposed to betray a poverty of argument, to weaken the cause defended, or to give an accession of strength to that which is opposed.

Let those of your correspondents then, to whom I have already alluded, call forth their strength; let them exert all their powers to convince their countrymen, that the Dissenters merit the reflections which have been cast upon them; and that the English church is so pure in the principles of its establishment, so perfect in its discipline, and so scriptural in its doctrines, that it is adapted to approve itself to every man of serious reflection and sound understanding. The author of this paper pledges himself to enter the lists with any candid and liberal antagonist, and will always be happy to separate a few of his hours from active employment to the discussion of a subject, which he esteems to include the cause of religion, truth, and liberty. CATULLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

MONSIEUR PASCAL, a name well known in the literary world, had planned a work on the truth of the Christian religion. His life was retired and studious; his mind active, vigorous, and penetrating. But he reflected that the undertaking would demand deep research and mature consideration: and, as he was a person of singular piety, he might possibly imagine, that to attend with devout patience for a blessing on his labours from the Father of lights would render them in the end not the less conducive to his glory. He, therefore, told his friends, that it would require ten years of health to complete his design; and, as Providence ordained, he did not live to accomplish it. It appeared from his conversation, that he had got together many materials and disposed the method of the whole work in his own mind; but, trusting to a wonderful memory, he had committed little of it to paper. All, therefore, that we have of it is contained in a posthumous publication, collected from loose scraps of writing, under the title of "Thoughts on Religion and other Subjects, by Monsieur Pascal."

Dr. Priestley has printed much within these few years about the same religion; and, as I see by your Magazine, p. 10, 11, intends to favour the publick shortly

with another book of his discoveries. In point of dispatch in composing and publishing, at which he seems to glance with some complacency in his letter to you, most of his antagonists must bow before him,

Whose prolific quill

Can every month with ease a volume fill*.

Though I do not hold it necessary to abide by every thing that is said by Mons. Pascal, yet more just and noble sentiments of God and his only son Jesus Christ, more edifying instructions concerning man and the means of his salvation, meet my mind in these imperfect fragments, than in all the rapid and copious effusions of Dr. Priestley.

There are who think, that the enterprising and restless genius of the said Doctor has bewildered his understanding in divine truths; and that, through his great charity, he is anxious that this blessed state should become general to all the good people of these realms, Jews as well as Christians. N. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*

BE pleased to insert the following animadversions on your last volume in your next Magazine:

P. 990, col. 1, for "Blanc" read "Blane."

P. 993, col. 2. Your poetical critic is highly hypercritical in disallowing such rhimes as *learn* and *urn*: but perhaps he is not a South Briton. See p. 1187, col. 1.

P. 994. The ingenious address "To Love" was before printed in p. 822.

P. 1002. The just remarks on the "daring heresiarchs" of the present day, whose ostensible "disinterestedness and moderation" occasion "easy and interested credulity" not to discover "the vanity and love of fame," which are the source of their groundless and absurd hypotheses, remind me of the solid reasoning toward the close of the judicious Dr. Rogers's masterly volume on "The Necessity of Divine Revelation," &c. Lond. 1727, 8vo. The disciples of the two adulterators of the Gospel, mentioned in p. 881, col. 2, are particularly requested to recur to p. 180, &c. of this book.

P. 1074. The whole passage relative to Dr. Johnson and "A Critique (Fr.)," &c. should be erased as an absolute misrepresentation. See Dr. Johnson's *folio*.

P. 1121, 22. To the account of the

* Dont la fertile plume

Peut tous les mois sans peine enfanter un volume.

BOILEAU, Sat. 2de.
late

late ingenious Mr. Mickle may be added, that he was the author of two performances, without a name, intituled, 1. "A Letter to Mr. Harwood, wherein some of his evasive Glosses, false Translations, and blundering criticism, in Support of the Arian Heresy, contained in his liberal Translation of the New Testament, are pointed out and confuted." Lond. 1768, 8vo pamphlet. 2. "Voltaire in the Shades; or, Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy." Lond. 1770, small octavo.

The writer who presumes, in p. 948 and 1152, 3, 4, to turn critic on Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, of which he owns that he has never seen any other than the Abridgement, should be desired to stop his pen, till he is enabled to study the stupendous work at large with the admirable Preface to it. *Ne sus Minervam.* As to the "no great judge in lexicographical matters" in p. 1154, who pins his faith upon the assertion of "one of the best scholars in the kingdom,"

*Credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego.*

VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

YOUR respectable correspondent W. and D. p. 13, has certainly mistaken the signification of the figures on the reverse of the Durham seal. Neither the Pope nor Cuthbert have any thing to do there; the dove undoubtedly leads to the knowledge of the two correlative persons, which, had he considered properly, and in the same light that I do, it would have saved him the trouble of much historical misapplication. This remark ought not to give the least offence, since what has been formerly hinted, vol. LVI. p. 947, is a registered apology, to which shall be added this additional courtesy, that *congenial minds are the most open to friendship and polite correction.* Under this position I might be allowed the liberty of larger comments on some other particulars noticed on this seal; but the principal error being now done away, the rest shall be passed by as matter of no great moment.

Hinckleiensis, p. 25, shall not be sent to Coventry, provided he will promise to be more accurate in his information for the future. Concerning the manor of Claybrooke for example. In speaking to matters of fact, we cannot be satisfied with a probability, or a *perhaps*. The uninformed reader will receive no fresh light from supposition, or be pleased without certainty. Richard Hayward,

esq. whose country-seat, with a considerable estate, is at Weston in Warwickshire, a respectable gentleman and eminent artist, now residing in London, and James Money, esq. are the present lords of the above manor, not Haywood and Murray.

RETROSPECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ducal palace at Mittau in Courland, of which near half was destroyed by fire on the 21st of December, 1788, was begun by Duke Ernest John, who was elected 1737, and invested 1739, but disgraced and sent into Siberia 1740, recalled 1762 by Peter III. of Russia, who wanted him to renounce the dukedom in favour of his uncle the Duke of Holstein Gottorp; but the Empress, having put her husband out of the way, restored the Duke. He continued the building agreeable to the superb design prepared for it. It is situate out of the city, in an agreeable country, on the site of the old castle, and consists of two stories. Under one of the wings of the building, in a lighted vault, rest the bodies of the Dukes of Courland in leaden coffins richly adorned within. (Busching, Geogr. II. 663, 12mo.)

The dome, covered with iron in the center, over the grand stair-case, fell in with a dreadful crash, to the great affright of the assistants. The archives and other papers of consequence were saved, and much of the furniture, but greatly damaged. The Duke bore the loss with great fortitude, feeling more for the guards and workmen who assisted to save his property, than for himself, and rewarded his architect handsomely for his care.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

AS you have honoured the imitation of Horace (lib. I, od. 29), addressed to Dr. *Anthony Robinson*, formerly of Jamaica, with an insertion in your valuable Magazine of last month, I feel myself impelled to point out a mistake or two, which I attribute to your correspondent Mr. *Strupar's* want of better information.

Instead of *Robert* read *Edward*; and instead of *Coromantus* read *Coromantin*. It is due to the memory of Dr. Robinson to say, that he certainly did *not* supply Mr. L. with the synopsis of plants inserted in the *History of Jamaica*, nor had he any share whatever in the compilation. Had Robinson been living, the writer of that

that History would gladly have claimed his aid in the execution of that part of it, which he so well understood, and for which he was eminently qualified; his assistance would have rendered it more systematic in the arrangement, and more worthy in every respect of the public acceptance.

I beg to add the following by way of notes :

Coromantin is the name by which the Negroes, imported into Jamaica from the *Gold Coast*, are commonly known. They are the most hardy, ferocious, and warlike, of any we are acquainted with.

Cobre, a rapid river in Jamaica, upon whose banks is seated the town of St. Jago de la Vega.

Samuel Jeake, esq. was born in the county of Suffex, where he once possessed a good estate, which was dissipated, as I have heard, in some unsuccessful project of an inland navigation. This gentleman was gifted with a singular genius for mechanics, and, conceiving an idea of the possibility of flying by means of artificial wings, invented an apparatus for that purpose, which failed on trial, and not without considerable peril to his neck. Deranged circumstances probably compelled him to visit Jamaica, where he practised for some years at the bar. He likewise invented a mill for grinding the sugar-cane upon a new and very ingenious principle; but his last project was more magnificent in theory, and might possibly have been attended with some national advantages, if it had been carried fully into execution. It was no less than a scheme of patenting 30,000 acres of fine land within the territory of the Mosquito Indians, where he proposed to establish a powerful colony. Death interposed, and stopped his vast designs!

Anthony Robinson, a native of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, where he served a regular apprenticeship to his father, a man exceedingly respectable in his profession of surgeon and apothecary. From his earliest youth he became attached to botanical studies; and, whilst he continued under paternal tuition, he devoted all his leisure-hours to Gerard, Parkinson, and other antient herbalists, or to excursions abroad, and a collation of their pages with the great volume of Nature. It was not till after his arrival at Jamaica, that he met with the *Systema Naturæ*, and other works of Linnæus, which opened to his mind a new and beautiful theory in his favourite science, and engaged it so forcibly, that for sev-

eral years he scarcely gave attention to any other pursuit. The chief objects of his enquiry in Jamaica were *non-descript* plants, of which he discovered many, unnoticed either by Sloane or Brown, and he corrected their descriptions of many other plants which had been already discovered. A desire of strengthening and enlivening his ideas of the true generical or specific alliance of the vegetable races, naturally first pointed out to him the necessity of an *hortus siccus*; but this having its imperfections, next suggested the necessity of copying Nature more expressively by the pencil, in the management of which although he had never been grounded, yet his natural turn this way very soon enabled him to attain a degree of excellence. The Western world presented him with an inexhaustible variety of subjects; and the frequency of his delineations so improved his hand, that, among those specimens he left behind him, were not a few which have been pronounced, by good judges, equal to the works of professed draughtsmen. His judgement was clear and sound; and his memory so retentive, that he could once recount the genera, names, and characters, of above 1000 European plants. He had a great general knowledge in some other sciences, and was particularly well-read in modern history. He was distinguished beyond most men for a feeling heart, a warm and steady attachment in his friendships; a behaviour perfectly inoffensive, an integrity that nothing could corrupt; a rigid adherence to truth, and for a pliancy and vivacity of temper which rendered him acceptable to all companies. His only blemish, in short, was a certain thoughtless improvidence, to whose ascendancy it is to be imputed, that the publick has never profited by his botanical remarks, which were always hastily scribbled, in a hand almost illegible, upon the first scraps of paper he could meet with: these, blurred and blotted, and sometimes soiled with dirt, were promiscuously thrown together, from which cause the greater part of them have been irretrievably lost. He never transcribed nor reduced them into any kind of order, still procrastinating this as the destined occupation of some future days of leisure; which, unhappily, never arrived; for in July, 1768, he was seized with a violent illness, which terminated fatally. Of his *poetry*, I have several essays, which should be entirely at your service, if I could suppose them deserving of an *imprimatur*;

primatur; but I must confess, his talent in verification was that in which he least excelled. He was the first discoverer of the art of manufacturing a vegetable soap from the juice of the great American aloe leaf; and for this invention he received a grant of 100 pistoles from the assembly of Jamaica. This soap is equally miscible with salt as with fresh water, and therefore very useful to mariners. He obtained from a species of palm-tree, which abounds in the more rocky arid parts of that island, a very fine and nutritive *farina*, not palpably different from the *sagu* powder. He discovered likewise a vegetable blue dye, of rather more brilliancy than indigo. And, lastly, it was in attempting to perfect the discovery of a tree balsam, analogous in quality to the celebrated balsam of Mecca, that he underwent a fatigue so excessive as to occasion the disorder of which he died.

If you, Mr. Urban (who have shewn yourself on many occasions a patron of merit), will condescend to allot a small niche in your Temple of Fame, to perpetuate the memory of this worthy man, you will much oblige your constant reader.

E. L.

Defence of Dr. CRAWFORD'S *Treatise on Animal Heat.*

(Concluded from p. 132.)

THE Critic appears to labour under great difficulty in conceiving how the superiority of the heat of inflammable air above that of pure air can be reconciled with the truth of Dr. C's theory; he seems to think that this theory is founded on the supposition, that bodies have less heat in proportion as they contain a greater quantity of the inflammable principle; but this is by no means the basis on which it rests; it is founded on the following facts: 1. When bodies have their capacities for heat diminished, they part with a portion of their elementary fire; and, when their capacities are again increased, they re-absorb an equal portion of fire from the surrounding bodies. 2. Pure air has its capacity for heat diminished by the changes which it undergoes in the processes of respiration and combustion. The first of these facts may be considered as a general law of nature, and the last as a particular application of that law. If we can moreover discover the cause of the diminution of the capacity of pure air in phlogistic processes, we shall advance one step further in our knowledge of this subject. Now

Dr. C. has shown that, in numerous instances, pure air has its capacity diminished by the addition of the inflammable principle; and finding that many other bodies, as well as pure air, suffer a similar diminution of capacity from their union with this principle, and that no instance occurs to the contrary, he has extended the proposition by induction, concluding, that the capacities of bodies in general are diminished by the addition of phlogiston, and increased by its separation. This proposition does not imply that all the different classes of bodies have less heat in proportion as they contain more phlogiston; it relates solely to the effects produced in each individual body by the addition or separation of that principle. That this is the true meaning of the proposition must be evident to those who are acquainted with the facts recited in Dr. C's treatise. It appears, for example, from this treatise, that arterial blood has its capacity for heat diminished by the addition of phlogiston, and increased by its separation: we have here, therefore, an instance of the truth of the proposition considered as relating to individual bodies; but that it does not relate to different bodies is manifest, because we learn from the same treatise, that arterial blood, which is known to contain a large quantity of phlogiston, has more heat than any other non-elastic fluid in nature. And as, of all the non-elastic fluids, arterial blood is that which has most heat, so, of all the elastic fluids, inflammable air, which is phlogiston in its purest state, contains the greatest quantity of heat, and this fact does not appear, either from reason or analogy, to be inconsistent with the property which phlogiston possesses of extricating fire from bodies. This property it appears to possess by means of a superior attraction; but we cannot from this conclude, that it is itself incapable of combining with fire. The relation which phlogiston and fire bear to each other resembles that which takes place between the boracic and nitrous acids as well as between many other chemical bodies. Thus the nitrous acid will separate that of borax from all the bases with which it may be combined, and yet the former of these acids is capable of uniting in very considerable quantity with the latter. In like manner, phlogiston has the property of separating fire from bodies, although it is itself capable of uniting with a large portion of that principle.

The Critic next lays before the reader a table

a table of the differences of the calculations arising from the experiments contained in the first and second edition of Dr. C's treatise. He tells us that, in the first edition of Dr. C's work, the heat of wheat was stated to be to that of water as 3 to 1 nearly, and, by the 2d edition, as 2 to 1. This is false; for the truth is, that, by the first edition, the comparative heats of wheat and water were supposed to be as 2.9 to 1, and, by the second edition, as 2.1 to 1; and these differences may possibly have arisen from the wheat having been impregnated with a greater or less proportion of moisture. He likewise informs us, that venous blood was supposed to contain 230 degrees of heat, and bodies, at the common temperature of the atmosphere, 200 degrees; but, by the second edition, the quantity of heat in the former was stated at 1580, and in the latter at 1500. If these positions have any meaning, they must imply, that Dr. C. in the first edition of his work considered 230 degrees as the whole of the heat contained in venous blood, and 200 as the entire quantity contained in bodies at the common temperature of the atmosphere, and that, in the course of his subsequent enquiries, he had detected mistakes, which obliged him to change the number 230 and 200 for 1580 and 1500. This is another attempt to mislead; for Dr. C. did not assert in the first edition of his work, that venous blood contained only 230 degrees of heat, and that bodies at the common temperature of the atmosphere contained only 200. He expressly says on the contrary, in p. 4 of that edition, that, although about 200 below the common temperature of the air was the greatest degree of cold ever observed in nature, yet we had no reason to believe that the bodies exposed to it were wholly deprived of their heat. The Author, it is true, affirms in some of the subsequent parts of his work, that, because in the Peterburg experiment the heat was actually diminished 200 degrees below the common temperature of the atmosphere, we are therefore certain, that the quantity of heat in atmospherical air is at least 200; but to insinuate that he considered the point to which bodies had been reduced by actual refrigeration, as expressing the whole of the heat which they contain, is a violation of truth.

If we except the misrepresentations already mentioned, all the other differences in the Critic's table arises from the errors of three experiments, which are as follows:

First edition.	Second edition.
1. Heat imparted to water at 52°, by an equal bulk of common air raised to 102 1°. 176.8	1. To water at 61.8 by an equal bulk of common air raised to 0.23
2. Heat imparted to 15 oz. of water at 51° by 10 ounce measures of pure air at 101 3°. 171.9	2. To water at 59.5 by an equal bulk of pure air raised to 0.43
3. Heat imparted to water by fixed air, supposed to be the same as that imparted by chalk, and therefore the capacity of fixed air to water stated to be as 1-3 to 1.	3. Heat imparted to water at 57.8 by an equal bulk of fixed air raised to 167.8 196. And therefore the capacity of fixed air stated to be to that of water as 1.04 to 1.

From this table it appears, that in the experiments upon dephlogisticated air, recited in the first and second edition of Dr. C's work, there is a difference of nearly 2.5-10 degrees, and that in these in common air, the difference is .77 of a degree.

Supposing that the experiments in the second edition were accurate, and that the air used in the trials recited in both publications had been raised to the same temperature, and employed in equal quantities, the real error in the heat imparted by dephlogisticated air would amount to about 2.80-10; and the error in that imparted by common air would amount to about 18-10 of a degree. The reader will observe, that these mistakes arose in minute and delicate experiments, which were instituted with a view to determine the capacities of invisible fluids for heat. They were the errors of the first attempts that had ever been made to ascertain the relation between the subtle and fugitive principles of air and fire, and the author has devoted the labour of years to correct them. In order to magnify these mistakes as much as possible, the critic has triumphantly exposed to public view the differences of the calculations derived from the above-mentioned minute quantities of heat; but to lay those differences before the publick as mistakes of the author, was an unworthy artifice.

The Critic affirms also, that in the course of Dr. C's enquiry into the truth of his first proposition, the object of his pursuit changes its appearance, and that he is at last compelled to draw a conclusion essentially different from the proposition itself. To those who have perused the treatise on heat, it is certainly unnecessary to point out the futility of this remark. Dr. C's object does not at all change its appearance. He proposes

to prove, that the quantity of heat in pure air is diminished by the change which it undergoes in the lungs of animals, and that the quantity in any kind of air, fit for respiration, is nearly proportional to its power in supporting animal life. He establishes the truth of the first part of this proposition, by comparing the heat of pure air with that of fixed and phlogisticated air, and aqueous vapour. The second part of the proposition is confirmed by a comparison between the heats of pure and atmospherical air. Having thus established the facts he proposed to prove, he proceeds to remove a difficulty that might possibly occur to his reader. It appeared from his experiments, that though the quantities of heat contained in different species of respirable air were in some measure proportional to their purity, or to their power of supporting animal life; yet they were not accurately in that proportion. Thus the power of the purest dephlogisticated air, in supporting animal life, is to that of common air, nearly as 4 to 1; but the absolute heat of the former, is to that of the latter only as 2.2-10 to 1.

This circumstance Dr. C. explains by observing, that atmospherical air consists of a mixture of pure and phlogisticated air, and that the latter of these fluids contains a considerable quantity of heat. Whence it follows, that the absolute heats of dephlogisticated and atmospherical air cannot be accurately proportional to their powers of supporting respiration. For if we suppose that a given portion of atmospherical air contains one-fourth of its weight of pure, and the remaining three fourths of phlogisticated air, its power of supporting respiration will be to that of an equal quantity of unmixed dephlogisticated air, as 1 to 4; but their absolute heats will not be in that proportion, unless we suppose that the phlogisticated air, which makes a part of the atmospherical, is altogether destitute of heat. Dr. C. having therefore proved his first proposition, afterwards proceeds to render it more limited and precise, by observing, that, if from the absolute heat of any species of respirable air not perfectly pure, we subtract the heat of those ingredients which are not altered by respiration, the quantity of heat in the remainder will be proportionable to its power in supporting animal life.

Whether his primary object can here be considered as having changed its appearance, the reader will determine.

GENL. MAG. March, 1789.

[P. 130, l. 10, for "projects," r. "progress."] r. "progress."

P. 131. l. 2. r. "to think, because, &c."

The first note in that page is a translation from a Dissertation on Crawford's Theory, Florence, 1784, by Dr. Giv. Carradori, of the University of Pisa. It is nevertheless true that Mr. Volta (not Valla) under the article *Calore*, in his translation of Macquier's Chem. Dict. speaks with great disapprobation of some one who had attempted an answer to this theory, with which he appeared to be altogether unacquainted.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Reading, Feb. 19.

THE liberality you have shewn to my former communications renders it unnecessary to repeat acknowledgements. Whatever regards the general amusement of your readers, is invariably and impartially the principal object of your miscellany to afford. The present correspondent has indeed but very little to claim on that head; but if he has, in common with your other numerous friends, added even the smallest degree of variety to the stock of general communication, if he has not diminished the credit of a publication so strongly supported, or degraded the character of a work so justly esteemed, his attention to such a pursuit has not been directed in vain.

Topography, Mr. Urban, is a study of the most attractive kind, particularly when it is illustrated with the fading brilliances of antiquity. Unoccupied with the abstruse speculations of metaphysical arguments, without much assistance from adventitious contingencies, without much elementary addition to its own powers, either from the refinements of literature or profundity of learning, the mind is its own instructor. We are animated with the recital of facts, when we pursue their vestiges, and encouraged with an ardour of confidence by the representation of example. We are awed at the recollection of dangers, we find have been surmounted; and incited by the contemplation of virtues, which from authority we know to have existed. It is a melancholy satisfaction to tread that ground which has been the scene of bloodshed, and the cause of death and distress to so many thousands of the human race: but whether these confusions have terminated in the extirpation of tyranny, in the establishment or revolution of empires, or in the introduction of liberty itself, we search with almost equal eagerness, and dig with equal avidity for the broken spear or the shattered helmet. We feel an unceasing anxiety to trace the remote

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emblems of antiquity through the depredations of time, and to rescue the monuments of events, transmitted to us only by the pen of history, from the irretrievable shades of oblivion, from the destruction of ignorance, and the misapprehension of theorists. We are pleased, however, with the idea, that late as the present generation is supposed to exist in the annals of time, and in the age of mankind, some relics of ancient bravery and invention are yet preserved, undisturbed, or at least uninjured by plunder or rapacity.

We naturally, in the study of antiquity, direct our researches to that branch of it which is to be discovered in our own country. Although we read of Egyptian pyramids, of Grecian statues, of Roman edifices, and all that has exerted the pen of history in its description of the works of ages however remote, and which have mostly submitted to the ruinous destruction of time, they can only rouse our admiration and astonishment; yet we investigate, with a more intuitive observation and attentive delight, what remains of antiquity in our own country, be it ever so indistinct; we explore it with a more ardent eagerness, we feel an impulse of ungovernable anxiety to delineate every single vestige of probability, and multiply them by our emotions into objects which perhaps were beyond a possibility of existence. Certainly, however, that testimony is not to be rejected, which is authenticated by uncontradicted, as well as ocular evidence. An historian may perhaps determine the event of an action, though he undoubtedly transmits his work to posterity from oral authority, as accomplished in one particular place; it may be either contradicted or differently appropriated by another; and both may strongly and clearly be guilty of misinformation, from the evidence of local tradition: even that too may be questioned, where it is not supported by the existence of the very remains which signalized the action.

We are infatuated with a love of arms, and animated at the thought of encountering difficulties, as we tread that spot which terminated the contention of York and Lancaster; Bosworth Field is exaggerated with all its glories, like the battles of Philippi or Actium, and we are tempted to defy, with the frown of philology, the probability of danger. Occurrences of later periods, however various or memorable, agitate our fancy with the phrenzy of applause and admira-

tion. We even glow with unabating ardour at the sight of a cloister invented by Inigo Jones; and are lost in the examination of a picture from the hand of Sir Godfrey Kneller. Can this be antiquity, in comparison with those transactions which first rendered the name of Britain formidable to the most powerful dominions in Europe; or with that single effort of Roman sagacity and fortitude, in the discovery and capture of the island? Is the spur of Oliver Cromwell to be revered before the table of King Alfred?—The inquiry and regard of truth will sometimes add to the value of that information, from which source we receive much instruction. That the second visit of Cæsar to this island was the cause of all its future greatness, and consequently of its superiority in national prosperity over its neighbouring countries, needs no energy of persuasion to convince your readers. The memory, therefore, of that event deserves to be cherished; and the dignity of the action for ever preserved in the minds of Britons. The preparations of the islanders, to defend themselves from the depredations of Cæsar, yet remain almost in their perfect state. I allude to the piles of chestnut wood driven into the bottom of the Thames, to prevent the passage of Cæsar*. This has been faithfully delivered to us in his own words (*De Bell. Gall. l. 5. c. 13.*) to which I refer the reader. Camden seems fond of his remark, by saying he was the first topographer who distinguished the real spot where these stakes lay; that they are now to be seen in the parish of Sheperton, Middlesex is beyond the probability of a doubt; and that they are the identical stakes, is undeniable; because it is about eighty miles from the sea, as Cæsar himself asserts; and because his camp was not a mile from that point of the Thames, upon a neighbouring hill, well-known by the name of St. George's Hill. The remains of the camp may be visibly traced, the circumference and space of it exactly concurring with his own description. What confirms this is, workmen at different times have dug up broken fragments of weapons. Upon the rebuilding Walton-Bridge, two years since, they found several very valuable articles; among the rest, a perfect spear, with the name *Julius Cæsar* indented legibly in Roman characters. These were selected with some care by the foreman of the bridge, and were afterwards sold for very trivial sums. A sword was lately

* See vol. xlv. pp. 306. 403. 458.

found by a waterman, who sold it for a pint of beer. One of these piles is in the British Museum; Lord Sandwich, Sir Joseph Banks, and General Roy, have taken up one each.

Topography would afford great assistance to our antiquaries, if every clergyman was to adopt Mr. Warton's advice, and write the history of his parish.

I will leave these facts to the consideration of your readers; and only wish some more effectual discoveries may remove the objections hitherto alledged against the opinion, that this was the very place, Cæsar with his army forded the Thames. Yours, &c. CLIO.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

IN p. 108, "Some London builders persuaded the late Mr. Weston that the tower was unsafe, and pulled down so much of the building as is represented in the drawing; in 1786 J. Webbe Weston, the present proprietor, removed the towers and the centre part of the building;" there must be some mistake. The plate shews the towers in the centre, which could not remain in 1786, if Mr. Weston pulled down so much of the building as is represented in the drawing. The fact is, that many years ago Mr. W. was persuaded that the towers were in danger of falling, and the props which you have represented were set up; but he did not pull any part down. Mr. W. found it in that state, and took away the centre, leaving the two ends which are seen in the drawing, and which make the house form a half H.

This mansion, named Sutton Place, not Weston House, is in a part of the parish of Woking, called Sutton, which is a manor belonging to this house, distinct from the manor of Woking. It is about two miles short of Guildford, and about half a mile on the north side of the turnpike road from Kingston, through that place to Portsmouth.

There were two families in Surrey of the name of Weston, both of great antiquity, probably derived from the same stock, but bearing different arms (which is perhaps no uncommon thing). The one was of this place, the other of Ockham. The former was possessed of great estates in this county and Sussex, in the beginning of the last century, but many of them have been sold. This was partly occasioned by Sir Richard Weston engaging in making the river Wey navigable from Guildford to the Thames at Weybridge.

This branch ended in Mr. Weston,

who died in 178... unmarried, and devised this estate, with one in Southwark, another at Riegate, and another near Horsham, in Sussex, to John Webbe, esq. a distant relation. He has assumed the name of Weston, in addition to his own, and has made some elegant alterations in the old mansion, which he found very much decayed, and in the grounds, which he found very much neglected. The situation deserved it. The house stands on a gentle ascent, the river Wey running at a small distance round two sides of it. To the south it looks towards lord Onslow's seat at Clandon (formerly a lodge belonging to this family) and Guildford race-grounds; to the north and west are extensive views towards Windsor and Farnham. To the east it looks on the villa and beautiful grounds formed by the late General Evelyn, and now belonging to Admiral Sir Francis Samuel Drake, Bart.

When Mr. Weston came to the possession, he found the road, if it might be called one, which led up to the house, lying by the side of the river, but so low as to be often under water, sometimes impassable; it then went through a little dirty farm-yard, by the end of a fine wood. Mr. W. has built lodges at the entrance, raised the road, taken away the miserable farm-yard, and carried the road under the side of the wood, and through an opening which he has made in it, and which renders it a very handsome approach to a venerable and magnificent seat.

The other branch of the Westons, after being reduced by the virtue of the late Henry Weston, esq. who joined in a sale of the family estate at Ockham, to redeem his father from prison, was restored to splendor in the person of that son who so well deserved it, by the liberality of Sir William Perkins, and his brother, of Chertsey, and of Mr. Nicholas, who gave him a house and estate at West Horsley, in this county. He died there in 175... full of years, enjoying the love and respect of all who knew him. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, March 11.*

ON Monday the 9th instant, about five o'clock in the afternoon, during a heavy fall of snow, we were alarmed at this town by a flash of lightning and loud clap of thunder. A private family in the market-place were sitting in the parlour during the storm, and observed the lightning to enter the room by the window and make its way to the chimney in a collected form. At the George Inn it was observed in a col-

collected form, and supposed to come down one of the chimneys. At the Bull they observed a large flash, and heard the burst of thunder as though many pieces had been fired in the yard. They all agree that the thunder followed the flash almost instantaneously, and that several of the market people saw the lightning in a collected form over the tops of the houses. The barometer for some days before the storm was $29\frac{3}{10}$, and for some days was gradually descending to $29\frac{2}{10}$; the thermometer was at the freezing point, and sometimes a few degrees below it. The winds were variable, but the general range was from N. W. to N. E. with different degrees of strength. The wind and cloud that brought the storm came from the N. W. The flakes of snow were large, and I observed the lightning to be a large plain flash between a red and flame colour, and that it preceded the thunder at the distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; and I perceived the thunder to be to the South of the Zenith, and probably nearly perpendicular at the other end of the town. If it had not been snow, we doubtless should have had a much louder report of the thunder, for the discharge of a common piece is much diminished in snow.

Yours, &c.

J. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

WHETHER Mr. Berington will think proper to meet J. W. (p. 32.) on the subject of the *Principles*, in his present masked situation, I know not; I will however beg leave to remark, that the vain objection urged by him, is that they are not the real principles of Roman Catholics. Upon this I must assure you, that I would not have sent them to your Magazine, had I not been certain that they contained the sincere and undisguised belief of Catholics; and this assertion must remain unrefuted, till J. W. produces some Catholic who denies the truth of them; this, Sir, I defy him to do; and I call upon him as an honest man to make good his assertion, that they are not our real principles, *but an artful palliation of the errors of a corrupt church.*

Your correspondent seems to be as ignorant of our condition in this country, and of the laws which affect us, as he is of our principles; he would not otherwise have said, "that English Catholics have a toleration sufficiently ample, except in the instance of double

taxes. I must inform him, that the English Catholics have no toleration whatever in this country. Of what purpose would it be to be relieved from double taxes, when any zealous or malicious person may deprive me of my estate, and confine my person in prison for life?

If you think it would give any satisfaction to your readers, I will send you an account of the chief penal laws and disabilities against Catholics. As I hope we shall at a proper time make an application to Parliament to be relieved from them, it may not be amiss that the publick should know what the grievances are of which we complain: they are not in general attended to or known; and I trust their not being all of them rigorously enforced, arises from a better virtue than ignorance.

I. T.

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

USEFUL improvements, during the course of the present century, have gradually extended themselves to every department of knowledge. Philosophy, no longer disgraced with idle jargon and silly conceits that occupied the labours and filled the immense volumes of the middle ages, begins to assume a rational and connected appearance. The independent spirit of a liberal and inquisitive age have at last happily exploded the dogmas of the antient schools, and have introduced in their room useful experiments and solid reasoning. Phænomena, hitherto considered as involved in impenetrable darkness, have been clearly explained upon principles rational and consistent.

Of the numerous advantages which Philosophy has derived from this free spirit of enquiry, Medicine hath not been without its share. An almost endless variety of trifling and absurd articles, which the ignorance of dark and barbarous ages held in high veneration, the enlightened philosophy and extended knowledge of an industrious æra have entirely expunged from the present practice. The state of experimental science must however be progressive; and it is doubtful, after all the improvements that have taken place, whether some articles still in high reputation might not altogether be dispensed with, and advantageous alterations made in the preparation of others. Whether the following be an instance of this kind is left to the judgement of the faculty to determine.

determine.—A medicine formed from certain proportions of the *Kali Purum* and *Ferrum Vitrolatum*, a few years ago highly celebrated in a medical pamphlet as a useful remedy in what the author calls, “The cure of the *Phthysis Pulmonalis*,” has of late, I have observed, come into high esteem amongst the more respectable part of the profession, as possessing considerable tonic virtues. It is generally exhibited with a view to support the powers of the constitution in cases of remarkable debility, whether considered as arising from the violence of acute diseases, or those which are generally referred to it as their principal cause. A state of convalescence from fever, the diseases incident to the sex about the period of puberty, *Phthysis Pulmonalis*, and all the variety of Hydropic affections, are the cases in which it is principally used and most esteemed.

Query. Are the faculty aware of the chemical affinities of the constituent parts, or of the combinations resulting from a disunion of these ingredients? If so, what is the use of the formula? or what purpose is it intended to answer? if it be meant as a chalybeate merely, it will appear both useless and inconvenient. The *Limata Ferri præparata* and the *Ferrum Vitriolatum* are preparations of this mineral; of whose compositions we are certain, and on whose powers we can with some confidence rely; and these we consider are entitled to the preference of a preparation, which from the different proportions of its ingredients, unavoidably employed in extemporaneous practice, must be considerably defective and uncertain.

The liberality, Mr. Urban, with which you encourage every thing relating to useful knowledge, has induced me thus to submit this hint to the consideration of the publick. I am aware that it may be considered as trifling, but to the true friends of humanity nothing that respects the health of mankind will so appear. The article before us is only one among many in extemporaneous practice that stand in need of being reformed; and it is hoped this will be sufficient to call the attention of medical men to this branch of the profession.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 14.

YOUR zealous, knowing, and discrete, correspondent in pp. 101, 2, 3, 4, 5, of your last Magazine, who is

happily exempt from “the weakness which fools call candour,” is pleased to insinuate that “bigotry” alone can support the authenticity of the famous text, 1 John v. 7. This surely is “the excess of Christian benevolence.” Let this literary Goliath “beware of measuring the integrity of other men by his own narrow conceptions.”

To Mr. Travis I will beg leave to recommend the following passage, transcribed from the Sermons of a learned Preacher at the Lecture founded by Bp. Warburton; in which, after having adduced the reasons convincing him that the celebrated testimony of Josephus with respect to the ministry and death of Jesus, &c. is authentic, he proceeds thus:

“I have said thus much in its vindication, because it appeared to me in common with some texts of scripture, and other points of Christian history, to have been too easily given up.—Some, who call themselves Christians, care not how much they concede: others, who really are so, confident of their strength, rather than contend for what might in any shape be questioned, have yielded the matter in debate. The intentions of these last cannot be blamed; their judgement perhaps may. We have crafty and encroaching enemies to deal with. Concessions are therefore dangerous, and at any rate ought never to be made at the expence of truth. Truth is a sacred and inviolable palladium; and any part of that evidence, which God hath placed to guard and secure it, we are not at liberty to give up or not as we please.”

As to Mr. Travis, “with whom I have not the pleasure of being acquainted,” I flatter myself that he will “never be weary of answering” those opponents, who “are never weary of repeating the same baffled and exploded reasons.” Contemptuous inattention will justly be construed as “a proof of conscious impotence.” Let him therefore, “compliments being passed, begin upon business.” To him it may be safely left. In the mean time, “will you, Mr. Urban, advise” his supercilious antagonist “in a whisper,” not to issue his dictates *quasi ex Cathedra*, though he may have a sufficiency of human learning to fill the chair. But does not his “good mother” know him too well to place him in it! *Fœnum habet in Cornu.*

Yours, &c.

VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN,

March 15.

ON the 26th of August 1783, on a tour into Kent, I visited the antient family mansion of Hardres, near Canterbury,

Canterbury, and among a variety of relics which were shown to me as an attestation of its departed splendor, I was particularly delighted with the sight of a warlike trophy, which the first founder of that family, Sir William Hardres, received from Henry VIII. as an honorary gratuity for his valour at the siege of Boulogne. It was one of the gates of that town; composed of wood, with transverse bracers, well studded with iron nails, and a small wicket-door connected to it. When I saw it, it stood in the coach-house, by the side of the tattered remains of the body of a very old family coach.

This Sir William Hardres, it should seem from the archives of that family, had received from King Henry the domains on which the mansion was erected in testimony of his services, perhaps at the above siege, which had continued in succession to the heirs of that family until the time when I visited it; which happened to be at the critical time, when all the old and original furniture, consisting of pictures, chairs, bedsteads, books, &c. were parceled out for an auction—the *Gate of Boulogne* was also to be included in the sale; but by whom it was purchased, or where it is deposited, I am now left to find out.

As one of your correspondents appears to be at a loss to account for the origin of the sign of the *Bull and Gate*; it is probable that he will now perceive that the modern sign is a *vulgar etymon* of the BOULOGNE GATE, above described; which, having served to commemorate an action which King Henry VIII. seemed by history to have taken some pains to accomplish, and therefore rendered popular, was made the subject of a sign. Thus the *Bull and Mouth* is a vulgar corruption of the BOULOGNE MOUTH, or the entrance into the harbour of Boulogne. In like manner, the celebrated corruption of a sign at Chelsea, near the water-side, which should represent a groupe of *Bacchanals* dancing, and now ridiculously metamorphosed into the BAG OF NAILS. — Query whence the origin of the *Hole in the Wall*?

If these kind of curious enquiries engage the attention of your correspondents*, it may not be unacceptable perhaps to suggest a hint for the origin of the sign of the *Bear and Ragged-staff*.

In perusing the Memoirs of Philip de

* See vol. VII. p. 293; vol. VIII. pp. 300. 526; vol. XL. p. 403.

Comines, I found the following passage. “I was,” he said, “invited by Monsieur de Vancler, to dine with him when I was at Calais; where I found him well attended, with a *Ragged-staff* of gold upon his bonnet, which was the device of the Earl of Warwick; the rest of the guests had the same device of *Ragged-staffs*; but they who could not have them of gold, had them of cloth.” It was told me at dinner, “that within a quarter of an hour after the messenger was arrived from England with the news, that the whole town had got into his badge.” See p. 162. the English edition.

It is not improbable, therefore, that the sign of the *Ragged-staff* derived its origin from the arms of the Earl of Warwick, who was eternized in the dispute of the houses of York and Lancaster. The bear prefixed to it is doubtless of the same kind of origin; but as I have no book of Heraldry immediately at hand to turn to for the application of a device to any of the Earl’s followers; I shall leave this investigation for the attention of any other curious correspondent in these kind of researches.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Leeds, March 15.*
YOUR correspondent, Salopienfis, is certainly right in his opinion of the personages meant to be expressed on the Durham seal; but, as he goes no further, it is probable he is not acquainted with the (at that time) grand subject intended to be represented, which is no less than the coronation of the Virgin Mary upon her ascension into Heaven, three days after her interment, as the Roman Catholics affirm; the festival in commemoration of which event is celebrated by that Church on the 15th of August, and now called the Assumption (see p. 217.)

That enthusiastic legendarist, Ribadenaira, gives a full and very curious account, in treating upon this feast, of the death, resurrection, and ascension of the Virgin.

In Spain and Portugal there are many capital paintings nearly the same as the impression of the seal, only I do not remember to have seen any that places the Tiara upon the head of the Father; in those I have seen, he has been generally represented as a fine old person, with a glory behind the head, somewhat triangular.

Yours, &c.

G.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

B. M. March 20.

I SEND you (from Cotton MS. Julius C. III.) a transcript of an original letter of the old Cornish Antiquary, which I suppose will be acceptable to some of your readers.

Yours, &c.

S. A.

“ SIR,

To Sir ROBERT COTTON, *Knt.*

“ I praie you geeve me leave to impart unto you my greefe, that my so remote dwelling depriveth me of your sweet and respected *Antiquarum* society, into which your kindnesse towardes me, and grace with them, made me an entrance, and unto which (notwithstanding so long discontinuance) my longing desire layeth a contynual clayme. I heard by my brother, that, in the late Queene’s tyme, it was lykelye to have received an establishment and extraordinarie favour from fundrie great personages, and methinkes that, under so learned a king, this plant should rather grow to his full height, than quaille in the spring: it imports no little disgrace to our nation, that others have so manye academies, and we none at all, especially seeing we want not choice wyttes, every way matchable with theirs, both for number and sufficiency. Such a work is worthy of your sollicitation and indeavour, and you owe it to your own fame and the good of your country. But of this enough.

“ I lighted of late upon a book, intituled, ‘The Remaines of a greater Work,’ which was, by the stationer, superscribed on the backe (for the more endearing) to Mr. Camden, and dedicated by the Author to one of your name (as I think to yourself); and I am induced so to think, because a man shall hardly find any other to concur so jumpe with you both in name and affection to Antiquities. I know not whether the parties, mentioning our family and myself in particular, have inveigled my judgement (if at least I possess any), and, under the debt of gratitude, extorted my liking and commendation of his worke; but I verily suppose that his owne worke deserves the lyke in every other man’s censure; yet I must confesse that I am tainted with a spark of envye, or rather applaude to his good fortune, which, beyond myne, hath assisted his industrie with the sight and use of so many Antiquities and Antiquarians. Amongst the rest, his derivations of the English names doth not please me least; yea, it draweth me into a farder desire that he should profecute this beginning to a thorough accomplishment in all our other wordes. It may, perhaps, seem a barrayne and distasteful subject; but surely it will prove both a profitable and a pleasant labour; profitable, in learning the true meaning of most wordes by the derivation from their originals, and through teaching how, by the warrant of those precedents, and the rule of congruity, we may still enrich our language with others of the like garbe: pleasant, by beholding the variety of our store, and by observing our wyttie and servant manner of deducing: whear yet some are directlye fetched from the Latine, some by way of the French, some cary a divers sence from that in their fountaine, and on some we buylde others not expreffible in their mother tongue. If you also, Sir, cary the like opinion, I praie that you will be pleased to farder the motion, and in the mean time to pardon, if not excuse this address. Who rest, att your service,

R. CAREW of Antony.

“ From Antony, this 7th day of April, 1605.”

* * * A Student in one of the Inns of Court solicits the advice and direction of some of our learned law readers and correspondents, relative to the profecution of his studies, in order to prepare him for the practice of the Court of King’s Bench. In doing this, he begs information with respect to the most regular and direct course of studies; the most compendious library for that purpose; and the most important and certain means of improvement deriveable from every other source.

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, on SETTLING the REGENCY. (Continued from p. 140).

MR *Bastard* observed, that the House had repeatedly heard the declarations, that the Prince of Wales had the same hereditary right to the full exercise of the powers of the royal trust, that he would have had in the case of the actual demise of the Sovereign; and had been told of a similar declaration which a person of judicial rank was understood to have made elsewhere; and he could not help expressing his dread, that, if those unconstitutional assertions were not expressly contradicted, some of the most distinguished members of that House might soon be involved in the consequences of legal guilt. Had any man asserted, that the two Houses of Parliament might impose limitations and restrictions as the conditions of the Regent’s power, that man might be one day charged as guilty of direct and deliberate treason; for all such limitations and restrictions are acts of legislation; and he who advisedly declares, that the two Houses have a right to legislate, is, by a specific statute, pronounced to be

be a traitor. Could we then be surprised if, at some future period, an Attorney-general should be directed to prosecute, on a charge of treason, those members of the House who have dared to assert, that the two Houses of Parliament have a right to prescribe limitations to the power of the Regent? From a situation so humiliating who is there that would not wish to be relieved? and who does not see that nothing less than a formal and explicit disavowal of the Right Hon. Gentleman's doctrine can possibly restore to the members that confidence which is essential to the freedom of debate?

Our ancestors valued too highly the rights of the people, and too well understood the genuine principles of freedom, ever to admit the conclusion for which the Right Hon. Gent. contends; they knew that all such natural rights as the people had not relinquished must still belong to the people; they deemed those rights to be a part, as yet untransferred, of the general fund, and consequently to be a part to which none but the people can have any possible claim. The right of succeeding to the crown on the death of the Sovereign, the people have vested in his immediate heir; but the right of appointing a King whenever the throne shall be vacant, together with the right of appointing a Regent whenever the Sovereign who wears the crown shall be incapable of personally exercising the powers of that trust, they have hitherto reserved to themselves; for our ancestors well knew, that, in such exigencies, no provisions can be adequate but those which the wisdom of the times shall suggest; and therefore to the wisdom of the times, as residing in the Lords and Commons, the representatives of the nation, they have left them.

He beheld, he said, with astonishment, in this enlightened age, the zeal with which some gentlemen contended for that exploded system of power, which appropriates to the Prince, by hereditary ownership, the inherent rights of the people. Upon this principle, the glorious Revolution must be considered as a profligate act of deliberate robbery and consummate injustice. He concluded, with declaring it the duty of the committee to assert the rights which the resolution before them so emphatically recommended.

Mr. *Dempster* begged leave to propose an amendment to the second resolution,

that he might at least endeavour, he said, to preserve the constitution from what appeared to him to be dangerous. It was, first, to leave out the word "right," because the best way of declaring their right was, not to express it by a word, but by the exercise of it; and with that view he should farther move, to leave out the words "in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require," and insert, "by presenting an address to the Prince of Wales, Heir Apparent, and of full age, humbly beseeching him to take upon himself the civil and military government of the country during the incapacity of his Majesty, and no longer." Mr. *D.* took notice of the reports that were abroad, that the measures now going on in that House originated from an intention, if possible, to prevent a change in the ministry. He thought that no such paltry consideration ought to sway their minds in the progress of so important a proceeding. He had sat in that House near 20 years, and seen a new ministry almost every year; and, from his experience, he had no reason to dread the consequences of any new administration, as it is not in the nature of things that men of abilities should be enemies to their country. He concluded with moving, to leave out the word "right."

Mr. *Courtenay* seconded the motion. This brought on a general conversation.

Mr. *Porwys* owned, that, if the amendment had been suggested three days sooner, he should have been one of the first to have seconded it; but he was ready to confess that, by the Hon. Gentleman's [Solicitor-general] distinction between the case of the Revolution and the present case, and the difference that he had, with such ingenuity, laid down between the natural and political capacity of the King being then both at an end; whereas, in this case, his Majesty's political capacity was entire, although he was not in a state of natural capacity to execute his kingly office, Mr. *P.* was convinced his opinion, that the Revolution afforded a case in point, was erroneous; and that those precedents, which he had not thought much of, were very much in point.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, having read the amendment, said, that the words "as Heir Apparent" seemed to justify the Prince's claim to the right, and so, by an equivocal turn, to contradict

dict the resolution. Now, as he conceived that every part of the House would agree with him, that such a claim, if asserted, should not be asserted obliquely, and by a side-wind, he thought it would be better that the resolution should stand as it did before.

Mr. Fox was by no means inclined to adopt the mode of lending the question a new turn, without the House having a proper time to consider of it.

Mr. Burke called upon the country gentlemen to be more careful how they voted in future. They might now see the consequences of blindly voting with the Minister for they scarcely knew what. He wished to awaken their vigilance, that their honour and their integrity might be preserved from danger, and that they might not be entrapped. One person had a scheme against their simplicity, which he had practised, step by step, till he had them so fast entangled, that they could not recede. The Right Hon. Gent. had persuaded them to vote the first resolution, and then a second, and now he told them they must vote a third.

Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his astonishment at the attack made upon him, and desired gentlemen to recollect whether, in his whole conduct throughout the proceeding, he had ever done any thing which looked like a design to entangle or entrap them. The third resolution was, in his opinion, the only constitutional mode of carrying the second into effect. If any person could shew another mode, equally constitutional, and better calculated for supplying the deficiency, he was ready to adopt it.

Hon. Mr. Marsham begged to say, that, after what he had heard in that House, and without doors, he thought it necessary for Parliament to declare it their right, and their duty, to provide the means for supplying the defect in the exercise of the regal authority. Neither, upon this occasion, could he avoid doing justice to the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. P.] by declaring that, throughout the whole of the business, he had not only conducted himself unexceptionably, but in a manner highly to his credit. He did not, however, mean to insinuate that the Prince had no right, and could not help thinking there were more plain methods of coming to the same point; he meant the methods pursued at the Revolution: one, the plain way

by address; the other, by petition. Why not go up with an address, and resort to the old word, a word that answers every purpose at once, pray his Royal Highness to accept the Regency?

Mr. Christian did not wish to shrink from his duty; but the possibility of voting away the rights of the Crown, under pretence of defending the rights of the People, staggered him.

Mr. Dempster now rose to move the latter part of his amendment; but, after some farther conversation, the Hon. Member was prevailed on to withdraw it wholly upon the 2d resolution, and reserve it for the third.

Mr. Fox likewise, in the present state of his health, declined enlarging on the second resolution, and reserved what he had to say till the third. The second resolution was then put, and carried without a division. And

The Speaker read the third resolution, viz. "That for this purpose, and for the maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it is necessary, that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Great Britain should determine on the means whereby the royal assent may be given in Parliament to such a bill as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the crown, in the name and on the behalf of the King, during the continuance of his Majesty's present indisposition." The Speaker read also the proposed amendment, viz. after the word *determine*, to leave out the words that follow in the original motion, and to insert, "by addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon him the administration of all affairs, civil and military, in his Majesty's name, during his Majesty's illness, and no longer."

Here some desultory discourse took place among the members, which was interrupted by the Hon. Mr. Marsham, who suggested the impropriety of the House proceeding at so late an hour [ten at night], and hoped they would agree to adjourn; which, after some opposition, was agreed to, and Monday the 22d was appointed to take this important resolution into full consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, December 22.

THE Speaker read the motion that had been made for the amendment of the

the third resolution of the committee.

The resolution then stood thus:—
“Resolved, That for this purpose, and for maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it is necessary that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain should determine humbly to address his Royal Highness the Pr. of Wales to take care of the administration of the civil and military government of the kingdom during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition, and no longer”

Mr. *Burke* rose. It was agreed, he said, that the two Houses were in a state of inactivity, arising from the vacancy in the exercise of the third branch of the legislature; and that whatever measures they had recourse to, were justifiable only in proportion as they flowed from absolute necessity, beyond which point they could not go. The question then was, Whether there existed a necessity for issuing a commission in the King's name, under the great seal, to pass a bill for the establishment of the Regency? When the two Houses were deprived of the aid and co-operation of the third branch, they were incompetent to the exercise of any one act of legislation. How then can they be justified in using the King's name to a commission for giving the royal assent to a proposed bill? Was there, he said, a possibility of selecting more seducing words than those with which the third resolution began? “That, for maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it was necessary that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain should determine”—Determine what? That the Representative of the kingly honours shall have no other power than the House of Commons shall think fit to allow him; that the constitution shall in fact be changed, overturned, annihilated! To argue upon principle, he considered himself as fully justified in asserting, that Great Britain is governed by an hereditary monarch. It was so by the written and unwritten law. It was so by the very essence of our excellent, of our *present* matchless, constitution; and Heaven forbid it should ever prove otherwise! In the vacancy now existing, the rules of hereditary right ought, therefore, to be reverted to. But this doctrine had been denied by the Rt. Hon. Gent. [Mr. P.], who had asserted an equal right to the Regency to exist in every individual of the nation, and who, in affirming

this sentiment, had aimed a deadly stroke at the constitution of the country. If the royal assent was wanting, who had a right to give it, during the King's inability, but the Heir Apparent? Instead, therefore, of nominating a phantom of sovereignty, with “black brows and a huge wig,” as commissioner to give the royal assent, the two Houses ought, according to the amended resolution, to address the Prince of Wales to take the regal power upon him, and give the royal assent that was required. To give assent in his Majesty's name, by a commission, as if he were still capable of governing, would be a mean fraud, a low forgery, inconsistent with the true maxims of the constitution. He desired any gentleman of the law to produce a single instance of such an undue exertion of power. It ought to be a man, a living man, that should stand in the place of the Monarch, not an idol of state. If any such puppet, any such idol should be set up, said Mr. B. I disclaim all allegiance, I renounce all obedience and loyalty to a king so chosen, and a crown so formed. [A great cry of hear! hear! hear!] I have (he continued to observe) given my allegiance to the House of Hanover, to possess the powers given by the constitution. I worship the gods of our glorious constitution, but I will not worship *Priapus*.

He then begged leave to ask the gentlemen on the other side, why, if they suspected the Prince of Wales, they unanimously concurred in proposing him; especially as there were among his Majesty's ministers men of such immaculate virtue!

It was impossible, he said, not to see and detest the present mode of proceeding. A great deal had been inferred from former precedents: but, after all the heterogeneous mass of cases and farrago of nonsense, under the title of legal distinctions, were considered, every man of common understanding and integrity of principle must see the necessity of governing the whole of them by the genuine spirit and just principles of the constitution. For his part, he hated all distinctions and constructions that did not square with common sense.

Adverting to the consideration of depriving the Prince of the power of bestowing honours, he thought any proposition of that kind would come with a very ill grace from one, who, since 1784, had caused the fountain of honour to flow most copiously; not that he meant

to infer, that his Majesty's benignity had been misapplied, but that it rather seemed unjust to shut up all the avenues from his son. Suppose, for instance, the Prince wished to bestow honours on the house of Cavendish, would any person in that house have the audacity to dispute the propriety of such honour? Or suppose that his Royal Highness should be inclined to revive the title of Rockingham, would it be deemed extravagant or improper? *Here was a general laugh on the minister's side of the House; with a cry of Go on! go on! on the opposite side:* when Mr. Burke proceeding, said, to those signs of vociferation he could produce a pack of hounds which would make a much better figure.

After several other serious and comic observations, he concluded with advising the House to reflect upon the probability of convalescent sanity; and also to remember the danger and possibility of a relapse.

Solicitor General argued against sacrificing ancient maxims, that had the sanction of time and the authority of constitutional spirit to give them validity.—We were not now to forget *that we had a King on the throne*, and that that King was not *incapacitated by law*, however he might be incapacitated in fact. The day was not yet come when such a melancholy matter was to undergo the investigation of Parliament, which the two Houses, *without the third branch, could not deem themselves to be.* It would therefore be highly illegal in the two Houses to address the Prince of Wales, and give him the full powers of Regent, before they were capacitated so to do; nor would he, he said, wish to implicate himself in the guilt of any resolution which might so affect the sovereignty—for the King was yet a capable man in his political character, as the opinion of the twelve Judges testified, by their carrying on the business of the courts every day, as if the King was in his most perfect state.

In respect to what had been said of the constitution, and the maxims on which it is founded, he always conceived that the form of the constitution is the substance of the constitution; and he advanced, and maintained as the general principles of right, the following positions: The right which necessity creates, necessity limits.—The right of the Commons is the exercise of their duty; and whenever they go beyond that right, they go beyond their duty, and

consequently abuse their right.

It had been insisted on, that a Regent, in order to support hereditary succession, should have kingly power. To this he would beg leave to ask, whether any gentleman would say, that the appointment of a Regent was a complete delegation of the kingly power?

Much had been urged concerning the impropriety of affixing the great seal to a commission without the direction of the Sovereign. He would say, that if the great seal had been affixed to a commission calling together the House of Commons, the meeting under that commission would be legal, notwithstanding it was not the immediate order of the King, because on the face of the proceeding every thing seems to be taken for granted to be regular.

With respect to the opinion of an honourable and learned gentleman* about dragging the river Thames for the great seal, he could only say, that if the proposition was true, *that the throne was not now vacant*, he should have no care about the great seal.

Concerning the royal assent being, in this case, to be given to the bill which is about to be passed, and the impropriety of giving assent without the personal consent of the Sovereign, or the Regent who acted in his stead; he would observe, that when the assent was given, either by commission or by the Royal Person, it was, when once obtained, always considered as binding and conclusive.

As to the House appointing a Regent with full powers, by addressing him at once to take upon him that important office, he must again say, that such conduct would be against all precedent, all law, and all constitution.—To do this, we must get rid of the trumpery of justice, and set up a new standard of rectitude; but if we are not led astray by wild chimeras of new-springing power, we must follow this maxim, *The right which necessity creates, necessity limits.* If we do not, we may get into confusion as fast as possi-

* Mr. Anstruther, in answer to Mr. Hardinge, who had in like manner contended for the use they were about to make of the great seal, desired to be informed, why, if this could be so easily done, and was to pass for law, our ancestors did not at the time of the Revolution, drag the Thames for the great seal, and done the same then that was meant to be done at present.

ble; overturn the constitution; create new authorities; parcel out the old places; and make bishops of atheists.

The wisdom of our ancestors had laid down rules for our conduct; and our own reason pointed out, whenever there was a deficiency, in what manner it was best to supply it. He called God to witness the sincerity and truth of heart with which, to the best of his judgement, he gave his vote against the amended resolution.

Mr. *Rushworth*, standing upon the floor, the whole of which was crowded up to the table, desired that gentlemen of more experience and age than himself would refer to the glorious reign of George II. Let them recall to their memory the year 1745: suppose that great and good King had lain under a similar affliction at that period, where was the man, much less the minister, that would have dared to come down to that House, and boldly in the face of the world [*here he raised his voice to an extraordinary pitch of animation*] say, that the Prince of Wales had no more right to the Regency than any other subject? [*A most powerful and continued call of hear! hear! from all parts of the House.*] The man, or minister, who would have dared to have uttered such language, must have found shelter in some other place than the House of Commons, or in the whole kingdom of England. He was therefore strongly for Mr. *Dampier's* amendment.

Sir *John Aubrey* apologised for differing on this occasion, *in some degree*, from those with whom he had for some time acted.

I concur with them in rejecting the doctrine of a Regency *de jure* in the Heir Apparent of the Crown, because it is against precedent, and against the law of the land, and was so declared in Parliament in the reign of Henry VI.; in fact, as I see the subject, it is no case of Regency in any person, except as the whole Parliament shall think fit so to treat it. The law of England, as I have been instructed, acknowledges neither infancy, nor *delirium*, nor any personal infirmity, to belong to the King upon the throne; for, in this respect, the law looks only to his political character, and supplies him with councils, to enable him to act politically, even when naturally he is most incapable.

But I do not concur with them in thinking the House, at this moment, competent to exercise any of its Parlia-

mentary functions, more especially its legislative ones; or to do any thing tending to such an exercise. The King has not yet appeared, either in his person or by proxy; that is, by a commissioner representing him. I think it to be the essence of Parliament, that the three branches of the legislature should be assembled before one begins to act; but only two are now met, the first of the three being absent. Till this branch shall appear, we are only a *Convention*. But, in the present case, there is no *necessity* for resorting to a *Convention*. The King's person may be constitutionally supplied by a commissioner, and that commissioner be the Heir Apparent to the Crown. Till this chasm in Parliament shall be filled, I cannot assent to joining in any vote, or any other business of the House, beyond voting for a previous question, or some other question tending to prevent our further acting as a House.

As far also as my consideration of the subject hitherto can entitle me to speak, I confess, I am not in the least disposed to adopt those restrictions which have been opened to the House as probable parts of the intended Regency bill. I dread the effects of a *distrusted, curtailed*, and consequently enfeebled executive power. I wish sincerely to join in every proper respect to our most gracious and afflicted Sovereign, and in providing every security for his returning to the personal exercise of his authority, the moment his present calamity shall cease to operate. But I cannot think that the proposed restrictions would be approved by himself, were he restored to his former health.—Such are my general sentiments upon the present important crisis.

Lord *North*, thinking, by his manner of expressing himself, that the Solicitor General, Sir John Scott, had mistaken his argument on a former occasion, rose to declare that he had ever uniformly held, that no act of legislation could constitutionally be exercised, without the concurrence of the three distinct estates of Crown, Lords, and Commons; not three imaginary powers, such as the hon. and learned gentleman had described, founded in fiction, and made up of forms. It was his misfortune, his Lordship said, to be little acquainted with the hon. and learned gentleman, further than by character, which was deservedly high, as his maxims and observations had sufficiently evinced; but he confessed, that from such maxims, and

And such truths, he had never before heard conclusions so impotent, and arguments so weak. It was admitted that they were not then sitting in a legislative capacity, in which opinion his Lordship agreed; how then could they have the power to create a third estate, which was to give vigour and effect to all their proceedings? But it was said, the power which necessity creates, necessity limits. How limits? Not, surely, by entering into the discussion of distinct questions, but by proceeding immediately to supply the temporary defect of the executive government, and no further. The same necessity pointed out the Prince of Wales as the person pre-eminent above all others for supplying that defect. It was impossible they could overlook his claim, and yet they were now debating about the form of that which they could not set aside. What, he said, was the man of straw which they were going to create, but a creature, a thing formed with their own breath, to give colour to a measure, to which, he would be bold to say, the history of this country did not afford a parallel!

He then adverted to what had been objected to the precedent he had cited at the Revolution.—He saw nothing in the declaration of William and Mary that was not founded on the true principles of the constitution, as by law established. That declaration, which was afterwards incorporated in the Bill of Rights, always supposes, and proceeds upon the supposition, that the three estates are perfect and entire. If, therefore, he said any thing in the former debate, which could for a moment impress any gentleman with the idea that he had maintained such a doctrine as that supported by the hon. and learned gentleman, he begged to take that opportunity of declaring that he must have been misunderstood.

To the amendment he should most readily give his vote, regarding it as the only mode by which, on the present emergency, they could act legally.

Mr. Fox wished to have had an opportunity of speaking immediately after the hon. and learned gentleman (Sir John Scott), whose doctrines had struck him as highly inconsistent with the conclusions which he had drawn from them; and whose whole train of reasoning was, in his mind, enveloped in a mere kind of logical metaphysics, admirably calculated to confound the plain understanding of unlearned men, but which,

when stripped of its covering, would appear to be totally inapplicable to the subject.

There were two positions which he particularly desired to recall to the memory of the House, and to bear in mind. 1. A general maxim, implying, that the power which necessity creates, necessity limits. 2. That in this, and every other exigency, the two Houses were bound to search for, discover, and act by, what is the law, "according to the forms of the constitution." These two points in the hon. and learned gentleman's speech he wished to carry in mind; and acting upon the latter, he was equally disposed with him to hold sacred the forms of the constitution; but he held them sacred only so far as they were the out-guards and protectors of the main body: the moment they became the betrayers, he could no longer venerate the forms, but must instantly refer to the substance. If a violent infringement should be made on any of the fundamental principles of the system which all professed to revere, and this attack was to be made to undermine, under the specious disguise of the outward forms; could he hesitate a moment which party he was to take, that of the forms, or that of the substance? He therefore, in the present discussion, felt it his first duty to enquire whether the measures now proposed were not in direct hostility to the principles of the constitution, while, by miserable guile and fraud, they pretended to be consistent with the forms.

In the present case there were three courses to be pursued: whether that proposed in the amendment might be the best, he would not say; but that proposed by the right hon. gent. (Sir J. S.) was manifestly the worst, taking the matter up on his own miserable, hollow, and defective ground of precedents; precedents from times when the rights of the different branches of the legislature were undefined, and when right and wrong were so frequently confounded, that it is impossible to trace consistency through a single reign.—That of Henry VI. has been particularly insisted on. In that reign a commission was issued under the Great Seal, appointing the lineal successor to the Crown to the Regency, with full powers to exercise the royal authority. By this first step the third estate was restored before the two Houses took upon them to do any act of legislation. If that proceeding had been followed in the present case,

our situation had been what it ought to be, and the two Houses would have been under no necessity for investing a creature of their own with ministerial power, to affix the Great Seal to whatever they should pass. Was there ever such absurdity! a creature of the two Houses to give the Royal Assent!

By the precedent of Henry VI. two important facts are pointed out: 1. That the power was given, in the first instance, to the next in succession, with full powers; and 2. That the limitations which were afterwards thought necessary, were made in full Parliament, with the Regent's own assent.

The other precedents, taking them together, he said, elucidated likewise two points; 1. That no man ever was to hold the Regency in trust for the Crown, but the next in succession; and 2. That no man was to hold it, but with the powers incidental to the office, that is, with the powers constitutionally belonging to the Crown. These two principles, he contended, the precedents all contributed to demonstrate, except in cases where the adherence to them was impracticable. Was there, in the present emergency, any reason for departing from this safe and constitutional course?

Here Mr. Fox made a nice distinction between precedents that were applicable, and those which were not so. No point could be more distinct than the powers of the two Houses taken individually, and the powers of the three estates in conjunction, yet in all this investigation they had been industriously confounded. It would not be denied, that the powers of these bodies were distinct; and they surely were not to draw precedents from the acts of the legislature, for the government of the two Houses. Yet all the precedents on which they were now called upon to proceed, were acts of the legislature. He insisted, that, as they were not a legislature, they were not to look for precedents of the legislature. They could be instructed only by precedents in the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament when deprived of the third estate; and consequently, the only place that they could truly look for precedents, was the convention at the Revolution.

The case of necessity at the Revolution, was a necessity from real danger. The vacancy of the throne did not proceed from the malady of the King, but from the violent infringements he had made on the liberties of the people, by

which their allegiance from him had been constitutionally withdrawn; and in the tumult he had fled from their just vengeance. Hence, threatened with a foreign enemy in support of a tyrant, they had not, in that necessity, the choice of conduct; their first bounden duty was to protect themselves against the threatened danger, therefore what they did under the immediate pressure of this necessity could not apply to the present necessity: but he was ready to acknowledge, that every proceeding of theirs which could be referred to free agency did apply. Arguing, he said, on these two positions, if it should be said that the Convention overlooked the true line of hereditary succession, his answer would be, that in doing so they acted under the pressure of positive necessity, there being no other means of preserving the liberties of the people, but by putting the crown on the head of a person able to protect them. The choice of King William, being an act of necessity, did not apply; but the mode of electing him, being an act of discretion, he thought did apply. King William was a stranger to the laws and constitution of the people over whom he was chosen to govern, and it seemed indifferent to him by what mode it came to him, provided he was put in possession of the crown, and therefore concluded that the two Houses acted right. How did they act? They might have ordered a new Great Seal. They might have created a pageant, and, giving to themselves the empty form, without the reality or essence of a Parliament, might have committed an insulting fraud, and in the mere mockery of legislation have passed an impotent act, conveying to King William the crown; but, knowing their own powers, and feeling it their duty, they proceeded by the course consistent with their functions, by address. Here was a case in point.

Reviewing these two precedents, he felt himself warranted to assert, that the precedent of Henry VI. if it did not make wholly for him, it made directly against the Right Hon. Gentleman; and that the precedent at the Revolution pointed to the two Houses the true constitutional mode of supplying the King's incapacity.

Declare, he said, the right, or, if you will, the propriety of the Prince's taking upon him the exercise of the regal authority, or address him in direct terms to assume it, and Parliament will then

then be enabled instantly to put on its legislative functions; then there will be a third estate, and the executive power will fall into the hands of that person who is most concerned in the preservation of the monarchy.

All this, said the Hon. and Learned Gent. is fine! but, during the life of the King, there is no person that could have a right.—Then why did they presume to confer this right on the Lord Chancellor? “Oh! they had a right (continued the Hon. and Learned Gentleman) to make the Chancellor do what they pleased, and to act according to their will. But they had no power to permit the Prince of Wales to act according to his will.” By this doctrine, they had the power of making themselves Regent; but no power to appoint the Heir Apparent! Monstrous incongruity!

In conclusion, Mr. Fox warned the House against the adoption of glaring and specious pretexts, by which, under the colour of original principles, they were to assume powers inconsistent both with their organization and well-being, in order to do acts not called for by necessity, and which were calculated to undermine the pillars of the constitution.

Chancellor of the Exchequer complimented the Right Hon. Gent. on the temper with which he had delivered his sentiments, and the impression which his arguments had made upon the House; nevertheless, he was in no pain to follow him, being well assured that the principles on which the resolution was grounded would bear him out.

In the first place, he could not help remarking the singular and contradictory manner in which the precedents had been treated; at first, as wholly inapplicable, and now, as authorities not merely against the mode of proceeding which he had submitted to the House, but as clearly proving the direct contrary. To expose this inconsistency, it was only necessary to state for what purposes they had been produced. In the first place, to shew that, in all such cases of interruption or suspension of the executive government, the right of providing the remedy was in the two remaining branches of the Legislature; and, in the second place, that in infancy, or insanity, the will of the King had always been manifested by a commission under the great seal. In this manner Parliament had, in former times, been summoned, as appears by

the precedents.

The Right Hon. Gent. had argued, that, in all such cases, the power of putting the great seal to the commission for calling the Parliament together, was so much considered as the right of the first Prince of the Blood, that it was thought unnecessary to grant an act of indemnity for it: the direct contrary was the fact, as appears from the first part of the reign of Henry VI. already referred to.

He admitted the circumstances of the Revolution to be fairly stated by the Right Hon. Gent. but differed from him in the application. He agreed, that what had been done from motives of policy, to prevent the return of the abdicated monarch, ought to be laid aside from the present consideration; but the two remaining branches had not, on that occasion, restricted themselves to a simple address; they felt they must have a king, but a king upon certain conditions. They did what amounted to a legislative act; they came to a resolution to settle the crown, not on the Prince of Orange, and the heirs of his body, but on the Prince and Princess jointly, the regal authority to be exercised only by him. Here it was evident that, whatever the necessity of the case required, the Lords and Commons thought themselves competent to supply. The address was no precedent in point of form, because, as the Right Hon. Gent. had argued, the cases were different: the crown was then vacant; but would any one say it was so now? A Right Hon. Gent. who spoke early in the debate [Mr. Burke] seemed unwilling to admit the proceedings of that period to have any thing to do with the present question; but the Right Hon. Gent. to whom he was replying, thought the address of both Houses a fit precedent to be followed, because, by the 13th of Charles II. they could not act without a King—but the Convention did act without a king. That statute said no more than, when there was a King, the Lords and Commons could not act without him, but it could not possibly supersede necessity when there was no King. The Right Hon. Gent. had been pleased to allow, that, whatever difference there might be between us, the first step must necessarily be informal. This, Mr. P. said, brought the matter to issue, as to which mode was most proper to be adopted on the present occasion. By the Right Hon. Gent. it was said, that the Prince of Wales might

might represent the King by a commission under the great seal. This was a most singular argument. The two Houses were to put themselves, as soon as possible, in a capacity to legislate, because they could not proceed to any length without the royal authority; and the safest and most effectual mode of doing this rested on a principle, that any act in the King's name, without his knowledge, was a coarse fiction, a mere legal forgery, not to be endured — If it were really so, what was the Regent to do? Was he to act in his own, or in the King's name? In his own name he could not act without first dethroning the King; and in the King's name he could not act without recourse to this reprobated fiction. If gentlemen who argued thus knew their own principles, they prove the impossibility of appointing any Regent. What then was the reason of that principle, which was sanctioned by the practice of the constitution, and the sages of the law, which has been treated with so much disrespect, and twisted and distorted into so many shapes of absurdity? His hon. and learned friend (Sir John Scott) had truly told him, it was that fiction which governed the proceedings of the courts of justice; which protected their dearest rights and properties; and which resulted from the nature of hereditary monarchy. That principle which supposes the same power to pass instantly in succession from one person to another, and that the political capacity of the King was always entire; that principle which preserves sacred and inviolable the person on the throne, and has protected it amidst the imbecillity of infancy and the decrepitude of age. Certain forms of law are evidences of the will of the King, and where-ever they appeared could not be averred against. Of this nature was the fixing the great seal; and if the Chancellor were now to put the great seal to any act, its legality could not be disputed; it must be received by the courts of justice, and proceeded on as law; but the personal imbecillity of the King being known, the Chancellor would incur such personal danger by an action of that sort, as would undoubtedly deter any man in his senses from committing it. The highest authority of the nation was the great council of the nation; and if they thought proper to signify the will of the King, there was no legal fiction.

The comparison of the two recommended methods of proceeding was sufficient to enable them to decide which was preferable; and, as they have already voted it their right and their duty to provide for the temporary exercise of the executive power, could they renounce any part of that right and that duty?

Having said this, the Right Hon. Gent. proceeded to answer to other objections with respect to the limitations and restrictions to which the Regent was to be subjected. With many, he said, it was a doubt, whether very extensive powers ought to be given during a short Regency, which they all hoped and wished it might prove; and if they acted honestly, as their duty to their Sovereign and regard to the publick dictated, they would decide that first.

Mr. Fox made a short reply; and maintained, among other strong positions, that no Parliament could legislate unless the King upon the throne, or his representative, had the power of dissolving them; that setting up a person to do a particular act, was an extravagant fiction; that, by giving a part of the prerogative, Parliament did more than by giving the whole.

Mr. Burke complained of being misrepresented.

Mr. Powys, for reasons before given, left the House before the question was put.

Mr. Drake was against the resolution, and was doubtful of the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Marsbam was against the resolution.

Mr. Sheridan saw but one reason for the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. P.] wishing to limit the prerogative; and that was, as he knew by his own experience and conduct what was subject to abuse: he knew that the prerogative of dissolving a parliament, and of pouring a number of Lords into the other House, might be abused. He added, that he was confident the Prince would not so far forget the duty he owed to his country, and the respect he held for his Royal Father, as to do either the one or the other.

The question being loudly called for, the House divided:

For the amended motion	178
Against it	251

Majority for the motion	73
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(To be continued.)

49. *A Journey into The Crimea, to Constantinople; in a Series of Letters from the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Craven to his Serene Highness the Margrave of Brandebourg; &c. Written in the Year 1786.*

SINCE the publisher has satisfied his doubts about the authenticity of these Travels, and has undertaken the charge of giving them to the publick, it would ill become us to entertain any ungentlemanlike suspicions of the honourable authoress, who has detected the Birmingham counterpart of herself rambling over the same ground. But it is not with such wretches that Lady C. contends. Her game is a female predecessor in the same route, no less a personage than Lady Mary Wortley Montague; who, she boldly asserts, p. 105, "never wrote a line of the Letters" published under her name. These Letters had indeed an editor (we believe the Rev. Mr. Seddon, minister of the presbyterian church at Amsterdam); but that he was the original author also, we do not recollect to have heard affirmed. Suspicions have also alighted on the fair fame of Lady Millar's authorship. It is very hard, that if our noble countrywomen attempt to write out of the line of their predecessors, in religion, morality, romance, or drama, their right to the pleasing walk of tour-writing, or, as this lady calls it, their "geographical intercourse with the world," should be controverted. Is this jealousy because the two ladies travelled the same road, and saw the same sights?

What Lady C. here offers to the publick in a costly quarto might certainly have been very well compressed to the size of Lady Montague's Letters; but quartos are in fashion, from the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire to the History and Antiquities of a Country Village; and we may as well roam about the Crimea as over the Welsh mountains, with a handsome type and a large margin.

Eliza Craven dedicates her work to his Serene Highness the Margrave of Brandebourg, Anspach, and Bareith, under the tender character of a *brother*, "having," she tells him, "found in him all the virtues which she could desire in" such a relation. Like our old friend Thicknesse, she has a carriage and a single horse at command; and she uses both with as much ease as in her own country; and over and above she has

her harp till she reaches Petersburg, and two most excellent little English pistols always at her girdle. Like Sterne, she aims at sentiment, turn, and scratches; but at no covered ways, for no curiosity remains in our minds to regret her blanks and omissions. Like Governor Pownall, another writer whom we have seen animadverted on in our Miscellany, she interlards her French by whole sentences. Nor has poetic spirit forsaken her; for she has abridged and paraphrased a French History of the siege of Gibraltar, and panegyriced Athens.

The reader is not to expect minute details. The quarto is not swelled with the redundances of Return through, Keep over, Proceed along, Return and see, Pass by, In my walks about the park see, Cross the new bridge, Turn a little out of the road, Reach, Dine, Sup, Sleep, and a thousand such repetitions. Lady C. is at Venice 9 pages, at Vienna 4, at Warsaw 2, Cracow 7, Petersburg 6. The intermediate country and accommodations she leaves to Mr. Coxe, p. 116; and the description of Constantinople to Mr. Gibbon, p. 198. She has private audiences of the Emperor, dines with the King of Poland, receives six bottles of bishop from the Comte de Stackelbourg. She finds that the apple-women of Vienna are at their ease; that the King of Poland is as unhappy as his subjects; that the Czarina does not love the Scotch women; that from what she saw of the English merchants at Petersburg, she should like to be a little better acquainted with them in London; that if the metropolis of Russia had any allurements, the climate is sufficiently deterring,—even though one were serenaded in an artificial garden of exotics, with 65 straight horns of different sizes, blown by men and boys, forming an harmonious gigantic organ (p. 129).—We commend her curiosity in visiting the Crimea; but wish her description of it had been extended beyond the limits of 40 pages such as her's, and 10 of them occupied in the history of the country from the earliest antiquity to the present time. But what she glanced at in full gallop on her Cossac horse, she gives us reason to hope will be done by M. de Choiseul, at whose house she lodged at Pera, and "who has some artists with him, whose pencil he has employed to collect all the finest drawings, coloured, of the finest ruins that

“ that exist, either in Europe or Asia,
 “ where an artist could venture. Mon-
 “ sieur Casa, one of them, has been
 “ plundered by the Arabs several times;
 “ but his beautiful and accurate draw-
 “ ings will do him immortal honour.
 “ The Comte de Choiseul’s collection
 “ is, perhaps, the only thing in the
 “ world of the kind; and he means,
 “ when he returns to Paris, to have all
 “ the ruins and temples executed in
 “ plaster of Paris, or some materials
 “ which will copy the marble in small
 “ models, to be placed in a gallery up-
 “ on tables.” He assured her Ladyship,
 the most ancient and finest amphitheatre
 in the world is at Pola in Istria, three
 days sail S.E. from Venice, near the
 port, and in good preservation; the tem-
 ple of Augustus, and the triumphal arch,
 both of the Corinthian order, belonging
 to the same town, are fine monuments
 of antiquity. M. Casa has taken draw-
 ings of them. “ At night, when we
 “ have no visitors, and all the ambassa-
 “ dor’s business is done, he comes into
 “ my room, followed by Mr. Casa, and
 “ a few more people, with large porte-
 “ feuilles, full of these most beautiful
 “ drawings, and we pass three or four
 “ hours looking over them, and con-
 “ versing on topics which are my fa-
 “ vourites. It is a singular instance of
 “ a Frenchman to have given himself
 “ up, ten years ago, to the finding and
 “ collecting all that is really best wor-
 “ thy of record, as to the ancient archi-
 “ tecture. His *Voyage pittoresque de la*
 “ *Greece*, and, when he was but 22,
 “ taking the most perilous journey to
 “ find out new antiquities, if I may so
 “ call them, must endear him to all
 “ lovers of the fine arts. But now that
 “ his judgement is formed, and he sits
 “ down to collect all his materials toge-
 “ ther, I doubt not the work he is about
 “ to publish, which is an addition to the
 “ first, will be the most perfect thing of
 “ the kind. Besides being a very fi-
 “ nished scholar, he is a very lively and
 “ polite man, and has none of that kind
 “ of most odious attention which young
 “ Frenchmen display, thinking it neces-
 “ sary to say fine things to, or admire
 “ ladies upon the slightest acquaintance.
 “ He has the dignity of the *vieille cour*,
 “ with the ease of modern manners.”
 p. 201—203. An unlimited liberality
 crowns the whole, p. 232.

Her Ladyship met with a *curieux* of
 our own nation, “ Sir Richard Worf-
 “ ley, who has travelled much with a

“ person to take views for him, and
 “ shewed her a coloured drawing of
 “ the castle of Otranto, which he in-
 “ tended to present to Mr. W—;—;
 “ and pray Sir,” says I, “ are you ac-
 “ quainted with Mr. W—?” “ No.”
 “ Upon which I hesitated not to ask him
 “ for it, that I, as a friend of W—’s,
 “ may have the pleasure of giving it to
 “ him?” p. 214. When will Mr. W.
 have it? for Sir Richard has got home
 before her Ladyship. Sir Richard’s
 fame has also reached our ears, and we
 wish he may prove the Choiseul of
 Great Britain.

Lady C, pp. 217, 218, entered the
 mosque of St. Sophia, and describes its
 “ large dome, with some of the finest
 “ pillars set topsy-turvy, or having ca-
 “ pitals of Turkish architecture, and
 “ shabby lamps.” She went and sat
 some time up stairs to look down into
 the temple. By leave obtained by the
 ambassador of the Porte, she could see
 75 mosques. Yet Mr. Gibbon expressly
 says that St. Sophia is inaccessible to a
 Christian. But ladies can penetrate
 any where.

The dress of the Turkish ladies is
 described as consisting of a petticoat and
 vest, over which is worn a robe, with
 short sleeves; the one belonging to the
 Captain Pacha’s lady was of satin, em-
 brodered richly with the finest colours,
 gold and diamonds. A girdle under
 that, with two circles of jewels in front,
 and from this girdle hangs an embroi-
 dered handkerchief. A turban with a
 profusion of diamonds and pearls, seem-
 ed to weigh this lady’s head down. But
 what spoiled the whole was a piece of
 ermine, that probably was originally
 only a cape; but each woman increas-
 ing the size of it, in order to be more
 magnificent than her neighbour, they
 now have it like a great square plaster,
 that comes down to their hips: and
 these simple ignorant beings do not see
 that it disfigures the *tout ensemble* of a
 beautiful dress. The hair is separated
 in many small braids, hanging down
 the back, or tied up to the point of the
 turban on the outside. “ I have no
 “ doubt,” says Lady C, “ but that Na-
 “ ture intended some of these women to
 “ be very handsome: but white and
 “ red, ill applied, their eye-brows hid
 “ under one or two black lines, teeth
 “ black by smoking, and an universal
 “ stoop in the shoulders, make them ap-
 “ pear rather disgusting than handsome;
 “ the last defect is caused by the posture
 “ they

“ they sit in, which is that of a taylor,
 “ from their infancy. Their dress dis-
 “ figures their person; their frequent
 “ use of the baths spoils them.” p. 225,
 226. Of this last circumstance she gives
 a minute and disgusting account. But
 we can apply only two of the terms of
 the print, *fat, fair, and forty*; for the
 middle term does not belong to these
 boiled women.

“ A Turkish husband, that sees a pair
 “ of slippers at the door of his haram,
 “ must not enter: his respect for the
 “ sex prevents him from intruding
 “ whenever a stranger is there upon a
 “ visit; *how easy then is it for men to*
 “ *visit, and pass for women!*” p. 305.—
 How contradictory this to the represen-
 tation given of Turkish manners in
 their own books! But her Ladyship
 hears “ a Turkish husband does not care
 “ for his wife as the object of his pas-
 “ sion, except for a very short space of
 “ time; but, as his wife, she enjoys all
 “ the luxury of his fortune.” p. 233.

Lady C. descended, or rather was
 forced by her pride, into the grotto of
 Antiparos, 1786, with Choiseul’s artists,
 and is to be seated at the foot of the
grand autel, in the interior view of it in
 his second volume. She has anticipated
 the view, in a poor manner, among her
 six indifferent plates, and a map of the
 roads at Crimea.

The two pedestals of the Piræan lions
 remain, p. 254.

Bulgaria is cultivated, as the walls of
 Jerusalem were rebuilt, in perpetual
 fear, and with arms in one hand and
 tools in the other, or under a guard.—
 Our traveller rested every ten minutes
 on the road in her coach, and her ser-
 vants under it.

The Grand Seigneur enjoying himself
 in a boat; a fire at Constantinople;
 streets full of fat hulking dogs, which
 the servants were obliged to lift out of
 the way of the carriages, and a little
 milk white one, which the Turkish
 mob took from under a lady’s petticoats
 at Verona to stare at (p. 292); a visit
 to a Turkish lady; a sketch of all the
 ministers at Constantinople, *in five dozen*
of scratches; a nation of statues, as the
 Turks are; a hermit who lived about
 above 20 years on the top of a pillar of
 the temple of Jupiter Olympus at A-
 thens, and has been long since dead
 (259); a short interview with Mr. How-
 ard at Smyrna (269); and at Bursa
 with somebody going over-land into
 Egypt (272); boiled thistles of Andros

superior to artichokes (270); a transient
 view of Athens, and a few of the Greek
 islands, and so by Smyrna back to Pera,
 which she quitted about Midsummer,
 1786; Turkish coffee weak and muddy
 (278); Ovid’s gentle manners and
 sweet-toned voice still preserved in
 Moldavia (287); added to a variety of
 miscellaneous adventures, make up the
 remainder of the 320 pages.—We
 doubt not the publick will have curio-
 sity enough to promote the sale of this
 Journey.

50. *Slave Trade: A Sermon preached at Stone-
 house Chapel, on Sunday, December 28,
 1788. By John Bidlake, A. B. of Christ
 Church, Oxford, Chaplain to the Right Ho-
 nourable Earl Ferrers, and Master of the
 Grammar-school, Plymouth. 4to.*

THERE is so much fine-spun, wire-
 drawn declamation in this Sermon, that
 it can bring no conviction, but only
 “ influence the popular temper,” as its
 author, p. 7, wishes to do. We have
 had so much declamation about huma-
 nity, in the late political debates, that
 one is sick of the abuse of the noblest of
 passions, which has been wrested to the
 most inhuman purposes. Mr. Bidlake
 talks of the *undigning* natives of Africa,
 p. 6, and in p. 10 justifies their revenge
 and retaliation. What is this but in-
 citing them to regain their freedom at
 any rate, in defiance of the laws at pre-
 sent subsisting in their favour? He talks
 of large and rapid rivers *blackened* with
 the number of those who are endeavour-
 ing to escape the unprovoked malice of
 their enemies; like so many rats swim-
 ming away from a rat-catcher; and his
 account of the mode of purchasing the
 Negroes, by “ rushing on them confined
 “ a dark room, prepared with cords,
 “ and with the most savage avidity and
 “ eager struggle contesting who shall in-
 “ close the largest number,” a method
 too injudicious to be adopted by any
 buyer; just as if the butchers in Smith-
 field Market should scramble in the
 dark for the largest lot of fat beasts: for
 after the display of the slaves decorated
 and set off to the best advantage, as Mr.
 B. has represented them, can one sup-
 pose the buyers forget the objects of
 their choice, and leave their purchase to
 random chance. This is one of those
 moving strokes of pathos by which the
 popular temper is influenced, and which
 furnish an excellent plot for a tragedy
 or novel. But, however private com-
 passion may be moved by a tender tale,
 the

the public pity is not to be seduced, by false patriotism, to acts of national mischief. Mr. Clarkson is the oracle of Mr. Bidiaké, and has taught him to tell a pathetic story or two, without any better authority than that of some anonymous relaters. "It is the *attrition* "of adversity," says Mr. B. "which "brings the powers of the mind to "light; the African might therefore "shew abilities equal to the European, "with the same degree of culture, and "in similar circumstances. As their "passions are **EXTREMELY VIOLENT**, "their feelings are acute; and such "springs must produce energy of mind." p. 12. According to this argument, *adversity* is the best school for the Africans, and liberty too great a blessing for their violent passions. In their own climate Mr. B. allows, "the greatest luxury is "inactivity; and the greatest efforts of "invention must consist in attempts to "counteract the heat of the atmosphere." To be roused from this inactivity and stupidity, this torpor of mind and body, and to be rendered useful to Europe, and in a degree to the other quarters of the globe, is then no blessing or benefit. We are called on by Mr. B. "to do our part, and leave "the rest to the wisdom of Heaven:"—to let savage man loose upon civilised man, and make Providence answerable for the consequences of our folly. Such also has been the avowed object of a motion just made in parliament.

51. *A Sermon on the African Slave Trade, preached at the Maze-pond, Southwark, Lord's Day, Afternoon, November 30, 1788. By James Dove. 8vo.*

THE tendency of this discourse is the same as the foregoing; the text, Ezekiel xxvii. 13. Mr. D. enters into the usual detail of the extensive trade, opulence, and luxury of Tyre, which at that time was a very considerable emporium; and, when conquest and war engaged the greater part of mankind, was the *Holland* of the world, the common carrier of the necessaries and luxuries of life. All this has nothing to do with the slave-trade of modern times; and this text of Scripture, with those of Joel iii. 6, Amos i. 9, are grossly perverted when applied thereto. The complaint against Tyre is not that she carried on a *man* trade in general, but that she suffered the *captive Jews*, her *old friends* and *allies*, to be sold in her markets to the pagan Greeks. The liberty proclaimed by our Saviour to the

captives is as much abused, not considering they were the captives of sin and vice. So also even the liberality of Acacius, who sold the church plate to redeem the Persians when taken by the Romans, was a very different case; these were captives in war, not for trade or bondage. The lives which Christians lead are sufficient to give the Negroes a bad opinion of them, — were slavery totally out of the question. There are ways enough to oppress and circumvent ignorant Negroes. It is the abuse and vices of overgrown commerce that involve those concerned in it in the anger of Heaven, and not the specific articles of it, whether men or beasts, or inanimate goods.

52. *Liberal Strictures on Freedom and Slavery; occasioned by the numerous Petitions to Parliament for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. 4to.*

THE author of this tract (who has also written *Thoughts on the distinct Provinces of Philosophy and Revelation, A true Estimate of the Light of Human Learning and of Divine Inspiration, and Characteristics of National Virtue and Public Spirit.*) is one of those who are commonly called *orthodox believers*, and celebrates one of that class, as the most *unprejudiced, uninfluenced, unduped, uncorrupted freethinker*, which, it will be said, he rightly deems a phoenix, a *rara avis in terris*. The present tract is made up of declamatory assertions, tending to restore natural, and abolish national, rights, supposing *Hottentots* and *Cannibals* totally distinct from *Christians* and *men*, yet admitting no difference from wild Africans, who, it is known, are cannibals as much as the South-sea islanders. A strenuous advocate for establishment and intellectual freedom, for the liberty of the press and against the freedom of the *Monthly* and *Critical Reviews*, will by some be thought an irreconcilable character. Our readers will not, after this, be surprised that half the book is an orthodox sermon on the delivery from the slavery of sin, by Jesus Christ, and that it has a text to it.

53. *Travels through Italy; in a Series of Letters; written in the Year 1785, by the Abbé Dupaty. Translated from the French, by an English Gentleman. 1788. 8vo.*

THE admirers of *sentimental* travelling will be entertained by these Letters, which convey very little information.— There is another translation of them in two vols. 12mo, by M. Povolieri, inferior to this.

54. *A Postscript to Mrs. Stewart's Case.*

THIS distressed woman has added other persons of distinction to the noble Lord who was the first object of her resentment (see p. 156).

55. *A Letter to John Horne Tooke, Esq. on his Two Pair of Portraits.*

ADVISES him to add another pair,—the fathers of the persons before portrayed.

56. *A Letter from a Country Gentleman to a Member of Parliament, on the present State of Public Affairs.*

THE best pamphlet written during the late memorable critical situation of public affairs, and a fair detection of the designs of Opposition.

57. *Letters from a Country Gentleman to a Member of Parliament, on the present State of the Nation.*

ANOTHER good publication, on the same subject as the foregoing.

58. *The present National Embarrassment considered, containing a Sketch of the political Situation of the Heir Apparent, and of the legal Claim of the Parliament now assembled at Westminster.*

THE work of some quibbling lawyer.

59. *Authentic Specimens of all the Addresses that have been, and all that will be, presented to the Right Honourable William Pitt, and the virtuous and uncorrupted Majorities of both Houses of Parliament.*

TOLERABLY written, but too severe and sneering; supposed by the author of *Royal Recollections*.

60. *A Collection of Addresses and Letters that have been sent, or may be sent, to the Right Honourable ———, Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

IN the same strain, but worse written.

61. *A Letter written by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Answer to Mr. Pitt's Letter which contains the Limitations.*

AN incorrect copy of the Prince's letter, without that from Mr. P., which occasioned it.

62. *An authentic Copy of Mr. Pitt's Letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

INCORRECT also, and without the Prince's answer.

63. *Authentic Copies of Mr. Pitt's Letter, and his Royal Highness's Reply.*

BOTH these seem authentic and accurate.

64. *An Address to the Prince of Wales, on the Report of his Intention to refuse the Regency. By a Member of Parliament. To which are added, Mr. Pitt's Letter, and his Highness's Answer.*

THE copies of the letters are not more exact than the two before-mentioned; and the Member of Parliament's advice is unworthy his Royal Highness.

65. *Strictures on the Prince of Wales's Letter to Mr. Pitt, in a Letter to his Royal Highness. By Candour.*

CONSIDERS the letter to Mr. Pitt as imprudent, and impolitically written, and unprincipally as to publication.

66. *The Question solved; or, The Right of the Prince of Wales to be sole, unlimited, and immediate Regent; demonstrated from the Nature of the Constitution and the Law of the Land. Edinburgh.*

EDINBURGH and Dublin agree in demonstrating that to be right and legal which Westminster has determined to be wrong and illegal.

67. *Letter from an Irish Gentleman in London to the People of Ireland, on the Limitation of the Regency.*

68. *A second Letter.*

BOTH written by a warm advocate for the step taken in Ireland, which has turned out an Irish bull.

69. *Copy of a Declaration of Articles subscribed by the Members of Administration, and now proposed for Subscription to the Counties and Bodies Corporate of Great Britain.*

AN ironical squib at Mr. Pitt and his administration.

70. *A Letter to the most insolent Man alive.*

WE recollect this epithet being bestowed on Bishop Warburton, by some of his antagonists, who had nothing better to bring into competition. It is easy to see that the present application is made by a disappointed minister to a minister who has saved the nation, and won the esteem of his countrymen.

71. *A Copy of the Speech which, it is said, will be delivered by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to both Houses of Parliament, on his first Appearance in the House of Lords as Regent.*

IRONICAL.

72. *Letter to the Prince, from a Man of Kent.*

CONTAINING, among other good advice,—that he should keep the present ministry.

73. *A Vindication of the Proceedings of the Lords and Commons upon the Regency; in which the Right is explained according to the Constitution, as deduced from the Time of the Saxons down to the present. With Proofs that the Protests are founded in Error, and that an Address to any Person to accept the Regency would have defeated the End intended to be obtained, be an Infringement on the Rights of the People, an Offence to Majesty, and an Indignity in the Lords and Commons.* By M. Dawes, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

THIS long title explains the writer's design; and his execution displays equal pains and judgement.

74. *The Speech of the Right Honourable William Grenville, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Committee on the State of the Nation.* January 16, 1789.

A CLEAR, distinct, and well-arranged statement of the whole proceedings in regard to the appointment of a Regent.

75. *Seven Letters to the People of Great Britain.* By a Whig.

ASCRIBED to Major John Scott, and first printed in *The Public Advertiser*, in support of Mr. Pitt and his administration.

* * * We have endeavoured to lay before our readers all the material publications on the late peculiar event; and, as some of our brother Reviewers * have observed, "here, we trust, the scene finally closes on one of the most interesting political struggles that ever happened in a land of freedom;" carried on (we are not ashamed to add) with manly and cool firmness by the one party, and with all the bitterness of disappointment and invective by the other.

76. *A Treatise on Diluents, and an Enquiry into the Diseases of the Fluids of the Human Body, to ascertain the Operation of Diluents upon them. With Dilution practically applied to particular Diseases: wherein the Efficacy of Mineral Waters is considered. To which are prefixed, Observations upon common Water, as far as it respects the Subject of Attenuants.* By Thomas Jameson, Surgeon of His Majesty's Navy. 8vo.

THE author of this treatise, in the introduction, endeavours to shew that the doctrine of dilution has been neglected by medical men, although diluents are universally used; and that the knowledge of their application is of the

utmost importance in the practice of physic. He then proceeds to the consideration of water, as the principal component part of all diluents, recommending the purest and softest water, in preference to the hard, or that which contains putrid animal or vegetable substances.

The first chapter of this work treats of fluids, as they act in the mouth and fauces, in the first passages, in the circulation, the secreted liquors, and the lymphatic system. When the author speaks of the action of fluids in the circulation, in our opinion he justly censures the over-attention which some respectable physicians have lately paid to the pathology of the solids, thereby almost entirely neglecting that of the fluids, which certainly merits equal attention, as the fluids constitute the major part of the human fabric. He is of opinion that the condition of the body can be changed, by an alteration in the blood, which may be either too scanty or too abundant, too thick or too thin; and *perhaps* (he adds) it may be of an acrid nature. We are so far of his opinion that we think even this *perhaps* might have been left out; for how can the opponents of the humoral pathology explain away the fact asserted, by Dr. Huxham, that the true scorbutic diathesis, with thin dissolved blood, was produced by a too liberal use of the volatile alkali? Or how can they account for a course of salt water, in a short time, producing a similar effect on a young lady whose blood was of a good consistence at the commencement of the course? The daily use of very large quantities of common salt has even rendered the fluids so very *acrimonious* as to produce a true *mollities ossium* * (the rickets of the adult), doubtless by dissolving the earth of the bones.

The second chapter contains the application of dilution to particular diseases; wherein it is advanced, that the operation of mineral waters is chiefly owing to their elementary principle; and that the effects of the different kinds of decoctions used in practice are to be ascribed to this cause; for the reason, that the same good effects cannot be obtained from a much larger dose of the impregnating dung. In this chapter is mentioned the water diet, as proposed by the late M. Pouteau, chief

* Monthly Review for February last.

* See Sherwen's treatise "On the Nature and Cause of the Marine Scurvy."

surgeon to the Hotel Dieu at Lyons, for the cure of cancerous and schirrous tumours, and which begins to obtain in this country; and some good observations, for which we must refer the medical reader to the work itself.

In the third and last chapter, which treats of the opinions of the different ancients respecting dilution, and of the ptisan, their favourite diet in acute diseases; with the *dieta aquea* of the Italians, and the drinks in use at present in this country; the author has given a very just and proper remark respecting the quantity of drink necessary to assist the operation of an emetic. As a very absurd custom still prevails almost universally in domestic medicine, of pouring down large draughts of liquor upon these occasions, we cannot do our readers a more essential service than by copying the author's very sensible remark:

"To assist the operation of an emetic, much smaller quantities of drink are now given than formerly. I seldom, for this purpose, order more than a quart, or three pints, of thin gruel, or warm water, to be drank; as I observe, when large draughts are taken, the stimulus of their bulk forces them to be rejected, without having time to combine * with the contents of the stomach. The patient, in such a case, will vomit, for hours together, large portions of clear drink; while bile, and other morbid contents, are left behind, which would have been thrown up, if a nausea had been suffered to bring the stomach into action, without much drink *. By administering such moderate quantities, we shall also avoid the debility and danger that arise from over distending the stomach; as will be elucidated by the relation of a late unfortunate case.

"Mr. Pettigrew, an officer of the tenth regiment, at Fort Augusta, near Kingston in Jamaica, was naturally healthy and temperate; but having indulged in wine very freely, on the evening of last St. Andrew's day, he next morning, about ten o'clock, took very large quantities of warm water, to make him vomit; some gallons, it was thought, before the operation took place; but at length returning with a violent exertion, he said he felt something give way

* * Is it not more probable that the bile, and other morbid contents which are left behind, are seated in the duodenum, which, from the more easy rejection of large draughts of clear liquor, escapes, being thrown into action at the same time that the stomach is evacuating its contents? We seldom observe a mouthful of bile to be evacuated till two or three laborious strainings after the clear liquor has been all discharged from the stomach.

within him; and he died in the night of the same day. Mr. Dryden, and several more of the faculty, who attended at the dissection, found the œsophagus and part of the stomach ruptured, and the liquor escaped into the thorax."

The author treats the subject as a branch of Therapeutics, in a practical and ingenious manner, recommending the use of dilution in robust and youthful constitutions, and in fevers and inflammatory diseases; but dissuades from their use in phlegmatic and weak habits, and where there is serous extravasation or tenuity of the human fluids.

77. *One Day's Journey to the Highlands of Scotland, March 12, 1784. Perth, 1784.*
4to.

IN search of Ossian's grave in Glenalmond, supposed to have been opened and destroyed by making the military road through the Highlands after the late rebellion. *Clachan, or Cloch Ossian*, i. e. Ossian's stone, is seven feet and an half by five, and about two feet from it still remain the four grey stones which formed a coffin, filled with burnt bones. It was surrounded by a circular dyke, 200 feet in circumference, and three feet high, through the middle of which the military road to Inverness passes. There are considerable remains of antiquity, both Druidical and Roman, in the neighbourhood, and a cave called of Fingal, Ossian's father.

78. *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Vol. IV.*
(Continued from p. 156.)

CHAPTER XLII. contains the wars and conquests of Justinian, in what Mr. G. calls *The Barbaric World*. It opens with a reflection which, compressed into a few words, shews that there are great men raised up by Providence in every age; and these great men have both their imperfections, errors, and crimes. In a note, p. 213, Mr. G. seems to think a *pirate a nobler* character than a *naval thief, or stripper of garments*, or what would be called on the river Thames a fresh-water pirate.— From his observation, p. 214, it appears that *army agents* were necessary evils so early as the reign of Justinian. "The
" citizen was exhausted, yet the soldier
" was unpaid; his poverty was mischief-
" ously soothed by the privilege of ra-
" pine and indolence; and the tardy
" payments were detained and inter-
" rupted by the fraud of those agents
" who

“who usurp, without courage or danger,
“the emoluments of war.”

The horrors of the invasions of the different nations distinguished by the name of Lombards, Slavonians, Bulgarians, &c. are not detailed by our historian. “The uniform repetition of their annual visits would be as tedious in the narrative as destructive in the event.” p. 221. “They spread from the suburbs of Constantinople to the Ionian Gulf; destroyed 32 cities or castles [this distinction is well introduced]; razed Potidæa, which *Acheus* had built, and Philip had besieged, and re-passed the Danube, dragging at their heels 120,000 of the subjects of Justinian. In a subsequent inroad they pierced the wall of the Thracian Chersonesus, extirpated the habitations and the inhabitants, boldly traversed the Hellespont, and returned to their companions laden with the spoils of Asia. Another party, which seemed a multitude in the eyes of the Romans, penetrated, without opposition, from the straits of Thermopylæ to the isthmus of Corinth; and *the last ruin of Greece has appeared too minute for the attention of history.*” p. 221, 222. In this comprehensive brevity and round calculation, the history of barbarism and uncivilised people deals. The philosophy of history, which would sometimes scrutinize the Gazette account of a modern battle, gives implicit credit to the Chroniclers, who assert roundly, and to Commentators, who have scarce the shadow of probability for their conjectures. A Guignes, a Buat, and many more, bewilder themselves in reveries, and form the superstructure of the early barbaric history, which the father of historical philosophy, Voltaire, would hardly have swallowed. As a proof of the credibility of Oriental History, the boasted justice of Cochrou is immediately controverted, p. 235, and the usual removal of rivals to an Oriental throne painted in the most glowing colours. What was the sentence that Thebades waited for in cruel suspense at the iron tripod, we are not told, which really was death; but notwithstanding the vices of Oriental despotism, Mr. G observes, that, “in the long competition between Chosroes, or Nouthirvan, and Justinian, the advantage, both of merit and fortune, is almost always on the side of the barbarian.” p. 238.—All writers agree in the character of

this prince for improving his country, and governing justly. “The justice of kings is understood by themselves; and even by their subjects, with an ample indulgence for the gratification of passion and interest.” p. 235. He is said, p. 242, to be “unpractised in the art of violating treaties,” while he was instigating his vassal against the Romans; and yet, in the very next page, “he abused the confidence of treaties; and the just reproaches of dissimulation and falsehood could only be concealed by the lustre of his victories.” What versatility of morals! These victories were actuated by avarice, p. 245, 246; and yet Procopius is said to make us feel that Justinian was the true author of the wars.

Mr. G, p. 263, says, the skin of the Persian general, Nackoragan, was stuffed, and set up on a mountain; Le Beau, suspended on the top of a pole, in the most frequented place (or square) of Ctesiphon. We have not the original writers before us to determine which is right; but Agathias, as cited by Briffon, *De Regn. Pers.* II. 578, says, *e jacobulo*.

Mr. G, p. 264, does not think an equivalent punishment was inflicted for the murder of Gubazes, and calls Rusticus and John *the meaner criminals*.—They were the ostensible instruments of the resentment of the Roman generals, and Rusticus was treasurer to the army; Martin, the commander in chief, was soon after dismissed from his employ.

The account of the taking of Rome by Totila, p. 284—290, is copied, in many paragraphs almost verbatim, from Le Beau. After his departure, Belisarius sallied out, “and visited, with pity and reverence, the vacant space of the eternal city.” One would think that Totila had executed his resolution of demolishing Rome, and that Belisarius visited its site.

“Belisarius himself had always understood that riches, in a corrupt age, are the support and ornament of personal merit. And it cannot be presumed that he should stain his honour for the public service without applying a part of the spoil to his private emolument.” p. 292. Does the reader understand this?

“The *αμαρτηματα*, or sins of the hero in Italy, and after his return ate manifested *απαρκαλυπτως*, and most probably swelled by the author of the Anecdotes, c. iv. v.” who was his secretary, p. 294, n. 22. Impartiality and Independence

Independence are here the disguises of Scandal and Impertinence.—“ Accord-
“ ing to the vicissitudes of courage or
“ servitude, of favour or disgrace, Pro-
“ copius successfully composed the *his-*
“ *tory*, the *panegyric*, and the *satire* of
“ his own times,” p. 48; a worthy cha-
“ racter of the man “ *whose eye contem-*
“ *plated the image, and whose ear collect-*
“ *ed the reports*, of the memorable events
“ of his own time,” p. 272, n. 2; and
whose credit has so much weight with
our author.

P. 329. “ Their own danger, and the
“ prospect of public distress, awakened
“ some remorse in the minds of the
“ most vicious of mankind. The con-
“ fidence of health again revived their
“ passions and habits: *but philosophy*
“ must *disdain* the observation of Pro-
“ copius, that the lives of such men are
“ guarded by the peculiar favour of for-
“ tune or providence. He forgot, or
“ perhaps he secretly recollected, that
“ the plague had touched the person of
“ Justinian himself; but the abstemious
“ diet of the Emperor may suggest, as
“ in the case of Socrates, a more rati-
“ onal and honourable cause for his re-
“ covery.” Mr. G’s PHILOSOPHY is
a most fastidious dame; and tries even
his favourite historian by the severest test.

Chap. XLIV. is occupied in a cu-
rious discussion of the Roman jurispru-
dence, from the time of Romulus to
Justinian. Mr. G. controverts the in-
troduction of the laws of the twelve ta-
bles from Greece, though affirmed by
Cicero, whose authority one would
think superior to that even of the Histo-
rians. Mr. G. also controverts the
idea of the poverty of the Romans in
the time of the Decemvirs.

P. 344, n. 39. “ The word *Lex Regia*
“ was still more recent than the thing.
“ The slaves of Commodus or Cara-
“ calla would have started at the name
“ of Royalty.” What then was the
Lex Regia, which bestowed on Vespasian
the empire by a vote of the Senate?

Are not the 400 *books* of Labeo, and
the 259 of Capito, p. 350, so many
cases? At all events, a man of letters,
writing a Roman History, should have
known that *libellus* was used for any
written paper that had not a specific or
official name.

Mr. G, speaking with surprise of
Tribonian’s multifarious writings, for-
gets that modern juriconsults have
written, besides excellent *Observations*

on ancient Statutes, a variety of essays
on natural history, geography, anatomy,
music, biography, and the Saxon lan-
guage. Neither should his flattery of
Justinian appear *incredible*, when one
reflects that if flattery were peculiar to
any one age, it must have been particu-
larly imbibed from a communication
with the Eastern nations round the
capital.

P. 366. “ In the opinion of a philo-
“ sopher, superior to the prejudices of
“ his profession, these incessant, and,
“ for the most part, trifling alterations
“ [made by Justinian in his laws], can
“ only be explained by the venal spirit
“ of a prince who sold without shame
“ his judgments and his laws.” Mon-
“ tesquieu, *Considerations sur la Grandeur*
“ *et la Decadence des Romains*, c. 20. On
“ this occasion he throws aside the gown
“ and cap of a president à mortier.” Is
this a compliment to Montesquieu?

P. 369. “ Justinian respected the
“ rights of patrons; but his indulgence
“ removed the badge of disgrace from
“ the two inferior orders of freedom:—
“ whoever ceased to be a slave obtained,
“ without reserve or delay, the station of
“ a citizen; and at length the dignity of
“ an ingenuous birth, which Nature had
“ refused, was created or supposed by the
“ omnipotence of the Emperor.” Let
Great Britain attend to and avoid this
error.

The generality of readers, who may
be unacquainted with the Roman laws
respecting parental power and marriage,
may find a good view of them in p.
370 to 377; but when Mr. G. observes,
that “ a husband who abused his supre-
“ macy forfeited half his goods to his
“ wife, and offered a sacrifice to the
“ terrestrial gods,” and puts a quære
“ with the remainder,” he forgets that
the sacrifice was included in Ceres’
moiety.

There is something very peculiar in
Mr. G’s observation on the meaning of
πορνεία, in the Gospel. “ In pure
“ Greek,” he says, “ it is a common
“ word; nor can the proper meaning,
“ *fornication*, be strictly applied to ma-
“ trimonial sin. In a figurative sense,
“ how far, and to what offences, may it
“ be extended?” p. 380, n. 131. What-
ever becomes of *πορνεία*, its root, *πορνή*,
is surely not unfrequent in the best writ-
ters of antiquity; and is not that sense
equally applicable to married as to single
women?

P. 382. "The humble virtues of a concubine were often preferred to the pomp and insolence of a noble matron." Are not the chances nearly equal that there may be as many humble wives as humble concubines? and is it not paying too great a compliment to the male sex to suppose the contrary?

Mr. G, p. 401, "dares to prefer the literal sense of antiquity [as to the cutting the debtor in pieces] to the specious refinements of modern criticism." He takes no notice of Dr. Taylor's Dissertation, Cambridge, 1741, among the latter.

The penal laws of Ancient Rome extended to nine crimes: 1. Treason against the state; 2. Nocturnal meetings in the city, whatever might be the pretence; 3. Murder; 4. Firing property; 5. Judicial perjury; 6. Corruption in a judge; 7. Libels; 8. Destroying a neighbour's corn by night; 9. Magical incantations. p. 400, 401. Afterwards, in the lower empire, stealing of horses, cattle, hogs, and goats, was added, p. 406.

P. 407. After observing that pæderasty was not accounted a capital crime, Mr. G. adds, "a curious dissertation might be formed of the introduction of it after the time of Homer; its progress among the Greeks of Asia and Europe; the vehemence of their passions; and the thin device of virtue and friendship which amused the philosophers of Athens."

P. 414. "The civilians have always respected the natural right of a citizen to dispose of his life. The powers of this world have indeed lost their dominion over him who is determined on death, and his arm can only be restrained by the religious apprehension of a future state. Suicides are enumerated by Virgil among the unfortunate, rather than the guilty; and the poetical fables of the infernal shades could not seriously influence the faith or practice of mankind. But the precepts of the Gospel, or the Church, have at length imposed a pious servitude on the minds of Christians, and condemn them to expect, without a murmur, the last stroke of a scythe or the executioner." Such are the lenient sentiments of Mr. G. on suicide. Such is the text, illustrated by notes, informing the reader, that "Julius Poellux, the Pandects, the Code, Bynkershoet, and Montesquieu, define the civil limitations of the liberty and privileges of suicide; and

"that the sole resemblance of a violent and premature death engages Virgil to confound suicides with infants, lovers, and persons unjustly condemned. Heyne, the best of his editors, is at a loss to deduce the idea, or ascertain the jurisprudence of the Roman poet." But does not Mr. G. forget or pass over the poet's reflection on these unhappy shades, totally inapplicable to those of infants, lovers, or persons unjustly condemned?

— *Quam vellent æthere in alto
Nunc & pauperiem & duros perferre labores.*
We are indebted for this remark to a writer in *The St. James's Chronicle* of Jan. 27. We may add to it, that Virgil makes suicides a distinct class of shades, and assigns them a different, though a contiguous, place from the other three descriptions, and brands the act which sent them thither as *throwing away their lives or souls.*

*Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca, qui sibi
letum*

*Infantes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Projicere animas; quam, &c.*

The case and conduct of the three other descriptions were referred to the examination of a judge; but these wretched persons, *mæsti*, however otherwise *innocent*, were left to the remorse of their own conscience, and to wish the rash deed undone.

P. 421. "Alboin bowed with reverence to the institutions of his country." We recollect a dissenting minister, some twenty years ago, or upwards, and he will recollect it if he reads our Miscellany, talking from the pulpit how Abel bowed at the altar, which he had erected under very different impressions from his brother Cain. No reflection is intended on the said minister; but on the impertinent use of terms.

P. 423. "The story [of Alboin] is told by an impostor (Theophyl. Simocatta, VI. c. x.); but he had art enough to build his fictions on public and notorious facts."

P. 431. "The choice of Gyges, *αγγελιασ αυλος περιειραι*, may serve as an excuse for Perideus," who had been drawn in to murder his sovereign Alboin, by his queen's prostituting herself to him, to gratify her revenge. Such is the morality of Mr. G.; who adds, "and this soft insinuation of an odious idea has been imitated by the best writers of antiquity, Grævius ad Ciceron. Orat. pro Milone, c. x."

P. 405, n. 182. We are sorry to see Mr. G. revive the stale charge, founded only on the authority of Plutarch, as if Cicero compromised matters with Verres, which Dr. Middleton has completely refuted, *Life of Cicero*, I. p. 87, 4to.

P. 461. The purchase of the right of marriage, by an arbitrary fine, among the Lombards, is suspected of having "produced the famous and often fabulous right *de cuissage, marquette, &c.*" Mr. G. had not read what is said on this subject in our vol. LIV. p. 105, and the writers there cited, exploding this right.

P. 180. Gen. Melville's model of the *Onager*, a military machine, is engraved in Capt. Grose's *History of the English Army*, II. 302.

79. *Traacts* by Warburton, and a Warburtonian; not admitted into the *Collection of their respective Works*. 8vo.

WHATEVER commendation may be due to the re-publisher of these very celebrated *Traacts* (and the compliment he has paid to our Repository demands at least an acknowledgement), the vindictive spirit which introduces them deserves the severest reprobation. The "Miscellaneous Translations" of Bp. Warburton, and his "Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles," though the productions of a juvenile pen, would have immortalized the memory of a meaner writer; and, unless the Bp. did actually "impose a prohibition", we are sorry their being omitted in the late elegant edition of his Works* gave occasion to their being ushered into notice in their present form. But Bp. Warburton is very evidently introduced for the purpose of an attack upon his Rt. Rev. Editor; the two *Traacts* of a Warburtonian being the precious morsels on which our literary Drawcanfir is determined to glut his great revenge. They are "not admitted," he tells us in the title-page, "into the *Collection*" of their Author's "Works." But what "*Collection*," let us ask, has ever yet been made of the "Works of Bp. Hurd?" And there needed no ghost to tell us, that the pamphlets in question were generally considered to be his; though Dr. Jortin himself has been heard to say, that the "*Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship*" was "by Nevile of Jesus." Of the other, the "*Letter to*

"Dr. Leland," the name of the Author has been as little kept a secret as that of the Preface-writer to Bellendenus. For ourselves, we cannot but lament that such unnatural feuds should exist between congenial souls—"Tantæne animis literatis iræ?"—We shall, however, turn from the painful task of censure, and join this very acute and learned Editor (for such beyond all doubt he is) in doing ample justice both to Bp. Warburton and his Right Reverend Friend.

"Let me, however, commend," says the Editor to Bp. H. "both you and the Bp. of Gloucester, where commendation is due: and let me bestow it, not with the thrifty and penurious measure of a critic by profession, nor yet with the coldness and languor of an envious antagonist, but with the ardent gratitude of a man, whom, after many a painful feeling of weariness and disgust, you have refreshed unexpectedly, and whom, as if by some secret touch of magic, you have charmed and overpowered with the most exquisite sense of delight. Yes, my Lord, in a few lucky and lucid intervals between the paroxysms of your polemical frenzy, all the laughable and all the loathsome singularities which floated upon the surface of your diction have in a moment vanished; while, in their stead, beauties equally striking from their suddenness, their originality, and their splendour, have burst in a "flood of glory" upon the astonished and enraptured Reader. Often has my mind hung with fondness and with admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous galaxies of imagery diffused through the works of Bp. Taylor, the mild and unfulfilled lustre of Addison, the variegated and expanded eloquence of Burke, the exuberance and dignified ease of Middleton, the gorgeous declamation of Bolingbroke, and the majestic energy of Johnson. But if I were to do justice, my Lord, to the more excellent parts of your own writings and Warburton's, I should say that the English language, even in its widest extent, cannot furnish passages more strongly marked, either by grandeur in the thought, by felicity in the expression, by pauses varied and harmonious, or by full and sonorous periods. . . .

"Instead of referring particularly to beautiful passages in Warburton's friend, I shall only say, that some may be gleaned, here and there, even in his critical writings; that many are to be found in those which treat of politics; and more, when he ascends to subjects of morality and religion. . . .

"The supposed antagonist of Dr. Jortin was then beginning to climb fast to fame, riches, and honour—to fame, let me acknowledge, which, by several of his writings, he has acquired deservedly—to riches, which he is said to dispense with elegant munificence—and to honours; which he, in

* See our last, p. 157.; where the Preface-writer's doubts about the number of copies that have been printed are fully solved.

some respects, is qualified to support with great dignity. . . .

“The indignation of all scholars has, I know, been long and justly armed against that contemptuous and domineering spirit which breaks out in Warburton’s controversial writings, and which his admirers, instead of deploring, have been eager to defend and to imitate. Be it however remembered, that in pleading the cause of kindred genius, he sometimes pours out his commendations with a frankness, ardour, and authority, which even his bitterest enemies cannot but acknowledge and admire. Of this kind are, his generous apology for the paradoxes of Bayle, his eloquent encomiums on the sagacity and learning of Cudworth, and his noble tribute of affection to the memory of a most dear and illustrious friend, Francis Hare, Bp. of Chichester. He that can read such passages without rapture, should suspect the sincerity of his own benevolence—He that speaks of them without approbation, must renounce his pretensions to impartiality or taste, to exactness of discrimination or delicacy of feeling.

“Few men have made a more conspicuous figure than Warburton, upon the great theatre of learning. Few have been more engaged in more bustling and splendid scenes. Few have sustained more interesting characters. It is therefore to be lamented, that the publick have not yet been favoured with a regular and impartial account of his progress in knowledge: of his advancement in the church: of the embarrassments with which he struggled, and over which he triumphed: of the connections which he formed: of the provocations by which he was harassed; and, *especially*, of the opinions which in the cooler and more serious reflections of his old age, he really entertained of all his own hardier exertions made in the vigour of his youth. But, whatever materials for the history of his life may be in the hands of his executors, and whatever may be the abilities of those, who shall have the *courage* to use them, his character will never be drawn with more justness of design, or more strength of colouring, than have already been employed by the great biographer of the English Poets.

“The dawn of Warburton’s fame was overspread with many clouds, which the native force of his mind quickly dispelled. Soon after his emergence from them, he was honoured by the friendship of Pope, and the enmity of Bolingbroke. In the fulness of his meekness and glory, he was carressed by Lord Hardwicke and Lord Mansfield; and his setting asunder was viewed with nobler feelings than those of mere forgiveness, by the amiable and venerable Dr. Lowth. Halifax revered him, Falguy loved him; and, in two immortal works, Jonson has stood forth in the foremost rank of his admirers. By the testimony of such a man, impertinence must be abated, and malignity must be softened.

Of literary merit, Johnson, as we all know, was a sagacious, but a most severe judge. Such was his discernment, that he pierced into the most secret springs of human actions; and such was his integrity, that he always weighed the moral characters of his fellow creatures in the “balance of the sanctuary.” He was too courageous to propitiate a rival, and too proud to truckle to a superior. Warburton he knew, as I know him, and as every man of sense and virtue would wish to be known—I mean, both from his own writings, and from the writings of those who dissented from his principles, or who envied his reputation. But as to favours, he had never received or asked any from the Bp. of Gloucester; and, if my memory fails me not, he had seen him only once, when they met almost without design, conversed without much effort, and parted without any lasting impressions of hatred or affection. Yet, with all the ardour of sympathetic genius, Johnson has done that spontaneously and ably, which, by some writers, had been before attempted injudiciously, and which, by others, from whom more successful attempts might have been expected, has not *hitherto* been done at all. He spoke well of Warburton, without insulting those whom Warburton despised. He suppressed not the imperfections of this extraordinary man, while he endeavoured to do justice to his numerous and transcendental excellencies. He defended him when living amidst the clamours of his enemies, and praised him when dead, amidst the *silence of his friends*.”

“Of Leland my opinion is not, like the Letter-writer’s, founded upon hear-say evidence, nor is it determined solely by the great authority of Dr. Johnson, who always mentioned Dr. Leland with cordial regard and with marked respect. It might, perhaps, be invidious for me to hazard a favourable decision upon his History of Ireland, because the merits of that work have been disputed by critics, some of whom are, I think, warped in their judgements, by literary, others, by national, and more, I have reason to believe, by personal prejudices. But I may with confidence appeal to writings, which have long contributed to public amusement, and have often been honoured by public approbation—to the Life of Philip, and to the Translation of Demosthenes, which the Letter-writer professes to have not read—to the judicious Dissertation upon Eloquence, which the Letter-writer *did* vouchsafe to read, before he answered it—to the spirited Defence of that Dissertation, which the Letter-writer, *probably*, has read, but never *attempted* to answer. The Life of Philip contains many curious researches into the principles of government established among the leading states of Greece: many sagacious remarks on their intestine discords: many exact descriptions of their most celebrated characters, together with an extensive and

and correct view of those subtle intrigues, and those ambitious projects, by which Philip, at a favourable crisis, gradually obtained an unexampled and fatal mastery over the Grecian republics. In the Translation of Demosthenes, Leland unites the man of taste with the man of learning, and shews himself to have possessed, not only a competent knowledge of the Greek language, but that clearness in his own conceptions, and that animation in his feelings, which enabled him to catch the real meaning, and to preserve the genuine spirit, of the most perfect orator that Athens ever produced. Through the Dissertation upon Eloquence, and the Defence of it, we see great accuracy of erudition, great perspicuity and strength of style, and, above all, a stoutness of judgment, which, in traversing the open and spacious walks of literature, disdained to be led captive, either by the forceries of a self-deluded visionary, or the degrees of a self-created despot.

“As to Jortin, whether I look back to his verse, to his prose, to his critical or to his theological works, there are few authors to whom I am so much indebted for rational entertainment, or for solid instruction. Learned he was, without pedantry. He was ingenious, without the affectation of singularity. He was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free-enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of latitudinarianism. He had a heart, which never disgraced the powers of his understanding. With a lively imagination, an elegant taste, and a judgment most masculine and most correct, he united the artless and amiable negligence of a school-boy. Wit without ill nature, and sense without effort, he could, at will, scatter upon every subject; and in every book, the writer presents us with a near and distinct view of the real man.

————— *ut omnis*

Votiva pateat tanquam d-scripta tabella

Vita senis ————— Hor. Sat. i. Lib. 2.

“His style, though inartificial, is sometimes elevated; though familiar, it is never mean; and though employed upon various topics of theology, ethics, and criticism, it is not arrayed in any delusive resemblance, either, of solemnity, from fanatical cant, of profoundness, from scholastic jargon, of precision, from the crabbed formalities of cloudy philologists, or of refinement, from the technical babble of frivolous connoisseurs.

“At the shadowy and fleeting reputation which is sometimes gained by the petty frolics of literary vanity, or the mischievous struggles of controversial rage, Jortin never grasped. Truth, which some men are ambitious of seizing by surprize in the trackless and dark recess, he was content to overtake in the broad and beaten path: and in the pursuit of it, if he does not excite our astonishment by the rapidity of his strides, he at least secures our confidence by the firm-

ness of his step. To the examination of positions advanced by other men, he always brought a mind, which neither prepossession had seduced, nor malevolence polluted. He imposed not his own conjectures as infallible and irresistible truths; nor endeavoured to give an air of importance to trifles, by dogmatical vehemence. He could support his more serious opinions, without the versatility of a sophist, the fierceness of a disputant, or the impertinence of a buffoon—more than this—he could *relinquish or correct* them with the calm and steady dignity of a writer, who, while he yielded something to the arguments of his antagonists, was conscious of retaining enough to command their respect. He had too much discernment to confound difference of opinion with malignity or dullness, and too much candour to insult where he could not persuade. Though his sensibilities were neither coarse nor flingish, he yet was exempt from those fickle humours, those rankling jealousies, and that restless waywardness, which men of the brightest talents are too prone to indulge. He carried with him, into every station in which he was placed, and every subject which he explored, a solid greatness of soul, which could spare an inferior, though in the offensive form of an adversary, and endure an equal with, or without, the sacred name of friend. The importance of commendation, as well to him who bestows, as to him who claims it, he estimated not only with justice, but with delicacy, and therefore he neither wantonly lavished it, nor withheld it austere. But invective he neither provoked nor feared: and, as to the severities of contempt, he reserved them for occasions where alone they *could* be employed with propriety, and where, by *himself*, they always *were* employed with effect—or the chastisement of arrogant dunces, of censorious sciolists, of intolerable bigots in every sect, and unprincipled impostors in every profession. Distinguished in various forms of literary composition, engaged in various duties of his ecclesiastical profession, and blessed with a long and honourable life, he nobly exemplified that rare and illustrious virtue of charity, which Leland, in his Reply to the Letter-writer, thus eloquently describes. ‘CHARITY never misrepresents; never ascribes obnoxious principles or mistaken opinions to an opponent, which he himself disavows; is not so earned in refuting, as to fancy positions never asserted, and to extend its censure to opinions, which *will perhaps* be delivered. CHARITY is utterly averse to SNEERING, the most despicable species of ridicule, that most despicable subterfuge of an impotent objector. CHARITY never supposes, that all sense and knowledge are confined to a particular circle, to a district, or to a COUNTRY: CHARITY never condemns and embraces principles in the same breath; never

‘*feffes* to confute what it *acknowledges* to be
‘just, never presumes to bear down an ad-
‘versary with confident assertions; CHA-
‘RITY does not call dissent insolence, or
‘the want of implicit submission a want of
‘common respect.’

“This, I cannot help exclaiming in the words
of the R. R. Remarker—‘This is the solu-
‘tion of a philosopher indeed; clear, sim-
‘ple, manly, rational, and striking convic-
‘tion in every word, unlike the refined and
‘fantastic nonsense of a writer of para-
‘doxes.’

“The esteem, the affection, the reverence,
which I feel for so profound a scholar, and
so honest a man, as Dr. Jortin, make me
wholly indifferent to the praise and censure
of those, who vilify, without reading, his
writings, or read them, without finding
some incentive to study, some proficiency in
knowledge, or some improvement in virtue.”

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“THOUGH most, if not all, the pieces
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as to make them receive and bestow new
force and splendor: in short, to give that
whole something like a *body and form*, illus-
trative of the divine attributes of the Deity,
and calculated to “vindicate the ways of
“God to man;” while they vindicate also
the grand articles of our faith, and tend to
promote not only the temporal but eternal
happiness of mankind in the immutable prin-
ciples of morality, combined with those of true
religion. He claims no other merit than that
of illuminating a very important series of
argument, by collecting into one focus the
rays of many poetic luminaries. The work-
man cannot add to the native lustre of the
diamond, but by the art he displays in the
setting, and his skill in happily contrasting it
with other precious materials.”

The Poems in this Collection have
been in general already stamped with
individual praise. When we add, in-
deed, that they are the production of
Milton, Pope, Johnson, Gray, Lowth,
Hawkesworth, Porteus, Smart, Parnell,
Scott, &c. &c. all further praise would be
superfluous; and we have only to give
credit to the Editor when he assures us,

“He dismisses this Collection with the
confidence of pure intention; satisfied that
nothing will be found in it which can violate
the taste of the classic, or the faith of the
pious reader: the critic, he trusts, may be
pleased, the Christian may be edified.”

81. *Pieces of familiar Poetry.* By FLORIFER.

In an Epistle to “Eliza, the worthiest
“of her sex,” our young Poet says,

“If I might be permitted to say a word in
favour of these little poems, it would be on
the score of their moral tendency; a recom-
mendation to which modern poetry does not
always pretend. Even those pieces of which
you are the only subject, and which your
modesty for that reason will not let you
approve, howsoever private and personal
they may at first appear, are susceptible, I
trust, of a general application. They pre-
sent to your own sex a model of female ex-
cellence, which few indeed will be found
to equal, but which all should imitate as far
as they can.”

The little collection now before us
contains some poems rather pretty than
excellent; but, on the whole, do credit
to their author. “The Avalanche, or
“Fall of Snow from the Alps,” is a
story pleasingly related. But our au-
thor’s efforts seem most in character
when applied to epigrammatic essays.
We shall exhibit his “Consolations from
“Poetry,” and a smaller epigram.

“When perchance I am sick, and to study
adverse,

To give ease to my mind I apply to my verse;
For whenever my soul is affected with grief,
O ye Muses! ye prove a sure source of relief.
Full of sympathy, ye by your numbers essay
All my woes to assuage, all my pains to allay;
Full of patience, allow me at large to relate,
How many my sufferings, how cruel my fate:
’Till at length when the tale of my sorrows
is done, [gone.”
They are lessen’d so much that I fancy them

“After hearing a Person declaim against
admitting Women to govern.

You say a female should not, cannot sway,
Because (you urge) her reason’s weak;
Because she’s led by whim or love away:
But know—the bees against you speak.”

82. *An Epistle to a Falling Minister; also, An
Imitation of the Twelfth Ode of Horace.*

By Peter Pindar, Esq.

IT cannot be long an object of confi-
deration with us whether to pity or de-
test the writer and publisher who can
submit to the disgraceful labour of cir-
culating such indecent reflections on the
brightest character, and such unfeeling
sporting with private and public cala-
mity.

mony. The merit of this reverend author (for clerical we understand his profession to have once been) consists in a very irreverend selection of subject; and by no means in the working up of his materials. Indeed, the materials he generally uses are, like his subjects, incapable of the distortion his imagination would give them. Characters remarkable for private virtues, men of superior talents, promoters of useful knowledge, or the public good, have been the usual objects of his *satire*. P. P. Esq. has profited little by *Churchill*, *Hudibras*, and the *Crazy Tales*. He has certainly, however, some claim to originality; and it is that sort of claim which nobody will dispute: for who but our *Reverend Squire*, delighting in troubled waters, has been wise enough to perceive the great honour that must result from an attempt to bring artists at the head of their profession, philosophers whom science is proud to boast of, and the most exalted personages, down to a level with scavengers and night-men? The *Squire* is a terrible satirist, for he threatens dreadfully; and certainly he does not want for inclination to hack and butcher, if his leaden dagger would permit him. He at times "would be poetical also; but then a Louse, a Flea, or a Bug, runs cross his nose, and twists his ideas back to similes that seem to have employed his "lisping numbers."

In the farrago before us, the *falling minister* is no less a person than the idol of the people of England, Mr. Pitt, in his meridian splendor; whom this tragic-farcical *Squire* calls *an artful boy, a Barbarian, one that lodges pigs in holes dug in Palmyra's temple, a Joseph, a black bloated asp, a Hangman that breaks upon the wheel, a Murderer, an Oliver Cromwell, a young old Traitor, a Rebel, a Cain*. After this, having exhausted all his pretty epithets, he is "roused to anger;"—but, like the man who went to complain of ill-usage to Demosthenes, he shews no other signs of it, than calmly saying so. With the same proof he calls himself a *Poet*, the *Eldest-born* of Phœbus. To conclude, the *Squire* has a *tête à tête* with Prudence (an attempt at *Churchill*); and in what he calls "an Imitation of Horace," he mentions his former scurrility to the King, insults the Queen, and endeavours to bespatter several of the best characters in the kingdom. This, gentle reader, is a sketch of the

piece. The exalted character whom this delicate Eclogue was intended to flatter, and the party which it was intended to serve, have reason to hope, that the first specimen of the *Squire's* political assistance may be the last.—They have already enough of such kind of support to disgrace them.

83. *A Treatise on Female, Nervous, Hysterical, Hypochondriac, and Bilious Diseases, Madness, Suicide, Convulsions, Spasms, Apoplexy, and Palsy*. By William Rowley, M.D. Member of the University of Oxford, Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. 8vo. (Continued from p. 69.)

WE had proceeded in our remarks to about the middle of this laborious and useful performance, in which we briefly included the principal doctrines, theoretical and practical, for the cure of many abstruse and difficult nervous diseases. On madness we were more diffusive, and hope our intelligence and remarks have not been useless.

In some of the preceding parts, it now should be remarked, that a very curious disquisition of the connection of the soul with the body is produced. The author very modestly observes, that such subjects are extremely difficult, and, in many cases, conjectural; but this is no reason for not attempting the explanation. The author enquires, when positive proofs appear of the soul's being united with the body; its gradual progress in acquiring ideas by the senses, as the body increases in size and strength, and as the mind is exercised. It is explained, why some men become superior to others in their intellectual faculties. "The soul," says the author, "enters the body with the first breath, and departs with the last." These subjects are illuminated with uncommon erudition, and often in a manner entirely new. In a medical view, the author proves, that the diseases of the body cannot be conceived without recourse to mental sensations and perception.

The distinctions of constitutions, ages, sexes, climate, diet, passions, corporeal appearances, &c. seem the result of much observation, and a comparison between the sober and grave Dutch and Germans with the volatile and lively French is very striking. The author says, "there is as much difference between the former and latter, as there
" is

“is between a *snail* and *grass-hopper*.” From these extremes of national character, the author concludes, that a different treatment is necessary for those opposite constitutions. This idea he applies in every part of his work, and in every disease; for he will not allow, that two persons, labouring under the same symptoms, with opposite constitutions, should be treated exactly in the same manner. The learned author shews himself an enemy to all narrow medical systems, and fully proves their incongruity, even to common sense. In some parts, he seems to lament, the opposition which all improvements and improvements meet from *envy*, *indolence*, and *ignorance*: these he considers sworn enemies to every species of industry, or new discoveries. Amongst the different parts of the work are anecdotes of *Mesmer* and *magnetism*, of various sorts of impostors and impositions in medicine, and some are treated with great severity or pleasantry. Duplicity and artifice he hates and despises; credulity and folly he thinks merits pity; but injustice receives no quarter; as appears in an anecdote of the famous court physician, Van Swieten. He earnestly recommends harmony and liberality amongst the practitioners of this humane and honourable profession.

In the treatise of suicide is an anecdote of M. de Voltaire, whom the author met some years ago at Paris, which is as follows. “An English gentleman of fortune had been sitting many hours with this great wit and censurer of human character. They discoursed chiefly on the depravity of human nature, on tyranny and oppression of princes, poverty, misfortunes, &c. They worked up each other to such a pitch of imaginary evils, that they proposed to commit suicide the next morning together. The Englishman arose, and expected M. de Voltaire to perform his promise; to whom this genius replied: ‘*Ab! Monsieur. par donnez moi, j’ai bien dormi, mon lavez ment a bien aéré, et le soleil est; tout à fait, clair aujourd’hui.*’” The treatise on suicide, though short, contains the most persuasive arguments against the commission of the crime; it is clearly proved contrary to divine, human, or political laws, and on no consideration justifiable.

After the frightful account of insanity, the reader’s mind is greatly re-

lieved by a series of curious and ancient letters; which certainly contain the true spirit of the Greek original; the author has remarkably well acquitted himself in the translation. The expressions of grief on the supposed *insanity* of Democritus are so sincerely and lamentably depicted; that those who read them without the most tender emotions, at this awful period, must be devoid of those fine feelings, which are the greatest ornaments of human character.

“One of the most ancient and most curious anecdotes concerning madness is amongst the works of Hippocrates, who was called by the Abderites to come to Abdera to cure Democritus of insanity. The embassy and epistles on this famous occasion demonstrate the origin of the doctrine of madness, as arising from *black bile* or *melancholy*, which opinion prevailed for above 2000 years.

The most considerable circumstance concerning Democritus is, the dissection of animals, to discover the cause of madness. His countrymen, observing him to pursue these kind of studies, which were very extraordinary in those ages; retiring and living in sepulchres; engaged in the deepest contemplation; they concluded, he was in a state of melancholy madness. This is no uncommon compliment to all men of extraordinary genius, or who possess an elevation of sentiment above the generality of cotemporaries.—Democritus continually laughing, on all occasions, whether serious or mirthful, confirmed their suspicions. For this reason, they sent Amelesagoras, one of their chief citizens, to Hippocrates, that most eminent physician at Cos, with the subsequent epistle.

“The Senate and People of Abdera to Hippocrates. Health.

“Our city, Hippocrates, is in very great danger, together with that person, who, we hoped, would ever have been its greatest ornament. But now (O ye gods!) it is much feared, that we shall only be capable of envying others; since he, who through extraordinary study and learning, elevated the city, is fallen sick: so that it is much apprehended, if Democritus become mad, our city Abdera will be desolate: for, wholly forgetting himself, watching day and night, laughing at all things, small and great, and esteeming them as nothing; he occupies, after this manner, his whole life. One marries a wife; another trades; another pleads; another executes the office of magistrates; goes on an embassy; is chosen officer by the people; is rejected; falls sick; is wounded; dies: he laughs at all these: on beholding some to appear discontented; others pleased. He likewise inquires, what is done in the infernal regions, writes his contemplations, and affirms the air to be full of

of images; that he understands the language of birds, and often, rising in the night, sings to himself; and says, that he sometimes travels into the infinity of things, and asserts, that there be innumerable Democritus's like him. Thus, together by the exercise of his mind, he destroys his body. These are the things we fear, Hippocrates! these are those which deeply afflict us. Come quickly, therefore, and preserve us by your advice. Despise us not; for we are not inconsiderable; and if you restore him, you shall not fail, either of money, or fame. Though you may prefer learning before wealth, yet accept of the latter, which shall be presented to you in great abundance.

To restore Democritus to health, if our city were all *gold*, we would give it. We think our laws, Hippocrates, are sick. Come then, thou best of men, and cure a most excellent person. Thou wilt not come as a physician, but as the founder of all Ionia, to encompass us with a sacred wall. Thou wilt not cure a man, but a city, a languishing senate; and prevent its dissolution: thus becoming our law-giver, judge, magistrate, and preserver. To this purpose we expect thee, Hippocrates; all these, if you come, you will be to us. It is not a single obscure city, but all Greece, which implores thee to preserve this body of wisdom. Imagine that Learning herself comes on this embassy to thee, begging that thou wilt free her from this danger. Wisdom is certainly allied to every one; but especially to us who live so near

her. Know for certain, that future ages^s will acknowledge themselves obliged to thee^e if thou desert not Democritus, for he is capable of communicating the truth to all mankind. Thou art allied to Æsculapius by thy family, and by thy profession. He is descended from the brother of Hercules, from whom came Abderus, whose name, as you have heard, our city bears; wherefore, even to him, will the cure of Democritus be acceptable. Since therefore, Hippocrates, you see a whole people, and a most excellent person, falling into madness, hasten, we beseech you, to us. It is strange, that the exuberance of good should become a disease. Democritus, by how much he excelled others in acuteness of wisdom, is now in so much the more danger of being mad, whilst the common, unlearned people of Abdera enjoy their senses as formerly; and even they, who before were esteemed very foolish, are now most capable to discern the indisposition of the wisest person. Come, therefore, and bring along with you Æsculapius, and Epione, the daughter of Hercules, and her children, who went in the expedition against Troy: bring with you the receipts and remedies against sickness. The earth plentifully affords fruits, roots, herbs, and flowers, to cure madness, and never more happily than now, for the recovery of Democritus. Farewell."

For the following letters, we must refer to the book. (*To be continued.*)

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The communication of Dr. Langhorne's "Verses in memory of a Lady, written at Sandgate Castle, 1768," 4to. (see vol. XXXIX. p. 100.) would be a favour.

CLAYBROOK, Great and Little (see vol. LVIII. p. 1105.), with Ullesthorpe and Elmeſthorpe, in Leicestershire, and Clifton, Browns-over, Wibtoſt, Bulkington, and Ryton, co. Warwick, are all members of the manor of Weston in Arden, in the county of Warwick; one part of which was purchased by Anthony Stoughton, about 100 years since; from whom it came to Col. James Money, of Pisford, Northamptonshire, by marriage with a daughter of the above A. Stoughton, esq. whose only son, James Money, esq. of Fanley near Ross, in Herefordshire, is the present possessor. The other moiety was purchased of Anne Yelverton, only daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, knight, by Sir Rich. Samnell, who, in the year 1696, sold it to John Hayward; whose grandson, Rich. H. esq. is the present owner thereof, with the mansion-house, where the court has been constantly kept since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by court and suit rolls now in their possession. One difficulty, however, still remains. Burton traces the inheritance of the manor

"from Ernald de Bois to Sir Thomas Lucy, who sold it to Sir George Turpin, by whom it was dispersed among the tenants." It appears also by Dugdale, vol. I. p. 505, that "Sir Thomas Lucy possessed it 17 Hen. VIII. and then bequeathed it to his son Thomas, with remainder to his son Edmund." Thus far appears under *Charlecote*; but it is further stated by Dugdale, p. 61, that *Claybrook, Ullesthorpe, and Wibtoſt*, were all members of the manor of *Weston in Arden*; which arose originally from their having, originally one common owner, Ernald de Bois, whose residence was at Weston; where the Leet being formerly and still kept, the inhabitants of the other villages have been accustomed for time immemorial to assemble. The manor of Weston in Arden passed from the family of Bois to that of Zouch, and thence through Davenport, Bucknam, and Yelverton, to the Stoughtons; and by one of these, perhaps Sir C. Yelverton, the manorial rights of Claybrook were inalienably vested in the lordship of Weston, which had formerly enjoyed the privilege only of holding the Court-leet.

The mansion-house (not the manor) of Claybrook was purchased by William Bard, esq. about 1670, and enjoyed by that family till, on the death of George Byrd, esq. in

1765, it was purchased by Mr. Dicey.

W. C. asks the best method of employing Poor in a village (where a workhouse cannot be supported) near a navigable river, about 60 miles from the metropolis?—What is the best manner of cultivating lavender; expenses of culture, and market prices?—What the *now existing* rights of a manor, respecting leaseholders, freeholders, and copyholders?—What are the appointments solely vested in the lord?—What are the usual presentments, fines, &c. at courts now holden for manors, lect and baron, with the peculiar customs of various places?

Fuller, in his Church History, Book IX. p. 4. speaking of that eminent divine, Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, refers to "His Life," by "Donald Lupton." For this work of Lupton's, several libraries and catalogues have been consulted in vain. R. C. requests our learned readers to give information concerning this Life of Nowell, whether it was ever published; and if it was, where a copy of it may be seen.

J. Rous humbly proposes two questions he hath long meditated upon, without being able to decide. 1. Whether Merit should precede Encouragement, and thus have a legal claim on it; or Encouragement precede Merit, to bring it forth to the world? 2. Whether our natural powers for Art can be bettered with reward; or the want of that suppress the natural force of them?

G. G. enquires after a story which made much noise a few years since on the Continent, concerning an attempt, by some deemed a successful attempt, to raise the shades of departed persons, by one Schreipfort, or Schiriff, who perished in consequence of it?

In answer to D. H. vol. LVII. p. 976. There is in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, "Bible, with marginal Notes, Edinburgh, printed by Thomas Bassandyne, 1567," fol.

"The Complaint of Scotland," Sutor says, is not so scarce as D. H. supposes. He possesses a copy of it, but the title-page is wanting; and the name of the author is not added either to the "Epistol to the Queen's Grace, the Margareit ande Perle of Frinckiss," or to the "Prolog to the Redar."

POLYPRAGMON, vol. LVIII. 885. thanks P. F. p. 973. for his information concerning the gold coin: having since looked into some writers on the affairs of Utrecht, he finds that one Rodolphus de Diepholt was the 53d bishop, and held the see from 1433 to 1455. The coin therefore most probably was his. The legend on the obverse, where the name of St. Martin is in the vocative case (which he could not at first account for) he now clearly conceives to have been intended as an address to that saint for protection or intercession. *Ora pro nobis* should perhaps follow.

TRIN. COLL. Soc. suppose (and with probability) that the names of the "chirche maisters" in p. 6. are *Brigge* and *Karre*, the initials in the autograph being the old count hand *B.* The *a* in *Cathedra* should

be omitted, no one appearing in the plate.— We shall resume that account-book soon.

JOHN NOKES knows not exactly what Mr. White, p. 61, may mean by *non-descript*; but is persuaded, that his *new quadruped* is nothing else than the RED SHREW MOUSE, common in every part of the kingdom.

M. G. wishes for some account of Tobias Swinden, M. A. rector of Cuxton in Kent, and author of "An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell, 1714;" and also for the Epitaphs on the Earls of Ranelagh and Orke, in Christ-Church Cathedral, Dublin.

BRISTOLIENSIS asks, what writings in our ancient Anglo-Saxon tongue are still in being, in print or in manuscript? What dictionaries, grammars, glossaries, and the like, have at any time been put forth, for the better understanding of the same?

W. would be happy to know the dinner-time of the Ancients; and whether it was their last meal; particularly the Greeks and Romans in their state of refinement.

T. WOOLSTON asks, whether there is any complete English translation of Petrarch?

HINCKLEIENSIS wishes Mr. Woolston to make his promised researches and observations, vol. LVIII. p. 861. respecting Adderbury Church, and communicate them; and well knowing, from his various productions, and on account of his near residence to the spot, that he is quite adequate to the task.

TO A CONSTANT READER we can only say, that even Mr. HUME was not *infallible*.

SIMON SIMKIN is wholly wrong in the WEIGHTY part of his ironical supposition.

The Biographical article promised by CLERICUS SURRIENSIS will be very acceptable.

The letter of LOUIS RENAS, dated March 23, came too late for this month, and after p. 213. was printed off. We shall attend to his preface, and literally print the other part.

We hope X. Y. Z's reply will be concise.

What CHOROGRAPHOS asks, we cannot do.

The wish of OXONIENSIS is anticipated.

AMICUS is answered on our blue cover.

CLER. RUS. will see in the Catalogue itself the reason why the *stars* are put. In answer to various enquiries we repeat, that we CANNOT put the PRICES to the Book we review, for reason not proper to explain in print.

IGNORUS AMICUS will pardon our omitting his learned favours; and will yet, we hope, indulge us with the letters of Mr. Pope.

O. G. D. U. on the signs of algebra is very curious, but too scientific for general use.

Neither "The reflections of a Prostitute," nor the "Verses on the Comet, 1789," are sufficiently correct for printing.

Our correspondent will excuse our omitting the babbling sonnet on two of our very worthy poetical friends. The verses on reading Barclay's Apology we shall be glad to receive.

The Sketches by Mr. SKINNER, the View of St. PETER LE POOR, and TRINITY CHAPEL, ALDGATE, are engraving for our next; when PHILO-AFRICANUS shall appear. ELENCHUS, CHRISTICOLA, &c. soon

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ההוא הורידם שאולה
ומידו אין מצילם:
רפא יודע אלל יועיל
אם לא האל ברכו יתן:
מות וימות חזקיהו *
אם לא יהוה אמר תהיה:
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בשרים ושרות סביב:
ובששון לבה תרנן
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כי תפלתנו יהוה שמע
תהלתו תמיד בפינו:
כי זכרנו בעת צרה
השמו נכבוד כל היום:

IN SALUTEM REGIS RENOVATAM.

O DEUS! humanos qui flectis Numine
sensus,
Intima mortali pectore corda premens,
Te Rex, Te Præcæres, Te Cives, sancta caterva
Collaudunt, grato concelebrantque choro.
Per Te, dia salus afflictos roborat artus,
Per Te, consilio mens benè sana viget.
Hinc, hinc Rex folio inviolatos fumit honores,
Quos conservârat fida, sagaxque manus.
Dentibus infrendens foedo Discordia vultu
Victa jacet: pravus Clamor et Ira silent.

Anglla lætatur; lætantur et extera Regna;
Et firmo repetunt fœdere pacis opus.
O Deus! O semper præsens Tutela Britannis
Te tanto auxilio gens pia laudat ovans!
M. O. N.

IN REGEM AD MENTEM INTEGRAM
RESTITUTUM.

EN! Deus explicuit solem, nubesque fu-
gavit,
Quæis dudum effusis Anglia mœsta fuit;
Nam menti Regis nec lux, nec forma ma-
nebat: [eget!
Heu mens, quam cæca est, quæ rationis
Temporalæta iterum populo rediere Britanno,
Regia mens rediit, redditur atque dies.
Ex Scholâ Cæsariensi.

A N O D E,

IN CELEBRATION OF
HIS MAJESTY'S HAPPY RECOVERY.
Written by Mr. CRESSWICK.

HOW just, most mighty Power! yet how
severe,
Is thy supreme decree,
That impious men shall joyless hear
The Muse's harmony!
Their sacred songs (the recompence
Of virtue, and of innocence),
Which pious minds to rapture raise,
And worthy deeds at once excite, and praise,
To guilty hearts afford no kind relief,
But add afflicting rage, and more afflicting
grief.
From Heaven alone all good proceeds;
To heavenly minds belong
All ardent love of good and gracious deeds,
And sense of sacred song!
And thus, most pleasing are the Muses' lays
To them who merit most her praise;
Wherefore for thee, great GEORGE, her
lyre she strings,
And soars with rapture while she sings.
Whether affairs of most important weight
Require thy aiding hand,
And Britain's cause, or Britain's state,
Thy serious thoughts demand;
Whether thy days and nights be spent
In cares on public good intent;
Or whether leisure hours invite
To manly sports, or to refin'd delight;
In courts residing, or to plains retir'd,
For thee the lyre be tun'd, the song inspir'd!
When by affliction thou wert late oppress'd,
Bending to Heaven, we breath'd our ardent
prayer
For thy returning health; it lent an ear,
And kindly granted our sincere request;
With heavenly pity it beheld our grief,
And graciously afforded us relief.

God of health and happy days,
Long may he live to celebrate thy praise!
Re-animate his strength, his mind to cheer,
Add all from every eye the grateful tear.
Let

* 2 Kings xx 1—5.

† See Revelations xviii. 7.

Let all thy tuneful fons adorn
 Their lasting fongs with GEORGE's name ;
 Let chosen Muses, yet unborn,
 Take his great virtues for their future theme ;
 Eternal structures let them raise,
 On GEORGE's, and his Consort's praise ;
 Nor want new subject for the fong,
 Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
 Till Nature's musick lies unstrung.
 Long to their lot may every blessing flow,
 That roseate health and virtue can bestow !
 Long may the Sire inculcate to the Son
 Bright lessons of a good and great renown ;
 That GEORGE's glory still may live,
 When all that present art can give,
 The pillar'd marble, and the sculptur'd bust,
 Shall mouldering drop to parent dust !
 And in the Son, Great Britain's joyous pride,
 Be every virtue of the Sire descried !
 Still may his virtues with his years increase,
 And all his future days be crown'd with peace !
 May the race that advances (we cannot wish
 more),
 Be what were their Sire and Mother before !
 May the life of the parent revive in the child,
 Like Nature, when first on Creation she
 smil'd !

And if a Deity these numbers guide,
 And o'er the verse his mighty power preside,
 That power we still invoke to bless this
 land !
 Let Britain's fons firm and united stand,
 And in their country's cause go hand in
 hand !
 May smiling Peace her olive-branch extend,
 Till time shall be no more, and life shall end !
 From fairest years, and time's more happy
 stores,
 Gather all the smiling hours,
 Such as with watchful care have guarded
 Princes and Kings from harms and fears,
 Such as with blessings have rewarded
 Virtuous Monarchs' pious cares.
 March them again in fair array,
 And bid them form the happy day,
 The happy day—oh ! may it wait
 On Britain's Prince, and Britain's state :
 Let the happy day be crown'd
 With great event, and bliss on earth ;
 No brighter in the year be found,
 Than that which gave this Son of Britain
 birth !

S O N N E T S,

BY ANNA SEWARD.

FIRST SONNET.

INGRATITUDE, how deadly is the smart
 Thou giv'st, inhabiting the form we love !
 How light compar'd all other sorrows prove !
 Thou shed'st a night of woe—from whence
 depart
 The gentle beams of patience, that the heart
 'Midst lesser ills illumine. Thy victims rove,
 Unquiet as the ghost that haunts the grove

Where murder spilt the life-blood. O ! thy
 dart [dear ;
 Kills more than life,—ev'n all that makes it
 Till we "the sensible of pain" would change
 For phrenzy, that defies the bitter tear ;
 Or wish, in kindred callousness, to range
 Where moon-eyed Idiocy, with fallen lip,
 Drags the loose knee, and intermitting step.

S E C O N D S O N N E T.

THE evening shines in May's luxuriant pride,
 And all the sunny hills at distance glow,
 And all the brooks, that through the valley
 flow,
 Seem liquid gold. O ! had my fate denied
 Leisure, and power to taste the sweets, that
 glide
 Thro' waken'd minds, as the soft seasons go
 On their still varying progress—for the woe
 My heart has felt, what balm had been
 supplied ? [smiles,
 But where great Nature smiles, as here she
 'Midst verdant fields, and gently-swelling
 hills, [rills,
 And glassy lakes, and mazy, murmuring
 And narrow wood-wild lanes, her spell be-
 guiles [ciles
 Th' impatient sighs of grief, and recon-
 Poetic hearts to life with all its ills. A. S.

TRANSLATION of an ITALIAN SONNET
 written by the Abbé CASSIANI.

(See Maty's Review for 1784.)

THE Virgin shriek'd ! and the gay florets
 down [amaze
 Dropp'd from her loosen'd grasp—fix'd in
 At the strange hand, that dares so rudely
 seize [stone ;
 Her tender form, she stands like lifeless
 While the black God, by brutal fire urg'd on,
 Presses the fierce embrace with eager gaze,
 From his dark brow, o'er her transparent
 face,
 And snowy bosom, a dim shade is thrown.
 He clasps her now !—She, struggling all in
 vain, [chin,
 With one white hand wards off his horrent
 And with the other screens her timid eyes.
 But see ! the chariot whirls along the plain !
 The loud thong sounds ! the wheels with
 brazen din
 Rattle ! and female wailings rend the skies !
 Sutton Coldfield. HENRY F. CARY.

THE STORY OF PROSERPINE,
 Translated from OVID'S METAMORPH. B. V.

NEAR Enna's towers the waters cool
 and deep
 Of Pergus' lake in tranquil silence sleep,
 Where the bright swans of sweeter accent
 glide
 Than those on fair Cayster's devious tide.
 Rising in sylvan pride a circling wood,
 Veils the fierce sun-beams from the lucid flood ;
 Calm

Calm freshness breathes around; with Tyrian
flowers. [flowers,
Glow the moist ground, that Spring perpetual
Here as blest Ceres' daughter thoughtless strays
Thro' the green forest's deep entangled maze,
Studious to crop the richest sweets, that fling
Their lavish perfume on young Zephyr's wing,
The violet dimly blue, the crimson rose,
Or the white lily, pure as maiden snows:
Here, while intent on the delightful toil,
She loads her bosom with the fragrant spoil,
* Pluto, stern God, at once beholds, admires;
And bears her off, so quickly Love inspires.
The struggling maid invoc'd with shrieks in
vain

Her hapless mother and the female train,
And as transfix'd by terror's potent spell,
The gather'd flowers from her slack tunic fell;
† Such simple nature grac'd her childish years,
That ev'n this loss provok'd the Virgin's tears.
The gloomy monarch with increasing speed
Urges with louder voice each rapid steed,
The reins of rusty brown aloft he shakes;
And swiftly drives along the baleful lakes,
Whose boiling waves the steaming sulphur
stains,

The dreary passage to his dark domains.
H. F. CARY.

A TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN ODE
TO THE REDBREAST, p. 71.

OH thou who cheer'st my tedious hours
With thy tuneful, babbling powers,
When other birds to rest repair,
And solemn stillness lulls the air!
Ah, where canst thou a refuge find
From winter's keen and piercing wind?
When icy chains bind every tree,
Canst thou relentless hunger flee?
Then fearless to my mansion hie,
And I will crumbs of bread supply,
Till spring once more new pleasure yields,
And calls thee to the open fields.

Cowbit.

J. M.

S O N N E T,

Addressed to Messrs. CARY and LISTER.

SO have I seen the rose and woodbine
blend
Their lovely flowers, as growing side by side,
With rival odours, rival colours dyed,
And grace and fragrance to each other lend.

* Pene simul visa est, dilectaq; raptaq; Diti.

The rapidity of this line is very descrip-
tive; more so, perhaps, than the well-known,

ὣς ἰδέν, ὣς ἐκείνῃ, ὣς ἐς βαθρὸν αἰδέει' ἔκλιτα.

Or Virgil's,

Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus absulit error.

† How exquisitely beautiful, how truly
natural, is the original!

Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis,
Hæc quoque virgineam movit jactura dolore.

Thus oft, when silence and when night be-
friend,

The woodlark and the nightingale have vied,
With equal sweetness and unenvious pride,
While heaven's high arch the moon's pale
beams ascend.

Twin stars, of kindred lustre, kindred worth!
Your *heaven-descended* harmonies ye prove,
By blameless minstrelsy, and blameless love:
Sent but awhile to light and charm the earth,
Again your tuneful spirits glad shall rise,
To sing *eternal*, in their native skies.

S O N N E T,

To C. HUTTON, LL.D. & F.R.S.

Professor of Mathematics in the Royal
Military Academy at Woolwich.

HALL to the Man of Science! him whose
mind

Can wind the labyrinth of its mystic lore,
And ranging bold, with genius unconfin'd,
Its most reclusè recesses can explore.

'Tis thine, great HUTTON, thus at will to
rove, [clue,

And through its inmost mazes trace the
By symbols quaint evolv'd, deep truths to
prove,

And coy Matheſis fair unfold to view.

Much to thy large benevolence I owe;

Nor gratitude forgets the debt to pay;

With each warm wish the heart can well be-
stow.— [display!

O could my Muse thy worth and powers
Thy name in verse sublime should glide along,
Wasted to future times in all the pride of song.

T. WOOLSTON.

S O N N E T TO A FRIEND,

On being asked to write Lyric Poetry.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

ME, vent'rous to attempt the Lyric song,
Reckless you ask—for Fancy's bright-
est brede, [feed;

That attic flowers and budding am'ranths
Deck not the minstrel of the rustic throng!

Of melody, the shining maze along

To pour, be Seward's or a Warton's meed;

Ling'ring deliciously the chords among,

Or volant, fleeting with ethereal speed.

Yet the few florets I perchance may rear;

Unfenc'd, unshelter'd from each nipping wind;

May not unlovely to the sight appear,

Tho' high-wrought colouring strikes no cri-
tic blind!

If truth, if ease, simplicity, endear

Such heart-felt strains—fit audience may they
find.

T O T H E D A I S Y.

THEE, lowly Daisy, as the year moves on,
Once more I greet, half smiling, half
in tears.

Warm gratitude for many a pleasing dream,
In careless infancy by thee bestow'd,

Shall

Shall now record thee on the Muse's page.
Time was, when I beheld thee, and could
think

Earth's variegated lap a bed of flowers
For man to rest on; could of thee compose
A chaplet for my brows, and deem such
wreath,

So simply wrought, a happiness as great
As this world might afford. O rankling Care
Why didst thou come to chase away a joy,
So pure, so innocent!—That dream is fled—
Yet still, sweet gem, that colour'st all the
field

With thine unnotic'd hue, I still can hang
Enamour'd o'er thy graces, still can hold
The regal diadem, with thine compar'd,
A worthless bauble! As I've walk'd along,
Musing on thee, oft have I said, "How bows
Thy purple-fringed cap beneath the foot
Of every heedless passenger! ev'n so,
In this uneven world, insulting Pride
Tramples on Worth: yet harder is the doom
Of suffering man. Fair flower, that pressure
past,

Thy beauteous circlet soon shall rise again,
With more becoming charms; but man, poor
man, [down,
Must sink beneath the load which weighs him
Must 'bide the bitter taunt, and bear his
wrongs,
Unheard, unpelt, unpunish'd to the grave."
P. H.

TO THE PRIMROSE.

NOR yet thee, Primrose, shall the Muse
disdain, [tell
Theme of her song to choose, more pleas'd to
Thine unambitious worth, than sing of deeds
Of mighty warriors, whose wide waving
sword

Unpeoples all this globe, and stains its flowers
With many a sanguine rill profusely shed
From veins of kindred man. Thou, Prim-
rose meek,

Deep in the shelter of surrounding leaves
Sweetly reposest, shrinking from the gaze
Of bold impertinence, yet to modest eyes
Open as day; not fearing to be seen,
Nor yet soliciting; not richly rob'd,
But deck'd in simple neatness; free, tho' coy;
Beauteous, tho' pale; so beauteous, and so
pale,

Art thou too, Lucy; such thine artless charms,
Thy neat attire, thine unreserved soul
Youth's rosy colour blooms not on thy cheek,
Yet still upon thy face this eye can mark
So much of loveliness, that Beauty's self
No more is beauty, when with thee compar'd.
How have I gaz'd enchanted on thy smile!
But not that smile which Vanity oft calls
From her light mind, to catch the wandering
thought

Of each regardless youth: thy placid look
Speaks from a heart of purity, where dwells
A warm benevolence, which feels for all,

In all rejoicing. Let me not offend,
If thus the Muse, enamour'd of her theme,
Tries, fairest Lucy, from a few short years
Of blank oblivion to snatch thy name!
P. H.

ODE TO THE SPRING.

BEHOLD, the beauteous twilight breaks,
Sweet herald of approaching day!
The gentle Zephyr softly speaks
The music of his living lay!

The shrill-ton'd larks now soar on high,
All straining wide their little throats;
Melodious songsters of the sky,
How pleasing are their tuneful notes!

At length th' effulgent King of Day
In glorious majesty appears;
Resumes o'er earth his wonted sway,
And Nature with his presence cheers.

Hast thou no taste for joys like these?
Alphonso, tell thy steady friend.—
The Muse shall set thy heart at ease,
Or lose with me her chiefest end.

Do not impurer thoughts possess
That once-bright mansion of thy soul,
That stand 'twixt thee and happiness,
And nobler sentiments controul?

I feel my loss, Alphonso cries;
My faults and follies I deplore:
My faults confess'd, my folly flies—
I'll join with wicked men no more.

Hence then, avaunt, fantastic pleasures!
Rude, base intruders on the mind!
I'll seek for more substantial treasures,
And trust I shall by seeking find.

With reverence my knees I'll bow
Unto that kind, auspicious Power,
Who taught my stubborn breast to know
The value of each parting hour.

LINES, written by the celebrated THOMSON, to
his AMANDA; with a Copy of the SEASONS.
Never before published.

ACCEPT, dear Nymph! a tribute due
To sacred friendship, and to you;
But with it take, what breath'd the whole,
O! take to thine, the Poet's soul!
If Fancy here her power displays,
Or if a heart exalts these lays,
You fairest in that fancy thine,
And all that heart is fondly thine!

Ancient Inscription on a Bowling-Green Door.

THE world's the bowling-green on which
we play, [use;
The bowls we play with creatures that we
Rubbers our passions are; our destin'd way
Need no ground-giver, there's but one to chuse,
The way of all flesh; seven's the game, 'tis plain,
For seventimes seven is oft life's utmost bound.
The grave's our goal, which when we do obtain,
Our game is out, our bowls left in the ground.

HEROS

HEROS ACADEMICUS.

Multa tulit, fecitque puer, sudavit, et alfit.

HOR. A. P. 413.

DELICIAS, studium, curas, variosque labores, [ter
Musa, refer juvenis, tenero quem blandula ma-
Nutritum gremio, columenq; decusq; futurum
Stemmatis antiqui, Grantæ commisit alum-
num.

Vix è conspectu matris sedisque paternæ
Fecit iter rapidum; lachrymasque absterit in-
anes,

Venturam reputans fortem, cum talia fecum :

“Méne iugum tolerare patris, studiumque
“nefandum!—

“Nequicquam! rigidi mens indignata magistri

“Respuit imperium.—Nec me fortuna coëgit

“Libris intentum vigiles consumere noctes.—

“Præclari proavus tituli transmisit honores,

“Et mihi complevit loculos matertera num-
“mis.

“Libertate fruar! sic stat mihi certa voluntas.”

Talia molitur tacitus, stimulantq; caballum,
Grantanos intrat muros, turbæque togatæ
Adjungit sese comitem, dignissimus heros!

Providuse sequitur primò præcepta suorum,
Decipit et raro patrem titubante labello.
Protinus at subeunt malefuada superbia men-
tem,

Luxusque et levitas, pestisque inimica juventæ
Segnities. Pravi stimulant de more sodales
Oblitum decorisque sui, famæque paternæ.
Nunc studet urbanus fieri, nunc murice tinctis
Vestibus incedit, placido spectabilis ore.

Mensibus æstivis, vicinos, frigora captans,
Ad colles equitat, campoque potitus aperto,
Quadrupedem lætus splendenti calce fatigat.
Bigis nonnunquam niveis, curruque superbo,
Arduus ingenti fertur per compita plausu.

Cum venit autumnus, montes nemorumque
recessus,

Perlustrans, lepores canibus, telisque lacescit.
Et volucrum spargit multarum sanguine lucos :
Ast ubi finitimis cursus celebrantur equorum
Campis, gaudet equo, magnâ stipante catervâ
Nympharum, volitantq; astantes provocat auri
Pondere deposito, fervensque cupidine palmæ,
Prodigus effundit parcæ munuscula matris.
Hinc redit æris inops, casu percussus amaro,
Oraque Musarum latebris pudibunda recondit.
Mox animi fidens repetit penetrabilia Bacchi,
Pellit et ingratas vinò de pectore curas.
Sobrius interdum latices delibat eòs,
Et mentem recreat ludo, chartisque diurnis.
Vaniloquo jactans dictu moderatur habenas
Imperii; vulpisque dolos, saltusque caballi,
Virtutesque canum turbæ denarrat hiænti,
Multa jocans, complet resonanti tecta ca-
chionno.

Jam cubat undecimam fomno resolutus in
horam,

Et nugas meditans, laudatas deserit artes.
Perlegit historias vacuus peccare docentes,
Seu versus inopes rerum, turpesque libellos,

Blattis interea minuuntur carmina Flacci;
Hesiodi chartis suspendit aranea telas;
Sordibus indignis tegitur divina Maronis
Pagina, semotusque bonus dormitat Homerus.

Cum licet, ad citharæ cantus, agitare choreas,
Impete jucundo perterritant gaudia pectus,
Dum, flexu vario juxta saliente puellâ,
Lenitèr incesu facili fluitate videtur.

Hinc atq; hinc vicibus per lætos gratia vultus,
Blanditiæque, deliquè vagis spectantur ocellis.
Mollia succedunt animo, dum corda voluptas
Demulcet, penitusq; pereriat grata medullas.
Carmina jam pangit, teneræ jam in titit Elisæ
Heu scelus infandum! simulati pignus amoris,
Et spes virgineas voto deludit inani.

Accensus charæ studio novitatis, in urbem
Migrat; opes, strepitumque loci, vicosque su-
perbos

Miratur, pascitq; oculos animumq; vacantem
In solito visu. Trahit infidiosa voluptas;
Et genio demùm juvat indulgere profano.

Hactenus ante alios præstanti corpore natus,
Nympharum subitis accendit pectora flammis.

At Veneris (piget heu fari miserabile fatum!)
Occupat et rabies, tarpisque infania lætæ;
Aleæque infelix gazas exhaurit avitas.

Ter de contractis mittit se nocte fenestris,
Et septem patitur vinosis vulnera rixis—

Nunc miser, informis; quæ se jactat imago!
Per nares rauco rubros immurmurat ore,
Incessu titubat, baculo vix sustinet artus;

Herbarumque coquens succos, medicamine
multo,

Corpore ab ægroto properantia fata repellit.

¶ We are much obliged to our corre-
spondent for the foregoing very elegant ver-
ses. Among other beauties, the reader of
taste will perceive, that in the lines “Dum,
flexu vario, &c.” and “Per nares rauco, &c.”
the sound is an echo to the sense.

EPITAPH IN HARWICH CHAPEL.

In Memory of Mary, the Daughter of
Carteret Leathes Esq. and of Loveday his wife,
Who died the 27th of March 1758.

Aged 20 years.

The prudent conduct in her morn of life,
Her affable and well-disposed mind,
Gave hopes these dawning virtues in their
noon.

Would shine with lustre to her family,
If Providence, indulging Nature's prayer,
Had bless'd her purposes with length of days;
But Death, inexorable to all suit,
With adamant heart and envious hand,
Untimely snatch'd her in the flower of youth:
From parents grieving much, for much they
lov'd :

Thus sudden vanish'd all their treasur'd hopes,
Their imag'd comforts for approaching age.
GOD, the supreme disposer of events,
In judgement righteous will'd it so.
His will be done!

*** The Prologue and Epilogue at Mr.
Fector's in our next.

THE affairs of Sweden appear to have taken rather an unfavourable turn on the part of the King. On the 2d of February the dyet met at the Cathedral, in conformity to the proclamation (see p. 166) and from thence repaired to the Hall of the States in the Palace; where the King, being seated in his royal robes on his throne, made a long speech upon the interesting objects to be brought before the dyet. The Secretary of State then read a paper, stating in general terms the care his Majesty had taken of the Administration. The Marshal of the dyet, and the speakers of the three inferior orders, then complimented his Majesty in the names of their respective houses, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

The four orders being again assembled on the 3d, the nobles resolved to have their *protocoli* printed and published in the same manner as in the last dyet. The reading of the forms, the regulations of the nobles, and the elections, occupied the principal part of the time till the 20th, when the opposition of the nobles to the measures of government, which from the beginning had shewed itself, arrived to such a degree of violence as publicly to insult the King. Count Lowenhaupt, the particular friend of his Majesty, had been appointed Marshal or president of the Dyet, but for some days previous to this date had not attended in his place. The cause was not at first made public, but now turns out to be, his having received an affront from some of the members. The principal reason of it was his being attached to the Sovereign; and his being only supported by a very small party in that assembly. Besides this, the nobility had taken great offence, and violently opposed the Dalecarlian troops from garrisoning Stockholm. They considered it as a suspicion of their loyalty, and refused their entrance into the town.

On the 17th ult. the King attended the meeting of the States in person, and demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to Count Lowenhaupt. Much altercation and many severe reproaches passed on this occasion between the King and the nobility. At length his Majesty rose and said, "That there were among the order of Nobles those who in their hearts would rather wish to see the Russians at Stockholm, and an ambassador from Russia dictating laws to Sweden, than sacrifice their own ambitious views, and their thirst for revenge." This cutting observation gave great offence to the Assembly, and the Nobles immediately quitted the Chamber, leaving the King with the other orders of the State.

Public affairs continued in a very tumultuous state till the 20th, when the minds of the people became inflamed to a most alarming degree. On the morning of that day, a deputation arrived from the other three orders of the dyet, when the King communicated his intentions to them. His Majesty had scarcely

uttered them, when they were put in force. He ordered twenty-five of the principal Nobility under arrest, which being done, they were conducted prisoners to the castle of Frederichhoff. Among these were some of the most ancient and illustrious Counsellors of the kingdom, men of the largest property and connexions.

The principal of these noblemen are, Count Fersen, Marshal of the former dyet, Count Horn, Barons Maclean, Gerten, Schwarzen, and Armfield; the late Chancellor, Llestrahle, Barons de Geer and Stierneld, Senator Frielzky, the Secretary at war, &c.

These dismissions have produced a great number of resignations from many of the first officers in the kingdom, and more are expected. It is little short of a revolution in the Government, and the kingdom is at this moment deprived of one of its principal branches, viz. the order of the Nobility. Among those who have resigned is Count Wachtmeister, who so much distinguished himself in the naval service last year.

The arrest was conducted with great regularity and dispatch, and was made by the light corps of the King's body guard, and the armed burghers of Stockholm. Considering the importance of the subject, the city is tolerably quiet. The consequences are expected with the greatest anxiety.

To the nobles who were arrested on the 20th past by order of his Swedish Majesty at Stockholm, may be added the following military officers arrested in Finland, viz. Lieut. Gen. Baron d'Armfield, Maj. Gen. d'Hartfeter, Cols. de Montgomery, d'Otter, d'Stedink, de Hasteske, de Klenparre.—Maj. de Kleck, and de Jogenhorn, who were also ordered to be arrested, saved themselves by flight. A part of the castle of Frederichhoff is preparing for the reception of those prisoners (who are charged with holding a correspondence with the Empress of Russia) till their trial.

Their High Mightinesses have demanded payment of arrears due from France, amounting to four millions and a half Dutch florins, being the remainder of a sum they stipulated to furnish, when the Emperor agreed by treaty in 1775 to receive money instead of the other demands he made. France refuses payment, and urges, that Holland, in entering into the treaty with Great Britain, and refusing to admit France to participate in the same, has thereby canceled all obligation between them.

M. Callard, Chargé des Affaires from the Court of France, has delivered to Mr. Fagel, Register to their High Mightinesses, a Misdive from the King of France, containing the recall of the Count de St. Priest: in consequence of which, the Count de St. Priest takes leave of their High Mightinesses in the following Memorial:

“High and Mighty Lords.

“His Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me one of his Ministers of State, I am directed to take my leave of your High Mightinesses, by transmitting my letters of recall. It is to me a matter of most serious concern that I find myself unable to attend in person on this last part of my embassy: to which I may add my regret, that my short stay having deprived me of opportunities to merit your confidence, and to convince your High Mightinesses how much I wish to cultivate the esteem his Majesty entertains towards the Republic, which continuing unalterable, I shall embrace every opportunity to approve myself, with the utmost deference, Your High Mightinesses

“Most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) “Le Comte ST. PRIEST.

Versailles, 29 Jan. 1789.

“Their High Mightinesses taking this letter into consideration, resolved to deliver letters of re-credential in due form to M. Callard, Chargé des Affaires for the Court of France, accompanied with the usual present to M. St. Priest of a golden chain and medal of the value of six thousand guilders, and one to his Excellency’s Secretary of the value of six hundred guilders.”

Some skirmishes still continue, with dissenting success, between the advanced troops of the Turks and Austrians in Transylvania. And armies are assembling on the frontiers of Bohemia; on the confines of Poland; on the Neiper; and on the Danube; yet, notwithstanding these formidable preparations, there is great reason to hope that a cessation of hostilities will take place between the Imperialists and Turks, before the campaign is opened by any action of consequence.

IRELAND.

The following is the joint address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, of which mention was made in our last (see p. 169.)

“May it please your Royal Highness,

“We, his Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with hearts full of the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of your Royal Father, to express the deepest and most grateful sense of the numerous blessings which we have enjoyed under that illustrious House, whose accession to the throne of these realms has established civil and constitutional liberties upon a basis which we trust will never be shaken; and at the same time to condole with your Royal Highness upon the grievous malady with which it has pleased Heaven to afflict the best of Sovereigns.

“We have, however, the consolation of

reflecting, that this severe calamity hath not been visited upon us until the virtues of your Royal Highness have been so matured as to enable your Royal Highness to discharge the duties of an important trust, for the performance whereof the eyes of all his Majesty’s subjects of both kingdoms are directed to your Royal Highness.

“We therefore beg leave humbly to request that your Royal Highness will be pleased to take upon you the government of this realm, during the continuance of his Majesty’s present indisposition, and no longer; and under the style and title of Prince Regent of Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all regal powers, jurisdictions, and prerogatives, to the Crown and Government thereof belonging.”

Against transmitting this address by Parliamentary commissioners, a protest was entered, signed MOUNTMORRIS. A protest on the resolution, declaring the right of the two houses to declare a PRINCE REGENT of Ireland, was signed by 19 Lords and 6 proxies. Upon the vote of censure on the Lord Lieutenant, 11 lords entered their protest, and 6 proxies.

[See the PRINCE’S Answer, p. 266.]

MINUTES OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT CONTINUED FROM p. 170.

P. 169, col. 2, l. 29, for Peers, read Parliament.

On Friday the 20th of February, the order of the day being read in the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzherbert moved, “That his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant’s Answer to the request of the House of Lords and Commons, for transmitting to the Prince of Wales the Address of both Houses, should be taken into consideration;” which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Grattan then moved, “That his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having declined to comply with the request of both Houses of Parliament for transmitting to the Prince of Wales the Address of both Houses, &c. it be resolved, that this House do appoint Commissioners to wait on his Royal Highness, in conjunction with those who should be appointed by the Lords.” This motion was carried; and the Commissioners appointed were the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, Right Hon. John O’Neil, Right Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, and J. Stuart, Esq. to carry the same.

Mr. Grattan then moved, in purport, “That both Houses of the Irish Parliament, being commanded thereto, had discharged an indispensable duty in providing for the third estate of the Irish constitution (rendered incomplete through the King’s incapacity), by appointing the Prince of Wales Regent of Ireland.”

The motion was opposed (principally on the ground of its being considered the foundation

ation of a vote of censure on the Lord Lieutenant, by the Attorney General and Mr. Parsons; and supported by Mr. Grattan, Mr. Cufan, Mr. Brown of the College, and Sir Henry Cavendish.

After a long debate, the House divided, for the question 130, against it 71.

Mr. Grattan, after some comments on the preceding debate, and the decision of the House, made another motion, in purport, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the Answer of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to both Houses, in refusing to transmit the said Address, is ill advised, and tends to convey an unwarrantable and unconstitutional censure on the conduct of both Houses."

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to preface this resolution, in tenor, "That this House, uninformed of the motive that impressed his Excellency's mind, and unacquainted with his private instructions, or the tenor of his oath," &c.

The House being divided on this amendment, there appeared for it 78, against it 119.

Capt. Burgh then proposed an amendment to follow the words of the original resolution, to the effect, "Inasmuch as the said Lords and Commons have proceeded to appoint his Royal Highness, &c. illegally and unconstitutionally." This amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Grattan's original motion of censure was then put; on which the House divided, and there appeared for the motion 115, against it 83.

On the 24th the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the supply. He stated the expences of last year to have exceeded the income in the sum of 51,000*l.*; but if gentlemen, he said, would consider the enormous expence of public buildings, and inland navigation, they would rather find matter for joy that the exceedings had not been more, than of lamentation that they had been so much. After accounting fully for this deficiency, he proceeded to lay before the House the estimate of the next year's expences, amounting in the whole to 3,282,283*l.* which being passed;

He moved, that a farther sum of 83,559*l.* be granted to his Majesty—for the payment of salaries, bounties, maintenance of hospitals, &c. &c.—for the ensuing year, which being likewise agreed to, the Committee adjourned.

Wednesday 25.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Mason brought up the Report of the several resolutions of the Committee of supply; the Speaker in the chair.

On that which provides for the payment of the interest of the national debt, the annuities, and establishments, being read;

The Right Hon. Mr. Grattan proposed an amendment, that after the words, "pro-

vide for these annuities," these words, "and also for continuing the effect of a treaty of commerce and navigation, entered into between his Majesty and the most Christian King, for the year ending March 24, 1790; and also for supporting the several branches of the establishments civil and military, for two months, ending the 26th of May, 1789;" be added.

Cb. of Excheq.—If you vote your supply for a year, and your establishments only for 2 months; do you not limit the establishment, and yet continue the duties beyond that limitation? Whatever the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's motive may be, do not commit the House to an absurdity.

Several gentlemen spoke upon this occasion at length.

Mr. Brownlow, though no party-man, thought it necessary to proceed with caution. Some difference had arisen between his Excellency the Governor and the Two Houses. He should never forget the affair of Ld. Townshend, who prorogued the Parliament, and protested against their proceedings, for the Commons exercising a right of originating bills of supply; a right in which lay the essence of all their privileges. What Ld. Townshend did, Ld. Buckingham might do, if they passed the supply for a year; nay, he might and perhaps would dissolve them, and then how could they look at their constituents, who would say, "You have deserved all this; for when we put our purse in your hands, you foolishly let go the strings."

A tor. Gen. recollected the event referred to by the Hon. Gent. and remembers too, that the House voted an address of thanks when they next met, which address cost the nation half a million of money.

On the question being put, there appeared,
For the Amendment, Ayes, 104
Noes, 85

Mr. Grattan then moved that the army be provided for but to the 25th of May, which was likewise carried,
Ayes, 102
Noes, 77

On Saturday March 14, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland went in his usual state to the House of Peers of that Kingdom; and the Commons being arrived at the Bar, his Excellency delivered the following Speech;

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"With the most heartfelt satisfaction I take the earliest opportunity to inform you, in obedience to the King's commands, that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from him the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted; and that, by the blessing of Almighty God, he is now again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of his kingdoms, and personally to exercise the Royal Authority.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have submitted to his Majesty's consideration the supplies which you have already granted

Granted for the immediate exigencies of the public service, and the performance of the National engagements; and I am commanded by his Majesty to express his perfect confidence in your readiness to make such further provision as shall be necessary for the usual support of his Majesty's Government.

“*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I have it particularly in charge from his Majesty to assure you, that the prosperity of his loyal and faithful people of Ireland, from whom his Majesty had repeatedly received the strongest proofs of affectionate attachment to his sacred person, will be ever near to his heart; and that his Majesty is fully persuaded, that your zeal for the public welfare will enable him to promote, by every wise and salutary measure, the interests of this kingdom.

“I cannot conclude this communication to you without expressing my fullest conviction that his Majesty's faithful Parliament of Ireland does not yield to any of his subjects in sincere and devout acknowledgements to Almighty God for the restoration of his Majesty's health, and in fervent prayers that a long continuance of that blessing may secure to his people the happiness which they have constantly enjoyed under his Majesty's mild and auspicious government.”

His Excellency having retired, and the Lord Chancellor having taken the Woolfack, read the speech again to the House; after which Lord Hillsborough moved an address to his Majesty on his recovery, which was agreed to *Nem. diff.*

Lord Glandore then moved an address to the Lord-Lieutenant, thanking him for the gracious manner in which he had communicated his Majesty's wishes, and the early intimation of his Majesty's Recovery. This was also agreed to *Nem. diff.* and a Committee appointed to draw up the same.

Similar addresses were moved and carried in the Commons; and never were more loyal addresses penned nor voted with more unanimity.

MONDAY, March 2.

The Speaker informed the House, that he had just received a letter with his R. H. the Prince of Wales's answer to the joint address of both houses enclosed, signed Tho. Conolly,

John O'Neill,
W. B. Ponsonby,
James Stewart.

London, Feb. 27,

[A like letter was communicated by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Peers.]

The Prince's letter was then read; and Mr. Grattan immediately moved, That a copy of the said letter, with his R. H.'s answer, be entered on the journals of the House, (see p. 266). When this was ordered, he observed, that as his R. H.'s answer was not final on the business, it would be at present unnecessary and unseasonable to enter into any resolution thereon.

PORT NEWS.

Scilly Island, March 2. On Wednesday last about one in the morning, the ship London, of London, last from Charlestown South Carolina, with rice, indigo, tobacco, and some specie, came upon the rocks of Scilly, and every soul on board perished, except the carpenter, who was cast among the rocks, and remained lashed to one of them for two days and nights, and by that means was miraculously saved. Thirteen hours before the accident happened, the London spoke with the Olive Branch, who informed them that they were then in 75 fathom water. The London then carrying a press of sail left the Olive Branch about two miles astern, and no sooner discovered the lights, which they supposed the Eddystone, than they found then selves entangled among the breakers, which no efforts could clear, and in 15 minutes every mast was gone, and the ship dashed to pieces.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Vienna, Feb. 25. The Emperor has appointed Field-Marshal Haddick Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, during whose absence General Wallis, Commander in Chief in Bohemia, is to officiate as President of the war department.

The Prince of Nassau, who commanded the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, is arrived here from Warsaw and Petersburg, and had the honour to be presented to his Imperial Majesty, of whom he had a private audience; and to-morrow he will set off for Paris, where some domestic affairs require his immediate presence, though our politicians think he is charged with a commission of greater importance than domestic concerns.

Further advices have been received from M. de la Perieux, the French circumnavigator, dated Avaska, near Kampschatka, Sept. 1787. He left Avaska Oct. 1, and is expected home this summer, after a voyage of the greatest length ever made, and of the highest expectation, having had all that was done before to improve upon.

Prince Potemkin has carried with him to Petersburg the Prince Maurogeni, formerly Hospodar of Moldavia (see Vol. LVIII. p. 643), a Pacha of Three Tails, Commandant of Oczakow, and several other Turks of distinction, as prisoners.

Letters from Brussels say, that the Government there shew no disposition to relax in the system which it has lately adopted. The Principals of the Abbies of Cambray and Val, who distinguished themselves by their patriotic zeal in the last assembly of the States of Hainault, have been dismissed by a decree of the Emperor. The Monks of the Abbies of St. Giulain and St. Bernard, near Antwerp, have experienced the same treatment,

treatment, and their convents are to be broken up.

The Bishops of the provinces in Brabant have likewise received an especial order, enjoining them to send their students in Theology to the seminary lately established at Louvain, under penalty of the seizure of their temporalities. The same orders have been sent to all the convents, on pain of being suppressed.—The fire of sedition is smothering in that country; but will break forth with redoubled violence, if no means be taken to relieve the people or appease the Emperor. Should the plan of exchanging Bavaria for the Austrian Low Countries take place, it would save the effusion of much blood.

The last letters from Naples contain the melancholy news, that on the 7th of February Upper Calabria felt three shocks of an earthquake as strong as those on the 5th of February, 1785. On the first shock all the inhabitants fled; the other two destroyed most of the houses rebuilt since the last ravages. Monte Leone, Reggio, and the environs, suffered much; and we fear the news from Sicily will be more afflicting.

Cboezim, Feb. 10. A man was seized, who was on the point of setting fire to our powder magazine. The matches were all placed, and had it not been for the interference of Providence we had all perished. At the first examination this wretch was found to be a Pole. To-morrow he will be put to the torture, to make him discover his motives for attempting so horrid a crime.

On the 29th of January M. Auberi, the French agent at Warsaw, presented a note from his court to the illustrious dyet, relative to the resolution of sending a minister to France. His Most Christian Majesty charged his agent to thank the dyet for this mark of their confidence, and to assure them, that the antient friendship which united the two kingdoms still continued to interest his Majesty very much in favour of the Republic; he therefore advises them to act with caution in their reform, and to consider that a few months would not be sufficient to re-establish what ages had changed or effaced; and that finally he hoped that the illustrious dyet would endeavour to avoid every thing likely to cause a disagreement with any foreign power; as that might destroy all hope of regaining the rank it was naturally entitled to in the general system. This note, it is said, has caused some agitation among the opposite parties at Warsaw.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A correspondent from *Hinckley* gives us the following account of an uncommon man, maintained there by the parish:—"This man is upwards of 80 years of age, and labours under a rheumatic complaint; he nevertheless enjoys constitutional health, though he has not been out of his room these last seven

years, and during the last three years has kept his bed, being only raised up by pullies once in three weeks or a month. When in a state of walking about, &c. his stature was five feet six inches—he is remarkably fat, has good pulse; and is supposed to weigh twenty-six stone; but he dare not be weighed for fear of injury by the operation."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Apprehending that whatever particularly regards the King's health, and the restoration of his Majesty to the exercise of the functions of executive government, will be agreeable to our readers, we have therefore employed the pages usually filled with the ordinary occurrences of the month, in detailing the transactions on this memorable occasion, which we hope will be no less pleasing to the present than interesting to future times, when the opportunity of collecting the particulars may not be so easy. Our diary (p. 175) extends to Feb. 26, and the next day's report happily announced A PERFECT RECOVERY.

We have already taken notice of the official report which the Lord Chancellor made to the house of Peers on the 19th past: (See p. 124.) And we have now to add, that in confirmation of the same, his Lordship on the 24th quitted the Woolfack and assured the House, that the accounts of the progress his Majesty made towards recovery continued to be so favourable from day to day, that he presumed the same reasons that before actuated their Lordships would incline them to adjourn for a few days longer. He should therefore move to adjourn till Monday the 2d instant.

The Duke of Norfolk said, though they had no regular evidence before them to contradict the testimony of his Majesty's physicians delivered formerly upon their examination, yet the account of his Majesty's health came so well authenticated from the noble and learned Lord, that no doubt could be entertained of the fact. He should be happy to hear, however, what were the present appearances of his Majesty's health, and, if his Majesty should continue in the same progressive state of amendment, what steps would be to be pursued as to the bills that must of necessity pass by a certain time next month.

The Lord Chancellor said, he had no difficulty in rising to answer the questions of the noble Duke: That as far as his apprehension and judgement (not being a physician, nor conversant with such subjects) could enable him to form an opinion of his Majesty's understanding, the posture of his Majesty's mind appeared to be clear and distinct, so much so, that he appeared to be perfectly capable of conversing on any subject that might be proposed to him. With regard to the second point to which the noble Duke's question referred, whatever step might be proposed

proposed, it ought, he should conceive, to be grounded on a view of his Majesty's health as near to the moment of the proceeding as possible, and therefore it was impossible for him at that time to anticipate the measure, or say what it might be.

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 28th day of February 1789; present, the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that the reading of the form of prayer to Almighty God, which was prepared by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in pursuance of the order of this Board, dated the 12th of November last, for the recovery of his Majesty's health, be discontinued; and that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a new form of prayer and thanksgiving to be read in lieu thereof, for the present happy state of his Majesty's health.

And it is hereby further ordered, That his Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent around, and read in the several churches of England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

The following is the new form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God on account of his Majesty's recovery.

"Almighty God, Father of all comforts, and the strength of those who put their trust in thee, we prostrate ourselves before thy Divine Majesty, and humbly presume to offer up our prayers and thanksgiving, for thy mercy vouchsafed to our most gracious Sovereign.

"Thou hast raised him from the bed of sickness; thou hast again lifted up the light of thy countenance upon him, and blessed him with sure trust and confidence in thy protection. Confirm, O Lord, we beseech thee, the reliance which we have on the continuance of thy goodness; and strengthen and establish in him, if it be thy good pleasure, the work of thy mercy.

"Grant that he may lead the residue of his life in thy fear and to thy glory; that his reign may be long and prosperous; and that we, his subjects, may shew forth our thankfulness for thy loving-kindness, and for all the blessings, which, through his just and mild government, thou bestowest upon us. To this end may we be enabled by thy grace to maintain a deep and lively sense of thy good providence, to pay due obedience to his lawful authority, to live in Christian charity towards each other, and to walk before thee in all virtuous and godly living.

Finally, we pray thee to keep him in perpetual peace and safety; and to grant that, this life ended, he may dwell with thee in life everlasting, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

The above form of prayer was read on

Sunday throughout the cities of London, Westminster, and elsewhere within the bills or mortality; and is to be read in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, as soon as the Ministers thereof receive the same: and an order was also made for offering up prayers and thanksgiving, for the present happy state of his Majesty's health, in the several churches, congregations, or assemblies, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

F. b. 4.

Came on in the Court of K. B. by way of appeal, a cause, the decision of which is of general concern to parish officers. George Deane hired himself to Mr. Bewick of Macclesfield for eleven months, at the rate of 10 guineas. This contract was made by the master, with a view to preclude the servant from gaining a settlement in the parish. At the end of the eleven months Mr. Bewick paid Deane his wages, and told him, as he was a good servant, he might continue with him; but no agreement was made, as to his future wages, for the time he should serve. He continued with him near three years, without any settlement of accounts. Being taken ill, he quitted his master's service, who paid for his time at the rate of 4 s. a week. The question in this case was, whether the latter was only a general hiring, or a continuance of the first agreement, and therefore a legal right to a settlement. This cause was learnedly argued on both sides. The Court was of opinion, that it was a continuance of the original contract, on the ground, that, as the parochial laws were humanely framed for the protection of the poor, they ought not to be defeated by any evasive artifices.

This day sailed the *Britannia*, *Europa*, *Sullivan*, and *Ocean*, *Indiamen*, for India; part of the 74th regiment are gone in the two latter.

Feb. 23.

A violent whirlwind in a current from W. to E. blew down great part of a large new-built barn, on Mr. Clayton's farm at Bush-hill, Edmonton, and broke off several large branches of trees in its passage.

Feb. 26.

This day the Duke of Leinster, Earl of Charlemont, Mess. Conolly, Ponsonby, O'Neil, and Steuart, were introduced to the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-House, by Lord Southampton, when they delivered the Address from the Parliament of Ireland, p. 262.

His Royal Highness received them in the most polite and gracious manner, and was pleased to return the following answer:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The Address from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Ireland, which you have presented to me, demands my warmest and earliest thanks. If any thing

ing could add to the esteem and affection I have for the people Ireland, it would be the loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of the King my Father, manifested in the address of the Two Houses.

“What they have now done, and their manner of doing it, is a new proof of their undiminished duty to his Majesty, of their uniform attachment to the House of Brunswick, and their constant care and attention to maintain inviolate the concord and connection between the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, so indispensably necessary to the prosperity, the happiness, and the liberties of both.

“If in conveying my grateful sentiments on their conduct in relation to the King my Father, and to the inseparable interests of the two Kingdoms, I find it impossible to express adequately my feelings on what relates to myself; I trust you will not be the less disposed to believe that I have an understanding to comprehend the value of what they have done, a heart that must remember, and principles that will not suffer me to abuse, their confidence.

“But the fortunate change which has taken place in the circumstance which gave occasion to the address agreed to by the Lords and Commons of Ireland, induces me to delay for a few days giving a final answer, trusting that the joyful event of his Majesty's resuming the personal exercise of his Royal Authority may then render it only necessary for me to report those sentiments of gratitude and affection to the loyal and generous people of Ireland, which I feel indelibly imprinted on my heart.”

Feb. 28.

Died at Canons, aged 25, the noted horse *Eclipse*, who had made the fortune of his master Count O'Kelly, and survived him about a twelvemonth. His heart weighed 13lb. which enabled him to do what he did in speed and exercise. He won more matches, and covered more mares, than any horse of the race-breed was ever known to have done, and his skeleton is to be preserved. He was at last so worn out, as to be unable to stand, and was conveyed, in a machine constructed on purpose, from Epsom to Canons, about Midsummer last.

SUNDAY, March 1.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached at the Chapel Royal at St. James's, at which several of the nobility of each sex were present. The text upon the occasion was taken from the 4th chapter of Hebrews, ver. 13.

“Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight, but all things are naked, and open unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do.”

His Lordship made a most excellent discourse from the above words; and near the conclusion of his sermon threw out some judicious remarks on his Majesty's ja-

disposition, and the heavy affliction brought upon the Queen and the Royal Family: he afterwards touched most ably and happily on the restoration of the King's health through the will of Divine Providence.

Monday, 2.

The Court of Delegates, pursuant to adjournment, assembled at Serjeants-Inn Hall, to hear the arguments of Counsel, and pronounce judgment in the long depending cause instituted by Lady Strathmore against Mr. Bowes, for a divorce.

After Messrs. Erskine and Chambre, as Counsel for Mr. Bowes, had animadverted upon the voluminous body of evidence in the cause, the Delegates consulted for half an hour; after which sentence of divorce was pronounced, the substance of which was as follows:

“That Andrew Robinson Bowes, being unmindful of his conjugal vow, and not having the fear of God before his eyes, did, on the several days and times mentioned in the pleadings of this cause, commit the several acts of cruelty therein mentioned, and did also on the days therein set forth commit the heinous crime of adultery.

“The Court do therefore order and decree, that the said Andrew Robinson Bowes and Lady Strathmore be divorced, and live separate from each other: but that neither of the parties marry during the natural life of the other of them.”

Tuesday, 3.

The re-hearing of the cause between the same parties, respecting the right of Lady Strathmore to the estates of her ancestors under a private deed of settlement made previous to her marriage with Mr. Bowes, came on, and was determined by the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

The Counsel for Lady Strathmore, with infinite ability, supported the former decree pronounced in favour of her Ladyship by Mr. Justice Buller.

The Chancellor pronounced this deed to be valid, and that Lady Strathmore was consequently entitled under it to the possession of her estates. His Lordship, therefore, ordered the former decree made by Mr. Justice Buller to be affirmed.

Thus is Lady Strathmore, at length, fully restored to the large possessions of her family, and divorced from a marriage contracted in an evil hour, and which has been the source of a series of bitter calamities to herself, but productive of a plentiful *barv-si* to the *Lawyers*.

At a Court of Aldermen, held this day at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor and 17 Aldermen present, John William Anderson, esq. lately elected alderman of Aldersgate Ward, in the room of Sir Thomas Hallifax, deceased, was sworn into his office. At this Court it was recommended to the Committee for enquiring into the mode of collecting the prices of wheat and flour, to enquire as

to the probability of a rise or fall in the price of those articles between this present time and the next harvest.

This evening, as a very genteel woman was walking along the Strand, a man, seemingly in great agitation, ran after her, and pulling a razor out of his pocket, drew her back and cut her throat. He was instantly apprehended, and after a short examination committed to prison.

Thursday, 5.

The Sessions, which began at the Old Bailey on Wednesday the 25th of February, ended, when eight convicts received sentence of death; 33 were ordered to be transported; 8 to be imprisoned in Newgate; 9 to be whipt and discharged; and 24 to be discharged by proclamation.

Previous to passing sentence, George Stevenson, who received sentence of death in July, 1782, and who had made his escape, and been at large, was brought into Court to be identified. Mr. Akerman and his servants were all positive to his person, and he was remanded on his former sentence.

Friday, 6.

The two gold medals, of 15 guineas each, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Hey, of Trinity-College, and Mr. Evans, of Pembroke-Hall, junior Batchelors of Arts.

Monday, 9.

The Medical Society of London held their Anniversary Meeting at their house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street; when the President, Dr. James Sims, announced the decisions of the Society relative to the adjudication of the honorary medals of the present year, as follows.—The silver medal, annually given for the best essay by a Fellow of the Society, was adjudged to Mr. Henry Fearon, surgeon, for his communication of a successful method of treating cancerous complaints without operation. The other silver medal annually given for the best essay by any corresponding member, or any stranger, was adjudged to Doctor Thomas Perceval, of Manchester, for his memoir, entitled, “Experiments on the Solvent Powers of Camphor,” and other ingenious communications. Honorary silver medals were also awarded to Mr. Thomas Pole, surgeon, and to Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, corresponding members, for their valuable communications, and their assiduity in promoting the interest of the Society. No satisfactory answer having been given to the question proposed as the subject of the prize essays for the Fothergillian medal of the present year, viz. “What circumstances accelerate, retard, or prevent, the progress of infection?” the question lies over until next year. The Fothergillian medal of next year will be adjudged to the author of the best account of cutaneous diseases; and the question

for the year 1791 is as follows: “What diseases are most prevalent in great towns, and what are the best methods of preventing them?” to which must be added, a “History of the Epidemic Constitution for at least one whole year.”

The Society then proceeded to the choice of the officers and council for the ensuing year, when, on examining the ballots, the following gentlemen were declared elected; viz. PRESIDENT, Dr James Sims. TREASURER, Dr. Lettsom. LIBRARIAN, Mr. Hurlock, jun. SECRETARIES, Mr. Chamberlaine, Mr. Ridout. SECRETARY for Foreign Correspondence, Dr. Bancroft. COMMITTEES: I. *Theory and Practice of Physic*; Dr. Ash, Dr. Combe, Dr. Myers, Dr. Hayes, Dr. Ferris. II. *Anatomy and Physiology*; Mr. Haighton, Mr. Forster; Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Robert Young; Mr. M^c. Evoy. III. *Surgery*, Mr. Wadd, Mr. Norris, Mr. Fearon, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Ware. IV. *Midwifery*, Dr. Dennison, Dr. Squire, Mr. Steele; Mr. Pole; Dr. Hooper. V. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Dymond, Mr. Champney, Mr. Bureau. VI. *Botany and Natural History*, Mr. Samwell, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Houlston, Mr. Church, Mr. Witham. VII. *Natural Philosophy and Chemistry*, Mr. Waltham, Mr. Webb, Mr. Field, Mr. Baker, Mr. Jackson. *Anniversary Oration for the Year 1790*, Dr. Wallis.—The annual Oration was delivered in Latin, by Dr. Dennison; after which the members and friends of the Society adjourned to dinner at the London Tavern.

Tuesday, 10.

This day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them that the Lords, authorized by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, do desire the immediate attendance of this Hon. House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the Lord Chancellor made the following speech to both Houses.

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty not thinking fit to be present here this day in his Royal Person, has been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under his Great Seal, authorizing and commanding the Commissioners, who are appointed by former letters patent to hold this Parliament, to open and declare certain further causes for holding the same; which Commission you will now hear read.”

And the same being read accordingly, the Lord Chancellor then said,

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

In obedience to his Majesty's commands, and by virtue of both Commissions already mentioned to you (one of which has now been read), we proceed to lay before you such further matters as his Majesty has judged

judged proper to be now communicated to his Parliament.

His Majesty being, by the blessing of Providence, happily recovered from the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted, and being enabled to attend to the public affairs of his kingdoms, has commanded us to convey to you his warmest acknowledgments for the additional proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to his person, and of your zealous concern for the honour and interests of his crown, and the security and good government of his dominions.

The interruption which has necessarily been occasioned to the public business will, his Majesty doubts not, afford you an additional incitement to apply yourselves, with as little delay as possible, to the different objects of national concern which require your attention.

His Majesty has likewise ordered us to acquaint you that, since the close of the last session, he has concluded a treaty of defensive alliance with his good brother the King of Prussia; copies of which will be laid before you: that his Majesty's endeavours were employed, during the last summer, in conjunction with his allies, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the extension of hostilities in the North, and to manifest his desire of effecting a general pacification: that no opportunity will be neglected, on his part, to promote this salutary object; and that he has, in the mean time, the satisfaction of receiving, from all Foreign Courts, continued assurances of their friendly dispositions to this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you; and that he is persuaded of your readiness to make the necessary provisions for the several branches of the public service.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We have it particularly in charge from his Majesty to assure you, that you cannot so effectually meet the most earnest wish of his Majesty's heart, as by persevering in your uniform exertions for the public welfare, and by improving every occasion to promote the prosperity of his faithful people, from whom his Majesty has received such repeated and affecting marks of invariable zeal, loyalty, and attachment, and whose happiness he must ever consider as inseparable from his own.

In the House of Lords, after the speech had been read, and the Commons had retired, the Earl of *Chesterfield* rose, and adverted to the general joy which pervaded the nation in consequence of the happy recovery of the Sovereign. He trusted that no objection would be made to the address which he should now move for, expressive of the con-

gratulations of their Lordships on his Majesty's restoration to health, and returning him their thanks for his most gracious speech.

His Lordship's motion for an address to the above-mentioned purport was seconded by Lord *Cathcart*, who was happy to express his concurrence in a motion so accordant to the general feelings of the nation.

Earl *Stanhope* was not inclined to oppose the address; but begged leave to suggest to their Lordships the propriety of an examination of the Royal Physicians, respecting the recovery of his Majesty, which he conceived would be a regular sequel to that examination by which the King's derangement had been proved.

The Lord *Chancellor* replied to Lord Stanhope, and the latter rejoined; when the question was put, and the motion was agreed to without one dissenting voice.

In the House of Commons, after the Speaker had read his Majesty's speech, Earl *Gower* rose, and moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on his recovery, &c. He prefaced this motion with a very short speech, in which he took notice of the joy which every member of the house, and every individual in the kingdom, could not but feel on this fortunate occasion. The government, he said, had for several months resembled a dismasted vessel; but, by a proper management of the rudder, all danger had been prevented. He hoped the nation would long continue to enjoy the best of governments under the best of Kings. With respect to the foreign topics introduced in the speech, he should not offer a word, as those matters seemed trivial when compared with a circumstance so highly interesting as the King's recovery.

Mr. *Yorke* seconded the motion with the greatest satisfaction. After treading in the steps of Lord *Gower*, he threw out some allusions to the late debates on the Regency, and observed that we ought to congratulate ourselves on the caution with which Parliament had proceeded in that business, being actuated solely by a regard for the interests of their country. It was a circumstance peculiarly fortunate, that no rash measures had been adopted; so that his Majesty, on looking back to what had been done during his indisposition, would doubtless feel the greatest joy in reflecting on the measures which had been proposed by his ministers. He entered into a panegyric on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose character, he said, was not only the admiration of his own countrymen, but also of foreign nations. He commended the defensive alliance with Prussia, as a measure originating from principles of sound policy; and the accomplishment of which, he said, was owing to the high estimation in which the Premier was held on the Continent.

Mr. *Fox* had not the smallest wish to dis-

turb the unanimity which now appeared in the house. On the contrary, he rose to deprecate the effects of those insinuations which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman that spoke last, who seemed desirous of counter-acting that harmony which ought to prevail. The Noble Earl, he said, had followed the line of strict propriety on this occasion, and had delivered a speech perfectly appropriated to the subject; but the Hon. Gentleman who followed had deviated into superfluous observations, and would not suffer the house to deliberate on a motion for an address, without discussing likewise the merits of the prime minister; he had also seemed to understand part of the royal speech as approving of the late measures in a party view; but he (Mr. Fox) had too good an opinion of his Majesty so to understand it. He made some other remarks, and concluded with signifying his cordial approbation of every part of the address.

The motion was then put and agreed to
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The address was ordered to be presented by such members as are Privy-Counsellors.

The Marquis of Graham moved, that an address of congratulation be presented to the Queen, on the recovery of her Royal Comfort.

Mr. Fox thought, that if the Queen should be addressed, it would be as proper to address the Prince of Wales on this occasion, whose late conduct had greatly redounded to his credit.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, there were precedents for addressing a Queen on occasions of this kind, but not a Prince of Wales.

The address to the Queen was agreed to; the Marquis of Graham, Mr. Hamilton, and Lord Frederick Campbell, were ordered to present it.

Being the day appointed for the King's message to Parliament, and an official declaration of the complete restoration of his Majesty's health, in the morning the bells rang in most of the churches; at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired; the standard was hoisted on the White Tower, and the soldiers in garrison were entertained at the expence of their colonel, the duke of Gloucester.

During the day the river below bridge displayed the colours of various nations, France, Spain, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Ireland, and even America, gave their tokens of joy, some with devices on their streamers, and the words *Long live the King* in large capitals, either at the mast-head, or on the bowsprit.

Of the illuminations it is impossible to give a description. They were literally general. All the inhabitants seemed to vie with each other who should give the most beautiful and picturesque devices on the occasion, and who should testify their loyalty in the most conspicuous manner. In short, so general was

the tribute of affection to our beloved Monarch, that could his royal eye have surveyed the splendour, and witnessed every accompanying demonstration of gladness, he would have retired with as proud feelings as ever animated the bosom of a King; it was a trophy that reflected as much true dignity on the Sovereign as it did honour to the nation.

The Prince of Wales's house, York-house, Burlington-house, Northumberland-house, and all the greatest houses, were illuminated with flambeaux. At Lord Heathfield's was given the Siege of Gibraltar. Two balloons were let off. An imitation of hot balls was displayed, &c.

The houses of Lords Falmouth and Dartmouth were united by a transparency on a rose-coloured ground, full of small stars, and inscribed, "God save the King!" and, "May the King live for ever!"

Mr. John Aubrey, and Mr. Cozens, with G. R. and a crown, in lamps.

In St. James's street, Brookes's had lamps in festoons, with sundry variations. White's, with two stars, two circles, G. R. and a crown, in lamps, had a very striking effect. Lothian's Hotel, Piccadilly, a profile of the King in a transparency.

The Duke of Marlborough's front wall had a crown and G. R. with various ornaments in lamps.

In Berkley-square, the Dutchess Dowager of Beaufort had a G. R. and a crown above. The Marquis of Lansdown had a crown in the centre window; and in two others, two diamonds in variegated lamps. Lord Chatham had a G. R. and a crown above, in lamps, with festoons, and a label, "God save the King!" Lady Darnley, a G. R. and a crown. Duchess of Ancafter had various ornaments. Lady Mary Cooke and Sir Robert Cotton, a G. R. and a crown, all in lamps. All the other windows had lights.

In Bruton-street, the brother of Lord Scarfdale had a G. R. and a crown, in lamps.

In Grovesnor-square, Lord Sydney had a G. R. and a crown, with festoon ornaments, all in yellow-coloured lamps. Lady Robert Manners, a G. R. a crown in lamps, and a label with "God save the King." The houses of Lords Carmarthen and Fitzwilliam were remarkably splendid.

Sir Joseph Banks displayed an elegant device, representing his Majesty on a throne, with the Genius of Physic re-crowning him; in his hands were the globe and sceptre; on one side was the figure of Peace, and on the other that of Plenty, whilst Britannia was seated at his feet, looking up to the Æsculapian Deity with a countenance expressive of the warmest gratitude.—"Redeunt Saturnia Regna," was the very applicable motto.

Sir Sampson Gideon's house in Arlington-street exceeded every thing of the kind; the whole front of the house towards the

Green

Green Park was grand beyond conception, above 500 lamps of different colours displaying his Majesty's arms, with "Long live the King!" in large capital letters; and at the top the crown was formed with great taste, of a vast variety of beautiful coloured lamps the whole had a striking and noble appearance from the Green Park and Picardilly.

In Cavendish-square, Lord Macclesfield had three stars between three labels, "God save the King—Long live the King,—and "may the King live for ever!" ornamented with variegated lamps in festoons. Lord Harcourt, a G. R. and a crown, in coloured lamps. Lord Hopetoun, in the house late the Princess Amelia's, exceeded all others in beauty of design and splendour: In the centre, two rows of lamps formed a pyramid, which had on its base the King's arms, with drapery above, over which in the centre was a star, with the Union, and at the top an excellent figure of Britannia. On the outsides were two other pyramids of lamps, encompassing emblematical figures, beautifully coloured, and four rows running across the centre, and at the bottom inclosed, in large letters, "George III. Rex," and "Charlotte Regina."

In Burlington-gardens, at Lord Uxbridge's, were the words formed in lamps, "Long live the King!" all in yellow; which, with festoons and other ornaments had a very brilliant effect.

At Whitehall, the Earl of Fife had the gate arched with variegated lamps, and a label of "God save the King!" the windows and terrace were also most elegantly lighted.

The Ordnance-office, a most curious device of the British Lion roused from his lethargy, and a label of "God save the King!"

The Admiralty, a long range of variegated lamps and festoons.

The Opera House was in a most elegant design of stars, groves, and the letters G. R. with an irradiating glory.

Drury-lane theatre formed a most beautiful appearance; on the top of the ornaments was a regal crown, studded with variegated lamps to represent diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c. on a crimson cushion; below that, an elegant star, corresponding with a diadem, and beneath the following words, upwards of a foot in length, "Long live the King!" in buff lamps, the whole surrounded and interspersed with various decorations, given with much taste. At Covent-garden Theatre the letters G. R. with a crown over, formed of several coloured lamps.

The India House, in Leadenhall-street, had the words "Long live the King!" in large capitals of different coloured lamps, towards the top, which were supported by pillars of light on each side; in the centre of the building were the letters G. R. and the crown above.

Sun-fire-office, with a variegated sun at each corner—Festoons of lamps.

Mansion-house had an elegant G. R. with

the King's arms, rose, thistle, and crown. The pillars with wreaths of lamps.

The Custom-house and Excise fully illuminated with large wax candles.

In Chancery-lane the Master of the Rolls' house was illuminated with a large brilliant star, inclosing the crown and G. R.

Seddon, in Aldersgate-street, "Long live the King!" in a glory.

Brodie, of Carey-street, placed in the opening before his house a large ship-stove, on a curious construction, which roasted, boiled, and baked, at the same time. The funnel was decorated with variegated lamps, and made to represent a Chinese pagoda: the novelty attracted an immense number of persons to the spot, who liberally received roasted and boiled beef, with plumb-pudding, dressed in this singular machine: plenty of porter was likewise distributed by this true son of Benevolence.

Wednesday 11.

This day the foreign ministers hereafter mentioned had private audiences of his Majesty. His Excellency the Marquis del Campo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of Spain, to deliver his Credentials; the Count de Lusi, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, to take leave of his Majesty; and the Chevalier d'Alvensleben, his successor in the same character, to deliver his Credentials. And they had afterwards in the like manner private audience of her Majesty.

Friday 13.

Lord Courtoun reported his Majesty's answer to the Address of the House of Commons of Tuesday last, which was as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most cordially for this loyal and dutiful address.

"Your warm expressions of congratulation, and the signal proofs which I have repeatedly received of the sincere and affectionate attachment of my faithful Commons, and of the nation at large, have made an impression of my mind, which no time will every efface."

The Recorder of London made his report to his Majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in the Sessions of September, October, November, and January, (46 in number), fourteen of whom were ordered for execution, five of whom were afterwards reprieved.

The workmen employed in new paving the choir of St. George's chapel at Windsor discovered a decay in the stones which closed up the entrance into the vault where Edward IV. had been deposited. Two of the canons and the surveyor entering the vault, viewed the royal body inclosed in a leaden and a wooden coffin, reduced to a skeleton which measured six feet three inches: the scull reclined to the left or North side, with a quantity of long brown hair which had

had fallen off it, but no traces of envelope or cerecloth, nor any rings or other insignia. A liquor covered the bottom of the inner coffin to the depth of about four inches, which on examination was found to be only the moisture which had drained from the body. On the King's coffin lay another of wood, only much decayed, which contained the skeleton of a woman: who from the marks of age about the skull, was supposed to be that of his Queen, Elizabeth Widville, who died three years after him in confinement at Bermondsey Abbey, and was probably buried with less pomp. The body of his fifth daughter Mary, who died the year before him, and was the only person of his family buried at Windsor, was not in this vault, which from various circumstances appeared to have been opened and plundered at some former period. On the walls of the vault was written in chalk, in abbreviated characters of the time, *Edward* or *Edwardus* IV. and several names of workmen or assistants at the funeral.

Edward IV. died April 9, 1482, and was buried the 18th following in this chapel, whose foundation himself had laid.

Saturday, 14.

The King, Queen, and Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, with their attendants, went in two of the Queen's coaches from Kew House to Windsor Lodge, attended by two parties of the Light Horse. The bells of the churches in the places through which the Royal Family necessarily passed rang in token of joy, and the towns of Windsor and Eaton were in the evening illuminated.

The Marquis of Graham reported to the House her Majesty's answer to the congratulatory message of the House, as follows.

"Gentlemen,

I am extremely sensible of this signal mark of duty to the King, and attention to me, from the House of Commons.

The anxiety shewn by all ranks of people during his Majesty's illness, and the joy on his recovery, must be a lasting proof of the loyalty and affection of a grateful and free people."

Sunday, 15.

His Majesty's free pardon arrived at Portsmouth for Mr. Wardrobe, late Surgeon on board the Phaeton, who some months ago was tried by a Court Martial on board the Edgar, and received sentence of death for striking his superior officer.

Wednesday, 18.

The nine following malefactors were executed before the debtors door at Newgate, pursuant to their sentence, viz. Hugh Murphy and Christian Murphy, alias Bowman, for coining; Charles Messenger and Tredway Pocock, William Collard, and John Norrington, for burglary; James Grace and Joseph Walker, for coining; and Wil-

liam Craddick, for a robbery. They were brought upon the scaffold about half an hour after seven, and turned off about a quarter past eight. They behaved in a decent manner, and seemed fully sensible of their unhappy situation. The woman for coining was brought out after the rest were turned off, and fixed to a stake and burnt, being first strangled by the stool being taken from under her.

Among the prisoners capitally convicted at Maidstone (16 in number,) was Joseph Passmore, for wilfully setting fire to the dwelling-house of W. Mainwaring, shipwright in St Nicholas, Deptford. The fact was fully proved. He first set fire to a little house, belonging to an infant whose mother he had married, having first insured it for 200l. though before insured for 60l. only; this set fire to the houses on each side, which, with the house he called his own, were burnt down.

Thursday, 19.

At half past eleven the Lord Mayor, in his private coach and six, accompanied by the two Sheriffs in their state chariots, all with servants in full liveries, set off from the Mansion house to Kew with the City Ad-dress.

The Lord Mayor, &c. were first introduced by the Lord in Waiting, and Sir Clement Cotterell, Master of the Ceremonies to his Majesty, who was surrounded by the Lord Chamberlain, Groom of the Stole, and a few other noblemen, and on a state chair; to whom they presented the address, which his Majesty received with great affability, and returned an answer fully expressive of his satisfaction at this fresh mark of the zeal and loyalty of the City of London.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs then retired; and were introduced to her Majesty by the Earl of Ailesbury, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, assisted by the Master of the Ceremonies; when they presented the congratulatory address to her Majesty, which the Queen received with great condescension, and answered; "That this fresh mark of zeal and loyalty to the King, and affection for herself, were very pleasing to her." The Queen was attended by several ladies of her household.

After presenting the addresses, refreshments were brought into another apartment, of which his Lordship and the sheriffs partook, and then returned to the Mansion-house as before.

Friday, 20.

A fire broke out at Mr. Heath's in Leicester-street, which entirely consumed the same; and in the confusion a child of Mr. Heath's had been left in a cradle, till the cries alarmed his father, who at the peril of his life recovered it from the flames. This ingenious artist is said to have lost property to the amount of 1500l. by this accident.

The

The Dutcheſs of Gordon had a very narrow eſcape from an accident of a very ſingular nature. As her Grace, with her daughter Lady Charlotte, were waiting the coming up of her carriage, at her houſe in Pall Mall, a flying ſpark fell on the gauſe drefs of her Grace, and ſet it on fire, and but for the preſence of mind of Lady Charlotte would inſtantly have been in a flame. Providentially her Grace received no injury except from the fright; but the young lady's arm was ſomewhat ſcorched.

Monday, 23.

Mr. Wilberforce moved in the Houſe of Commons, that the entry in the Journal of laſt ſeſſion, relative to the abolition of the ſlave trade, might be taken into conſideration on Thursday the 23d of April, which after ſome conſideration was put and agreed to.

This evening the purſer of the Wm. Pitt Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at the India-houſe, with the news of the arrival of that ſhip on Sunday laſt off Dover, after the quickeſt paſſage ever known. She left the Downs outward bound, April 5, 1788, and on the 22d of March, 1789, arrived again at the ſame place, from Bengal.

Tuesday, 24.

This day the Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the mutiny, the marine mutiny, the American mutiny, and to ſeveral other bills. *Gaz.*

The anniversary feſtival of the Humane Society was reſpectfully attended. The Earl of Fife preſided, and was ſupported by the Biſhop of St. David's and the Lord Viſcount Grimſton; and by 4 o'clock nearly 400 perſons, many of them of great eminence, were aſſembled at the feſtive board, which was plentifully ſerved, and ſucceeded by many loyal toaſts. The *Non Nobis* was admirably performed by the gentlemen of St. Paul's Choir; ſome of whom ſang "God ſave the King" in a capital ſtyle, the whole company joining heartily in chorus; ſome excellent glees were alſo ſung. After dinner a large number of men, women, and children, whom the Society had reſcued from premature graves, walked round the tables. The proceſſion chiefly conſiſted of beautiful and promiſing children, whom their ſports had led to the water, and who would have become early victims but for the humane interference of this Society. A ſubſcription of more than 300l. was made by the company; and the day was ſpent with that warm and exhilarating mirth which philantrophy is always ſure to beſtow. In the courſe of the evening an Addreſs of congratulation to his Majeſty (the Patron of the Society) was unaniſmouſly agreed on; and a Committee appointed to draw it up, conſiſting of the Preſident, Vice Preſidents, the Earl of Fife, Lord Viſcount Grimſton, the Biſhop of St. David's, Sir James Eſdaile, Sir Watkin

Lewes, the Rev. Mr. Turner, Rev. Mr. Pridden, Mr. Deputy Nichols, Dr. Hawes, and Mr. Newell of Colcheſter. The Addreſs being produced and unaniſmouſly approved of, was directed to be fairly tranſcribed, and preſented in due form by the Earl of Stamford, the Earl of Fife, and the Biſhop of St. David's.

Monday, 30.

Advices from EVERY PART of the country are filled with particulars of the rejoicings and illuminations on the happy event of his Majeſty's recovery. To particularize only the names of the places, would make our pages an *Index Villarum*.—In London a grand ball is preparing at the Pantheon; and at the London Tavern 150 Members of the City Aſſembly have ſubſcribed ten guineas each for a grand ball and ſupper in the courſe of next week. The houſe and rooms are to be ſuperbly illuminated, and the company to appear in full drefſes.

Tuesday, 31.

An authentic account has been received, that his Majeſty's ſhips the Sirius and Supply, under the command of Commodore Phillips, with the tranſports under their convoy, having the convicts on board for Botany Bay, have made good their paſſage. It was not till the 14th of January, 1788, after having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th of September, 1787, that the Commodore arrived at the place of his deſtination. On the 28th the Lieutenants Shetland and King landed. The natives who had in ſmall bodies witneſſed their approach, appeared in great conſternation, on ſeeing theſe officers on their territory, and after ſetting up a yell, fled to the woods. They returned ſoon after more compoſed, and from the ſigns made by Captain Phillips, were prevailed on to receive ſome preſents of beads, necklaces, and other trifles; but they were depoſited on the ground, and the Captain withdrawn to a diſtance, before they would venture to take them. After this, they appeared ſo friendly as to conduct, by ſigns, the officers to a rivulet, where they found ſome excellent water, though not in a very abundant ſupply. In the evening the Commodore, with his party, returned on board; and the next day the three tranſports, which he had outſailed, came to an anchor; on which the Commodore went again on ſhore, principally to cut graſs for the uſe of the cattle and ſheep; the hay on board being nearly exhausted. On the dawn of the day following, the Sirius, Captain Hunter, with the remainder of the tranſports under his convoy, appeared in ſight, and three hours after brought to, and anchored in the Bay.

Captain Hunter immediately waited on the Commodore; and theſe gentlemen, with a ſmall party of officers and men, went on ſhore again towards the South Coaſt of Botany Bay, the former viſits having been made

made to the North of the Bay.—Here, as in most of the early interviews with the natives, Commodore Phillips usually laid his musquet on the ground, and advancing before it, held out presents. A green bough held aloft, or their lances thrown down, were like signs of amity in them.—It was a practice with the seamen, in these intercourses, to dress up the inhabitants with shreds of cloth, and tags of coloured paper;—and when they surveyed each other, they would burst in loud laughter, and run hollowing to the woods.—The Marines one day forming before them, they appeared to like the sight, but fled at the sound of the drum, and never more would venture near it.

On the convicts being landed, Mr. Phillips assumed his office of Governor, and caused the Commission given him by the King, to exercise such authority, to be read; and also the abridgement of the code of laws by which he was to govern.—By this the settlers were informed, that four courts would occasionally be held, as the nature of the offence required; namely,

A CIVIL COURT,
A CRIMINAL COURT,
A MILITARY COURT,
And an ADMIRALTY COURT.

The settlers were then told, that nothing could draw these laws into exercise, but their own demerits; and as it was then in their power to atone to their country for all the wrongs done at home, no other admonitions than those which their own consciences would dictate, it was hoped, would be necessary to effect their happiness and prosperity in their new country.

But such is the inveteracy of vice, that neither lenient measures, nor severe whipping, operated to prevent theft; rigorous measures were therefore adopted, and after a formal trial in the Criminal Court, two men were hung in one day, and soon after two others suffered in like way.

It is here necessary to observe, that while the Squadron were under way from Botany Bay to Jackson's Port, two strange sail appeared, with their hulls just in view; and soon after Governor Phillips had landed in Sydney's Cove, he was waited upon by a party bearing a French flag.—These ships proved to be two French frigates, which sailed from Europe in August 1785, under the command of Mons. La Perieux, on a voyage of discoveries to the South Seas. They were in some distress for stores and provisions, but the Governor could not contribute much to their relief. However, they remained five weeks in Botany Bay, and during that time visits were continually and reciprocally made, as the distance from that place to Sydney's Cove was but ten miles across the land.

The convicts, during this interval, were employed in cutting wood for fences, and to

collect provender for the cattle and sheep, as the soil produced very indifferent pasture, although it was in the middle of the New Hollanders summer. An aversion to labour, however, induced some of the new settlers to project an escape for Europe, on board of the French ships; these efforts were, however, in a measure frustrated; the officers of the French ships would not hearken to any proposals except those made by the fair; for it was discovered two days after Mons. La Perieux had sailed, that two women were missing. We must not omit saying, that Mons. Perieux lost two boats crews in a storm, and that he related he had fourteen of his people murdered at Navigator's Island.

The natives killed three of our men in the woods, two of whom were gathering bushes for thatching; but they did not eat them, as their bodies were restored, and buried. After this hostility, they became very shy, and did not for some time approach the colony.

Government have come to a resolution to send out all the convicts sentenced for transportation, and all the respites, in the next fleet that is to sail for Botany Bay, in order that his Majesty's goals in this kingdom may be once quite cleared.

COMMON NOTES.

The present Administration is the tenth since the accession of his Majesty to the throne in 1760.

The Duke of Newcastle's continued from October, 1760, to May 29, 1762.

The Earl of Bute to April, 1763.

He was succeeded by Mr. George Grenville, who continued to 1765; and was succeeded by

The Marquis of Rockingham, who resigned in 1766. After him

The Duke of Grafton continued to Jan. 28, 1770; when

Lord North came into power; and remained twelve years and two months.

The Marquis of Rockingham came into power again in 1782; and was

Succeeded the same year by Lord Shelburne, who continued only a few months;

The Coalition Ministry then succeeding, who remained till December, 1783, and were succeeded by

The present Ministry.

..* The gentleman who lately committed suicide at Greenwich was, we are informed, buried at the sole charge of Sir Hugh Palliser, who gave a double coffin, and ordered that a plate of glass should be introduced into the interior one, over the face of the deceased, with a view to his being known, if possible, by any of his friends who may enquire after him.—In the account of this suicide, as stated in our last, p. 173, col. 2, line 29, from the top, for the word *received* read *refused*.

Vol. LVIII. p. 1158, l. 22, for "to be Christ," r. to be *one* Christ."

Vol. LIX. p. 150, col. 1, l. 10 from the bottom, for "Dr. May," read "Dr. Cawley."

Ibid, col. 2, l. 27, for "General Dispensary," read "Westminster Dispensary."

P. 177, col. 1, l. 35, for "J. B. esq. who died Dec. 31, 1788," read "1787."

P. 179, col. 1, l. 3 from bottom, the Doge of Venice died on the 13th day of *February*.

P. 185, col. 1, l. 20. Ralph Solly, esq. whose death is there announced, died at the advanced age of 86. He had been a jurat of Sandwich ever since the year 1733, and had thrice served the office of mayor.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Ireland, her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, a daughter.

Lady Viscountess Maitland, of Gr. George-street, Westminster, a son.

Feb. 27. Lady of James-Peter Auriol, esq. of Stratford-place, a daughter.

At Bath, Lady of Rev. Mr. Hawkins, a son.

28. Lady of Richard-Joseph Sullivan, esq. of Grafton-street, a son.

Rt. Hon. Lady Augusta Clavering, of Argyle-street, a daughter.

At Bath, Lady of Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. a daughter.

March 2. Right Hon. Lady Louisa Macdonald, a son.

The Wife of — Ball, framework-knitter at Hinckley, Leic. a son and two daughters.

11. Lady of Tho. Pitt, esq. of Wimpole-street, a daughter.

Lady of Cha. Cotton, esq. a daughter.

13. Lady Carysfort, a daughter.

19. Lady of Wm. Roe, esq. of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, a son.

20. Lady of Rob. Rich, esq. of Orchardly, co. Somerset, a son.

25. At Greenwich, the Lady of Thomas Eden, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Naples, G. J. Harris, lieutenant of the navy, to Miss Douglas, dau. of Jas. D. esq. consul-general there.

In Ireland, by special licence, Jn. Sperling, esq. of Dynes-hall, Essex, to Mrs. Kilpatrick, niece of the late Earl of Belvidere.

In Ireland, Rt. Hon. Lord de Clifford, to Miss Mary Bourke, 2d daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.

In Ireland, Hon. Rob. Rochford, M.P. for the county of Westmeath, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Wm. S. esq. of Drumcree, the other M.P. for the same county.

In Dublin, Peter Digges Latouche, esq. to Miss Thwaites, dau. of the late Geo. T. esq.

At Auchinbowie, co. Stirling, Capt. Ninian Lewis, of the Woodcot East India-man, to Miss Isabella Monro, youngest daughter of John M. esq. of Auchinbowie.

A. Vyvyan, esq. in the service of the East India Comp. to Miss Dinsdale, of Battersea.

At Chester, Rev. Geo. Vanbrugh, LL.B. rector of Aughton, and chaplain to the 40th regiment, to Miss Ravenscroft.

At Catterick, co. York, Tho. Strickland, esq. of Seizergh, co. Westmoreland, to Miss Lawson, eldest daughter of Sir John L. bart. of Brough-hall, in the same county.

Rev. Tho. Pennington, rector of Kingsdown, to Miss Sale, only daughter of the late Wm. Michael S. esq. of Bedlow, Bucks.

At Worthy, Hants, Valentine Henry Wilmot, esq. of the 3d regiment of guards, to Miss Barbarina Ogle, 3d daughter of Sir Chalonier O. of Worthy.

Feb. 17. At Bath, Rich. Blacow, esq. of Lincolns Inn, to Mrs. Dutton.

19. Mr. Perring, a respectable farmer of Norton-under-Ham, to Miss Birchall, dau. of Rev. Mr. B. formerly rector of that place.

23. Mr. Henry Leigh, of Offley, to Miss Elsmers, of Almond-park.

At Thoulonse, in France, Joseph Holden Strutt, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Western battalion of the East Essex militia, and eldest son of John S. esq. of Terling-place, M.P. for Malden, Essex, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Fitzgerald, one of the daughters of the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Leinster.

Rev. Nath. Hibbert, minister of a dissenting congregation at Rivington, to Miss Andrews, of Birkett-bank, near Wigan.

24. Jn. Kirkpatrick, esq. banker, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to Miss Godman, of Chichester.

26. At Bath, Benj. Waddington, esq. to Miss Port, eldest daughter of John P. esq. of Ilam, co. Stafford.

At Box, near Bath, Joseph Cuttee Smith, esq. of Kingsdown, to Miss Nowell.

28. R. Walker, esq. of the Navy Pay-office, to Miss Walker, of Biddeford, Devon.

March 2. At Bath, Mr. Wm. Attfield, of Barton-street, coal-merchant, to Miss Sophia Short, late of Southampton.

3. Tho. Birch, esq. banker, in New Bond-street, to Miss Hill, of Newman-str.

Mr. H. Chawner, working-goldsmith, of Ave-maria-lane, to Miss Hore, only daughter of Mr. H. wharfinger, near the Hermitage.

4. At Aberdeen, James Robertson, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Maria Innes, youngest dau. of the late Alex. I. esq. of Cathlaw.

5. Mr. Geo. Witherby, of Birchin-lane, to Miss Forbes, dau. of Capt. F. of Shrewsbury.

At Conover, Edw. Burton, esq. to Miss Blakeway, daughter of Joshua B. esq.

At Llanwenog church, co. Cardigan, Geo. G. Williams, esq. of Wormwood-grove, co. Carmarthen, to Miss Lewis, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. L.

At Titchfield, Hants, Capt. Faulkner, of the navy, to Miss Spry, of Stubbington.

6. Mr. Wallis, of Walworth, to Miss Gregory, of Stoke Newington.

8. Alex. Cuthbert, esq. of Kelfo, in North Britain, to Miss Agnes Tomkins, 3d daughter of Francis T. esq. of Park-place.

9. Baron de Robeck, to Miss Anne Fitzpatrick, youngest daughter of the Hon. Rich. F. of Park-lane.

At Dedham, Essex, Rev. C. Egerton, rector of Washington, Durham, to Miss Leake, only daugh. of Jas. L. esq. of Dedham.

At Halloughton, Leic. Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Leicester, to Miss Vowe.

10. At Baldock, Isaac Hindley, esq. to Miss Mary Roe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Sam. R. of Stotfold.

Henry Allen, esq. barrister at law, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Charlotte Howarth, of St. Albans-street.

At Worfall, Tho. Simon Scroop, esq. of Danby, near Middleham, to Miss Meynell, da. of Edw. M. esq. of Frierage-farm, York.

11. James Morley, esq. late of Bombay, to Miss Jarvis, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, dau. of the late Chief Judge of Antigua.

At Edinburgh, Tho. Horton, esq. jun. of Howroyde-hall, co. York, to Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Gordon, dau. of the Earl of Aberdeen.

12. Geo. Lempriere, esq. to Miss Booth, of Broad-street Buildings.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Morton, of Ridmarly, co. Worcester, to Mrs. Wingfield, of Walcot-parade, near Bath.

13. Rich. Myddleton, esq. to Miss Crawford, of Pall-Mall.

14. Mr. Sam. Montagu, of Reading, Berks, to Miss Sophia Peck, daughter of Roger P. esq. of Ewell, co. Surrey.

Mr. Wm. Drawbridge, of Chatham Dockyard, to Miss Amelia Spencer, of Brompton.

At Chelham, near Canterbury, Mr. Steph. Costeker, of Great Eastcheap, to Miss M. Loud, of Chelham.

At Eglw'sfach, co. Denbigh, Mr. Boulgeor, of Chester, attorney at law, to Miss Edwards, dau. of Rev. Mr. E. of Pennant.

16. At Kingston upon Thames, Lieut. Jn. Bateman, of the artillery, to Miss Ann Blair Hardwick, of Kingston.

Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney-court, co. Hereford, to Miss Styleman, of Kingstead.

17. Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Vivers.

At Stoke Newington, James Brown, esq. to Mrs. Cotton, of the same place.

18. Ayscough Boucherett, esq. jun. of Lincolnshire, to Miss Crockatt, of Pall-Mall.

19. Mr. Geo. Spence, of Pall-Mall, dentist to his Majesty, to Miss Sarah Crompton, of Malden, co. Essex.

Mr. Rich. Goodwyn, woollen-draper, in Cheapside, to Miss Anne Adams, of Ware.

Mr. Tho. Nott, of Cornhill, to Miss Skelton, only dau. of Rev. Cha. S. of the Borough.

At Bristol, Mr. Meyerhoff, merchant, to Miss Ewen, dau. of — E. esq. of Kingsdown.

Cha. Dewe, esq. gentleman-commoner of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, to Miss Priscilla Justice, of Sutton Courtney, Bucks.

21. Geo. Horsley, esq. to Miss Charlotte Talbot, daughter of Henry T. esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Tho. Morton, merchant, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Susannah Partridge, youngest dau. of the late Jos. P. esq. of the same place.

22. By special licence, the Rt. Hon. John Lord Lindores, to Miss Jane Reeve, youngest daugh. of late Sir Tho. R. of Hendens, Berks.

24. Rev. Edw. Townshend, nephew to the late Lord T. to Miss Louisa Milner, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm. M. bart.

25. Henry Woodington, esq. of Clarges-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Catherine Bicknell, of Bond-street.

At Frant, Suffex, Mr. Dan. Wicker, of the Borough, to Miss Martha Bugden, daughter of Edw. B. esq. of Frant.

26. Richard Day, jun. esq. merchant, of Brook's-wharf, to Mrs. Turner, relict of Wm. T. esq. of Duke-street, Portland-place.

Rev. Charles Fortescue, rector of Rous-Lench, co. Worcester, to Mrs. Cotterell.

DEATHS.

1788. **A**T Calcutta, Philip Delisle, esq. *July*... a manager of the Orphan-house, and one of the directors of the General Bank of India.

Nov. 30. At Florence, aged 98 years, seven months, and twenty-three days, Domenico Maria Manni, the Nestor of the Literati of Italy. Indefatigable to the last, he constantly attended his studies, which reflect a lustre upon his country. He was a good Christian, and the best of citizens, strict in the duties of his profession, and attentive to all around him. He paid the debt of Nature with perfect resignation, and in full possession of his faculties.

1789. *Lately*, at Florence, Zuccarelli, the celebrated painter, whose works are well known and much esteemed in England.

In America, Rev. Tho. Jones, rector of Downham, in the isle of Ely, and of Coningham, co. Cambridge.

At the Hague, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Maclaine.

At Paris, aged 67, l'Abbé Brotier, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and editor of the beautiful editions of Tacitus and Pliny the elder.

At Tralee, in Ireland, Mrs. Lee, relict of Dr. L.

At Kilmainham, near Dublin, aged 19, Miss Kane. As soon as Mrs. K. entered the room where her daughter lay, she dropped on the floor, and instantly expired, leaving ten children.

In a fit of apoplexy, as he was entering a public meeting at Edinburgh, Admiral Sir Charles Douglas. He was originally in the Dutch service, and it was not without some difficulty that he was enabled to obtain rank in the English navy. The war before last, however, his services were such, that he was promoted through the various ranks of the service

service till he became a post-captain. In the peace which succeeded, upon his going to St. Petersburg, his Majesty conferred the rank of baronet on him. Sir Charles was a native of Scotland, and so excellent a linguist, that he spoke six European languages extremely correct. On the war with America breaking out, he had a broad pendant given him, and he commanded the squadron employed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His services here obtained him very flattering honours on his return to England; and after Brereton was dismissed for misconduct from the Duke, of 98 guns, Sir Charles was appointed to command her. In this ship he cultivated his mechanical propensity so much to the improvement of the guns, and the use of locks instead of matches, that the practice was univversally adopted throughout the navy. On the death of Lord Rodney's favourite officer, Capt. Young, Sir Charles was recommended, by the Lords of the Admiralty, as a fit successor to manage the important concerns of the West India fleet; and, owing to his great ability, Lord Rodney has never failed to confess, that the advantages of the day were greatly improved. It has often been asserted, that, had Sir Charles's advice been pursued, more might have been effected. Sir Charles, when pressed upon this subject, always replied, "We had a great deal to do, Sir; and I believe you will allow we did a great deal." Since the war, Sir Charles had the chief command at Nova Scotia; but being disgusted at some proceedings of the Admiralty and Navy Boards, he begged to be recalled. During the preparations for war in the year 1787, he was presented to the rank of rear-admiral; and, about a month since, was appointed to go again to Nova Scotia, as commander in chief. Sir Charles was a very good, a very brave, and a very honest man.

In South Wales, Rev. Mr. Geo. Holcombe, archdeacon of Carmarthen.

Mr. John Outram, son of the late John O. esq. of Kilham.

At Wakefield, aged 101, Mrs. Dawson, a widow lady.

At Fleishbeck, co. Westmoreland, in his 75th year, John Glover, esq. This gentleman's house, a little time before his decease, was robbed of money and plate to a considerable amount; and the offender, impelled by the stings of conscience, a few days after returned the plate and 89 guineas of the money.

At Beckingham, Kent, Mrs. Eliz. Cox, relict of Wm. C. esq. late of Walthamtow, and mother of Sir Laurence C.; to whom, by her death, a considerable property devolves.

At Sit legbourn, Kent, aged 74, Mr. Jas. Becket, who was a surgeon's mate in the fleet commanded by Admiral Rossier, in 1724, and was with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Porto Bello, in 1739. He afterwards settled as an apothecary at Cranbrook, but had retired from business many years.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1783.

At Billimore, co. Derby, aged 85, Mrs. Anne Barnes, relict of Philip B. esq. of Derby, and sister of the late Humphrey Trafford, esq. of Trafford.

In a field near Alderly, co. Gloucester, on his way home to Kingswood, aged 73, Moses Haines, formerly a day-labourer, but of late years a pauper of that parish. He had 2s. per week allowed him by the parish for his support, besides what he obtained from the bounty of the benevolent and charitable in the neighbourhood, by importunate begging, to whom he usually delivered a tale of pretended distress, to excite their compassion, and at the same time bitterly complained of the rigid œconomy of his parish, in granting him only the small trifle abovementioned. Having been suspected in his life-time, of being possessed of some money, notwithstanding his constant and solemn protestations to the contrary, a few days after his decease his house was searched, when, to the astonishment of all present, concealed in a large bag of wool, in several parcels, were discovered the following sums:

	£. s.	
40 guineas	42	
248 half-crowns	31	
361 shillings	18	1
		£. 91 15.

In Bennet-street, Bath, Mrs. Dalbiac.

At Hatfield, near Doncaster, Wm. Porter, a carpenter, whose most humane charity merits recording. By his will he has bequeathed the interest of 200l. for ever, to be applied to the maintenance, relief, or support of two poor widows of that township; and has provided that no widow shall be deemed an object of this charity under the age of 70 years, unless objects of that age are wanting.

The Lady of Cha. Ambler, esq. at his seat near Maidenhead, Berks.

Aged 69, Mr. Alex. Reid, more than 47 years assistant-surgeon to Chelsea-hospital, and author of several chirurgical treatises.

Mrs. Glover, relict of Frederick G. esq. of facetious memory (see our vol. LVII. p. 276).

Jan. 22. At Lisbon, in a decline, Mrs. Lane, wife of Jn. L. esq. late secretary to the commissioners of accounts, and one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Evans, canon residentiary of Hereford. Though cut off at an early period from the endearments of life, she resigned her soul without repining into the hands of Him who gave it. From that goodness of heart which was the source of happiness to herself and an affectionate husband while she lived, and which enabled her to meet with so much patience the gradual advances of her dissolution, are derived the only consolations that can alleviate so severe a loss. For what can so effectually soothe the sorrows of a surviving friend as the assurance which departed goodness leaves behind, that the happiness, however perfect, which it leaves, is a loss which bears no proportion to the gain?

Feb.

Feb. . . . At Pusey, co. Berks, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Allen, sister and heiress of the late Allen Pusey, esq. The whole parish belonged to her, and she rebuilt the church. This manor is held by a horn of a buffalo, mounted with silver, with an inscription, setting forth that it was given by King Canute to William Pewse. It is engraved in "Archæologia." III. 13.

17. Rev. Cock Langford, rector of Malsingham, co. Norfolk, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and son of the late auctioneer. As he was dancing at the Lynn assembly; he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and died as soon as he was conveyed out of the room.

19. At Aston-Flamville, near Hinckley, co. Leicester; aged 82; Mr. Tho. Pridmore, farmer and grazier at Mickle-hill, in that parish.

20. At Vienna; Prince Charles Lichtenstein; general in the Emperor's army.

22. In his 87th year, the Rev. Nicholas Fayting, M.A. rector of St. Martin Outwich, London (to which he was elected in 1748), rector of Hackwell, Essex, prebendary of Lincoln, and formerly master of Merchant Taylors School; the present master of which, Mr. Bishop, succeeds him in the former rectory. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1725, and M.A. 1729: A sincere friend, an elegant scholar, and a sound divine.—On Thursday, March 26, being an examination-day at Merchant Taylors School, the following Elogium on Mr. F's character was pronounced by the second monitor of that school, before a very respectable audience:

"On this same spot the Muses first
His infant dawn of genius nurs'd;
On this same spot they soon confess
His toils to public use address;
His care; coercive, yet benign;
Indearing stricter discipline,
And bleeding in the teacher's part;
The censor's eye, the parent's heart.

In priestly character his zeal
Was what conviction ought to feel,
Inflexibly severe, to tread
Where personal duty's limits led;
And live in act, and be in thought;
A comment on the truths he taught.

His social hour's conspicuous merit
Was cheerful, yet corrected, spirit,
That rais'd in each surrounding breast
The same good humour it express'd.

His judgement was a ray; that glow'd
To light strong Sense through Reason's road;
Trac'd Worth's true price; and left Deceit
To work at will its own defeat.

His charity had a double drift;
To give—and to conceal the gift;
Anxious to see the good it dealt
Not number'd, not describ'd, but felt.

Godness so rare, from human view;
With him you lov'd so long, withdrew.
But why the falling star deplore?
Heaven gains one luminary more.

The light his life has ceas'd to give,
Will e'en in his example live;
And Memory's grateful incense burn,
Diffusing radiance from his urn."

At Spring-head, near Hull, Jas. Walker; esq. F.R.S.

At Powderham-castle, co. Devon, Miss Eleanor Courtenay, 7th daughter of the late; and sister of the present, Lord Viscount C.—As she was returning from the play-house at Exeter; a few days before, she was suddenly seized with a convulsion fit, which was followed by a locked jaw, of which she lingered in great agony to the time of her death.

23. At Abingdon, Berks, in her 78th year, Mrs. Graham, widow of Mr. G. surgeon.

At Wingham, Kent, Mrs. Neville, wife of Mr. Hen. N. surgeon and apothecary there; and daughter of the Rev. Wm. Newton, formerly minister of Wingham, and author of the "History and Antiquities of Maidstone."

24. Aged 76, Mr. Philip Sanson, one of the aldermen of the borough of Colchester.

At Guildford, Surrey, aged 78, Capt. John Clark. He was born in the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1711; went to sea in the reign of George I.; was at the siege of Gibraltar in the year 1729; in many remarkable engagements, particularly that of Matthews and Lestock; was made a captain in 1757; a post in 1758; arriving to the rank of rear-admiral, and though 56 years in the service, was passed over in the last promotion.

26. In Birmingham Workhouse, where he had found a comfortable asylum for the last 12 years of his life, aged 78, Rich. Steynor; nephew and heir of Sir Rich. S. so distinguished for his defeat of the Spanish plate fleet off Cadiz, and for leading the van of the fleet under Admiral Blake, when the Spanish galleons were destroyed in the harbour of Santa Cruz. For these gallant actions he was first knighted by Oliver Cromwell; and afterwards by K. Charles II. Robert S. above-mentioned, was once possessed of 1000l. per annum; but engaging in a law-suit with the Salt Company of Droitwich, about a right to sink for a salt-spring upon his own freehold estate, by which (though he emancipated his neighbours; and reduced the price of salt from 2s. per bushel to 4d. whereby Government have been enabled to raise an amazing revenue,) he ruined himself and family; and this his only surviving child was suffered to end his days in a parish workhouse, where the punctual discharge of the little offices the infirmities of old age had left him capable of doing, procured him more respect than all the public services of his father and family.

At Highgate, Mrs. Bolland; wife of Mr. James B. of Lombard-street.

At Newcastle under Line, Wm. Beard, esq; chief justice of the South Wales circuit.

Mrs. Anne Harling, of Mount-row, Lambeth, widow of the late Mr. Rich. H. of Red-cross-street, and daughter of the late Mr. Knight, of Reading, Berks.

At Lyndhurst, Hants, James Barbar, esq.

At Paris, greatly regretted, in his 40th year, M. Hardoin, an eminent lawyer. The King of Sweden was so pleased with his eloquent manner of pleading, that he made him a present of a gold medal.

At Avignon, aged 63, the Abbé de Crillon, formerly agent-general of the clergy, counsellor of state, &c. He was brother to the celebrated Duke de Crillon Mahon. Very different from those of his estate, he regarded his wealth as the patrimony of the poor. He wrote many works in favour of religion, and refused the bishoprick.

27. At Tottenham-high cross, in her 84th year, Mrs. Benford.

28. At Hanau, in Germany, Mr. J. Hermann, of New Lunenburg.

At Paris, suddenly, aged about 50, the Marquis of Conflans, who visited England about six years ago, in company with the Dukess of Orleans and Fitz-james. He was lieutenant-general of his Majesty's armies, governor of New Brisac, colonel of a regiment of hussars that bear his name, marquis of Armandières, viscount of Ouchy, &c. &c.

March 1. At Newington-green, Miss Eliz. Freeman, eldest daughter of John F. esq.

Mr. Wm. Quartermain, upwards of 50 years cook of Worcester Coll. Oxford.

At Camberwell, Lady Torriano, relict of Sir John T. bart.

At Lincoln, Capt. Stevens, late of the 65th regiment of foot.

2. Suddenly, while giving directions in his compting-house, H. H. Deacon, esq. of Milk-street, Cheapside.

At Mr. Bland's, in Lower Seymour-street, Francis Chapeau, esq.

At Writtle, Essex, aged 19, Miss Bell, only child of Mr. B. of the British Library, Strand.

3. The Lady of Leonard Kilham, esq. of Argyle-street.

John Porter, esq. late of Waterford in Ireland.

Mrs. Little, mother of Mrs. Willock, of Golden-square.

Suddenly, in her 70th year, in Cowley str. Westminster, Mrs Sarah Butler, many years mistress of Waghorn's Coffee-house, adjoining the House of Peers.

In Shrewsbury-court, White-cross-str. in her 64th year, Mrs. Iliff, wife of Mr. Jn. I.

4. At Woodsgift, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, Sir Rich. St. George, bart. member for the borough of Athlone

Mrs. Brookes, widow of Thomas B. esq. of Whitechurch.

5. Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. S. wholesale druggist at Smithfield-bars.

At Brompton-house, near Holkham, in his 54th year, Rev. Edward Waller.

6. At Stanmore, Middlesex, after a lingering illness, Geo. Drummond, esq. banker at Charing-cross. His lady died last summer.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. C. of Clapton-gerrace.

At the parsonage-house in Greetham, Rutland, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with firm and christian fortitude and resignation, the Rev. Rowland Wyther, many years vicar of that place, sincerely and truly lamented by his numerous relations and friends. His disorder was of all others, the most excruciating, that of the gravel in the kidnies. At his own request he was opened the second day after his decease, and one of his kidnies weighed the astonishing weight of two pounds three quarters.

7. At Manchester, the Lady of Peter Drinkwater, esq. and sister to the late Mr. Serjeant Bolton.

At her father's house in Duchefs str. Portland place, in her 6th year, the Hon. Frances Catharine Legge, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Lewisham.

Aged 90, Mr. Charles Adams, of Newmarket. He was in perfect possession of all his faculties till within three days of his death.

After a lingering illness, aged 54, Mrs. Anne Browne, wife of Mr. B. bookseller, corner of Essex-str. Strand.

At Lyme, aged 93, Wm. Walter, esq. major of the 74th reg. of foot. He served Kings George I. II. and III. He was a mild, humane, good man. His conduct through life was peculiarly distinguished for humility and goodness. All his officers and soldiers loved him. He made peace with 25 nations of the savage Indians. He used them with so much goodness and hospitality, that they worshipped him, and called him their God, and thought there was not such another man in the known world. He was a gentleman that never grasped after riches. The late Earl of Chatham, when he was at Lyme, visited him most days; thanked him often for his good conduct while he was in North America; and told him, that, had it not been for Gen. Monakton and Major Walter, North America would not have been conquered; for their conduct and humility was such, that they gained the heart of every soldier.

Of a mortification in his bowels, the Rev. John Chevalier, D. D. and master of St. John's Coll. Camb. He was elected master in 1775, on the death of Dr. Powell; and served the office of vice-chancellor in 1776.

At Kenelworth, co. Warwick, Mrs. Halifax, wife of John H. esq. brother to the late Sir Thomas H. of Birchin-lane.

In Kennington-lane, Mrs. Pierce, wife of Mr. P. of the South Sea-house; and on the evening of the same day, Mr. P. died. The bodies of the husband and wife were carried in two hearses to Lambeth-church, and there interred. Mrs. P. had been ill for some time; the husband's disorder was grief, which touched him so sensibly, when the physicians pronounced his wife past all hopes of recovery, that he died literally of a broken heart.

At his house in Earl-str. Bridge-str. Blackfriars, in a fit of coughing, Mr. Edw. Johnston, printer of the Sunday Monitor.

At Bromley, Kent, Mr. Jos. Manlove, fishmonger of Berkeley str. and Temple-bar.

8. Mrs. Eleanor Dinely, niece to the late Sir John D. bart. and the late Sam. Foote, esq.

At Canonbury-house, Islington, after a long illness, aged 62, Mrs. Garfed, relict of the late Mr. John G. of Wood-str.

In the Old Jewry, aged 70, Mr. Ralph Thresher, surgeon and apothecary in Foregate-str. Worcester.

9. Mrs. Symonds, wife of Mr. S. attorney at law, Devonshire-str. Queen-sq.

Rev. Mr. Phippen, rector of Kingsdale and Battisford, co. Suffolk.

At Hooknorton, Oxf. Miss Warmington.

10. At Walton, near Stratford upon Avon, John Mordant, esq. uncle of Sir Jn. M. bart.

In Albemarle-str. Mrs. Mead, widow of the late Richard M. esq.

11. At Enfield, Mrs. Sevron, relict of the late Mr. S. who died last year.

At Hampstead, Mr. Webster.

At Mr. Elliot's, in St. Paul's-church-yard, aged 104, Mrs. Mary Brown, widow.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Walter Ross, writer to the signet.

In Merrion-sq. Dublin, in her 81st year, Rt. Hon. Ellis Agar, Countess of Brandon, after a short illness, which she bore with the utmost resignation, her mental faculties being perfect to the last moment of her existence. Her Ladyship was married in the year 1726 to the Rt. Hon. Sir Theobald Burke, bart. afterwards Lord Visc. Mayo, and some years after his decease, to the Rt. Hon. Francis Lord Athenry, premier baron of Ireland; after whose decease, in the year 1758, she was created Countess of Brandon, and has been for several years the first peeress in her own right in Ireland. Her Ladyship was long admired in the first circles of England, France, and Ireland, for genuine wit, elegance of taste, and dignity of manners, and superior understanding.

At his house at Gulval, co. Cornwall, in a fit of apoplexy, Rev. John Penneck, M. A. B. D. and fellow of St. Peter's Coll. Cambr. and nephew to Mr. P. of the Brit. Museum.

12. Mr. Peter Troybridge, aged 75; he was one of the few survivors that sailed round the world with Lord Anson in the Centurion, in 1741.

13. At Strumpshaw, co. Norfolk, Mrs. Catherine Anne Nelson, wife of Rev. Wm. N. rector of that parish, and daughter of the late Wm. Reading, M. A. librarian of Sion College 40 years.

At Worlingham, co. Surrey, after a lingering illness, Rev. Thomas Braithwaite, M. A. formerly of St. John's College, Oxford.

At his father's house at St. John's Hospital, Litchfield, aged 20, Frederick Buckeridge, of St. John's Coll. Oxf.; a youth of extraordinary endowment. Intense application to study impaired a constitution, weakened in his infancy by a rapid succession of infantile diseases. Incapable of sustaining the con-

stant drudgery of a school, where much attendance is required for little instruction; he learned to read, write, and the first rules of arithmetic, without a master. In the acquirement of Latin and Greek he had little assistance; as little, perhaps, as the learned Scaliger, who called himself an Autodidact. His amusements were music and drawing, in the latter of these he excelled; but his favourite studies were experimental philosophy and mechanics: a wheel of his contrivance, intended as a model of a perpetual motion, had he lived to complete it, would have borne ample testimony of his ingenuity. His disorder, which was a pulmonary phthisis, resisted every medical application, and the waters at Bristol. A sweetness of temper, a constitutional politeness and gentleness of manners, endeared him to all those who knew him: and it can be truly said, he never grieved his parents, but when he was sick, and when he died. As his life was all innocence and piety, his death was without a groan, and without a sigh; and he literally fell asleep.

14. At Southampton, John Jennings, esq. receiver-general for the county of Hants.

Mr. Edward Warren, wine-merchant, in Piccadilly.

At Camberwell, Rich. Henshaw, esq. of the Victualling-office.

At Woodford, Essex, Miss Honoria Williams, youngest daughter of Capt. John W. deceased, and late commander in the East India Company's service.

At Bolton, co. Lancaster, Rev. Mr. Whitehead, vicar of that parish, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

15. At Lambeth-butts, Rich. Reeve, esq. late secretary to the commissioners of the customs in America.

At Highgate, suddenly, for grief of the loss of an only child by inoculation, Mrs. Tibbets, wife of Mr. T. banker.

In Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, Fred. Gregg, esq. late of Londonderry, Ireland.

Mrs. Starcy, wife of Mr. Benj. S. wholesale linen-draper in the Poultry.

At Bath, Major Brabazon.

At Lostwithiel, co. Cornwall, Fran. Spennor, esq. alderman of that borough.

At Trowbridge, Joseph Mortimer, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Wilts and Somerset, and also a partner in the Bath, Somersetshire, Warminster, and Wiltshire banks.

Geo. Lowdon, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Pilton, co. Somerset, Mrs. Wilhelmina Eliz. Browne, daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Westley, esq. of Shipton-Mallet; a lady not less remarkable for her singular beauty and talents than her misfortunes. She has bequeathed the whole of that property which a cruel combination of circumstances prevented her the enjoyment of during her own life, as the highest possible mark of gratitude,

gratitude, to George Lovell, esq. of Wells, co. Somerset.

16. Mr. John Frodsham, clerk at the Public-office in Bow-street.

At Bath, Mrs. Heath, lady of Wm. H. esq. of Stanstead-hall, Essex.

17. At Camberwell, in her 79th year, Mrs. Mary Nixon, relict of Nich. N. esq.

At Bath, Wm. Semple, esq.

In Rivers-street, Bath, Miss Murray.

18. At the Tower, Mr. Reesben Fletcher, many years dye-forgers to the Mint-office.

At Dublin, the Rt. Hon. Owen Wynne, M.P. in the Irish parliament for the borough of Sligo, governor and custos rotularum of the county of Leitrim.

At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, Edw. Walsh, esq. late of Old Connaught-Shanganagh, and Little Bury, co. Dublin.

19. At Hackney, Mrs. Gatfield, wife of Mr. Gedaliah G. of Newgate-street.

In Hill-street, Berkley square, Mrs. Priscilla Armstrong.

Mrs. Wintle, wife of Mr. Tho. W. goldsmith in the Poultry.

20. Rd. Evans, esq. late of Woodstock-str.

21. Aged 75, Mr. Rich. Carter, flour-factor, Bloomsbury.

At Henley, of an apoplectic fit, on his return from a ball, Thomas Talbot Foley, esq. of Stourbridge, co. Worcester, F.A.S.

22. At the Adelphi-hotel, in consequence of a paralytic stroke he received on the 16th, Mr. John Gregory, printer of the Leicester Journal, and for many years past one of the aldermen of that corporation, where he was much and deservedly respected.

Mr. Nathaniel Hardcastle, Russia merchant.

23. At his house in St. James's-square, in his 76th year, the Most Noble Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Carmarthen; Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer and Dumblain, Baron Osborne of Kiveton, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, baronet, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, LL.D. and F.R.S. His Grace was the only surviving son of Peregrine Hyde, Duke of Leeds, by his first wife, the Lady Eliz. Harley, daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, lord high treasurer of England; was born Nov. 6, 1717, and succeeded to his father's honours and estates May 9, 1731. June 6, 1740, he married the Lady Mary, youngest daughter of Francis E. of Godolphin, who departed this life Aug. 3, 1764, by whom he had issue a son, born in 1741, who lived but a few days; Henrietta, born in 1744, who died soon after; Thomas Marquis of Carmarthen, born Jan. 29, 1750, (called up by writ to the House of Peers in May 1776, as Baron Osborne of Kiveton,) now Duke of Leeds, and one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. His Grace the present Duke has issue by his first wife, the Lady Amelia d'Arcy, daughter of Robert E. of Holderness, two sons and one daughter, George-William-Frederick, Lord Conyers

(in right of his late mother), now Marquis of Carmarthen, born July 21, 1775; Lady Mary Henrietta Juliana Osborne, born Sept. 6, 1776; and Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, born Oct. 18, 1777. His Grace married, in October last, Miss Anguish, eldest daughter of the late Tho. A. esq. accomptant-general, one of the masters in the high Court of Chancery, and one of the commissioners for examining the public accompts.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 28th year, Mr. John Law, bookseller in Ave-maria-lane, and son of Mr. Bedwell L. of that place.

Edw. Lardner, esq. of the Borough.

At Margate, aged 42, Mrs. Anne Emelinda Foster, grand-daughter of Henry Maf-terman, esq. of York.

24. In Bruton-street, Mrs. Guerin, sister of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir Rich. Pearson.

25. In Edward-street, Portman-square, Lady Robinson, relict of Sir Wm. R. of Newby, co. York.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. Earl of Delawar, appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Rob. Bowyer, esq. appointed miniature-painter to his Majesty, *vice* Meyer, dec.

Sam. Mitchelson, esq. appointed one of the six clerks of session in Scotland, *vice* Orme, dec.

Rob. Sinclair, esq. appointed clerk of his Majesty's processes in Scotland, *vice* Orme, dec.

Rev. John Garlies Maitland, presented to the church and parish of Monnigoff, in the presbytery of Wigtoun, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, *vice* Scott, dec.

Rev. Fran. Leslie, presented to the church and parish of Boheme.

Rev. Colin Mackenzie, presented to the church and parish of Stornaway, *vice* Downie.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HON. Capt. Berkeley, appointed surveyor-general of the ordnance, *vice* Capt. Luttrell, dec.

Charles-Henry Hunt, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Warwick, *vice* Hewitt, resigned.

S. Alchorne, esq. appointed assay-master of the Mint, *vice* Lucas, dec.

Lewis Wolfe, esq. appointed comptroller of his Majesty's stationary-office in Palace-yard.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Adams, M.A. Carleton R. co. Oxford, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. John Porter, M.A. presented to the archdeaconry of Landaff, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. Mr. Sergrove, fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, elected master thereof, *vice* Dr. Adams, dec.

Rev. George Shelton, Overbury V. *vice* Datke, dec.

Rev. Miles Mason, Garston R. co. Notts.

Rev. Phineas Pett, B.D. Orton R. co. Leic.

Rev. Roger Buxton, B.A. Barford and Roxden V.V. co. Bedford.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Goodinge, Cound R. *vice* Dr. Adams, dec.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, Featherstone R. *vice* Driffield, dec.

Rev. Benj. Barnard, M.A. appointed prebendary of Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. John Holdsworth, M.A. appointed prebendary of Rippon, *vice* Driffield, dec.

Rev. Bladen Downing, LL.B. Bledon R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Anth. Garnett, Kirkby on Baine R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Myers, Lazonby V. Cumberland.

Rev. Mr. Myers, Wyberton R. co. Linc. *vice* Shaw, dec.

Rev. J. Myers, B.A. Somerby-Humby R. co. Lincoln, *vice* his father, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Collinson, Kirk-harle V. co. Northumberland.

Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, appointed archdeacon of St. Alban's, *vice* the Bishop of St. David's, resigned.

Rev. Rich. Wilfon, jun. B.A. Desford R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Priest, Somerby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Deacon, St. Peter's Southgate R. Norwich, *vice* Dr. Brooke, dec.

Rev. Hen. Hawes, Ditterige R. Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Money, Warham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Ball, Maffingham R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Langford, dec.

Rev. Wm. Warrington, Old Windsor V.

Rev. Jn. Walters, M.A. Efenechtyd R. in the diocese of Bangor.

Rev. Wm. Bond, M.A. Wheatacre R. and Mutford cum Barnby V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Jos. Whiteley, M.A. Lastringham V. co. York.

Rev. Wm. Aked, Garton and Humbleton VV. with Elstronwick curacy annexed, in Holderness, co. York.

Rev. John Parry, B.A. Sturmer R. Effex.

Rev. Charles Sanderson Miller, M.A. Haslow V. co. Effex.

Rev. Henry Harrison, M.A. Bugbrook R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Sam. Bishop, M.A. St. Martin Outwich R. London, *vice* Fayting, dec.

Rev. John Smith, M.A. St. Adlgate R. Oxford, *vice* Sergrove, resigned.

Rev. John Marshall, Swynecombe, otherwise Swynecombe R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Rob. Hervey Knight, Barton Earls V. co. Northampton.

Rev. John Clayton, Frome St. Quintin R. with Evershall chapel, co. Dorset.

Rev. Tho. Newton, St. Cuthbert R. with St. Helen on the Walls, co. York.

Rev. Robert Pye, East Rasen, otherwise Market Rasen V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Joseph Crag, Burton Hersey, otherwise Pedwardin V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Newton, Holy Trinity church, Micklegate, co. York.

Rev. Rob. Louth, appointed prebendary of Ealdland, in the cathedral of St. Paul, *vice* Winstanley, dec.

Rev. Roger Kedington, M.A. Market-Weston R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Whittle, Teffont Evias R. Salop.

Rev. John Messiter, B.A. Bratton R. co. Somerset.

Rev. George Varenne, M.A. Westley R. near Newmarket.

Rev. Edmund Nelson, South Wotton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Waller, Winslow V. Bucks.

Rev. G. Griffith, M.A. appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Pridden, M. A. chaplain to Earl Powlett, to hold Little Wakering V. with Heybridge V. both co. Effex.

Rev. Andrew Ewbank, to hold Londeborough R. with Burghwallis R. both co. York.

Rev. John Pettat, to hold Stonehouse V. with Quenington R. both co. Gloucester.

Rev. Wm. Holcombe, to hold Manervidy R. co. Pembroke, with Llanfihangel Penbrin, otherwise Penbryn V. co. Cardigan.

Rev. Edw. Willis, to hold Loseby V. with Hareston R. both co. Leicester.

BANKRUPTS.

LEWIS Harrison, Hounsditch, and Henry Harris, Dudley-st. Birmingham, hardware-man, &c. co-partners.

John Fitzgerald, Holborn, silversmith.

Thomas Dewhurst, Belton in le Moors, Lancashire, reed-maker.

William Lightfoot, Sudbrooke, skinner and fell-monger.

Ja. Sam. Enger, Prat-st. money scrivener.

Stephen Gray, Brewer-st. St. James Westminster, dealer and chapman.

Tho. Oldfield, Newbury, dealer and chapman.

John Baker, Brentwood, dealer and chapman.

Joh. Howell, Cattle-st. Leicester-sh. victualler.

Wm. Gardiner, Colchester, dealer and chapman.

Tho. Shawe, Billinge, dealer and chapman.

Abraham Gibson and James Gibson, Skircoat, dealers and chapmans.

John Peterwald, Bath, dealer and chapman.

Joseph Kane, Manchester, dealer and chapman.

John Eagles, Stapleford Abbott, brewer.

Kennett Dixon and William Walter Vincy, Mancing-lane, dealers and chapmen.

Henry Holroyd, Greenwich, dealer and chapman.

Wm. Peacock, Barrow, yarn-maker.

John Constantine, Settle, currier and leather-cutter.

Joseph Cooper Saint, Agnes Le Clair, dealer and chapman.

Charles Hendrie, Leachlade, corn dealer.

William Chipchase, Chester-le-street, dealer and chapman.

Dan. Winwood, Halesowen, dealer and chapman.

John Harris, Worcester, dealer and chapman.

Wm. Kirk, Lambeth-terrace, plumber and glazier.

James Senols, Fenchurch st. dealer and chapman.

Simpson Levy, Gloucester, goldsmith.

Edward Pasco, Chichester, cabinet-maker.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 16, to March 21, 1789.

	Wheat								Rye								Barley								Oats								Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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London	6	0	3	3	2	7	1	11	2	7	5	10	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	5	5	9	3	2	2	4	1	10	2	5	5	7	2	9	2	4	1	11	0	0	5	7	2	11	2	5	1	10	2	10	5	11	3	5	2	5	1	8	3	2	6	2	4	3	2	8	1	6	3	7	5	7	3	2	2	2	1	5	2	8	6	0	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	9	6	4	0	0	2	6	1	7	0	0	6	6	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	8	6	5	3	1	2	11	1	10	0	0	6	3	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0	5	10	3	1	2	5	1	11	3	2	6	2	0	0	2	9	1	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	3	0	1	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	10	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	5	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
COUNTRIES INLAND.																																COUNTRIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Middlesex	6	2	0	0	2	7	2	6	3	0	Effex	5	10	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	5	Suffolk	5	9	3	2	2	4	1	10	2	5	Surrey	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	8	Norfolk	5	7	2	9	2	4	1	11	0	0	Hertford	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	5	Lincoln	5	7	2	11	2	5	1	10	2	10	Bedford	6	0	3	10	2	8	1	11	2	11	York	5	11	3	5	2	5	1	8	3	2	Cambridge	5	9	3	3	2	6	1	9	2	6	Durham	6	2	4	3	2	8	1	6	3	7	Huntingdon	5	9	0	0	2	6	1	7	2	6	Northumberld.	5	7	3	2	2	2	1	5	2	8	Northampton	5	11	3	10	2	6	1	8	2	10	Cumberland	6	0	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	9	Rutland	5	11	0	0	2	6	1	9	3	0	Westmorland	6	4	0	0	2	6	1	7	0	0	Leicester	6	0	3	6	2	7	1	9	3	2	Lancashire	6	6	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	8	Nottingham	6	1	3	4	2	7	1	10	2	11	Cheshire	6	5	3	1	2	11	1	10	0	0	Derby	6	4	0	0	2	10	1	9	3	1	Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0	Stafford	6	1	0	0	2	10	1	11	3	9	Somerset	5	10	3	1	2	5	1	11	3	2	Salop	6	0	4	1	2	8	1	10	4	2	Devon	6	2	0	0	2	9	1	6	0	0	Hereford	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	9	3	3	Cornwall	6	3	0	0	3	0	1	9	0	0	Worcester	6	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	1	Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	10	Warwick	6	4	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	5	Hampshire	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	5	Gloucester	5	10	0	0	2	4	1	8	3	3	Suffex	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	5	Wilts	5	8	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	10	Kent	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	8	Berks	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	2	WALES, March 9, to March 14, 1789.																															
Oxford	6	0	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	4	North Wales,	5	9	4	0	2	8	1	7	3	11	Bucks	6	0	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	2	South Wales,	6	2	3	9	2	10	1	6	3	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- March* DRURY-LANE.
- The Constant Couple—The Sultan.
 - Coriolanus—The Waterman.
 - The Triumph of Truth.
 - The Beggars' Opera—Who's the Dupe?
 - Acis and Galatea—Miscellaneous Concert.
 - Coriolanus—The Minor.
 - The Strangers at Home—Devil to Pay.
 - As You like It—Doctor and Apothecary.
 - Redemption.
 - The Confederacy—The Pannel.
 - Judas Maccabæus.
 - Coriolanus—Doctor and Apothecary.
 - She Would and She Would Not—Devil to
 - The Regent—The Defenter. [Pay.
 - Redemption.
 - Twelfth Night—The Sultan.
 - The Triumph of Truth.
 - Mary Queen of Scots—Who's the Dupe?
 - The Constant Couple—Virginia Unmask'd.
 - Mary Queen of Scots—Doctor and Apoth.
 - A Grand Concerto Spirituale.
 - The Confederacy—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
 - Acis and Galatea—Monody on Garrick.
 - Mary Queen of Scots—The Defenter.
 - Mache h—Catherine and Petruccio.
 - Mary Queen of Scots—The Pannel.

- March* COVENT-GARDEN.
- The Toy—Hide and Seek.
 - The Beggars' Opera—Animal Magnetism.
 - The Old Bachelor—Hide and Seek.
 - Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
 - The Beggars' Opera—Barataria.
 - Hide and Seek—Child of Nature—Farmer
 - Inkle and Yarico—Bold Stroke for a Wife
 - The Old Bachelor—Hide and Seek.
 - Messiah.
 - The Dienna—The Positive Man.
 - The Comedy of Errors—The Death of Captain Cook—The Poor Soldier.
 - The Child of Nature—Ditto—Rosina.
 - Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
 - Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
 - Inkle and Yarico—Death of Capt. Cook.
 - The Comedy of Errors—Marian.
 - The Miser—The Death of Capt. Cook—The Prophet.
 - Midnight Hour—Ditto—The Farmer.
 - Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
 - School for Wives—Maid of the Oaks.
 - Inkle and Yarico—Death of Capt. Cook.
 - The Castle of Andalusia—Look before you leap—Such Things have been.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 24 to March 3; and from March 10 to 24, 1789.

Christened.	1134	Buried.	1323
Males	559	Males	669
Females	575	Females	654
Whereof have died under two years old		398	
Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.			

Between	2 and 5	107	50 and 60	130
	5 and 10	61	60 and 70	105
	10 and 20	56	70 and 80	81
	20 and 30	80	80 and 90	33
	30 and 40	139	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	127		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1899.

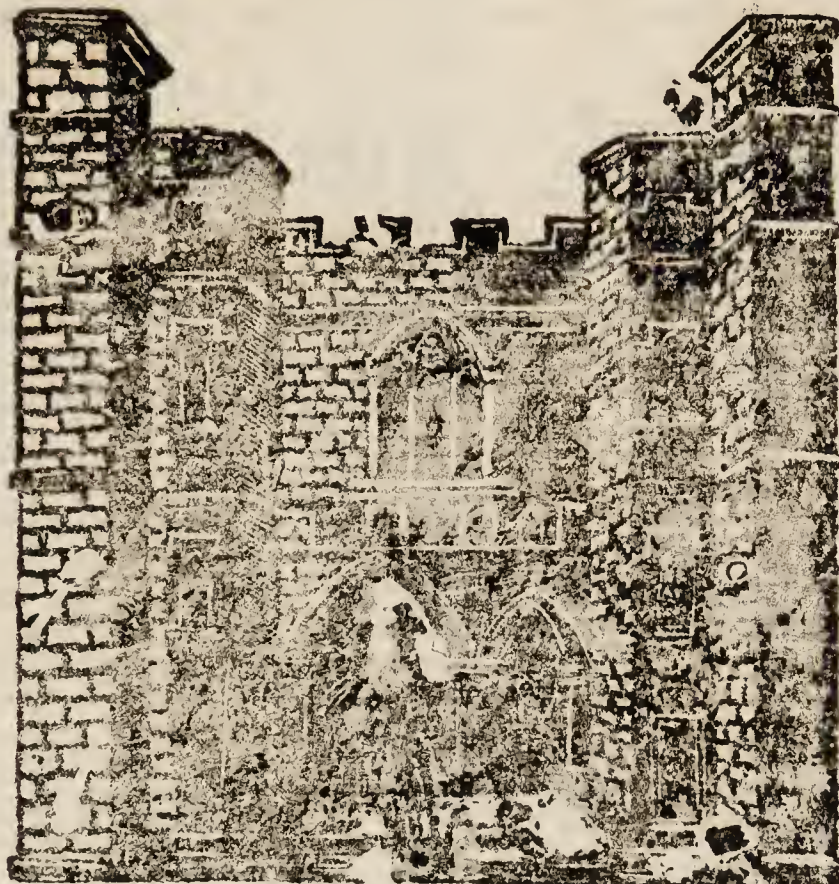
No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. conols.	Ditto	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann	Short	Ditto	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	1 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Serip.	4 per Ct. Serip.	Excheg. Bills.	Tottery Tickets.
26	1751	74 3/4	74 a 73 3/4	1726	96 1/2	113 3/4	22 2/3	1777.	133 3/4			75					1 3/4				16 8
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28	Sunday	74 1/2	74 1/8		96 3/8	114	22 2/8		134			74									
1	175 3/4	74 3/8	74 1/2		96 3/4	114	22 2/8		134			74									
2		74 3/4	73 3/8 a 7 3/8		96 1/2	114	22 2/8		134			74									
3		74 3/4	73 3/8 a 7 3/8		96 1/2	114	22 2/8		134			74									
4		74 3/4	73 3/8 a 7 3/8		96 1/2	114	22 2/8		134			74									
5		74 3/4	73 3/8 a 7 3/8		96 1/2	114	22 2/8		134			74									
6		74 3/4	73 3/8 a 7 3/8		96 1/2	114	22 2/8		134			74									
7		74 3/4	73 3/8 a 7 3/8		96 1/2	114	22 2/8		134			74									
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For APRIL, 1789.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1789.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1789.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1789.
Mar.	0	0	0			April	0	0	0		
27	26	44	31	30,5	fair	12	38	51	35	29,9	fair
28	34	38	34	29,9	cloudy	13	34	53	37	,62	fair
29	37	46	32	,65	fair	14	36	55	41		fair
30	34	44	35	30,	fair	15	40	54	42	,92	fair
31	33	46	35	,8	rain	16	44	58	48	,77	fair
1	44	53	43	29,7	fair	17	50	59	47	,6	rain
2	43	55	47	,44	showery	18	47	57	44	,75	showery
3	45	52	36	,22	showery	19	49	46	45	,8	fair
4	36	38	34	,8	show	20	45	60	53	30,2	fair
5	33	50	41	30,2	fair	21	54	61	50	,27	fair
6	40	51	40		fair	22	49	60	50	,14	fair
7	33	52	39	,1	cloudy	23	48	57	46	29,99	showery
8	41	53	44		cloudy	24	43	58	41	,64	showery
9	36	56	41	,25	fair	25	42	54	43	,9	fair
10	35	47	38	,18	cloudy	26	42	53	43	,33	showery
11	36	53	47	,14	fair						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel street, Strand.

May. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in May, 1788.
1	29 17	78	S		dew, soft clouds, bright
2	29 16	80	W		fresh dew, bright and hot, thunder ¹
3	29 19	62	NE		cool, overcast, and gloomy ²
4	29 18	62	NE		parching wind, cloudless
5	29 15	72	NE		bright ³
6	29 12	75	NE		overcast and mild ⁴
7	29 11	72	SE	.. 7	shady morn', shower, rocky clouds
8	29 12	71	NW		strong dew, bright
9	29 11	65	SW	.. 4	brisk wind, rain
10	29 9	62	NW		bright, cool wind ⁵
11	29 16	68	NNW		mild and cloudy
12	29 19	78	S		warm and pleasant ⁶
13	29 18	70	S		dew, sun, parching wind
14	29 16	63	NE		harsh wind, bright sun
15	29 16	66	NE		overcast, cool wind
16	29 10	66	N	.. 2	cloudy, shower, bright evening ⁷
17	29 12	70	NE		bright sun, parching wind
18	29 11	68	N		clouds and wind
19	29 11	73	N		brisk wind, warm sun
20	29 11	76	N		light clouds, sultry
21	29 19	72	N		cloudless, gentle breeze ⁸
22	29 19	75	NW		light clouds, sultry
23	29 18	76	NW		sultry, overcast [rora borealis
24	29 16	77	S		thick mist, bright fresh breezes, au-
25	29 14	78	S		bright and hot sun
26	29 12	77	SE		bright, strong breezes ⁹
27	29 11	81	SE		bright and hot, strong breezes
28	29 8	82	SW		overcast and gloomy ¹⁰
29	29 6	65	NE		cool, broken clouds ¹¹
30	29 7	55	NE		overcast, showers ¹²
31	29 10	68	ENE	.. 22	rain, clear evening

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Apple-trees open into bloom. Vast profusion of bloom in orchards.—² Lime (tilia Europæa) in leaf.—³ Birds full of song; "omnia nunc resonant;" though the wind continues so cold.—⁴ The bloom of cherries, pears, and apples, is great; of plumbs, bullace, and sloes, little.—⁵ Maple (acer campestre) and quince (malus cydonia) in bloom.—⁶ Cotton blows from the willows, and fills the air; some birds line their nests with this substance.—⁷ White beam (aria cratægus) in bloom.—⁸ Ears of the wheat begin to open.—⁹ Opulus viburnum, floribus globosis, in bloom.—¹⁰ The fly-catcher (muscipapa grifola), which was not seen till the 18th, has built a nest, and laid four eggs.—¹¹ Elder sambucus nigra) and dog-rose in bloom.—¹² Solstitial flowers in general in bloom.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For APRIL, 1789.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

April 18.

✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ S one of your corre-
 ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ spondents has expressed
 ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ a desire of having some
 ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ information concerning
 ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ the late Mr. Hender-
 ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ son's pretension to inter-
 ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ course with spirits, &c.

I send you two of his letters to me, which are curious in themselves, and may throw some light on the subject. They will likewise give a better idea of the man than any thing written by another person concerning him can do*. Also, as I imagine it is generally supposed that I am the person intended by the *Doctor*, whom the writer of Mr. Henderson's life represents as believing he had this power, the reader may be able to judge from the second letter of the probability of this circumstance.

When I lived at Calne, and presently after the publication of my *Dissquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit*, I received an anonymous letter from Bristol about some intercourse with spirits; and hearing that Miss Hannah More had said that the letter probably came from Mr. Henderson, I wrote to him about it; and as the letter was carried by a friend who was going to Oxford, I told Mr. Henderson, that, if he could call up any spirit, my friend was willing to be disposed of as he should think proper for the purpose. In what manner I expressed myself I do not now recollect; but it is evident that Mr. Henderson did not consider me as very credulous on the subject. J. PRIESTLEY.

" SIR,

Hanbam, Aug. 29, 1774.

" I HOPE your goodness will pardon this presumption from a stranger unworthy your notice; and likewise my not franking this letter, as I have no franks, and can get none. If you can condescend thus much, I have one request more, that you would answer me.

" I was brought up with some prejudices of education, which I hope I have now got over. This I owe in no small measure to the candour of my father, who, though he inculcated his own principles on me, left me to my own judgment. At first I received these principles without hesitation, and soon became acquainted with the best arguments for them. I had no opportunity for a long time to converse with judicious men of contrary sentiments, so that I easily vanquished those who contradicted me. But yet my mind suggested many difficulties which I could not solve. Hence I began to doubt. Imparting my doubts to some friends, I was told there were mysteries in Religion; that I should take God's word for them, and pry no further. This satisfied me for a while, but not long; for I considered, let a mystery be what it may, God would not deliver absurdities. Again, it does not follow that all our Bible is divine because some is. And if any part of our Bible contain absurdities, &c. that part is not divine. I could not get books on any subject. I wanted instruction on Predestination, Remission of Sins, Assistance of the Spirit, Eternity of Hell Torments, and various other points. My friends could not satisfy me. At length I surmounted these difficulties, wading through many doubts, and little less than infidelity. I now believe that the prophecies in our Bible were given by God; that the Gospels are true; that whatever we believe should accord with the speeches of Christ therein recorded. I be-

* See, however, what is said of Mr. Henderson in p. 295. EDIT.

lieve the doctrine of Original Sin to be absurd. I believe the Spirit of God only assists our apprehensions. I believe the foreknowledge of God, held by the Arminians, to be equal to the decree of God held by the Calvinists; that they are both wrong; and the truth is, the pains of hell are purgatory. These I believe; and have reasons, which I think substantial, for them. Many things I yet doubt of: among these, are the Trinity and the Mediation of Christ.

“I am in such a state of mind as to be shocked at no assertion, and to submit to any argument which I cannot answer.

“I beg that you would be pleased to assist me in the Mediation of Christ: for I own I do not like the doctrine of his being a sacrifice; yet he is so represented by Paul and John. And, though I am not certain of the infallibility of the Epistles, yet I do not chuse to contradict them, lest they may be true.

“JOHN HENDERSON.

“P. S. Please to direct for me at Mr. Wait's, grocer, in Castle-street, Bristol.”

THE SECOND LETTER.

“I HOPE you will not take it ill, when he informs you that I have not seen your friend. I was from my rooms (for a few hours) when he came to seek me. I staid at home all the following day, but found no more of him. Had I known where he lodged in Oxford, I should have visited him. Excuse me then that I must take the other communication you proposed, and send this by post.

“Of the anonymous letter from Bristol, which you mention; I know nothing. It was, probably, written by some one, I hope well-meaning, who wished to check your philosophic disquisitions of Matter and Spirit. That such information should excite the curiosity, especially of one so incredulous, I cannot wonder. But such curiosity I neither blame nor neglect.

“That I may satisfy you, I will tell you, 1. whom I am; 2. whether I believe those things; 3. whether I be willing to demonstrate their truth sensibly; 4. what good ground that information had.

“I. As to myself, I shall only write what I think pertinent to this purpose. I had a small school-education. I loved reading, and thought from my earliest years. Peculiarly I was attached to religious, and, though at first I knew not the term, metaphysic studies. These (both in the *authors* and *systems*, or courses of learning), having no teacher, meeting with none but such as slighted, blamed, pitied my turn of thinking, or only wondered at it—these I pursued not *regularly*, but as they occurred to a boy discountenanced, uninformed, with scattered intervals of scanty leisure, and a very few, unselect, out-of-the-way books. As one thought introduces another, so does a book. Both increased to me in time. So did some kind and degree of

seeming knowledge. Opinions multiplied and varied; but doubts exceeded. Sceptical as those made me, they did me good; 1. in making me never positive; 2. nor unwilling to change; 3. nor a despiser of those who thought otherwise than I. I mention my being very doubtful, the rather because you will agree with me, that, when one thinks no certainty is to be found, one will be less nice in assenting to insufficient evidence. Perhaps I am an instance. I have nothing to add of myself, but to thank you for your kind attention to letters of mine (some years ago), for your hints, and the books you lent and gave to me. Do not you recollect it?

“II. Do I believe those things? 1. I have no reason to think them absurd or impossible. 2. They are commonly asserted in all ages; 3. and generally believed. 4. I find myself more at ease in believing them; my notions are suitable. Thence, it may be on bad proof, I assent that there are such things. You will the less wonder at such a belief, when I add, that I not only assent to spirits, apparitions, magic, and witchcraft, but that I allow Boehmen's philosophy, and Swedenbourg's vision. Yea, I deny hardly any thing of that sort. So you will perceive that I easily believe, and require not too much demonstration.

“III. Whether I be willing to demonstrate their truth sensibly? 1. I do not know that I can give any such exhibition. 2. The faith itself is not interesting, nor have I the least wish to convince to any. 3. My conscience is not clear that such acts are innocent. 4. They would not be, at least may not, demonstrations. A sensible man, when I had asked, “Would you be convinced if I shewed you a spirit?” answered, “No; I should grant any thing at the time, but afterward I should think you had frightened me out of my senses, and then you could make me believe any nonsense.”

“IV. What good ground had that information? I will tell you all I know. I have asked Miss More. She says, had you asked her, she would have told you that she knew nothing of the matter. Many people have known that I studied astrology, geomancy, and magic, and was of an abstract mind. They furnished. Common things looked extraordinary. Little things were greater. I was reported a conjuror. I was teased to tell fortunes, raise spirits, and sometimes to cast out a devil. Some pretended to a graver curiosity, and asked me for a positive answer to, “Have you not seen and raised a spirit?” I always replied, “I will tell you any thing about them out of books, but as to my own experience I will not say.” “Can you deny it?” I said, “I will not deny it.” Thence they affirmed it abroad—To sum up all: 1. I believe. 2. I think I have reason. 3. No one was ever witness to any appearance with me, 4. I never told any one that ever I raised

raised a spirit. 5. I will not deny it, I have said sometimes, that I thought I had seen a spirit.

“As I take it your main wish is to know, 1. If I believe such an exhibition possible? I do. 2. If I have done it? I never did say, nor mean to say, that I have; but (for some reason) I will not deny it. 3. If I can do it? I do not know that I can. 4. If I be willing to try? I had rather be excused.

“I have now answered your letter as satisfactorily as I can. You see you need not be in any apprehensions for your philosophy on account of any experimental knowledge of mine. If I can say any thing more that is worth the while on this subject, or a better, I shall be glad of an epistle from you.

“Farewell. I esteem you; and opinions I regard little. I am obliged by your friendly expressions in the letter. I wish you all good and success in doing it. I should have answered sooner, but for bad eyes, and the company of strangers. JOHN HENDERSON, Pembroke college, Oxford; or at Hanham, near Bristol, when in that country.”

Mr URBAN,

April 13.

I SEND you from a MS. in the first leaf of a copy of Dr. Kennicott's two dissertations, which belonged to himself, the following honourable anecdote concerning him in the outset of his life:

“On Saturday, June 20, 1747, the University of Oxford unanimously agreed, in convocation, to confer the degree of B. A. without examination, determination at Lent, or fees, on the author of this book, in consequence of the following letter from the Chancellor to the University, *v. z.*

“Whereas it hath been represented to me, that Benjamin Kennicott, scholar of Wadham college, is a person well deserving of your favour, particularly on account of a book lately published by him, intituled, Two Dissertations, &c. for a further encouragement to him in the prosecution of his studies, and as an incitement to the youth of your University, I give my consent, that the degree of B. A. be, in the fullest manner, conferred upon him, without fees.

“I am, &c.

ARRAN.”

The above manner of conferring a degree is extremely unusual in the University, and was therefore, in proportion, honourable to our young author. It was particularly so, in respect of its being conferred “without examination.” It will be understood, seemingly, why also it was conferred “without fees,” when it is recollected that Mr. Kennicott was, at that time, maintained at the University by a joint-subscription of 25 persons, to whom, in a manner that does

honour to his heart, he has, by name, dedicated these Dissertations.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to take this opportunity of expressing my surprize, that, if I remember right, even your instructive and *Biographical Magazine* has not yet given us any particulars of the life of so eminent a man. Dr. Kippis, no doubt, will do full justice to it in his new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, in its proper place. But such a man ought not to remain unnoticed in the mean time.

One other most truly honourable anecdote concerning him, which I relate to you from my own personal knowledge of him at Oxford during many years, I would wish now to make known to the publick through your Magazine.

Dr. Kennicott was for many years possessed of a very valuable living in Cornwall, obtained for him by the friendship of the late very distinguished Bishop of London. It had been his avowed intention, as soon as his great work should be finished, to reside there, at least, occasionally. When that period arrived, he was in such a state of health, that the measure was altogether unadvisable. He, therefore, with the consent of the friends of his present respectable widow, and of herself, freely and voluntarily resigned the living about a year or more before his death. To the good, at least, I need not comment on such a conduct. It bespeaks feelings of true disinterested piety, and bears testimony, indisputable testimony, to a regard to the concerns of another world, in preference to the tempting advantages of this life. A temper of mind which appears also in the style and design of several of his Sermons, in the posthumous volume of his works published at Oxford in 1787.

A COUNTRY RECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

April 23.

I N answer to your correspondent P. C. p. 100, who asks for anecdotes of Mr. Anderson, I would refer him to your agreeable and useful Miscellany for January, 1783, where he will find a very short and imperfect account of my old and worthy friend, but the best in my power to give. His “elaborate Treatise” was published about October, 1763.

If “Mr. John D’Arcy, one of the illustrious patriots who were at the Revolution-house (p. 193); were “son and heir of Conyers Earl of Holderness” (p. 125), I wish that some of your correspondents, who are such zealous friends

to those "illustrious patriots," would be kind enough to inform your readers how it comes to pass that the Duke of Leeds, in his Narrative, speaks of him as Mr. D'Arcy, and not as Lord D'Arcy, or Lord Conyers, and also, when the meeting referred to took place, for, as your correspondent W. and D. observes, Lord Darcy died 7 June, 1688.

In consequence of an accidental concurrence of events, I have been the means of saving from destruction a very good print of K. Henry VIII. delivering their charter to the company of Barber-surgeons, drawn and engraved by "B. Baron, 1736," from "Hans Holben's" painting, and am thereby enabled to inform your correspondent D. N. p. 196, that Dr. Børde's portrait does not appear therein. If you think that the following account of that print will be acceptable to any of your readers, you are welcome to it. The King is represented in his robes, sitting on a chair of state, with his crown on his head, and a ring on his right thumb, and with other rings on the first and fourth fingers of his left-hand, with which hand he holds his sword of state erect, resting on his knee, and the members of the Company before him, three kneeling on his left-hand, and eight on his right, and seven more standing behind them. The three on his left-hand are, 1. J. Chamber, with a cap and fur-gown, and monstrous sleeves, in which his hands are wrapped: from his countenance, one should imagine that the Company's charter had been his death-warrant. 2. W. Butts, with a skull-cap on his head, and a gold chain appearing over the shoulder of his gown. 3. J. Allop, with his own lank hair uncovered, and a countenance which, I think, very much resembles that of some coal-porters which I have seen. On the King's right-hand are, 4. T. Vycary, with a gold chain over the shoulder of his gown; the King is giving the charter, which he holds in his right-hand, into Vycary's hand; from whence I should infer, that he was Master of the Company. 5. J. Ayles, with a ring on his finger, and a gold chain about his neck. 6. N. Symson. These three, and two others, have skull-caps; all the rest have their lank hair uncovered. 7. E. Harman, with a gold chain about his neck. 8. J. Montorde. 9. J. Pen. 10. N. Alcoke. 11. R. Fereis, a good contrast to the knight of the woeful countenance first mentioned. Of these eight, five of the most visible appear to

have flowered or embroidered robes, and five also (*viz.* No. 5, 6, 7, 10, 11), as well as the King, have their whiskers and beards growing. Of the seven upon their legs, No. 12, 13, 15, 16, and 18, are un-named. No. 14 is W. Tylly; and, though I am very sensible that *fronti nulla fides*, I cannot help taking notice, that he looks too stupid almost for a "barber;" how much so then for a "chyrurgeon!" No. 17 is X. Samon. Against the wall, on this side of the King, is the following in Roman capitals:

Henrico octavo opt. max. Regi Angliæ
Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensori,
ac Anglicanæ, Hibernicæq.
Ecclesiæ proximè a Christo supremo
Capiti, societas Chirurgorum
communibus votis hæc consecrat.

Tristior Anglorum pestis violaverat orbem,
Infestans animos, corporibusque sedens;
Hanc Deus insignem cladem miseratus ab alto
Te medici munus jussit obire boni.
Lumen Evangelii fulvis circumvolat alis,
Pharmacon adfectis mentibus illud erit:
Consilioq. tuo celebrant monumenta Galeni,
Et celeri morbus pellitur omnis ope.
Nos igitur, supplex medicorum turba tuorum,
Hanc tibi sacramus religione domum,
Muneris et memores quo nos, Henrice, beasti,
Imperio optamus maxima queque tuo.

At the bottom, in the center, are the arms of the Earl of Burlington, with a talbot, gorged with a ducal coronet, for the sinister supporter, and the following inscription:

"Nobilissimo D. D. Richardo Boyle,
Comiti de Burlington & Cork, &c. illustri-
ssimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equiti, ob
amphitheatrum anatomicum summo ar-
tificio a celeberrimo architecto Inigo
Jones ante centum annos extructum, ve-
tustate labefactum, pari ingenio summa
munificentia, suis sumptibus restitutum,
hanc Holbenii tabulam, donationem di-
plomatis ab Henrico VIII. Rege An-
gliæ, &c. societati Chirurgorum Londi-
nentium sua manu dati experimentem, in
eorum aula adservatam,

Humiliter D. D. D.

Societas Chirurgorum Londinensium."

And now, Mr. Urban, having endeavoured to give answers to two or three of your correspondents, permit me to ask a question in my turn. Who were those "others," who, together with "Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins, collected the whole Book of Psalms into English metre?" Such, alas! is their harmony, as too often to fill us with "great qualms," as it sounds in our ears

week after week : and yet a man, that likes *rerum cognoscere causas*, cannot continually have initials coming under his eye, without wishing to know who are meant by them. I think I recollect many years ago having seen them explained, but I know not where, and should therefore be obliged to any of your correspondents for an explanation. T. S. goes on without interruption from the 1st to the 23d. One metre of the 23d is translated by W. W. who translated also the 119th, and many others. This W. W. I find, by Mr. Hutchinson's History and Antiquities of Durham, vol. II. to have been William Whittingham, installed dean of that cathedral, Oct. 8, 1563, who died June 10, 1579. J. H. began at the 24th, and translated more than any of his fellow-labourers. N. began at the 101st, and translated many of the following psalms. W. K. translated the 104th, and five more. T. C. translated one metre of the 136th.

With regard to those "ye have after the Psalms," I find in an old Prayer Book, printed soon after the commencement of this century, "the humble Suit of a Sinner," with the letter M. following the title : who was he? Two versions of "The Lord's Prayer," one a very long one, translated by "D. Cox;" this was Richard Cox, D. D. successively archdeacon of Ely, dean of Christ-church, Oxford, chancellor of the University, canon of Windsor, privy-counsellor to K. Edward VI. dean of Westminster, bishop of Norwich, and at length of Ely, in which see he died July 22, 1581; "Two Versions of the Ten Commandments of God, by W. W." and "The Lamentation," with the letters R. W. at the end of it. There are, I fancy, many of your readers, as well as myself, whose curiosity would be gratified by information who all these "sweet fingers" were. E.

Mr. URBAN,

April 24.

NEGROES are of the colour of the cursed of God, and never go to mass. For these two weighty reasons did a Spanish bishop think it did not signify what became of them. But, thank God for it, they think very differently upon every thing that relates to humanity in France, from which country I am just come, but not before I read there with great pleasure a pamphlet that has not perhaps made its way hither, where we have so many of our own upon the subject, which is written, under the feigned name of *M. Schwartz*, by one of the

greatest ornaments of that country, and consequently of human nature, a zealous member of the Paris Society for the abolition of Slavery, with this title, *Reflexions sur l'Esclavage des Negres*. It is highly worth every body's reading. I remember his short, but pithy, argument, in answer to allegations (but which he does not admit to be true) that have been made in that country as well as this, that there are peasants more miserable than slaves. "What then (says he) because we have, by bad government, arrived at the pitch of rendering free men more unhappy than slaves, slavery is not to be abolished!" Pray, Sir, print it, to stop the mouths of the *alligators*, if you will allow me to pun. I was struck too with the apostrophe he makes to these same alligators: "Humane apologists for the slavery of the Negroes! suppose for an instant that you are condemned to the galleys, unjustly condemned, and that the only property you had should be given to me; what then would you think of me, if I should attempt to prove, by mood and figure, that you ought to remain chained to your galling oar for life, though you are innocent, because you cannot be freed from it without my being impoverished!" Can any thing be more true and just? Indeed all his reasoning—and it is a work of reason, for there is no idle declamation in it—appears, as far as I am able to judge of it, to be perfectly true and just, and if the information which he gives us in the following words is not so likewise, I must blush for the highest order in my country. I give you his precise words, as I extracted them:—*"L'Europe a vu avec indignation des Pairs de la Grande Bretagne s'avilir jusqu'à se rendre les protecteurs des marchands d'esclaves, & les apologistes de leur infame brigandage, quoique la dignité de Lord & la fortune hereditaire qui l'accompagne, semblaient exclure toute espèce de liaison entre deux classes si différentes."*

BRITANNUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 25.

A PUBLICATION has lately appeared, intituled, *The WOODMEN OF ARDEN*. It consists of an ingenious Latin poem by Mr. Morfitt, with two translations of it by Mr. Weston; one literal, in blank verse; the other paraphrastic, and in rhyme. I think highly of Mr. Weston's genius; I know that he has many virtues; and I cannot but be grateful for that partiality to me which

which his writings have more than once displayed. In the close of a systematic Preface to his translation in rhyme, mentioned above, appears a phantom of imputed perfection, to which he has most inapplicably given *my* name. Mr. Weston is a being whose prejudices are as strong as his talents. In this same Preface, he accuses Pope of having meanly *influenced* his friends to exalt his compositions above their just level, for the purpose of lowering Dryden's, and tearing the laurels from his brow. I believe Pope injured by this accusation; and I am afraid that my acquaintance with Mr. W. and the *hyperbole* of his encomium, should subject *me* to a similar imputation, and induce many to believe that the general assertions of that Preface have my concurrence.

Hence it is that I wish you would allow a place in your Magazine to the ensuing strictures. In combat with the opinions of a man I esteem, to whom I am obliged, they were drawn from me by jealousy, "even to a Roman strictness," for the poetic glory of the last half-century.

It is probable the length of these observations may render it inconvenient to comprise them in one, or even in two Magazines. Should you divide them, and should Mr. W. reply before their course is finished, I declare that I will *not* be led into new paths of controversy. My business is with the PREFACE to THE WOODMEN OF ARDEN.

In the first place; it asserts the Author's opinion, that ENGLISH RHYME was brought to the *acmè* of perfection by Dryden; that, since his time, it has been gradually declining from *good* to *indifferent*, and from *indifferent* to *bad*; and this *bad*, Mr. W. calls the *modern style of versification*. Farther on in the Essay, he avows an ardent desire to see the Pierian spring restored to what he calls Drydenical purity; asserting, that it was corrupted by Pope, and has been poisoned by his successors.

In *this*, in every age, since first the light of Poesy dawned, there have been fifty pretenders to its inspirations for one that has been really inspired; but no person in their senses will affirm, that the poetic character of any period takes its colour from the *poetasters* who infest it. Mr. W. cannot be so absurd as to bring *such* of our scribblers into comparison with the illustrious bards of Milton and Dryden's day, and of Pope's and Prior's.

By the MODERNS, therefore, Mr. W. must be supposed to mean the *celebrated* poetic writer's from Pope's decease to the present hour. Let us look at the distinct lustre of the three periods to which he alludes.

The first shone by the light of MILTON's genius, of DRYDEN's, OTWAY's, COWLEY's, WALLER's, DAVENANT's, BUTLER's, DENHAM's, LEE's, Lord ROSCOMMON's.

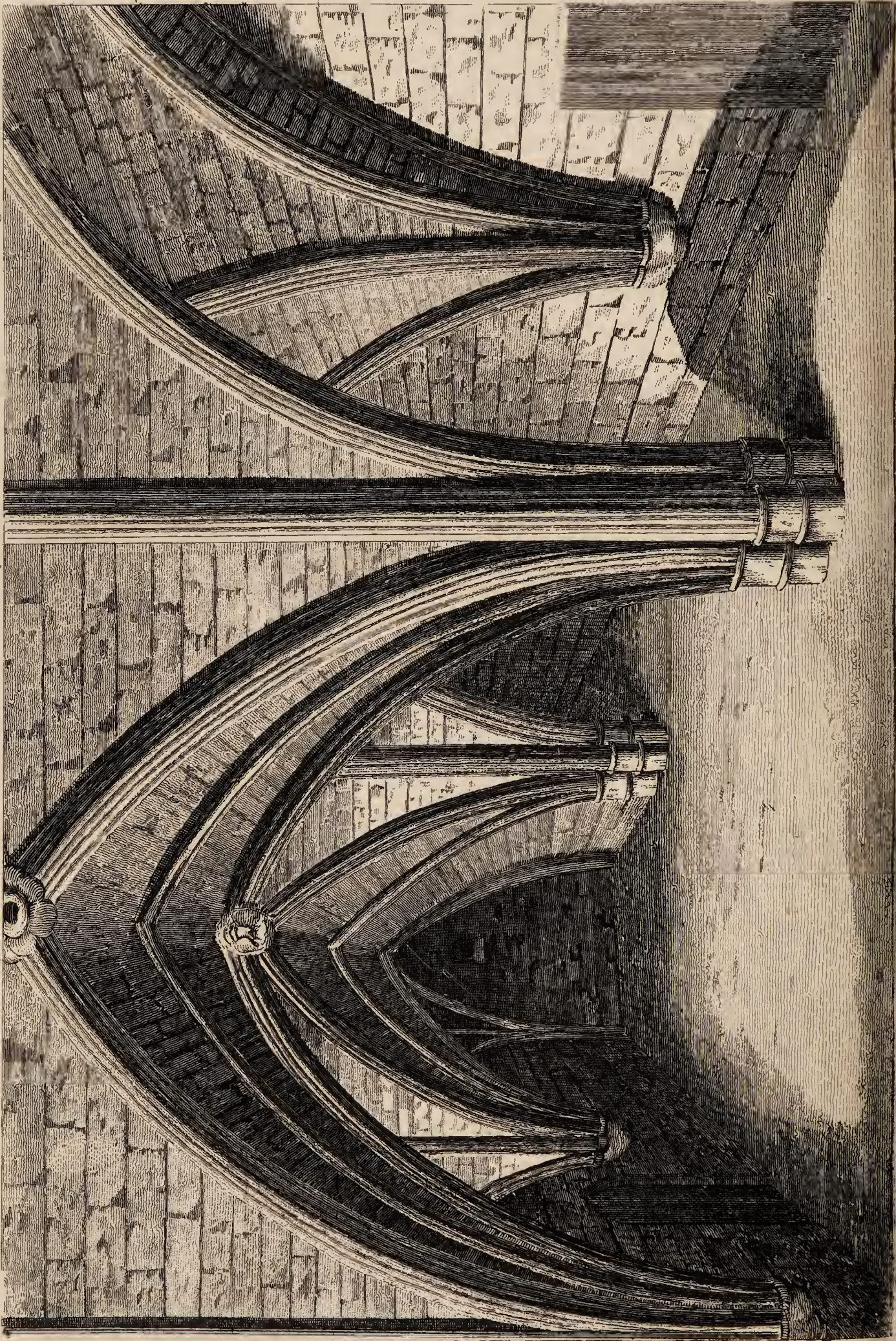
The second, generally called the Augustan age, by that of POPE, PRIOR, YOUNG, GAY, SWIFT, ADDISON, TICKELL, ROWE, CONGREVE, PARNELL, ARBUTHNOT, STEELE, PHILIPS, WATTS, Lady M. W. MONTAGUE.

Ours, by that of GRAY, HAYLEY, MASON, THOMSON, COLLINS, AKENSIDE, the two WARTONS, COWPER, JEPHSON, GOLDSMITH, JOHNSON, BEATTIE, CHURCHILL, SHENSTONE, LANGHORNE, Sir WILLIAM JONES, PYE, MALLET, OWEN CAMBRIDGE (whose epic satire on Antiquarianism, THE SCRIBLERIAD, is, perhaps, the best mock-heroic poem in the language except the Dunciad), SHERIDAN, LOWTH, SARJENT, WHALLEY, MATTHIAS, JERNINGHAM, WHITEHEAD, HORACE WALPOLE, and CHA. FOX (whose poetic brilliants, though small, are of the first water), LLOYD, WESLEY (author of the noble allegoric poem THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES), DYER, POTTER, the two HOOLLES, HAWKINS BROWNE, SOMERVILLE, CRABBE, CAWTHORNE, HOME, CROWE, STEVENS (author of a fine poem in blank verse called RETIREMENT), GARRICK, MURPHY, DE LA CRUSCA, CUMBERLAND, GREATHED, SWIFT (a spirited satiric poet), BARRY, BUTT (whose fame has been blighted by too free an use of the Drydenic licences as to versification), the witty, but irreverent, PETER PINDAR, the two CUNNINGHAMS, the SEVEN* celebrated Female Poets, BARBAULD, MORE, WILLIAMS, PIOZZI, CARTER, COWLEY, CATH. SMITH, the rising poetic lights, CARY and LISTER, the unschooled sons of genius, BURNS (who is our *new* *Allen Ramsay*), NEWTON, YEARSLEY, REID, and the greatest of these wonders, the ill-starred CHATTERTON, who, had he lived, and his ripe years borne proportionate fruits, must have been the first Poet in the world.

Yours, &c. ANNA SEWARD.

(To be continued.)

* Fear of offending an amiable correspondent prevents our changing this to EIGHT. EDIT.



THE CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL,
NEAR ALD GATE.

THIS vestige of Gothic architecture is beneath the house of Mr. Relph, the South-east corner of Leadenhall-street, and serves to shew to what a prodigious height that part of the city has been raised since the foundation of this structure, the floor of which was evidently on a level with the common way. The chapel consists of pillars and arches in beautiful preservation, and is supposed to have been built by Norman, the Prior of St. Catharine of the Holy Trinity, next Aldgate, about the year 1108. It has two ailes, and the keys of the arches are sculptured with well-executed masks, &c. At the extremity are still to be seen the iron hinges on which the casements turned.

The gentleman who possesses this venerable remain informed me, the ailes have been filled near six feet within his time, and the earth now reaches within two feet of the capitals of the pillars, which are judged to be buried at least 16 feet, as may be seen from the annexed engraving. (*See plate I.*)

The length of the chapel from North to South (contrary to our mode of building sacred edifices) is 48 feet, and from East to West 16 feet; the walls are of square pieces of chalk, in the manner of Rochester castle, and the arches of stone, exhibiting as skilful masonry as any thing in this age of refinement.

If we allow 10 feet for the present internal altitude, and 16 for the parts of the shafts buried, we may with truth conclude the street pavement to be, at least, 26 feet higher in that situation than it could have been at the foundation of this beautiful chapel. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Ely Place, April 3.*

TO what has been already said of Dr. Wallis (see p. 3—5), I may add, that he was well-skilled in the most noble science of sacred theology. The degree of eminence to which he attained in this particular adds a lustre to all his other numerous, both natural and acquired excellencies. His apprehension was clear in divine things, his judgement penetrating and solid; and hence he could accurately distinguish truth from error. These, together with his deep knowledge of logic, enabled him to reason with great advantage upon topics of the last importance. Very happy was he in his frequent and apt

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families and allusions, which greatly served his pious design of illustrating the truths he purposed to recommend, and render his discourses at once delightful and instructive to his hearers. In fine, the Doctor was a sound, orthodox, and judicious Divine, which his sermons and tracts abundantly discover. And to evince that reason and religion, solid learning and scriptural divinity, real goodness and lasting greatness, are no incompatible things, I take the liberty to insert the following letter written to the Doctor:

“Reverend and Learned Sir,

“I lately received from Mr. Underhill a book, composed by yourself, in the Dedicatory Epistle whereof you are pleased to honour me so far as to inscribe my name with my two other loving and honoured friends. Sir, I take this as a sure and mathematical demonstration of your love to me; and do bless God who hath so richly furnished you with learned abilities that you transcend your teachers; and, which is a greater rejoicing, with these intellectual gifts God hath also enriched you with heavenly graces, so that you have sanctified learning, and thereby confute those who say it is impossible that learning should be sanctified. You are able to exercise yourself in spiritual geometry, having the breadth, and depth, and length of the love of God in Christ; and in that heavenly arithmetic, to number your days that you may apply your heart to wisdom. Sir, the more God hath done for you, the more humble are you to be in yourself, because none are so much in debt to God as he that hath received much, the account being thereby more dreadful. I shall not interrupt you further, but do hereby testify my grateful acknowledgement of your respect to me; resting your assured friend.”

The Doctor appears to have been indefatigable in his studies; steady and inflexible, yet moderate, in his principles. While he lived, he was looked upon by the most rigid and zealous party-men in the University with a jealous eye, and suspected as not thoroughly well-affected to the monarchy and Church of England. He was yet very much honoured and esteemed by others of better temper and judgement, and of more knowledge and liberality of sentiment: by these he was always esteemed, both at home and abroad, as the ornament of his country, and of the University in particular.

The following letter of the Doctor's, written to Mr. George Keith, June 3, 1700, will be a demonstrable proof of the truth of the preceding assertion:

“SIR,

“ SIR,

“ I thank you for those Sermons of yours you were pleased to send me, which I received by the hands of a very good friend, and which I have read with good approbation. I hope (and pray) that the good pains you have taken (for some years past) in discovering the errors of the common Quakers, and instructing others formerly seduced by them, and your good example in embracing the communion of the Church of England, may be of good use (through God's blessing) for opening the eyes of some others who are yet blinded. What you alledge in justification of your joining in communion with the Church of England is a great deal, and is said with very good reason. Yet I think more might be said, which you either omit, or do but sparingly insinuate. For of those whom you seem to reckon as Dissenters (if I do not misunderstand you), the much greater part (and the most judicious), however as to some particulars they may be unsatisfied, yet do not disclaim communion with the Church of England: they come to our churches; they hear our sermons; they join occasionally in our public prayers; they be orthodox in doctrine; they do not renounce our baptism: they do not disclaim our communion at the Lord's table. If some of them (called Presbyterians) do not think Bishops so necessary, but that they may be spared where they cannot conveniently be had, yet few of them think all Episcopacy unlawful, but can live quietly under that of the Church of England, and can admit of as much difference between Presbyter and Bishop, as we do between Bishop and Archbishop, or Patriarch; which, though we look upon as different *dignities* (from that of a Bishop), yet not as different *orders*, and therefore not to need a new *consecration*. If they chuse to hear (in private meetings) some godly ministers (who, perhaps, are not so qualified as to be permitted the public exercise of their ministry in a parochial congregation), yet do they not disclaim our ministers as not lawful ministers of the Word of God. If they think the cross in baptism, or kneeling at the Lord's Supper, or the use of a surplice, were better omitted (and therefore cannot fully approve the imposing of them), yet do they not think those to vitiate the service. If they do not think it convenient to be confined to our form of Common-prayer, or think that, in some particulars, it might be altered for the better, yet do they not think all forms unlawful, or ours so vicious as not to be used. If they would rather chuse (where it may be had) to have children baptised without the cross, or to receive the other sacrament without kneeling, we are not thence to conclude them Dissenters from the communion of the Church of England. We know very well there be many Reformed churches abroad, whose forms are not just the same with ours, but are not therefore to be thought to disclaim communion with our church, or we

with them. If their ministers (though they hear ours) do not publicly preach in our churches, it is not because they think it unlawful, but because they are not permitted so to do, unless they will first declare their “ unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer.” So that, in effect, they are not so much Dissenters from *communion with the Church of England*, as from *that clause in the act of parliament* which requires that declaration. For many who heartily join with the Church of England may possibly see (or think they see) some mistakes (in so large a book), with which (mistakes) they cannot perfectly comply. And if this clause were removed, perhaps, as to the rest, we should not have had so many Dissenters.”

Having shewn what were the Doctor's religious sentiments, I would just observe, that his religion did not consist in theory, but an happy influence upon the temper and disposition of his mind. He was, as every professor of religion ought to be, of a sweet and amiable temper, calm and serene, and not easily ruffled; which shone so conspicuous in his deportment, that people who had the unhappiness to have children of a disobedient refractory spirit, used to send them under his tuition, that they, seeing his manner of behaviour, and having the benefit of his admonitions and instructions, might be brought to behave with submission and obedience.

The following extracts from letters written to the Doctor will be a sufficient proof of the truth of this assertion:

“ The delivery of these lines will occasion my son's waiting upon you, which (if he knew his own happiness) he would look upon as the best time he can spend, it being an honour to him to be admitted into your presence, and out of which none can come without reaping some benefit, unless it be their own fault. That you seldom see him I suppose is from his bashfulness, not discommendable in a youth, proceeding (as I hope his does) from a sense of his distance, and unwillingness to give trouble to so great a person, though such is your goodness, you make access as easy as possible.”

Again:

“ Joss is so bad a boy that we know not what to do with him: he is not to be ruled and governed by any of us; which put my sister upon wishing that she could prevail upon you to do her so great a kindness as to let him be with you for a time, and she should acknowledge herself infinitely obliged to you, hoping by your good advice and counsel he might become a new creature.”

Again:

“ Sometimes tell her how handsomely you will represent her to her parents; and that

within

within a short time you hope to see her so recovered that you may be the good instrument of preferring her to some considerable and advantageous marriage; these things being performed with your incomparable ingenuity and singular dexterity of wit, will so disarm her passions, and turn them into gentleness and softness of humour, that she will be insensible of her imprisonment, and, in fine, grow better prepared to receive your most excellent impressions."

The Doctor was happy in his acquaintances, flattered by the notice of all the Learned in Europe, and blessed with a disposition undisturbed by any provocation. He passed through a long life in that happy serenity so much to be wished for, but so seldom obtained; and died in a good old age, being 87 years, 3 months, and 5 days old, and was interred in the choir of St. Mary's church at Oxford, as already mentioned in your last volume, p. 380.

Yours, &c. W. WALLIS.

————— *Fungar inani*

Munere ———

VIRG.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

MUCH has been said in your Miscellany respecting the late Mr. Henderson, of Pembroke College, Oxford, whose extraordinary abilities and eccentricity of character justly rendered him, during his life, an object of general curiosity, and will continue to stamp an adscititious value on any authentic particulars that may be recorded of him.

Your correspondent, p. 201, requests Mr. Agutter to favour the world with an account of "the literary courses Mr. Henderson took, and the various authors he conversed with, in his penetration of the obscure regions of magic, divinity, and physic." As Mr. Agutter will, in all probability, return a copious answer* to the inquiries of this correspondent, I shall avoid a discussion of the points alluded to by him, and shall content myself with exhibiting a few *traits* of Mr. H's character and deportment, collected during that acquaintance which I maintained with him at the University of which he was a member.

It may not perhaps be impertinent or superfluous to mention some particulars relative to the commencement of our acquaintance. I had never seen Mr. H. before he entered at Pembroke College, though his fame had previously reached my ears. One morning, while

* See Dr. Priestley's curious communication on this subject, p. 296. EDIT.

I was occupied in my apartments at this College, I was surprised by the unexpected appearance of the joint-tutors of our society, introducing to me a stranger, who, from the singularity of his dress, and the uncouthness of his aspect (I speak not with any disrespect), attracted my notice in an uncommon degree. His clothes were made in a fashion peculiar to himself: he wore no stock or neckcloth; his buckles were so small as not to exceed the dimensions of an ordinary knee-buckle, at a time when very large buckles were in vogue. Though he was then twenty-four years of age, he wore his hair like that of a school-boy of six. This stranger was no less a person than Mr. H. who had that morning been enrolled in our fraternity, and had been recommended to apartments situated exactly under mine; which, I believe, was the sole reason of his being introduced to me in particular, as it was not otherwise probable that I should have been singled out as the person who was to initiate this *freshman* in the ways and customs of the College.

Mr. H. passing some hours of that day with me, I was gratified with a rich feast of intellectual entertainment. The extent and variety of his knowledge, the intrinsic politeness of his manners, his inexhaustible fund of humour and anecdote, concurred to instruct, please, and amuse me.

From this period, to the time of my relinquishing an academical residence (a space of about four years), I was frequently honoured with the society of Mr. H. I had therefore many opportunities of being acquainted with his natural disposition, his habits of life, and his moral as well as literary character.

His temper was mild, placable, and humane. He possessed such a spirit of philanthropy, that he was ready to oblige every individual as far as lay in his power. His benevolence knew no bounds; and his liberality was so diffusive, that it submitted with difficulty to the circumscription of a narrow income. He was fond of society, and well qualified to shine in it. He was frank, open, and communicative; averse to insipidation, and untinged with pride or moroseness.

His mode of life was singular. He generally retired to rest about day-break, and rose in the afternoon; a practice, however, that was frequently interrupted by the occasional attendance which he was obliged to give to

the morning service of the college chapel. He spent a great part of the day in smoking; and, except when in company, he usually read while he smoked. He had no objection to the liberal use of wine and spirituous liquors; and, notwithstanding his philosophic self-denial in other respects, he did not always scrupulously adhere to the rules of temperance in this particular. But this failing, which, I believe, he did not often practise, and which never led him into any glaring impropriety of conduct, was lost amidst the general blaze of merit and virtues with which his character was adorned.

The following remarkable custom was frequently observed by him, before he retired to repose. He used to strip himself naked as low as the waist, and, taking his station at a pump near his rooms, would completely sluice his head and the upper part of his body; after which, he would pump over his shirt, so as to make it perfectly wet, and putting it on in that condition, would immediately go to bed. This he jocularly termed "an excellent cold bath." The latter part of this ceremony, however, he did not practise with such frequency as the former.

His external appearance was as singular as his habits of life. I have already mentioned those exterior traits which struck me in my first interview with him; and the same peculiarities remained with him during the whole time of my being honoured with his acquaintance, and, I believe, to the end of his life. He would never suffer his hair to be strewed with *white dust* (to use his own expressions), daubed with pomatum, or distorted by the curling irons of the friseur. Though under two and thirty years of age at his death, he walked, when he appeared in public, with as much apparent caution and solemnity as if he had been enfeebled by the co-operation of age and disease.

With regard to his moral and religious character, he was a pattern highly worthy of imitation. He was, in the strict sense of the phrase, *integer vitæ scelerisque purus*. He shewed a constant regard to the obligations of honour and justice; and recommended, both by precept and example, an attention to moral rectitude, in all its ramifications. He had the courage to reprove vice and immorality where-ever they appeared; and though he was sometimes treated, on these occasions, with contumely and insult, he bore, with a moderation truly

Christian, so ill a return for his well-meant endeavours. In his principles of religion he was orthodox, without being rigid. His devotion was fervent, without making too near an approach to enthusiasm or superstition. He was perfectly acquainted with the religious dogmas of every different sect, and could readily detect the respective fallacies of each. But, however he might differ from these sectarists, he behaved to them, on all occasions, with great politeness and liberality, and conversed with them on the most amicable terms of general sociability.

His abilities and understanding were eminently conspicuous. His penetration was so great as to have the appearance of intuition. So retentive was his memory, that he remembered whatever he learned; and this facility of recollection, combined with a pregnancy of imagination and solidity of judgement, enabled him to acquire a surprising fund of erudition and argument; a fund ready at every call, and adequate to every emergency.

His learning was deep and multifarious. He was admirably skilled in logic, ethics, metaphysics, and scholastic theology. Duns Scotus, Thomas Aquinas, and Burgerdicius, were authors with whom he was intimately conversant. He had studied the healing art with particular attention, and added, to a sound theoretic knowledge of it, some degree of practice. His skill in this art he rendered subservient to his philanthropy; for he gratuitously attended the valetudinarian poor where-ever he resided, and favoured them with medical advice as well as pecuniary assistance—He had a competent knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and every branch of natural and experimental philosophy. He was well acquainted with the civil and canon laws, and the law of nature and nations. In classical learning, and the *belles lettres*, he was by no means deficient. He was master of the Greek and Latin tongues, as well as of several modern languages. He affected not elegance either in his Latin or English style; but was happy in a manly, perspicuous, and forcible diction, which he preferred to the empty flow of harmonious periods. He was versed in history, grammar, and rhetoric. In politics he was a firm Tory, and greatly disapproved the general conduct of the Whig party. In this respect he resembled his friend Dr. Johnson.

His skill in physiognomy remains to be

he mentioned. He spoke of the certainty of this science with all the confidence of a Lavater. He constantly maintained, that, by the mere inspection of the countenance of any individual in the world, he was able, without having either seen or heard of the person before, to give a decisive opinion of his disposition and character. Though I am inclined to consider this as an extravagant boast, I am ready to allow that the characters of many persons may be discovered by such inspection, and that Mr. H. frequently succeeded, in a wonderful manner, in his attempts of this kind.

He pretended to a knowledge of the occult sciences of magic and astrology. Whether this was, or was not, a mere pretence, I leave to the judgement of the enlightened reader. Suffice it to remark, that his library was well stored with the magical and astrological books of the last century.

I never knew any one whose company was so universally courted as that of Mr. H. His talents of conversation were of so attractive a nature, so variable and multiform, that he was a companion equally acceptable to the philosopher and the man of the world, to the grave and the gay, the learned and the illiterate, the young and the old, of both sexes.

Yours, &c. C. C.

“ ’Tis fit it should be shewn what an arguer he is, and how well he deserves for his performance to be dubbed by himself IRREFRAGABLE *.” LOCKE.

“ In school-divinity as able
As he that light IRREFRAGABLE *;
A second *Thomas*, or at once,
To name them all, another *Duns*.”

HUDIBRAS.

Mr. URBAN, April 14.

WE are now arrived at the Complutensian edition, in which the *honest bigotry* of the editors has inserted the doubtful text. By *honest bigotry* Mr. Gibbon probably means, that the editors thought the verse genuine indeed, but inserted it contrary to their Greek MSS. If they thought it genuine upon such slight grounds as the authority of the Vulgate, of Pseudo-Jerome, and of Thomas Aquinas, they

were *bigots*. But if they really thought it genuine, their *bigotry* was so far *honest*. The same sort of bigotry predominated in Mr. Travis’s mind, when he quoted, p. 286, the barbarous Greek of the Lateran Council, and finding a chasm, supplied it by a still more barbarous translation of his own from the Latin. Thus would the Complutensian editors reason: “ This verse is genuine, though it is not in the Greek copies. We will translate it therefore from the LATIN VERITY, and restore it to the text.” But Mr. Travis takes for granted, without proving (a vice very frequent in him, though he reproves others for it, p. 182), that this verse was in all their MSS; hints Mr. Gibbon’s wishes to be, that the editors had omitted it in opposition to all their authorities; and professes an unwillingness (i. e. a willingness) to believe that Mr. Gibbon himself would, in such a case, have betrayed his trust. *Ærugo mera!* Mr. Gibbon justifies the intention of the Complutensian editors, and blames only their prejudice. And who can deny their prejudice in favour of the Vulgate to have been excessive and absurd, after reading the following sentence from their Preface to the Old Testament? *Mediam Latinam beati Hieronymi translationem, velut inter synagogam et orientalem ecclesiam posuimus, tanquam duos hinc inde latrones, medium autem Jesum, b. e. Romanam sive Latinam ecclesiam collocantes.* Or who can wonder that men, so blindly devoted to a version, should sometimes presume to correct the originals from that version, especially in a passage, *in quo maxime et fides catholica roboratur, et patris ac filii ac spiritus sancti una divinitatis substantia comprobatur?* But, in fact, we have all the evidence necessary to prove that they actually paid this extravagant compliment to the Vulgate. For Stunica, who would have been extremely glad to have had the power of appealing to the Greek MSS. against Erasmus, quotes none in favour of this unfortunate verse, but rests the whole merits of the cause upon the Latin copies, and the impostor who usurps the name of Jerome. Mr. Travis, to do him justice, thinks there is some force in this

* See Vindex on the use of epithets, in your Magazine for January, p. 12. I perceive, from your last number, p. 225, that he has not profited by the wholesome advice which I gave him. And how ungenerous it is, as well as cowardly, after swaggering and blustering, to sneak away from the combat, and leave Mr. Travis alone to bear the burthen and beat of the day! In the mean time, I earnestly intreat Mr. Travis’s admirers to refrain from boasting of their proselytes, and repeating their defiance. Such quackery would better suit Dr. Katterfelto than any person who pretends to learning.

objection; and in p. 280, in a momentary fit of imprudence or modesty, *owns himself unable satisfactorily to account for it*. But these are the last struggles of expiring shame. For though he saw the unavoidable consequence of this confession, he adds, that he has proved the Complutensian Greek not to be a translation from the Latin. The tacit inference then is, I suppose, that it could only come from the Greek. But this inference is a little too hasty. The Complutensian Greek may be a translation from the Latin, though not an *exact* translation. Let us suppose that Mr. Travis, while he was disputing against Mr. Gibbon, had the use of a MS. which contained the suspected verse, would he neglect to produce its testimony in defence of this very verse, and against a man whom he hated? If he believes this possible, or professes to believe it possible, I shall believe him either mad, *aut illud quod dicere nolo*. I ask, therefore, what could induce Stunica, who is at other times scarcely less virulent against Erasmus than Mr. Travis himself is, what could induce him to be so mild and tame in this particular instance? What, but the consciousness that he knew of no Greek MS. which contained the passage in question? Twells, indeed, has bethought himself of a salvo, and a precious salvo it is, (Exam. P. II. p. 142.) that the labour of collating the Catholic Epistles did not fall to Stunica's share. What then? In the year when Stunica wrote his remarks on Erasmus, all his fellow-labourers were upon the spot, able and willing, I hope, to inform him of the MS. readings of this, or of any other passage. For surely they had some discourse together upon the difficult places, and did not perform each man his task in silence and solitude, without any consultation or communication. If Stunica had said nothing upon this epistle of John, we might not perhaps be able to extract any certain conclusion from his silence. But Stunica quotes his Rhodian MS. frequently, in opposition to Erasmus, once upon the 16th verse of the third chapter of this epistle, and once upon the 20th verse of this very fifth chapter, and both times in defence of the Complutensian reading. Yet upon the 7th verse, where there was a pressing necessity, if ever necessity existed, of supporting his opinion by the authority of the Greek MSS. Stunica appeals to none. Where, cries Erasmus, sleeps this famous Rhodian MS.?

But the Codex Rhodiensis was as deaf to the reproaches of Erasmus as Baal to the sarcasms of Elijah. No man in his senses would ever omit to urge evidence that was so much wanted, and that would have had so much weight. Poor Stunica most piteously cries out, *Sciendum est Græcorum codices esse corruptos; nostros vero ipsam veritatem continere*. Now if this be not a full and clear confession that he knew of no MS. containing the disputed verse, I cannot tell what is. If the Codex Rhodiensis had been orthodox, he would have written to this effect: *Quidam sane codices Græcorum hæc verba omittunt; Rhodiensis vero ipsam veritatem continet*. I need not observe, that since this MS. for the most part agrees with the Vulgate, and particularly adds τὸ θεῶν in the former of the two places above quoted, words found in no other Greek MS. nor version whatsoever, its omission of the seventh verse of the fifth chapter will form a strong argument against the genuineness of the passage. Allowing then that the Codex Rhodiensis omitted, as it certainly did omit, this *excellent* passage, why did not Stunica consult others? Either he had no more to consult; or the other editors, and not Stunica, had collated them. If he had only the Codex Rhodiensis, why is he not ingenuous enough to confess it? If he or his brother editors had more, why did he not inform himself of their reading in this place, either from his own inspection or from those who had consulted them? They would naturally be anxious to confirm their own credit and veracity; they would be eager to tell him, if they could tell him with truth, that their MSS. gave the very reading which they had followed in their edition. When that edition was published, Erasmus's challenge had been made some time. While they were giving us a marginal note from Beatus Thomas, to account for their eighth verse, we should have esteemed it a favour if they had added a little postscript or preface, to inform us of the state of their MSS. in the foregoing part of the sentence. Nay, they ought to have done it; and as Mr. Travis says, p. 220, *Where it is a duty to speak, to be silent is to be criminal*. To which I add, that where we should be sure to gain our cause by speaking, to be silent is to be foolish. "But if the Complutensian editors took not this verse from Greek MSS. whence did they take it?" I answer, as others have answered, from
the

the modern copies of the Vulgate, from the spurious Jerome, and the Angelic Doctor. "This would be to charge those illustrious editors with FORGERY." I should be loth to call it by so harsh a name; *honest bigotry* is more to the purpose; but such is the everlasting sophistry of Martin and Mr. Travis. They aggravate the faults or negligences of the Complutensian editors, of Stephens and Beza, into crimes; and then, from the enormity of the offence, argue against the probability of its being committed. Their reasoning may thus be reduced to the form of a syllogism.

Stunica, Stephens, Beza, &c. did not insert this verse in their editions contrary to the authority of their Greek MSS. unless they were impious hypocrites, abandoned cheats, notorious impostors, &c.

But they were not impious hypocrites, abandoned cheats, notorious impostors, &c.

Ergo, they inserted this verse from the authority of their Greek MSS.

Q. E. D.

As I flatter myself that every unbiassed reader will see through and despise this paltry artifice, I shall take no farther trouble about it, but proceed to consider the objections to my position. We are told by Mr. Travis (and truly too!) that the Latin copies differ from the Complutensian text. They do differ; but only in the seventh verse, by reading οἱ τρεῖς εἰς τὸ ἐν for οὗτοι οἱ τρεῖς ἐν*; which seems at first sight a considerable difference. Mr. Travis of course exults upon it, and civilly asks, p. 184, "Can any man be so much a *Bœotian* as to imagine that, if these editors had meant to forge a Greek text, to follow the reading of the Latin copies, they would not have forged one which would have followed those copies exactly?" I confess, that till I was enlightened by *this same learned Theban*, I was so much a *Bœotian* as to imagine that, if the intention of the Complutensian editors was fraudulent, they might have wit or caution enough to make their translation vary from the Latin copies, the better to impose upon the world by the apparent difference. They would disguise the child they had stolen,

in order to conceal the theft. But I, who possess more charity than perhaps any other person in the world (always excepting General Travis and his two aides-de-camp, Eblanensis and Vindex,) will try to give a more candid representation of this matter. The Complutensian editors believed 1 John v. 7. to be genuine, and determined to insert it in their text. They also believed to be spurious, and determined to expunge, the final clause of the eighth verse. Thus then I suppose them to have translated the Latin into Greek: Ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσὶν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ὁ πατήρ, καὶ ὁ λόγος καὶ τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα, καὶ οὗτοι οἱ τρεῖς ἐν εἰσι καὶ τρεῖς εἰσὶν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, τὸ πνεῦμα, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ τὸ αἷμα. In their Greek MS. or MSS. they found Ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσὶν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες, τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ τὸ αἷμα καὶ οἱ τρεῖς εἰς τὸ ἐν εἰσι. What was now to be done? They were not willing entirely to abandon their originals; they accordingly patched up a motley text, and dexterously transplanted the clause καὶ οἱ τρεῖς ἐν εἰσι to the end of the seventh verse. So that, as far as they could, without damage to the orthodox faith, they followed the reading of the Greek MSS. They thought this clause of too great size and importance to be turned out of doors without ceremony; they therefore suffered it to stay, though they provided it with rather an indifferent lodging. If Mr. Gibbon observed this circumstance, he had a fresh reason for attributing their conduct to *HONEST bigotry*. And it is no more than justice to allow that they at least did their work like workmen. They made good Greek of their Latin; a task to which the translator of the Lateran decrees, and the writer of the Dublin MS. were unequal.

P.S. ΕΥΡΗΚΑ! What I despaired of finding, chance at last threw in my way. Many sleepless nights did I pass in endeavouring to discover why Mr. Travis, in copying Martin, should change 1 *Pet.* into *Rom.*† But looking into the English translation of Martin's book, I saw the reason of the mistake. The translator, p. 108, instead of saying *St. Peter's first epistle*, says, *St. Paul's first epistle*.—

* Many Latin MSS. omit the final clause of the eighth verse. Mr. Travis, with his usual modesty, asserts, p. 288, that *the Latin copies have, universally, the concluding clause of the eighth verse*. A direct and downright falsehood! *Usque adeo lectores suos pro stupidis et bardis habet, quibus quidvis imponere sibi licere, secure confidit*. I appeal to you, Mr. Urban, whether a man who is capable of making such round assertions wilfully or ignorantly, be not utterly disqualified to manage a controversy, or to talk of other people's misrepresentation.

† See my second letter, vol. LVIII. p. 1063.

Mr. Travis solidly reasoned, that St. Paul's first epistle was to the Romans; set it down without farther enquiry, and fulfilled the old adage, by robbing Peter to give to Paul. Are Bede's works so very scarce or expensive, that they were inaccessible to Mr. Travis? Had he no correspondent at Cambridge or Oxford to examine them for him? Or could not "THE (where merit is pre-eminently conspicuous, *epithets* are needless) PRELATE, to whom Mr. Travis's work is humbly inscribed," lend him a copy? Admire this *patient and impartial investigator*, who takes a quotation at second hand, on the credit of another; and, that he may enjoy every possible opportunity of blundering, consults even the copy of a copy! Thus, in his first edition, p. 76, he quotes ἀνέλαβεν for ἀνέλαβεν, a mere typographical error in the English translation of Martin. As I mean to acknowledge a mistake, or to supply a defect whenever I perceive it, I think it necessary to observe, that the note in my third letter, p. 101, though true, does not contain the whole truth. For I have since learned that Dr. Waterland had declared himself in favour of the spurious verse in the year 1723, but in a more guarded and doubtful manner. In my next I intend, if God permit, to travel through Stephens's and the other MSS. that have been said to contain this *excellent* verse. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

April 15.

THE church of St. Peter le Poor, situate on the West-side of Broad-street, belonged from the 12th century to the canons of St. Paul's cathedral, and is a rectory in their gift. Stowe (London, p. 184, ed. 1633) conjectures the name of *Poor* was given it from the ancient state of the parish, though, in his time, there were many fair houses, possessed by rich merchants and others. The church was enlarged on the West side upwards of eight feet, by taking down the North wall, and, over a slip of ground that lay behind it, erecting another wall. On the sides of the old wall were erected new pillars and arches, and from that to the new, a fair roof, at the sole cost and charges of Sir William Garaway, knt. amounting to 400l. His monument stood in the East end of the North aisle, next to the door; but the inscription is not in Stowe, as said by Mr. Newcourt, but in Strype's edition of his Survey (l. 528). Other persons buried in this church were, Richard Fitzwilliam, merchant-taylor, 1520; Sir William Roch, mayor of London,

1540; Robert Calthorpe, mayor, 1588; John Hales, a learned lawyer, 1572; John Quarles, draper, a benefactor to the parish; Edward Catcher, pewterer; John Lucas, esq. of St. John's, Colchester, master of requests to Edw. VI. 1556, and his daughter Margaret, wife of Thomas Pennie, M.D. 1587; William Cockaine, citizen and skinner, 1599, with two wives and 11 children; Sir Thomas Lowe, mayor, his wife, and 15 children; Sir William Garaway, 1625, his wife, and 17 children; Thomas Hervey, merchant, 1622; Robert Wadson; Joseph Hooper, of Manchester, merchant, 1711.

The church was again repaired and beautified 1616-17: and in 1629-30 the steeple, and a handsome gallery at the West end, were new built, and the bells new cast and hung, at the expence of no less than 1587l. at the cost of the parishioners. In the East window were one or two coats of arms.

This church having long obstructed the passage into Broad-street, an act of parliament passed, 1788, for taking it down and re-building it, setting it backward on its cemetery, on the site of a court. The city of London subscribed 400l. towards the work; the remainder (we believe 4000l.) was raised by annuities in the parish. Before the workmen began to take down the old church, the view here engraved (*see plate II.*), and another which is engraving for next month, being both different from the only one by West and Toms, 1736, were taken for us by that most accurate draughtsman, Mr. Schnebbelie.

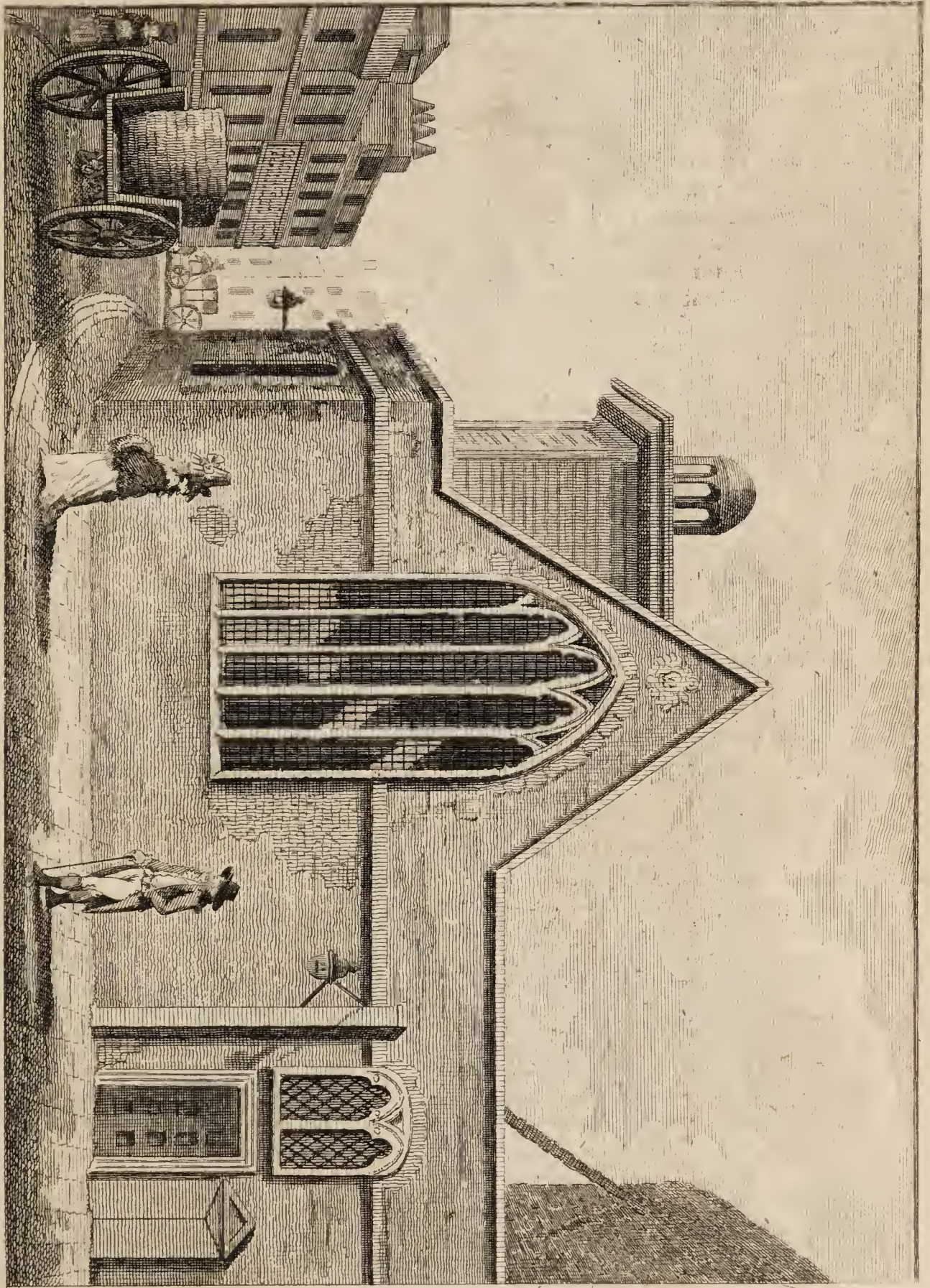
The rectory is worth about 100l. per annum, and the rectory-house is a very good one, and well let.

Among the rectors were Dr. Richard Holdsworth, Gresham professor of divinity, master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and dean of Worcester. He refused the see of Bristol, was ejected from this living, attended Charles I. at Hampton-court, and in the Isle of Wight, died 1649, and was buried here. His Gresham lectures were published in Latin, 1661. —John Scott, author of "The Christian Life," and other works, died 1700. —Benjamin Hoadly, afterwards bishop of Winchester.—The present is Luke Heslop, prebendary of St. Paul's and Lincoln, archdeacon of Bucks, and rector of Adstock, co. Bucks. He succeeded Dr. Burton, prebendary of St. Paul's.

PALÆOPHILUS LONDINENSIS.

Mr.

Sancti Petri Aprilis 1809. P. H. 1809.



Sancti Petri Aprilis 1809. P. H. 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *March 31.*
THE church of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk, is said, in an account lately published by Mr. Loder, illustrative of a beautiful plate of it by Johnson and Basire, to have been built by John Lord Segrave, and his wife Margaret de Brotherton, in the reign of Edward III. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Over the door of the steeple, on the right hand, are the arms of de Brotherton; and on the left, those of de Brotherton and Segrave impaled. In the middle above is a cypher of I. H. S. crowned.

The church is a spacious, tall, and well-built fabrick, consisting of a nave and two ailes; the roofs covered with lead, and supported by ten beautiful slender pillars, and four demy ones of the Gothic order. The walls of black flint strengthened with buttresses. Adjoining to the chancel, on the North side, is a private chapel, erected, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford, esq. Master of Requests; the East window whereof is adorned with a fluted Doric pilaster. On the South side is a handsome convenient vestry. The North portico is of the like materials, and covered with lead; adorned on the front with the representation of St. Michael the Archangel encountering the Dragon, done in relievo. In the church were altars of St. Anne, Sancti Salvatoris, and the chapel of St. Nicholas in the North aile. In the church-yard, or in the walls of the church, was a famous image of Our Lady.

The tower is a very large and noble piece of architecture, built of the same species of stone with the church, and of a quadrangular form, having, for its greater strength as well as ornament, four buttresses standing at the four angles; towards the top the flint and stone are beautifully intermixed in various devices. On the four corners are four finials, on each of which is a weathercock; in the middle between the finials, on the battlements, are the badges of the four Evangelists. This steeple and the North portico were built in the middle of the 15th century, as appears by several legacies given by various persons at different times. A mutilated inscription remains upon a stone, inserted in the wall on the North side of the tower about the height of 24 feet, upon which the name of *Albrede* may be easily discerned.

GENT. MAG. *April, 1789.*

	Feet	Inches
Length of the church	69	5
Breadth	47	0
Length of the chancel	31	5
Breadth	17	10
Height of both about	49	0
Height of the steeple	108	0

There are within the steeple a clock and chimes. On the bells the following inscriptions (taken in 1712):

1. John Darbie made me 1669.
2. Miles Grey made me 1638.
3. Miles Grey made me 1638.
4. Miles Grey made me 1676.
5. John Darbie made me 1679.
6. John Darbie made me 1677.
- 7 and 8. Bells added may years after.

The advowson of this church, amongst other the possessions of the priory, was at the dissolution granted first, 20 Hen. VIII. to Sir Anthony Wyngfelde, knt. for 21 years; afterwards, 33 Hen. VIII. to John Wyngfelde, esq. and Dorothy his wife, in special tail-male. On the death of John Wyngfelde without such issue, it was, by patent dated 15 May, 1564, 6 Elizabeth, granted to Thomas Seckford, Master of Requests, in fee. In that family it continued until 1673, when it passed, by the will of Mrs. Dorothy Seckford, into the family of the Norths, of Laxfield, a younger branch of the noble family of that name. From the Norths it passed also by will, in 1707, to the family of Carthew.

Thomas Youngs, after the dissolution of Woodbridge Priory, was instituted vicar of this church the 26th of June, 1555, upon the collation of the bishop by lapse; but it being soon found that it was no vicarage, the same year he was called *Capellanus Parochialis*.

John Godfrey, curate, 1596.

Johas Hunt, 1605.

Thomas Crompton, 1618.

Robert Cade, 1626 (died of the plague in 1666, as did his wife and child of the same distemper; and upwards of 300 of the inhabitants).

Edmund Brome, 1666.

John Blyth, 1719.

John Clarke, 1736.

Thomas Carthew, F.S.A. 1779; patron and perpetual curate of this church.

Mr. URBAN, *Sulgrave, Northampton.*

THE view of the chapel at Illip, communicated by your obliging correspondent D. H. in your last Supplement, exhibits the state thereof about thirty years ago. There is nothing

now to be seen, except a plain barn.—The church of Kidlington, I am informed, is now repairing and paving. The labourers have much demolished the remnants of antiquity in that fabric. Brass plates, with effigies and inscriptions, sufficient to cover a space of five feet by four, have been torn up. The painted glass is daily dilapidating. An ancient stone coffin, which for many years lay under the eave-droppings of

the church, was, during the late severe frost, shattered to pieces. I have found the following inscription among some papers: it is from the chancel of the church of Oddington, about a mile from Islip, co. Oxon. The first is on a label issuing from the mouth of an effigies in brass, representing a skeleton in a winding-sheet, worms issuing from different parts of the body; the other inscription on a brass plate, beneath the figure.

Vermibus hic dono: : et sic ostendere conor

Quod sicut hic pono: : ponitur omnibus honor.

Orate pro anima magistri Radulphi Hamstreyley quondam socii collegii de merton in oronia et rectoris huius ecclesie qui obiit Anno M^o cccc^o die mensis . . .

Yours, &c.

J. HENN.

P.S. Much has been observed concerning the meaning of *creepers*, which are a sort of pattens, used in the days of our great grandmothers. They were not supported by an iron ring, as those at present are, but, as it were, by four iron stumps; and perhaps, from their incommodioufness in walking, termed *creepers*. It may also be applicable to other purposes.

J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dalton, March 25.*

IT has always been the case, in every civil government, that there was a particular religion established by the laws of the land, which was more favoured than any other; and the monarch, or supreme ruler, always professed that religion which was so established. This has been founded in good policy, or else it would not universally prevail. Different sectaries in religion have been more tolerated in this country than in any other; but the human mind is never content with what it possesses, and is continually aspiring to something not within its reach. It is proper this propensity should be gratified so far as it does not interfere with the safety of the State. The Dissenters have already been tolerated in the exercise of their religious worship; and they are likewise in every instance protected by the laws of this kingdom as much as the Protestants; and yet they are not content without enjoying the emoluments of places under Government; for it can only be with a mercenary view that they wish to abolish the Test Act: and whether is it better to indulge the ambition of a few enthusiasts, or endanger the government of the nation? It would certainly be highly impolitic to try the experiment, and the consequences would be felt by every individual in the course of half a century. And the supposition is probable, that

we might have in a short time a bench of Catholic or Calvinist bishops, and, perhaps, a ministry of the same persuasion: who would not then shudder for the fate of the Protestant religion! But God forbid this should ever happen! I hope our Legislators will watch the applications upon this subject with a jealous eye, and adopt the sentiments of the celebrated Montesquieu, who says, “It is a very good civil law, when the State is already satisfied with the established Religion, not to suffer the establishment of another.”

W. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Dorchester, Feb. 15.*

Sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit.

HQR.

IN p. 29. a Bristol correspondent calls the attention of the publick to a subject which, he affirms, is not much studied by the faculty, viz. *Insanity*. He further hazards some other assertions: that “very little is done for the cure of the disease; that few efficacious remedies are proposed; that the patient is often left, after some short trial and ineffectual treatment, a prey to the disease, and secluded for ever from society.”

All this, Mr. Urban, is very easily said, but will not be so easily believed; few diseases having, in fact, from the earliest ages, engaged the attention of physicians more than this of insanity. The inhabitants of Abdera watched the recovery

recovery of their favourite philosopher Democritus, under the treatment of Hippocrates, the father of physic (some thousands of years ago), with an anxiety similar to that which a loyal and affectionate people are awaiting the restoration of perfect health to their beloved Sovereign at this very day.

Men of great medical abilities have made the cure of insanity the immediate object of their study, whose continual success affords an undeniable proof that this disease is much studied by the faculty; that very much is done for the cure of it; that the most efficacious remedies are proposed; and that the patient is not left, after short ineffectual trials, a prey to the disease.

Who will believe that little is done for the cure of insanity, who has had opportunities of knowing the success of Dr. Monro, of Bethlem; of Dr. Simmons, of St. Luke's Hospital; of Dr. Rowley, and of many others in London; of Dr. Beevor, Dr. Manning, and others, in the Bethel at Norwich; of Dr. Hunter, of the Emanuel Hospital near York; of Dr. Addington, of Reading; Dr. Arnold, of Leicester; Dr. Perfect, of Malling in Kent; of Dr. Willis (though last not least in the esteem of the publick) near Grantham, and of many other practitioners in different parts of the kingdom?

It is further asserted, by the writer in question, that the cure of insanity is left to very incompetent judges, "the keepers of mad-houses." This surely must be an unfair statement. The medical treatment is in other hands; and I apprehend that the keepers, at least (if my memory fails not) in the places of reception I have just now mentioned, are subordinate to the attendant physicians and surgeons respectively in all that relates to the cure of the patient. To suppose otherwise, the writer can only be said to reason from an abuse, such as, I hope, no where exists; but if it ever should, will call for the interposition of the Legislature, for enforcing the due observance of the same steps in the provinces which are adopted in the capital, in respect to the regulation of mad-houses.

The writer's prolegomena, so replete with ungrounded invective, come with a very bad grace, as an introduction to a formula of his own; from which it should seem he would have your readers infer, that the exhibiting of strong emetics in maniacal cases is rarely ventured

on by practitioners, as being deemed a remedy too shocking. But, says he (very gravely), if the operation of emetics is so very shocking, how comes it to pass that breeding women shall vomit every morning for three or four months successively, and fresh-water sailors, during a whole voyage, without the least injury?

Would not any one (not better informed) conclude, from the tenor of this letter, that making use of evacuations, more especially that of vomiting, the most efficacious of all other, and the observance of strict abstinence in the treatment of insane persons, are new improvements, instead of being an old established practice? This writer appears to have pretty much the same claim to originality, in the opinion of physicians, for his communication, as any Divine would be entitled to, in the estimation of his brethren, who should very gravely inform the world in print, that he had just made the discovery, that "to fear God, and keep His commandments," are indispensable duties required of every Christian, which he judged it "at this time not unseasonable to excite attention to, as a subject not much studied."

Since I wrote the above, I most heartily rejoice, Mr. Urban, as a loyal subject, and an *Emeritus* servant of the crown, that a late happy event affords further proof that the disease in question is much studied by the faculty; "that the most efficacious remedies are employed;" and that the patient is not left a prey to the disease after a few ineffectual trials; and, Heaven be thanked, "the King is not yet hurled from the throne, or reduced to the condition of the meanest peasant." J. C. M.D.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.
 IN vol. LVIII. p. 1094, I observe a critique on a certain publication, intitled, "A Letter to the Author of *Thoughts on the Manners of the Great.*" Towards the conclusion of the account given of this performance the following words occur: "But, religion apart, where is the morality of that man who can plead for an exemption of skittle-grounds in the general prohibition of games of chance?" As I have not time to read the book, I cannot know what arguments the author may bring in favour of skittle-grounds; but I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to state some of the disadvantages arising from them through

the channel of your Magazine, in order that there may be the greater chance of its being taken into consideration by many respectable magistrates who are your readers. For I do not complain, Sir, as a private individual, of a grievance annoying myself alone. If it were so, I could have the nuisance removed on complaint to a magistrate; but I wish it to be *generally* known, as thousands suffer in silence the same inconveniencies with myself.

I, Sir, am a person who inhabit a house, next door to which is a skittle-ground; and from the fullest conviction, and ocular proof, I am persuaded of the fallacy of those arguments which are commonly adduced to prove that, if you debar mechanics from playing at skittles, they will engage in other pursuits, equally destructive to their morals and detrimental to their families.

My professional avocations, Sir, are such as bring me *every day* into a great many of the habitations of the lowest mechanics, and the very poorest of the working class of people; and I can with truth aver, that, while the skittle-grounds remained shut up in consequence of his Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality, some two years ago, I have observed men following their daily occupations with apparent assiduity, and decently striving to maintain their families, who, while the skittle-grounds were open, spent all their time in them, and associated with the idle and the ragged of every description. To this the proclamation put a *temporary* stop: but when time had worn off the dread of punishment, and alehouse-keepers ventured to open their skittle-grounds again, these men again left their work to return to their favourite amusement; and I have observed many of them, personally known to me, to spend *whole days* in the skittle-ground, without quitting it even to go to their meals, but have had their dinners brought to them by their wives or children. In summer, I have known this business to begin at five o'clock in the morning, and continue until eleven or twelve at night.

My next-door neighbour, who owned the skittle-ground, being a man of fair character, and having a large family, I bore with the disagreeable noise, attending my residing so near to his premises, with patience, being unwilling to complain, lest loss of his licence might be the consequence of my complaint, and

his family thereby sustain a material injury.

Last summer a *murder*, committed in consequence of a quarrel at *skittles*, was the means of our being kept pretty quiet for a month or two; but the consternation which that accident occasioned soon wore off, and for the remainder of the summer the nuisance continued.

The evil, Sir, is not confined to the frequenters of skittle-grounds; they, to be sure, suffer in their morals from the company they meet with at these haunts of idleness and profligacy: but the sober part of the neighbourhood, who have the misfortune to live within hearing, suffer more considerably.

In my neighbour's premises, the noise, cursing, swearing, quarreling, blasphemy, and obscene discourse, vociferated daily from morning to night without intermission, was so great and offensive, that, in the heat of summer, my family have been obliged to keep all the back windows of my house close shut, or fly for refuge to the front apartments; for it was impossible for two or more to hear each other's conversation in any of our apartments at the rear of the house, if any of the windows were kept open; and the conversation of the skittle-players was such in general as was highly offensive to modest ears, and particularly improper for those of women or children.

Among other disorderly idlers frequenting skittle-grounds, I have often observed *women*; and I am sorry to say, that the *women skittle-players* have excelled the *men* in every *horrid accomplishment*, particularly in swearing, fighting, and *obscenity!!!*

It is, Sir, very hard that a man who pays a very high rent for his house cannot occupy the rear-apartments of it on account of the noise within hearing, and especially as that noise is destructive to morality, and contrary to law. Sick people and children are much incommoded by the disturbance incessantly continued; and those who are neither sick, nor children, cannot but suffer in their morals from what they hear. To attempt to write, or to study, while the din is continued, are things impossible.

It might be expected that *Sunday* would afford me and my family some relief. *One* day in seven would be but poor comfort—but, alas! even that is denied; for, though the publican dared not to allow his customers to *play* on the Sabbath, yet the same gang resorted to

to the ground, and spent the day in drinking and idle conversation on the favourite spot.

The only times we ever had any relief was on rainy days, when the ground, being wet, was unfavourable to the players; so that a rainy summer's day, which to so many is a cause of lamentation, was always to us a day of rejoicing. If then so many were the inconveniencies we found from having an open skittle-ground near us, how much worse would it have been if it had been a covered ground, where the rain would have been no hindrance to the diversion, and where it could have been continued by candle-light every night until twelve o'clock, as is the case in some places?

Trusting, Mr. Urban, that some of your readers, who may be magistrates, may reflect on these matters, and turn in their minds the ill effects that must arise from the associations of chimney-sweepers boys, parish-boys, dustmen, house-breakers, and every other raggamuffin of the very lowest class, in such places of amusement, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this letter, and have chosen this time of the year in particular, as it is a period not very far distant from the season when licences are granted and renewed for public-houses, and when skittle-playing is to commence* for the summer in all its glory.

Yours, &c. G. D. Q.

Mr. URBAN, March 28.

IT is not surprising to find that writers among the ancients transcribed each other's works, sometimes without the least acknowledgement, and with little alteration; for this practice was inviting, from the small hazard of detection, and in some degree pardonable before typography was known, when to multiply copies of a book was so laborious and costly that they were of necessity circulated among very few. We are, therefore, induced to forgive Terence, Solinus, and Apuleius, their depredations on Menander, Pliny, and Lucian. But since this difficulty is removed by the press, and the noble art of printing, the most beneficial invention that the mind of man ever produced, hath diffused literature so universally, it would be no easy task to apologise for the innumerable plagiarisms which are daily obtruded on the publick.

* Easter Monday.

That writers on science, who are constrained, from the nature of their subject, to confine themselves strictly to the narrow track of truth, should sometimes tread in the footsteps of earlier authors, is perhaps excusable; but that the novelists and poets, who are allowed to range at large over the boundless regions of fancy, and who, in many cases, did not think themselves restrained even within the limits of probability, should so often servilely follow their predecessors in a beaten path, betrays an imbecility of imagination truly wonderful. A cavern, inhabited by a troop of robbers, to mention no other instance, hath been looked on as such a favourable scene to display distress, that it is introduced into their fictitious narrations by Lucian, who is said to have taken it elsewhere; by Apuleius, by Heliodorus, by Ariosto, by Spenser, and Le Sage. Apuleius hath not only stolen the cave of banditti from Lucian, but openly robbed him of his *Ass*, and laden it with many additional extravagances; among which, the tale of Cupid and Psyche particularly attracts the attention of the reader by the wildness of its imagery, which bears striking marks of an Oriental origin.

The delicate Cervantes, though well acquainted with the ancients, found their manners in general too coarse to weave into the exquisite texture of his matchless romance, which still delights, even in translation, notwithstanding the characters and customs vary almost as widely as those in Homer from our own. Neither do I recollect that he selected any classical adventure, if we except *the encounter with the wine-bags*, which seems to have been suggested by Apuleius. "*Cadavera illa jugulatorum hominum erant tres (caprini) utres inflati, variisque secti foraminibus, et, ut vespertinum prælium meum recordabar, his locis hiantes, quibus latrones illos vulneraveram.*" *Metamorphoseon, sive de Asino aureo, l. vii.*

These *borrachas* had been transformed into the appearance of men by an enchantress; and the stranger who destroyed them by mistake as thieves is an ignorant and unwilling actor in an annual ceremony dedicated to a very extraordinary deity of antiquity, the god Laughter (*æo Risui*).

A critic of great eminence hath the following remark on Petronius: "I shall observe, by the way, that the copy of this author, found some years ago, bears

bears many signatures of its spuriousness, and particularly of its being forged by a Frenchman. For we have this expression, "*ad CASTELLA sese receperunt;*" that is, to their *chateaux*, instead of *ad VILLAS.*" *Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*, vol. I. p. 172.

With due deference, I do not apprehend that this argument, founded on the word *castella*, is by any means conclusive. Since, not to insist on the *Norica Castella* of Virgil (*Georg. iii. ver. 474*), which were probably no more than sheepcotes, the word frequently occurs in Apuleius, particularly in the succeeding passage: "*Sed habitus alieni fallaciâ tectus, villas seu castella solus aggregiendiens, viaticulum mihi corrasit.*" lib. vii.

The critic's reproof of Pope, for his compliment to Petronius, is certainly just. The scenes of the private life of the Romans, which that writer exhibits, would be highly pleasing, were we not obliged to wade through much filth, to obtain a view of them. T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 31.

AMONGST the great number of readers who find amusement and instruction in your valuable Miscellany, there must be some who have a taste for experimental inquiries and natural philosophy. To such it may not be uninteresting to see a short account of the life and discoveries of the celebrated Northern philosopher, Scheele, as little or no mention is made of him in any English book, which I have met with. What follows is, for the most part, abridged from the *Chemical Journal*, published in German, by Crell.

Yours, &c. CORNUBIENSIS.

CHARLES-WILLIAM SCHEELLE was born on the 19th of December, 1742, at Stralsund, where his father kept a shop. When he was very young, he received the usual instructions of a private school. Afterwards, he was advanced to an academy. At a very early age he shewed a strong desire to follow the profession of an apothecary, and his father suffered him to gratify his inclinations. With Mr. Bauch, an apothecary at Gottenburg, he passed his apprenticeship, which was completed in six years. He remained, however, some time longer at that place. It was here that he so excellently laid the first foundations of his knowledge. Among the various books which he read, that treated of chemical subjects, Kunkel's Laboratory

seems to have been his favourite. He used to repeat many of the experiments contained in that work privately in the night, when the rest of the family had retired to rest. A friend of Scheele's had remarked the progress which he had made in chemistry, and had asked him by what inducements he had been at first led to study a science in which he had gained such knowledge. Scheele returned the following answer: "The first cause, my friend, arose from yourself. Nearly at the beginning of my apprenticeship you advised me to read Neuman's Chemistry; from the perusal of which, I became eager to make experiments myself; and I remember very well how I mixed together, in a conserve-glass, oil of cloves and fuming acid of nitre, which immediately took fire. I see also still before my eyes an unlucky experiment which I made with pyrophorus. Circumstances of this kind did but the more inflame my desire to repeat experiments." After Scheele's departure from Gottenburg, in the year 1765, he obtained a place with Kalstrom, an apothecary at Malmo. Two years afterwards, he went from thence to Stockholm, and managed there the shop of Mr. Scharenberg. In 1773, he changed this appointment for another at Upsal, under Mr. Looch. Here he was fortunately situated; as, from his acquaintance with learned men, and from having free access to the University Laboratory, he had opportunities of increasing his knowledge. At this place also he happily commenced the friendship which subsisted between him and Bergman. During his residence at this place, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, accompanied by the Duke of Sunderland, visited Upsal, and chose this opportunity to see the Academical Laboratory. Scheele was accordingly appointed by the University to exhibit some chemical experiments to them. This office he undertook, and shewed some of the most curious processes in chemistry. The two Princes asked him many questions, and expressed their approbation of the answers which he returned to them. The Duke asked him what countryman he was, and seemed to be much pleased when Scheele informed him that he was born at Stralsund. At their departure they told the professor, who was present, that they should esteem it a favour if he would permit the young man to have free access to the Laboratory, as often as he chose, to make

make experiments.—In the year 1777 Scheele was appointed by the Medical College to be apothecary at Koping. It was at that place that he soon shewed the world how great a man he was, and that no place or situation could confine his abilities. When he was at Stockholm he shewed his acuteness as a chemist, as he discovered there the new and wonderful acid contained in the sparry fluor. It has been confidently asserted, that Scheele was the first who discovered the nature of the aerial acid; and that whilst he was at Upsal he made many experiments to prove its properties. This circumstance might probably have furnished Bergman with the means of handling this subject more fully. At the same place he began the series of excellent experiments on that remarkable mineral substance, Manganese; from which investigation he was led to make the very valuable and interesting discovery of the dephlogisticated marine acid. At the same time he first observed the ponderous earth.

At Koping he finished his Dissertation on Air and Fire*; a work which the celebrated Bergman most warmly recommended in the friendly Preface which he wrote for it. Not that it required the encomiums of that philosopher, in order to obtain the approbation of the publick. His own merit was a sufficient recommendation; as the ingenuity displayed in handling so delicate a subject, and the many new and valuable observations † which are dis-

* The theory which Scheele endeavours to prove in this treatise is, that fire consists of pure air and phlogiston. According to more recent opinions (if inflammable air be phlogiston) water is composed of these two principles. Of these opinions we may say, in the words of Cicero, "Opiniones tam varie sunt, tamque inter se dissidentes, ut alterum profecto fieri potest, ut earum nulla, alterum certe non potest ut plus unâ vera sit."

† Scheele mentions in this work, in a cursory way, the decomposition of common salt by the calx of lead. Mr. Turner, a gentleman who happily unites the skill of the manufacturer with the knowledge of the philosophic chemist, has also all the merit of this discovery, as he observed the same fact, without having been indebted to Scheele's hint on this subject. Mr. Turner has done more; he has converted this discovery to some use in the arts; he produces mineral alkali for sale, arising from this decomposition; and from the lead which is united to the marine acid he forms the beautiful pigment called the Patent Yellow.

perfed through the treatise, justly entitled the author to that fame which his book procured him. It was spread abroad through every country, became soon out of print, was reprinted, and translated in many languages. The English translation is enriched with the notes of that accurate and truly philosophic genius, Richard Kirwan, Esq.

Scheele now diligently employed himself in contributing to the Transactions of the Academy at Stockholm. He first pointed out a new way to prepare the salt of Benzoin. In the same year he discovered that arsenic, freed in a particular manner from phlogiston, partakes of all the properties of an acid, and has its peculiar affinities to other substances.

In a Dissertation on Flint, Clay, and Alum, he clearly overturned Beaufort's opinion of the identity of the siliceous and argillaceous earths. He published an Analysis of the Human Calculus. He shewed also a mode of preparing Mercurius Dulcis in the humid way, and improved the process of making the powder of Algarothi. He analysed the mineral substance called Molybdena, or flexible black lead. He discovered a beautiful green pigment. He shewed us how to decompose the air of the atmosphere. He discovered that some neutral salts are decomposed by lime and iron. He decomposed Plumbago, or the common black lead. He observed, with peculiar ingenuity, an acid in milk, which decomposes acetated alkali; and in his experiments on the sugar of milk, he discovered another acid, different in some respects from the above-mentioned acid and the common acid of sugar. He accomplished the decomposition of Tungstein, the component parts of which were before unknown, and found in it a peculiar acid earth united to lime. He published an excellent dissertation on the different sorts of æther. He found out an easy way to preserve vinegar for many years. His investigation of the colouring matter in Prussian blue, the means he employed to separate it, and his discovery that alkali, sal ammoniac, and charcoal, mixed together, will produce it, are strong marks of his penetration and genius. He found out a peculiar sweet matter in expressed oils, after they have been boiled with litharge and water. He shewed how the acid of lemons may be obtained in crystals. He found the white powder in rhubarb, which Model thought to be selenite, and which amounts

amounts to one-seventh of the weight of the root, to be calcareous earth, united to the acid of forrel. This suggested to him the examination of the acid of forrel. He precipitated acetated lead with it, and decomposed the precipitate thus obtained by the vitriolic acid, and by this process he obtained the common acid of sugar; and by slowly dropping a solution of fixed alkali into a solution of the acid of sugar, he regenerated the acid of forrel.—From his examination of the acids contained in fruits and berries, he found not one species of acid alone, viz. the acid of lemon, but another also, which he denominated the malaceous acid, from its being found in the greatest quantity in apples.

By the decomposition of Bergman's new metal (siderite) he shewed the truth of Meyer's and Klaproth's conjecture concerning it. He boiled the calx of siderite with alkali of tartar, and precipitated nitrated mercury by the middle salt which he obtained by this operation; the calx of mercury which was precipitated was found to be united to the acid of phosphorus; so that he demonstrates that this calx was phosphorated iron. He found also, that the native Prussian blue contained the same acid. He discovered by the same means, that the perlate acid, as it was called, was not an acid *sui generis*, but the phosphoric united to a small quantity of the mineral alkali. He suggested an improvement in the process for obtaining magnesia from Epsom salt; he advises the adding of an equal weight of common salt to the Epsom salt, so that an equal weight of Glauber's salt may be obtained: but this will not succeed unless in the cold of the winter. These are the valuable discoveries of this great philosopher, which are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society at Stockholm. Most of his Essays have been published in French by Madame Picardet, and Mons Morveau of Dijon. Dr. Beddoes also has made a very valuable present to his countrymen of an English translation of a greater part of Scheele's Dissertations, to which he has added some useful and ingenious notes. The following discoveries of Scheele are not, I believe, published with the rest. He shewed what that substance is, which has been generally called the earth of the fluor spar. It is not produced unless the fluor acid meet with siliceous earth. It appears from Scheele's experiments to be a triple salt, consist-

ing of flint, acid of fluor, and fixed alkali. Scheele proved also, that the fluor acid may be produced without any addition of the vitriolic or any mineral acid: the fluor is melted with fixed alkali, and the fluorated alkali is decomposed by acetated lead. If the precipitate be mixed with charcoal-dust, and exposed in a retort to a strong heat, the lead will be revived, and the acid of fluor, which was united to it, will pass into the receiver possessed of all its usual properties. This seems to be an ingenious and unanswerable proof of its existence.

He observed, that no pyrophorus can be made without an alkali be present; and the reason why it can be prepared of alum and coal, is, that the common alum always contains a little alkali, which is added in order to make it crystallize; for if this be separated from it, no pyrophorus can be procured from it. His last dissertation was his very valuable observations on the acid of the gallnut. Ehrhart, one of Scheele's most intimate friends, asserts, that he was the discoverer of both of the acids of sugar and tartar. We are also indebted to him for that master-piece of chemical decomposition, the separation of the acid* of phosphorus from bones. This appears from a letter which Scheele wrote to Gahn, who has generally had the reputation of this great discovery.

We may stamp the character of Scheele as a philosopher from his many and important discoveries. What concerns him as a man we are informed of by his friends, who affirm, that his moral character was irreproachable. From his outward appearance, you would not, at first sight, have judged him to be a man of extraordinary abilities; but there was a quickness in his eye, which, to an accurate observer, would point out the penetration of his mind. He mixed but little with the crowd of common acquaintance; for this he had neither time nor inclination, as, when his profession permitted him, he was for the most part employed in his experimental enquiries. But he had a soul for friend-

* This acid, which is so curious in the eye of the chemist, begins to draw the attention of the physician. It was first given in medicine, united to the mineral alkali, by the ingenious Dr. Pearson. The value of this addition to the Materia Medica cannot be better evinced than from the increase of the demand for it, and the quantity of it which is now prepared and sold in London.

ship, nor could even his philosophical pursuits withhold him from truly enjoying the society of those whom he could esteem and love. Before he adopted any opinion, or a particular theory, he considered it with the greatest attention; but when once his sentiments were fixed, he abided by them, and defended them with resolution. Not but that he was ingenuous enough to suffer himself to be convinced by weighty objections; as he has shewn that he was open to conviction.

His chemical apparatus was neither neat nor convenient; his laboratory was small and confined; nor was he particular in regard to the vessels which he employed in his experiments, as often the first phial which came to hand was placed in his sand-heat: so that we may justly wonder how such discoveries, and such elegant experiments, could have been made under such unfavourable circumstances. He understood none of the modern languages except the German and Swedish, so that he had not the advantage of being benefited by the early intelligence of discoveries made by foreigners, but was forced to wait till the intelligence was conveyed to him in the slow and uncertain channel of translation. The important services which Scheele did Natural Philosophy entitled him to universal reputation, and he obtained it; his name was well known by all Europe, and he was member of several learned academies and philosophical societies.

It was often wished that he would quit his retirement at Koping, and move in a larger sphere. It was suggested to him, that a place might be procured him in England, which might afford him a good income and more leisure; and, indeed, latterly an offer was made to him of an annuity of 300*l.* if he would settle in this country. But death, alas! put an end to this project. For half a year before this melancholy event, his health had been declining, and he himself was sensible that he should not recover. On the 19th of May, 1786, he was confined to his bed; on the 21st he bequeathed all of which he was possessed to his wife (who was the widow of his predecessor at Koping, and whom he had lately married); and on the same day he departed this life. So the world lost, in less than two years, Bergman and Scheele, of which Sweden may justly boast; two philosophers, who were beloved and lamented by all

their contemporaries, and whose memory posterity will never cease most gratefully to revere!

Mr. URBAN,

March 24.

I BEG leave to communicate to Dr. Geddes, through the medium of your excellent publication, an observation or two on the style of his new translation of the Bible, as set forth in the specimen annexed to his proposals.

I take it for granted that, in translating the Bible, an affected diction should be carefully avoided. There is a grave, a decent, and, at the same time, a dignified language, which mightily becomes such a work. Moses should not be made to speak in a novel, a quaint, or a foppish way. The simplest terms should be made choice of; and the most obvious, unadorned phrases, provided they rise above vernacular vulgarity.

After premising thus much, I would call Dr. Geddes's attention to one of the admirable rules, for the conduct of a new translation, which the Bp. of Waterford (Dr. Newcome) has laid down, with as much ingenuity as modesty, in the preface to his own improved version of the XII minor prophets. This rule is the first which he has given us, and runs as follows: "The translator should express every word in the original by a *literal rendering*, where the English idiom admits of it, and where not only purity, but perspicuity and dignity of expression can be preserved." This rule stops up one source of obscurity—the use of obsolete, foreign, and learned words and phrases, i. e. such as none but the learned, and least of all mere English readers and hearers, can well understand. In order to see its force, however, let us compare the common English version with some others in an instance or two.—Isaiah lxiii. 13: "That led them thro' the deep, as an horse in the wilderness, that they should not stumble," Com. Version. "Leading them through the abyss like a courser in the plain without obstacle," Bp. Lowth. How inflated the latter rendering, how purely English the former!—Again; Isa. xlv. 25, Bp. Lowth gives it, "who reverseth the devices of the sages," literally rendered in the Common Version, "who turneth wise men backward." Again, Mr. Blayney translates Jer. ii 21, "A seed of genuine quality." "A right seed," Com. Version. And again, Mr. B. renders Jer. xxix. 11, "In emotions of peace, and not of hurtful tendency." "Thoughts of peace and not of evil," Com.

Com. Version. Keeping this rule in my recollection, and being an advocate for a literal rendering, and language purely English, I confess I like in Gen. i. 10, the old translation, "gathering together of the waters," better than "collection of waters," as Dr. Geddes gives it. And in verse 14, "lights," Common Version, better than "luminaries," by Dr. Geddes. And afterwards the respective terms, *beasts of the earth*, and *creeping things*, Common Version, better than the terms, *terrestrial animals* and *reptiles*, which Dr. Geddes has adopted. And I confess I prefer vastly "be fruitful and multiply" to the Doctor's "be prolific and multiply." There can be no need to change for the sake of changing. Bp. Newcome's idea of an *improved version* is undoubtedly better than Dr. Geddes's of a *new translation*. To change the word *fruitful* for *prolific*, the word *divide* for *sever*, and the word *under* for *below*, is the wantonness of the spirit of changing. There are a few other new renderings which take away the reverend air of antiquity that so becomes the Bible, without adding one new idea, or improving an old one. Such as *completed* for *finished*, *creative operations* for *work*, *created into existence* for *created and made*. Indeed I cannot but disapprove of these alterations; and I heartily wish Dr. G. had otherwise ordered it.

I am careless whether Dr. Geddes will class me with the herd of cavillers or no; founding, as I do, my observations on a lesson of the Bp. Waterford, which is itself founded in common-sense and reason. I am not conscious of being captious, nor feel as if I have censured and condemned for the pleasure of censuring and condemning, and submit what I have here thrown out to the Doctor and the publick. Yours, &c. D. N.

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

IT is no uncommon thing to see the Popish missionaries commended for their *zeal and success*, even by Protestant writers¹. This matter, however, ought to be enquired into, in order to examine the nature and success of this zeal, viz. whether it be of the right and commendable kind (because zeal may be a rash and inconsiderate source of action as well as a laudable one); 2dly, whether the success of the missions be a real fact, or no; and 3dly, whether the motives and inducements to it have not often been

evil and iniquitous. It is with this view, Sir, that I have here sent you a brief statement of that curious particle of modern history, *the Popish mission to Japan*.

Yours, &c. L. E.

Dr. Kempfer, from whom the following account of the mission to Japan is extracted, was a German by birth, but employed in the service of the Dutch East India Company. He resided the space of two years in the empire of Japan, A. D. 1690, 91, 92; and his History of the country, which indeed is extremely curious, on account of the difficulty of gaining informations concerning a nation so jealous of themselves and their affairs, and in a manner locked up from the rest of the world, was printed in English, in two volumes folio, A. D. 1727, with a great number of cuts and maps, under the auspices of that noble patron of Natural History, and indeed of Learning in general, Sir Hans Sloane.

The mission was conducted by the Portuguese and Spanish Jesuits; amongst whom the famous *Saint, Francis Xavier*, was employed², but soon relinquished the service³. There were also some *Franciscan friars* of Spain engaged at last. The Jesuits and Friars were supplied from *Goa, Macao*, and the *Manillas*. At first the undertaking proceeded with the most rapid success, but ended at last in the most tragical manner, all owing to the pride and haughtiness, the misconduct, rapacity, and senseless extravagant conspiracy of the Fathers against the State⁴. This folly and madness produced a persecution of 40 years⁵ duration, terminated by a most horrible and bloody massacre, not to be paralleled in history. After this, the Portuguese, as likewise the Christian Religion, were totally expelled the country, and the most effectual means taken for preventing their return. The natives are for this purpose prohibited from going out of the country; and all foreigners are excluded from an open and free trade; for as to the Dutch and Chinese, under which last name some other Eastern nations go thither, they are shut up whilst they remain there, and a most strict watch is set upon them, insomuch that they are no better than prisoners; and the Dutch, it is said, to obtain a privilege even so far, declared themselves *to be no Christians, but Dutchmen*. This calumny, however, Dr. Kempfer has endeavoured to wipe off⁶, but

² Kempfer, p. 310.

³ P. 312.

⁴ P. 316. Append. p. 72.

⁵ Append. pp. 63, 71.

⁶ P. 357.

icarcely,

¹ Jenkins on Christian Religion, l. 120; Kempfer, pp. 204, 257, 312.

scarcely, I think, to satisfaction⁷. Besides this, a most severe inquisition was set on foot, the natives being required, once a year, to tread upon a crucifix, and the figure of the Virgin Mary, or some other Saint, in a solemn and formal manner, in order to attest their aversion and abhorrence of the religion of the Fathers⁸. The Dutch there resident, it is alledged again, comply with this injunction; but Dr. Kempfer will not acknowledge that.

To descend now to particulars, and to make good our assertion, that it was owing to the weakness and wickedness of the missionaries, that the Christian Religion was thus perfectly extirpated. The islands of Japan were discovered A. D. 1542; and about the year of Christ 1549, or six years after the first discovery, the fathers of the society arrived there, being induced by the favourable representations of a young *Japanese*, who had fled to Goa⁹. Till the year 1625, or near 1630, the Christian Religion spread through most of the provinces of the empire, many of the princes and lords openly embracing it; and "there was very good reason to hope, that within a short compass of time the whole empire would have been converted to the faith of our Saviour, had not the ambitious views, and the impatient endeavours of the fathers to reap the temporal, as well as the spiritual fruits of their care and labour, so provoked the Supreme Majesty of the empire as to raise against themselves and their converts a persecution which hath not its parallel in history, whereby the religion they preached, and all those that professed it, were in a few years time entirely exterminated"—The fathers had made a progress so great, that the princes of *Bungo*, *Arima*, and *Omura*, who had been baptised, "sent, in the year 1582, some of their nearest relations, with letters and presents, to pay homage to the then pope, Gregory XIII, and to assure his Holiness of their filial submission to the Church; an account of which most celebrated embassy hath been given in the works of that incomparable historian *Thuanus*, and by many other Roman Catholic writers¹⁰."

But this pleasing prospect notwithstanding, the Emperor, anno 1586, issued proclamations for the suppression of the religion, and the persecution began. This, however, at first had not that effect which the Government expected; for

though, according to the Letters of the Jesuits, 20,570 persons suffered death for the faith of Christ in the year 1590 only, yet in 1591 and 1592, when all the churches were actually shut up, they made 12,000 new converts. The business was finally concluded by the massacre at *Simabara*¹¹, about the year 1640¹².

The reasons of the Emperor's proclamations, making it death to embrace the religion, were as follows: 1. The new religion occasioned considerable alterations in the Japanese church, and was prejudicial in the highest degree to the heathen clergy¹³. 2. It was feared the innovation in religion might be attended with fatal consequences even in regard to the sick¹⁴; but what more immediately gave rise to them was, as the Japanese of credit confessed to Dr. Kempfer, pride and covetousness; pride among the great ones, and covetousness in people of less note; the spiritual fathers aiming not only at the salvation of their souls, but having an eye also to their money and lands, and the merchants disposing of their goods in the most usurious and unreasonable manner¹⁵. To confine ourselves to the clergy here: they "thought it beneath their dignity to walk on foot any longer—nothing would serve them but they must be carried about in stately chairs, mimicking the pomp of the Pope and his cardinals at Rome. They not only put themselves on an equal foot with the greatest men of the empire, but, swelled with ecclesiastical pride, fancied that even a superior rank was nothing but their due. It one day happened, that a Portuguese bishop met upon the road one of the counsellors of state on his way to court. The haughty prelate would not order his chaise to be stopped, in order to alight and to pay his respects to this great man, as is usual in that country; but, without taking any notice of him, nay indeed without shewing him so much as common marks of civility, he very contemptibly bid his men carry him by. The great man, exasperated at so signal an affront, thenceforward bore a mortal hatred to the Portuguese, and, in the height of his just resentment, made his complaints to the Emperor himself, with such an odious picture of the insolence, pride and vanity of this nation, as he expected could not but

¹¹ P. xlvi. and Append. p. 72.

¹² Append. p. 72.

¹³ Kempf. pp. 313, 315.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ P. 314.

⁷ Kempfer, pp. 324, 325, 57, 355, 357.

⁸ P. 287. ⁹ P. 204, 310. ¹⁰ P. 312.

raise the Emperor's utmost indignation." This happened in 1566¹⁶. The next year the persecution began anew, and 26 persons, of the number whereof were two foreign Jesuits, and several fathers of the *Franciscan* order, were executed on the cross¹⁷. The Emperor *Jiojas* had usurped the crown on his pupil *Tidajori*, who, as likewise the greater part of his court and party, had been either Christians themselves, or at least very favourably inclined to that religion¹⁸, so that reasons of state mightily co-operated to forward the persecution.

Some *Franciscan* friars, whom the Governor of the *Manilhas* had sent as his ambassadors to the Emperor of *Japan*, were guilty at this time of a most imprudent step; they, during the whole time of their abode in the country, preached openly in the streets of *Macao*¹⁹, where they resided, and of their own accord built a church, contrary to the imperial commands, and contrary to the advice and earnest solicitations of the Jesuits.

Some time after, a discovery of a dangerous conspiracy, which the fathers and the yet remaining adherents of their religion entered into against the person of the Emperor, as a heathen prince, put a finishing stroke to the affair, and hastened the sentence which was pronounced soon after. *that the Portuguese should for ever be banished the Emperor's dominions*²⁰; for till then the State seemed desirous to spare the merchants and secular persons, for the purpose of continuing trade and commerce with them, which was looked upon as an affair independent of religion²¹. The affair of the conspiracy was as follows: the Dutch had had an eye to the trade of *Japan* before 1600, and in 1611 had liberty of a free commerce granted them by the Imperial letters-patent²², and had actually a factory at *Firando*²³. The Dutch were then at war with Spain, which was then sovereign of the Portuguese dominions; so that it was natural for them to be trying to supplant them. The Portuguese, on their part, made use of all malicious inventions to blacken their characters, calling them rebels and pirates, whence it was natural for the Dutch to endeavour to clear, and even to revenge themselves. Now they "took an homeward-bound Portuguese ship near the Cape of Good Hope, on board

which they found some traiterous letters to the King of Portugal, written by one Capt. Moro, who was chief of the Portuguese in *Japan*, himself a Japanese by birth, and a great zealot for the Christian religion. The Dutch took special care to deliver the said letters to their protector, the Prince of *Firando*, who communicated them without loss of time to the Governor of *Nagasaki*, a great friend to the Portuguese. Capt. Moro having been taken up, boldly, and with great assurance, denied the fact, and so did all the Portuguese then at *Nagasaki*. However, neither the Governor's favour, nor their constant denial, were able to clear them, and to keep off the cloud which was ready to break over their heads. Hand and seal convinced them; the letter was sent up to court, and Capt. Moro sentenced to be burnt alive on a pale, which was executed accordingly. This letter laid open the whole plot, which the Japanese Christians, in conjunction with the Portuguese, had laid against the Emperor's life and throne; the want they stood in of ships and soldiers, which were promised them from Portugal; the names of the Japanese princes concerned in the conspiracy; and lastly, to crown all, the expectation of the Papal blessing. This discovery, made by the Dutch, was afterwards confirmed by another letter, written by the said Capt. Moro to the Portuguese Government at *Macao*, which was intercepted, and brought to *Japan*, by a Japanese ship²⁴."

Considering this, and the suspicions which the Court had then already conceived against the Portuguese, it was no difficult matter thoroughly to ruin the little credit and favour they had as yet been able to preserve; and the rather since, the strict Imperial orders notwithstanding, they did not leave off privately to bring over more ecclesiastics. Accordingly, in the year 1637, an Imperial proclamation was sent to the governors of *Nagasaki*²⁵, with orders to see it put in execution. It was then the empire of *Japan* was shut for ever both to foreigners and natives.

Now, although the governors of *Nagasaki*, on receipt of these commands, took care they should be obeyed, yet the directors of the Portuguese trade maintained themselves in *Japan* two years longer, hoping to obtain leave to stay in the island of *Desima*, and thence to conti-

¹⁶ Kempf. p. 314, seq. ¹⁷ P. 315.

¹⁸ Ibid. ¹⁹ The capital.

²⁰ Kempf. p. 317. ²¹ Ibid.

²² P. 382. ²³ P. 317.

²⁴ Kempf. p. 317. Append. 371.

²⁵ The port.

nue their trade. But they found themselves at last wholly disappointed; for the Emperor was resolved to get rid of them; and on assurance given him by the Dutch East India Company, that they would supply, for the future, what commodities had been imported by the Portuguese, he declared the Portuguese and the *Castilians*, and whoever belonged to them, enemies of the empire, forbidding the importation of even the goods of their country, *Spanish* wines only excepted, for the use of the court. And thus the Portuguese lost their profitable trade and commerce with Japan, and were totally expelled the country before the latter end of the year 1639, or 1640; and thus ended the fruitless Popish mission in this empire, for the Portuguese have never been able to restore themselves²⁶; and the Dutch have it not in their power to do any one thing in favour of religion, were they so inclined; but, as it appears, they are very indifferent as to that, and are in but little credit with the Japanese²⁷.

It appears plain enough, on the whole, from this narrative, that the fathers most egregiously misbehaved in Japan, and were guilty of such intolerable turbulence and sedition, that at last they were deservedly expelled the country. L. E.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

THE following curious account of the propagation and destruction of the FLEA I have lately seen published in Lloyd's Evening Post; and, if it has not yet appeared in your collection, I make no doubt will be acceptable to many of your readers, as it may be the means of freeing many families from a race of very troublesome inmates. IGNOTUS.

“The inquisitive researches of the naturalist, that ascertains the propagation of the most minute species through animated nature, blend utility with pleasure, in accounting for the progress and improvement of profitable, as well as pernicious existence. But with regard to the *genus* of the little being of which we now treat, most naturalists have been in an error, for they class it as the smallest of viviparous animals; alledging thereby, that it is delivered into the world from its parent alive, whereas the contrary, I can ascertain from positive evidence, is the fact; for from ocular demonstration I can aver it to be oviparous, and of course an insect.

²⁶ P. 320. Appnd. p. 72.

²⁷ P. 324, 355, seq.

“A gentleman who had thrown some coarse Russian canvas along with other fragments, composed of woollen materials, into a corner, in the latter end of the summer of 1787, had occasion to move them in the spring 1788. On the surface of the canvas he perceived a number of little pale excrescences, shaped like a grain of wheat, but not so large by three-fourths. On touching one of them, a diminutive flea crawled out, but did not leap. He touched a second and a third, with the same effect, yet some did not produce any thing; I came in at the time, and partook of the wonder; upon which we borrowed a watchmaker's magnifier, which magnified these little bulks to the size of a large grain of barley: the composition had the most exact resemblance of a silkworm's bag; it was composed of a white fleecy *lamina*, of the most delicate texture; in its centre was discernible (for it was transparent) the black foetus without motion; on touching one of them a young flea came forth, and crawled in a feeble manner along the canvas; its body was shaped like that of a very lean swine, having a curved spine, and lank hollow sides; its motion was slow and feeble for some time, but, after a few moments, it began to make small leaps, acquiring vigour from the air in all probability expanding its lungs.

“Having touched others, the contents of which were equally perspicuous, some of them produced the same effect, and others did not, which latter case, it was evident, ought to be attributed to want of maturity.

“It is very singular that there was not a single one of these *ovaria* to be found on any of the woollen or flannel cloaths that lay promiscuously along with this piece of canvas, though in full vigour they harbour in nothing else.

“From this it is evident, that, on the decline of summer, when these little tormentors begin to disappear, they deposit one or more *ovaria*, with which they are impregnated, and then expire; that these *ovaria* remain like the *ovaria* of other insects, with animation suspended, until the genial warmth of the ensuing summer calls forth their functions.

“Those persons who have had any experience in the destruction of fleas might have observed that, on pressing some of them to death, there issued a white substance instead of blood on their bursting, which I take to be the *ovarium* it is about to deposit. I now come to point

point out the utility of this investigation, which is, to prevent the production of these troublesome visitors towards the beginning of summer, which end is most likely to be answered by attending to the cleanliness of the linen bottoms used in bedsteads, which, from what was said before, are the most likely repositories of the *ovaria* of these vermin; therefore, by rubbing them hard, about the month of April, with a brush moistened with some spirituous liquor, seems to be the most probable means of destroying them.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN,

March 30.

I WAS induced, a few days since, to take a view of the churchyard of St. Mary-le-Strand, but, I confess, more especially to view the place of interment of a man whom I had esteemed living, and often deplored the loss of. On turning to your Repository for the year, I was disappointed not to find his death mentioned. If to embalm the memory of a good man in so valuable a mausoleum be, as I think it is, agreeable to your feelings, let it, though late, be recorded there, that on the 24th day of December, 1768, died William Wilton, esq. aged 68; a gentleman of refined manners and polite conversation. He received his education at Eton under Drs. Antrobus and Snape, and left that seminary one of its brightest ornaments. He lived in habits of friendship with persons of the highest rank, and was by them much sought after. He was graceful in his person, in his younger days active, but in the latter part of his life much afflicted with the gout. He bore its excruciating pains with patience, and diffused a cheerfulness around him that was the delight of all who knew him. He was of a benevolent disposition, and many were the objects his charity relieved. No acrimonious censure of the conduct of others ever disgraced his conversation. Being just and generous himself, he did not easily admit a bad opinion of others. His chief delight was Fishing; and perhaps no man ever did more execution between Windsor and Sunbury than he did. Innocence of mind, and rectitude of heart, enabled him to enjoy the sweets of this life, and to enter upon another with well-grounded expectations of happiness. To snatch his memory from oblivion is my inducement for troubling you, as well as that I think his life a useful lesson to mankind. His remains were deposited

in a vault (with those of Anna-Maria his wife, who died in 1744), at the East end of the churchyard. A plain gravestone, inscribed with his name, was laid down some years after his death, at the expence of Gillary Pigott, esq. that mark of respect having been withheld by those who had shared his affections living, and an ample fortune at his death, and who have since paid the debt which all must sooner or later pay.

Give me leave to return my thanks to W. and D. for the traits of the character of Dr. Edward Pelling, p. 18, at the same time to set right the supposition, that Dr. John Pelling, rector of St. Anne's, was the son of the above gentleman; that very excellent divine, Dr. John Pelling, was the son of an eminent apothecary of the city of London, a man of great probity and eminence in his profession. Whether these Divines were any ways related is with me a matter of doubt; to the latter it is my pride that I was very nearly related, yet I never recollect hearing they were of one family.

Yours, &c.

F. P.

Mr. URBAN,

March 31.

THE conjecture of your correspondent J. D. (p. 226) with respect to the origin of the *Bull and Gate*, has been anticipated by the ingenious Mr. Steevens, in the notes to his edition of Shakspeare. The etymology has been doubted; but, if right, I am pretty confident that the gate meant to be represented was the *Boulogne Gate* at CALAIS, which is frequently mentioned by that name in Hall's Chronicle. Some of your correspondents who have been at this place can probably inform us whether the gate be still so called, and if it be the same which is exhibited by Hogarth in a well-known print.

F. F.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

HAS not Mr. Pegge, in his *Sylloge of Inscriptions*, N^o XLI. of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," rather too much considered himself as writing to Antiquaries, in not giving explanations of some of the more mutilated and less legible inscriptions? For instance, that on William Deincourt, p. 27, is given by Dugdale, as quoted by Mr. Pegge, in very complete sense, by an explanation in modern letters; although, perhaps, Dugdale's copy of the plate may not be quite so faithful in all the marks of mutilation as that taken by Mr. Gough. Yet this is disputable,

as Dugdale's copy was taken much earlier, and when the plate had probably suffered less by time. The sense of the Postling inscription is, as Mr. Pegge allows, easy and complete; but it is not the reading of every one.

XIX Kal. Septembris,
S^a Eusebii Confessoris,
et hæc Ecclesia
fuit dedicata
in honore Sanctæ
Dei Matris Mariæ.

The most difficult to be read is that prefixed to the Appendix, at p. 66, which is strangely and most unintelligibly given at p. 68. If it begins in Latin, with "Pater noster," why should it be supposed to go on in barbarous and inexplicable French or Norman, or whatever language the reading at p. 68 is intended to exhibit? Without having seen the original, or any more accurate copy, or professing myself an Antiquary, I should read through, in Latin, thus:

XRE : PATER NOS
TER : E : AVE M̄AR
IA : PVR : LĒ : ALUI : E
PVR : DE : LE : E : TVI
DO : EALO : XE : E : TV
I : ORE : E T̄I : EOS :
VERBA : EV : PRÆD :
TE : IV : RS : VERBA :
PVRA : VERA : T̄A :
QI : E : D : XS :

That is: "Christe, Pater noster, et Ave Maria: puro lacte alui, e puro doctrinæ lacte, e tui divino Evangelio Christe, e tui oratione enutrivi eos. Verba Evangelii prædicavi, te Jesu resurrecte, verba pura, vera, tua, qui es Dominus Christus."

It should seem to have been the ostentatious effusion of some ecclesiastic, who had either founded the whole or a part of the church, or who had sufficient interest to procure this public and lasting record of his pious labours to be inscribed in the stone-frame of the church-door. Thus it appears to me: but if the Antiquary says this is forced, and reclaims, I answer, *Si quid novisti rectius*, &c. and am, yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS OXON.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

TAKING up Dr. Johnson's Dictionary the other day, I noticed that the Doctor deduced the verbs "to escape" and "to dispatch" from the

French "échapper" and "dépêcher." I cannot but think these words should rather be fetched immediately from the Spanish "escapar" and "despachar," these being evidently the more direct sources. This is probably the case with several more.

We are beginning now, at last, ages after Spain, Italy, and France have refined and settled their respective languages, to humanize (if I may be allowed the term) our orthography, though, it must be confessed, very slowly and very timidly. In writing, without the *d*, "knowlege, acknowledge, allege, abrige," why not consistently carry the reform throughout, and write "brige, flege, hege," &c. accordingly? From the French "attacher, detacher," we write "attach, detach;" why not also from "despachar," "despach," and not "despatch?" extending the rule to the rest, as "mach, snach, thach, &c. &c.?" We now generally adopt, in decent civility to the eye, "spite, despite, strait, plait," for the ancient "spight, despight, straight, plaight." Why not also civilize "night, light, brought, thought, rough, tough," &c. into "nite, lite, brote, thote, rouf, touf," &c.? Strange that we suffer our language to remain deformed with a crowd of harsh redundant consonants, merely, it should seem, because our Gothic forefathers, in their Attic taste, chose so to write it! We have long since ceased to be Goths, in point of literature, manners, and architecture: that we have neglected so long to do so in point of language argues in us an unaccountable inconsistency and deficiency in our national taste and politeness. It is remarkable enough that our present orthography is in many instances even more inelegant and savage than the Saxon and Gothic original: "back, lock, stock," &c. being written in the Saxon, "bac, loc, stoc," &c.; and "hill, full, egg," &c. "hil, eg, ful," &c. Surely our Literati are neither deaf or blind to the imperfections of our language. All that they want is, some literary champion hardy enough to lead the way, and begin the reform. But were it not better that our most approved writers should embody, and combine their powers for this work, at once so glorious and so necessary, than leave the whole task of cleansing out the Augean stable of our extensive language on the hands of a single one single philological Hercules?

The

The British tongue is, undoubtedly, eminently rich and emphatical. Harmony, and a completer discrimination in the parts of speech, and this especially in the present, the preterite, and passive participles of verbs, are the qualities that it most strikingly wants.

Every foreigner (to say no more of the revolting absurdities of the orthography) is at once perplexed, discouraged, and offended, in his pursuit of the English, at the infinity of these irregularities. His seeing eye, and hearing ear, cannot fail of encountering enough to outrage his patience, and confirm his disgust.

The *s* hissing through our plurals in general, *without one vowel being interposed*, (which would render the effect as agreeable as it does in the Greek, Latin, and Spanish,) and the harsh final *h*, so prevalent, would suffice of themselves to make our language, in a word, worthy a nation of Hottentots.

So much for the present, Mr. Urban, on the state of the English language. If what I have now said should be thought well of, at a future time I may enlarge on the subject, and add a few more hints to those which I have now offered to your excellent, instructive, and entertaining Magazine.

Yours, &c. ANTI-GOTHICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

THE following extracts may serve to throw some lights on the interesting subject which now engages our neighbours the French, namely, *the right of taxing themselves*. It is but justice to say, that they were collected by Mr. Thomas Turnor*, and are to be found in his "Case of the Bankers stated" (when the Exchequer was shut, A. D. 1671); a book recommended to the perusal of every lawyer by Francis Hargrave, Esq. in his edition of the State Trials, vol. II. p. 137.

The French had formerly Parliaments.—*Rot. Parl. 9^o Hen. V. pars prima, Num. 14. Approbatio pacis inter Regna Angliæ et Franciæ nuper conclusæ (1420).*
 " Quod Carolus Sextus Rex Francorum
 " regali folio sedens, Tres Status regni
 " sui, videlicet Prelati & Cleri, necnon
 " Proceres et Nobiles, ac etiam Cives,
 " Burgenses Civitatum, Villarum, ac

" *Communitas dicti Regni, pacem prædictam, ac omnia et singula contenta in eâdem, approbarunt, laudarunt, acceptarunt, et auctorizarunt.*" Hence we may infer, that *car tel est nôtre plaisir*, so usual in the modern edicts of the Kings of France, has not always been the law of that country.

Sir Thomas Overbury informs us*, that the occasion that first procured to the French King that supremacy, that his edicts (for imposing taxes at pleasure, &c.) should be law, was the last invasion † of the English; for at that time, they possessing two parts of France, the three estates could not assemble; whereupon they did not then grant that power to Charles VII. during that war: and that which made it easy for Louis XI. and his successors to continue the same (the occasion ceasing) was, that the clergy and gentry did not run the same fortune with the people there, as in England; for most of the taxes falling upon the people, the clergy and gentry being forborn, were easily induced to leave them to the King's mercy. But the King, having got strength upon the peasants, hath been since the bolder to invade part of both their liberties; and for the assembly of the three estates, it is there grown now as extraordinary as a general council; with the loss of which, the French liberty fell!

Sir Thomas Smith ‡ (who had been sundry times our ambassador in France) does not hesitate to rank that state amongst the despotic and tyrannical governments; because, says he, those kings make and abrogate laws and edicts, lay on tributes and impositions of their own will, or by the private counsel and advice of their friends and favourites only, without the consent of the people. Which enormities (adds he) were much improved by Louis XI, who would often boast and say that he had brought the crown of France *hors de page*; that is, out of wardship. How far the advantages this freedom of wardship has brought to the crown of France, let us hear Sir Walter Raleigh §, who observes, that, since this freedom from wardship, and the power of raising money by letters and edicts only, France was never free in effect from civil wars;

* A barrister of Grays Inn, and son of Sir Timothy Turnor, of Shrewsbury, Knt. serjeant at law temp. Charles II. See Wood's Fasti.

* Observations on the State of France, 1600.

† Temp. Henry V. of England.

‡ His Commonwealth, book I. chap. 7.

§ His Prerogative of Parliament.

and lately it was endangered either to be conquered by the Spaniards, or to be cantonized by the rebellious French themselves. And here, by the way, adds Mr. Turnor, we may discover a secret in that government, which is, to discharge their turbulent and fermenting blood upon their neighbours; so that, while their people are amused with conquests and acquisitions abroad, they may have the less leisure to meditate and contrive mischief and sedition at home.

Philip de Comines* says, “Nul Roy ni Seigneur sur terre, ait pouvoir de mettre un denier sur ses sujets sans octroi et consentement de ceux qui doivent payer, si non par tyrannie ou violence.” And again, Johanno Bodin †, “Ego vero ceteris regibus non plus in genere quam regibus Anglorum licere puto; cum nemo sit tam improbus tyrannus, qui aliena bona decipere sibi fas esse putet.”

At the time that Henry the Vth of England completed his conquest of France, that country did enjoy their *three estates* in the height and exaltation of power, which appears from the extract already given from our Parliament Rolls, and can need no further confirmation; whence we may infer, that, if the French succeed in their struggle with the King, and establish a third estate, it will be a confirmation of *old rights*, not an acquisition of civil liberty unknown to their constitution.

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

March 26.

WHATEVER promises to be a benefit to agriculture will, I doubt not, deserve a place in your useful publication. The foreknowledge of the changes of the weather may be reckoned to be of this number. I am led to this reflection on considering the little regard lately paid to the barometer. At its first introduction into use, as indicating the changes of the weather, too much was expected from it; and observers, having been sometimes disappointed in their expectations, have as unjustly rejected it too much. Accurate observations of the motions of quicksilver in it, during several years, have pointed out to me several circumstances not hitherto so much alluded to as they seem to deserve.

* Book VI. chap. 7.

† Des Repub. book I. chap. 8.

GENT. MAG. April, 1789.

At or near the Vernal Equinox stormy weather, the wind generally South West, with a remarkable fall of the quicksilver in the barometer takes place; the storm generally more violent if the new moon happen at or near the equinox. These storms have been remarked in all ages. When the weather is again settled, what may be called the Summer Season of the barometer begins; and during the Summer the motion of the quicksilver in the barometer is much less extensive than in the Winter, the quicksilver seldom falling lower than 29.5 inches.

The Winter season of the barometer begins also with a storm, and a remarkably great fall of the quicksilver near, or soon after, the Autumnal Equinox, the wind sometimes S. W. and frequently N. E. The Barometrical Summer is sometimes lengthened out so far as November; after which time the play of the quicksilver is from 30.7 to 28.5, sometimes lower. All coasting vessels around this island should, as much as possible, avoid being at sea in these seasons, at least till the introductory storms are past. Hence a fall of one-tenth of an inch in the Summer is nearly as sure an indication of a change of the weather in Summer as two-tenths are in the Winter. This difference has been unjustly charged to the instrument as a fault.

The extent of a similar variation in the motion of the quicksilver in the barometer is much more considerable than seems to have been hitherto imagined. This will be confirmed by registers of the weather kept in distant places. If a storm happens in any place within the range of this similarity of motion in the quicksilver, the mercury will fall nearly equally low over the whole extent of the range, though in several places in the range the weather may be fair and serene while the barometer is low. Many, on such occasions, charge the instrument with giving a false prognostic. Let them suspend their censure till tidings may arrive of what may have happened in some distant part. I could give several instances of this fact, but shall mention only one.

Having made an appointment to pay a distant visit with that accurate observer of Nature in all her ways, Dr. Franklin, I called on him in the morning, to dissuade him from going, because I had observed that the barometer was

was very low: but he seeing that the heavens wore an agreeable aspect, laughed at my apprehension, and we went, and enjoyed a fair and very agreeable day. The barometer was censured as giving a false prognostic, and I as credulous; but in a few days we had an account of a most violent storm in the Bay of Biscay, and along the coast of France, on that day.

An attentive observer of the weather will soon perceive that each year has a certain character, if I may so express it, in regard to the changes of the weather. This peculiarity of the different years being of the utmost consequence to the husbandmen, I beg their particular attention to it; for it is chiefly by an accurate observation of this peculiarity in the changes of the weather that he can obtain the most useful lessons. In some years the changes of the weather seem to be much influenced by the moon's place in the Zodiac; that is, when the moon passes the equinoxial line, or when she returns from her greatest declinations South or North; but a register of the weather, kept constantly for years, assures me, that there is no dependence on these circumstances. I could never discover any cause to which I could impute the regularity of the changes in the weather; but can assure the attentive husbandman, that there is, in some years, a remarkable regularity in them, and in all years some degree of regularity. This regularity in the changes of the weather is most conspicuous in the intermediate months between the equinoxes, that is, during May, June, July, and August, in Summer, and during November, December, January, and February, in Winter. The knowledge of the most probable times of these changes may be of great use in agriculture, as well as to seafaring men.

Let me here mention some other circumstances in regard to the barometer. The rising of the mercury forebodes fair weather, and its falling portends rain, with winds. During strong winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is lowest. Other things equal, the mercury is higher in cold than in warm weather. In general, we may expect, that when the mercury rises high, a few days of fair weather may be expected. If the mercury falls 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 very low, with much rain, rises soon, but falls again in a day or two, with rain, a continuance of bad weather may be feared. If the second fall does not bring much rain, but the mercury rises gradually pretty high, it prognosticates good weather, of some continuance.

When the mercury rises high, the air sucks up, or dissolves into its own substance, the moisture on the surface of the earth, even though the sky be overcast. This is a sure sign of fair weather; but if the earth continues moist, and water stands in hollow places, no trust should be put in the clearest sky; for in this case it is deceitful. Very heavy thunder-storms happen without sensibly affecting the barometer; and in this case the storm seldom reaches far; but when attended with a fall of the barometer, it reaches much more extensively.

In all places nearly on a level with the sea, rain may be expected when the quicksilver falls below thirty inches. This points out one cause of the more frequent rains in lofty situations than in low open countries. Thus double the quantity of rain falls at Townly-hall, in Lancashire, than does in London, as we are informed in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

The heights of the quicksilver in the barometer above referred to, hold only in places on a level with the sea; for experiments have taught us, that the mercury falls considerably in inland places, according to their heights.

As your Magazine is perused by many of the most ingenious men in the kingdom, I wish they were called on to account for that power in the air of occasionally dissolving water, if I may so express it, and of mixing the water with itself (as salt is in water) generally invisible, and at other times in vapours, which soon form clouds. Winds, especially from dry continents, have great power of thus raising water. Evaporation, by means of the sun's heat, is generally mentioned as the efficient cause; but whoever attends to the quantity of snow, and even of ice, that is carried off into the air, in the most severe frosts, will be convinced that heat is not the principal cause. The quantity of water thus raised into the air may be estimated by numerous springs which owe their source to vapours thus raised. The waters of these springs uniting form the greatest

greatest rivers. Add to these, the quantity that fall in dews and rain, which give birth to all vegetables, and to that beautiful verdure which gives a peculiar beauty to this country, in the enjoyment of which, other nations envy us. As we are ignorant of the cause of this power in the air, of dissolving water, so are we no less ignorant whence it is that the air occasionally drops these vapours in dews, rains, &c. AGRICOLA.

ON SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Open thy mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy.—Prov. xxxi. 8, 9.

A PUBLICATION having appeared in *defence* of the Slave Trade, &c. consisting chiefly of quotations from Scripture, it has suggested to me the idea of what powerful arguments may be drawn from this untried source *against* it. Upon investigation, I find the Sacred Writings abound with evidence against the spirit in which it is conducted. From age to age, against what, so much as against the oppressions, fraud, violence, and blood-guiltiness of men, have the commands, the threatenings of the Almighty been declared, by his patriarchs, prophets, and apostles? These faithful messengers, at sundry times, and in divers manners, lifted up their voices to the nations, peradventure they might hear and fear; and we read that some *repented*; but on those which disregarded the call, and hardened their hearts through unbelief, was *fulfilled* the lighting down of his arm of fierce indignation on the wicked.

It is impossible for me (however desirous) to do justice to so great a subject; it must be left to the feelings of the readers of the following quotations, the perception of the mind of the great Creator, and how clearly it resists the idea of the least favouring the oppression of man on man.—I shall begin with the commands.

Genes. ix. 6. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he him.

Exod. xxi. 14. But if a man come presumptuously upon his neighbour, to slay him with guile, thou shalt take him from mine altar that he may die.

Exod. xxii. 21. Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him.

22. Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child.

23. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all to me, I WILL SURELY HEAR THEIR CRY.

24. And my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword; and your wives shall be widows, and your children fatherless.

Deut. xix. 10. That *innocent blood* be not shed in thy land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance, and so blood be upon thee.

13. Thine eye shall not pity the murderer, but thou shalt put away the *guilt of innocent blood* from Israel, that it may go well with thee.

Deut. xxiv. 14. Thou shalt not OPPRESS an hired servant, that is poor and needy, whether he be of thy brethren or of the *strangers* that are in thy land within thy gates.

15. At his day thou shalt give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it, for he is poor and setteth his heart upon it; lest he cry against thee unto the Lord, and it be *sin* unto thee.

I shall next bring forward the denunciations pronounced upon the transgressors.

Jer. v. 26. *Among my people are found wicked men; they lay wait as he that setteth snares, they set a trap to catch men.*

27. As a cage is full of birds, so are their houses full of deceit; therefore they are become great, and waxen rich.

28. They are waxen fat, they shine; yea they *overpass the deeds of the wicked*; they judge not the cause, the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper, and the right of the needy they do not judge.

29. *Shall I not visit for these things?* saith the Lord. *Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?*

Micah iii. 2. Ye hate the good, and love the evil; *who pluck off their skins from off them, and their flesh from off their bones.*

3. *Who also eat the flesh of my people, and flay their skin from off them, and they break their bones.*

Jer. ii. 34. Also in thy skirts is found the *blood of the souls of the poor innocents*; I have not found it by secret search, but upon all these

35. Yet thou sayest, *Because I am innocent, surely his anger shall turn from me, behold I will plead with thee, because thou sayest I have not sinned.*

Amos v. 11. Forasmuch therefore AS YOUR TREADING IS UPON THE POOR, and ye take from him burdens of wheat, ye have built houses of hewn stone,

stone, but ye shall not dwell in them; ye have planted pleasant vineyards, but ye shall not drink wine of them.

12. For I know your manifold sins; they afflict the just, they take a bribe, and they turn aside the poor in the gate from their right.

Amos viii. 4. Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, even to make the poor of the land to fail.

5. Saying, when will the new moon be gone that we may sell corn? and the Sabbath, that we may let forth wheat?

6. THAT WE MAY BUY THE POOR FOR SILVER, AND THE NEEDY FOR A PAIR OF SHOES?

7. The Lord hath sworn by the excellency of Jacob, I will not forget any of their works.

8. Shall not the land tremble for this? and everyone mourn that dwelleth therein?

Amos ii. 6. Thus saith the Lord, for THREE transgressions of Judah, and for FOUR, I will not turn away the punishment thereof, BECAUSE THEY SOLD THE POOR FOR SILVER, AND THE NEEDY FOR A PAIR OF SHOES.

7. That pant after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor, and turn aside the way of the meek.

Ezek. xxii. 29. The people of the land have used OPPRESSION, and exercised ROBBERY, and have vexed the POOR and NEEDY; YEA THEY HAVE OPPRESSED THE STRANGER WRONGFULLY.

Ezek. xxii. 13. Behold, therefore, I HAVE SMITTEN MY HAND AT THEIR DISHONEST GAIN WHICH THEY HAVE MADE, AND AT THE BLOOD WHICH HATH BEEN IN THE MIDST OF THEE.

14. Can thine heart endure, or thine hands be strong, in the days that I shall deal with thee?

Psal. xii. 5. For the OPPRESSION OF THE POOR, for the SIGHING OF THE NEEDY, NOW WILL I ARISE, saith the Lord, I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him.

Deut. xxxii. 39. See now that I, even I, am he, and there is no God with me; I kill and I make alive; I wound and I heal; neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand.

40. For I lift up my hand to heaven and say, I live for ever.

41. If I whet my glittering sword, and mine hand take hold on judgement, I will render vengeance to mine enemies, and will reward them that hate me.

42. I will make mine arrows drunk with blood, and my sword shall devour flesh; and that with the blood of the slain and of the captives from the beginning of revenges upon the enemy.

43. REJOICE, O YE NATIONS WITH HIS PEOPLE, FOR HE WILL AVENGE THE BLOOD OF HIS SERVANTS, AND WILL RENDER VENGEANCE TO HIS ADVERSARIES.

Isa. iii. 13. The Lord standeth up to plead, and standeth to judge the people.

15. What mean ye, that ye beat my people to pieces? and grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord.

Obed. x. FOR THY VIOLENCE AGAINST THY BROTHER, SHAME SHALL COVER THEE, AND THOU SHALT BE CUT OFF FOR EVER.

James v. 1. Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl, for your miseries which shall come upon you.

2. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten.

3. Your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh, as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure for the last days.

PHILO-AFRICANUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 3.

IN the *Gent. Mag.* for 1773, p. 302, it is said that, "among other strange customs in *England*, there is one, that, whenever the King comes to *Lothesley* manor, near *Guildford*, the Lord is to present his Majesty with *three WHORES*."

At p. 358, a correspondent in some measure rectifies the mistake, by informing us that, "instead of *Lothesley*, it was the manor of *Cattesbill* that was meant;" and that this manor "was holden by the service of being marshal of the MERETRICES when the King came that way;—that it is well known that MERETRIX, in later Latin writers, is equivalent to *lavatrix*, or *lotrix*;—and, therefore, that these *twelve young women* (for such, as he observes, are they called, and such is their number said to have been by *Blount*, in his account of *Antient Tenures*, p. 80), were to follow the court in the capacity of *launderesses*, to be furnished by the Lord of the manor of *Cattesbill*."

Another correspondent, in vol. XLIX. p. 341, carries the custom back again to *Lothesley*, which, he tells us, "was holden in grand serjeanty by the matter of the King's MERETRICES, i. e. (says he)

he) *laundresses*."—Perhaps a more full and accurate account of this matter may not be unacceptable.

You are to understand then, Mr. Urban, that, from the accession of King Henry II. our kings had a mansion house and park at *Gildford*, where they occasionally resided and kept their court; during which time, certain of the inferior offices of the household were supplied by the tenants of TWO different estates holden of the Crown in this neighbourhood.

1. One of these was what is now called the manor of POYLE in *Gildford*; which had been given, in earlier times, to the family of *Testard*. During the minority of *William*, an heir of this family, in the time of *Henry II.* the wardship of him and his estate was given to one *Ranulph de Broc*, from whom it descended to *Edeline* his daughter, who held it *per serjantiam mareschalli in curia domini regis*¹. *Stephen de Turnham*, who married her, succeeded to the trust, and held it by the same service². To this *William*, who died in 14 *Henry III.* anno 1230, succeeded *Robert* his son, who is described as holding it, in 19 *Hen. III.* 1235, *per serjantiam custodiendi MERETRICES in curia domini regis*³. *Thomas* succeeded to the inheritance; and, after him, *Richard*, his brother; in the account of whose serjeanty it is set forth, as a part of his office of *mareschal*, that he was *servare LOTRICES curiæ domini regis*⁴. About this time *Richard* sold this estate to *Thomas de la Pville*, or *Poyte* (from whom it took its present name, and) who held it by the same service⁵: and in his family it continued till 9 *Hen. V.* But this whimsical tenure having, before this, been converted into knight's service, we hear no more of it after the 11th *Edw. II.* or thereabouts.

2. The other estate, holden by this tenure, was the manor of CATTESHILL in *Godelming*, distant about four miles from the court at *Gildford*. *Ranulph de Broc*, already spoken of as guardian of the heir of *Testard*, had a grant of this manor from *K. Henry II.* to hold by the service of *ostiarus in camera domini regis*⁶. *Edelme* his daughter, and *Stephen de Turnham*, her husband, held it by the same service⁷. *Robert de Gatton*, who married a grand daughter and co-

heir of *Stephen's*, is called *mareschallus custodiendo MERETRICES de curia domini regis*⁸; and *mareschallus duodecim PUELLARUM quæ sequuntur curiam domini regis*⁹. *Hamo de Gatton*, his son and heir, *mareschallus MERETRICUM cum dominus rex venerit in illis partibus*¹⁰; and *ostiarus camera regis*¹¹. *Hamo*, the younger, *mareschallus de COMMUNIBUS FÆMINIS sequentibus hospitium domini regis*¹². *Robert de Northwoae*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of the last *Hamo*, and died seized of this manor in 34 *Edw. III.* anno 1360, is styled *ostiarus in camera regis*¹³. *Joan* and *Agnes*, daughters, and, at length, heirs of *Robert*, on a partition made between them in 37 *Edw. III.* are said to have holden by the service of *mareschallus in hospitio regis*¹⁴. After which we hear no more of it, except that *Nicholas Hering*, who married *Agnes*, claimed, in her right, the office of *usher* (*ostiarus*) of the King's chamber at the coronation of *Richard II.* but the consideration thereof was postponed.

What we collect from all this is, that the office of *marshal* of the King's household, as often as the Court resides at *Gildford*, was executed by the Lords of the manors of POYLE and CATTESHILL, who held their lands by this tenure; and that, though they are respectively styled, in different records, *marshal of the King's court*, *marshal of the King's household* and *ostiarus*, or *usher of the King's chamber*, their office was one and the same; it being part of the office of *marshal*, by himself or deputy, to keep the door of the King's chamber¹⁵. We learn, moreover, that it was part of their duty (as often as the King came into these parts, not otherwise therefore) to provide women-servants for the meaner offices of the household; and that these women servants were, on different occasions, called by different names, and, amongst the rest, by that of MERETRICES; which last hath given occasion, it seems, to ludicrous reflections on the Court of that time, as if the grants of Prince had been made subservient to his pleasures. Whereas, in truth, the word MERETRICES was here used in an indifferant sense; and, agreeably to the

⁸ Plac. Cor. 25 H. III. ⁹ Blount, p. 80.

¹⁰ Blount, 82. Plac. Cor. 7 E. I.

¹¹ Esch. 20 E. I. n. 25.

¹² Esch. 29 E. I. n. 58.

¹³ Esch. 34 E. III. n. 72.

¹⁴ Rot. Commun.

¹⁵ Spelm. Gloss. Madox, Excheq. c. 2. § 5.

¹ Test. de Nev. in Esch. ² Test. de Nev.

³ Blount, p. 8. Plac. Cor. Surr. 19 H. III.

⁴ Blount, p. 79. Plac. Cor. 39 H. III.

⁵ Ibid. ⁶ Test. de Nevil. ⁷ Ibid.

known import of the word *mereo* or *me-reor*, from which it is derived, as a general description of such women as *serv-ed for hire*, and who, in the present instance, are accordingly called, in the different records, *puellæ, communes fœ-minæ*, and *lotrices*: the service here spoken of being, after all, no other than this, *viz.* that, whereas the Court, in those days, was frequently removed to *Gildford*, certain persons, who held immediately of the King in that neighbourhood, were obliged, by the terms of their respective grants, to provide, as often as this should happen, a certain number of *female* servants for the *lau-dry*, and other inferior offices of the household.

The manor of *Shirefield* in *Hampshire* was holden, *temp.* Ed. II. and III, by *John de Warbleton*, by the same ser-jeanty; and probably with a view to the occasional residence of the Court at *Odi-bam*, in its neighbourhood.

Yours, &c. *Pal. SURR.*

P. S. In a note upon the memoir of the manor of *CUMBE*, in the Magazine for *March*, p. 202, the Editor was pleased to correct the word *co-adunandi* as being *codunandi* in the original. It appears, however, that the former is the right reading. It was taken from a very exact *fac-simile* of the record, which had been revised by the keepers of it; and is to be found also in our Diction-aries, which cite *Pliny* for the use of it.

Mr. URBAN, *April 9.*

IN answer to a query, p. 100, rela-tive to Mr. Anderson, author of the *History of Commerce*, I beg leave to in-form you, that I understand Mr. An-derson was a clerk, or held some office, in the *South-Sea House*; and that, with-in a very few years back, his daughter was resident at *Peckham* in *Surrey*; and, in all probability, she is still, as I have not heard of her removal or decease. But whether the lady retained his name, was married, or was a widow, I am not apprised. I have further understood, that she was in possession of the author's own copy of his work, with his last cor-rections. Yours, &c. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Wakefield, March 30.*

THE ignorance and low abuse con-tained in a correspondent's letter, p. 107, is below contempt. The account signed by me was taken from my grand-father's papers, *Thomas Amory, Esq.* of *Bunratty Castle*, confirmed by my

father, who departed this life, aged 97, on the 25th of *November, 1788*, who exceeded most men in truth, honour, and great abilities. I have the highest respect for the *Damer* family; but trou-ble myself very little about noble rela-tions, either on my father or on my mother's side, for she was as nearly re-lated to the late *Earl of Orrery*; and with *Ulysses* I can truly say, *Vix ea nostra voco*.

Some account of our family may be found in the *Ulster Herald's Office*; though the confusion of families which happened at the time of the *Revolution*, particularly in *Ireland*, may perhaps leave some blanks even in that office; though my grandfather, being secre-tary to *King William* for the forfeited estates, gave him an opportunity to be well informed on most matters, from the immense heaps of deeds, papers, &c. which were in his possession.

Your correspondent should have signed his name, *Mr. Louis the afs*; and then the *Herald's Office* might easily have found out his family connections.—I would advise *Mr. Louis* to look into *Mr. Rider's "Short History of Eng-land,"* reign of *Henry II.*

Yours, &c. R. AMORY. .

EXTRACTS from AN ESSAY ON THE FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE DUTIES OF KINGS.

By the late KING of PRUSSIA.

Sent, in 1781, to his Secretary of State, DE HERTZBERG, but written in 1776, or 1777, as appears from his LETTERS to VOLTAIRE.

"Laws teach men to prefer the general good to the interest of individuals."

THIS great truth, to do unto others what we would they should do un-to us, is the foundation of law, and of society; from thence springs the love of our country, considered as the asylum of our own happiness. But as laws could not be supported or executed without somebody to watch over them constantly, this gave rise to magistrates, chosen by the people, and submitted to by them. This was the true origin of sovereignty. The magistrate is the first servant of the State. Some thought that the greatest political happiness was to be found in being ruled by wise and good men. Hence arose aristocracies. Others preferred an oligarchy. Athens, and the greater part of the *Greek* re-publics, chose a democracy. *Persia*, and the *East*, gave way to the government of a despot. But,

But, however wise the legislators, and however good their institutions, there is none of these governments which hath maintained itself whole and entire; and why? because men are imperfect, and their works are so of course; because the subjects of each government, excited by their passions, are blinded by their private interest, which often overturns that of the publick; in short, because nothing in this world is permanent. In aristocracies, the abuse of authority is ordinarily the cause of revolutions. The democracy of the Romans was overturned by the Romans themselves; and this is the fate which England must expect, if the House of Commons should not prefer the true interest of the nation to that vile corruption which debases it. As to the monarchical form, we have seen many different species; the true monarchical form of government is either the best or the worst of all, according as it is administered.

We have already remarked, that mankind has only conferred pre-eminence on one of their own species on account of the services they expect from him. These consist in maintaining justice and the laws, in counteracting the corruption of manners, in defending the State against its enemies. The first magistrate ought to have a constant attention to agriculture, to promote plenty, to encourage industry and commerce. He is like a permanent sentinel, whose duty it is to watch over his neighbours, and the conduct of those who are, or may be, enemies to the State. It is expected of him, that his foresight and prudence should form connections, and choose allies, most conducive to the interests of his people. There should be joined to this a deep application to the peculiar situation of the country he is to govern, and a thorough knowledge of the genius of the nation; because the Monarch is as much to blame if he err through ignorance as if he erred from design. The one indeed proceeds from malice, the other from indolence; but the evils that result from it to society are the same. Princes and kings, then, are not clothed with the supreme authority, in order to plunge themselves into luxury and debauch. They are not raised above their fellow-citizens that their pride, pluming itself in idea, may look down with contempt on innocence and poverty. They are not at the head of the State to entertain near their persons a herd of drones, whose idleness and uselessness engender

every vice. The ill-administration of monarchies proceeds from various causes, which have their origin in the character of the Monarch. Thus, a Prince devoted chiefly to women, will be governed by his mistresses and his favourites, who, abusing the influence they have over him, will employ that ascendancy to commit injustice, to patronise bad men, to sell or dispose of public employments to unworthy objects, and to other disgraceful actions. If the Prince, through indolence, totally abandons the government of the State to mercenary hands, one pulls to the right, another to the left, none of them act on any general plan; each minister overturns what he finds done before him, however salutary, in order to have the credit of something new, and to realise his whims, often at the expence of the publick: others, who succeed them, are in haste to overturn all these arrangements with the same solidity, and for the same reasons with their predecessors; and thus this continual variation of system prevents any from taking root. From hence arise disorder, confusion, and all the evils of a bad government. These dissemblers have always an excuse ready; they cover their baseness under their perpetual alterations; and, as ministers of this sort are perfectly satisfied if their conduct escapes inquiry, they take care not to set the example, by complaining of those under them. Men are attached to what property belongs to them; but the administration does not belong to such ministers; they have not, therefore, the true interest of the State at heart. Every thing is executed with indifference and carelessness; from whence arises the decay of justice, of the revenue, and of every public establishment. From a monarchy it degenerates into a pure aristocracy, under which generals and ministers govern according to their caprice. A general system is no longer pursued. Every one follows his own particular ideas; the central point, the point of unity, that connects the whole, is lost and gone. As the different springs of a watch conspire to the same end, which is that of measuring the time, so the springs of government should be wound up in the same manner, that all the different parts of the administration may equally concur to that important object, which should never be lost sight of, the greatest good of the State. Besides, the personal interests of ministers and generals frequently counteract every thing, and sometimes obstruct the execution

cution of the best plans, because they are not designed by themselves. But the evil arrives at its height, if perverse minds should succeed in persuading the Monarch that his interests are different from those of his subjects. Then the Monarch becomes the enemy of his people, without knowing the reason. Through misunderstanding he becomes cruel and severe; for the principle on which he proceeds being false, the consequences must be so of course. The Monarch is united to the State by indissoluble bands; consequently, he feels, in a duplicate proportion, all the evils that affect his people; and they equally suffer from those evils which affect him. There is but one good, which is that of the State in general.

If the Prince loses any of his provinces, he is not equally able to protect his people. If, unfortunately, he has been under a necessity of contracting debts, it will fall on his subjects to pay them. On the other hand, if population diminishes, if the people become poor, the Monarch is deprived of every resource. These are such incontestable truths, that it is not necessary to dwell further upon them.

I repeat it then, the Sovereign represents the State. He and his people form only one body, which can only be happy as they are united. The Prince is, to the country which he governs, what the head is to the body. He ought to think and act for the whole in such a manner as to procure it the greatest advantages of which it is capable. This is the idea I have of his duties.

The Royal Author proceeds to expatiate on the particular duties of Kings in the various departments of government, and then goes on:

These are, in general, the duties which a prince ought to discharge; and, that he may never forget them, he ought often to recal to his mind, that he is a human being, as well as the lowest of his subjects. If he is the first magistrate, the first general, the first officer of the State, it is not to represent only, but to fulfil the duties which those appellations announce. He is only the *first servant* of the State, under a solemn obligation of acting with prudence, probity, and disinterestedness, as if he was liable, every moment, to give an account of his administration. Thus he is culpable if he squanders the produce of the taxes, which is the money of his people, in pomp, luxury, or

debauch: he, who ought to watch over the morals, the best guardians of the law, who ought to improve and bring to perfection the national education, not to pervert it by bad example. The preservation of the public morals is an object of the greatest importance. The Monarch may contribute much to it by distinguishing and rewarding those who are eminent for their virtue and merit, and by shewing his disapprobation of those who are not ashamed of their own depravity. He ought to disapprove loudly every dishonourable action, and to decline taking notice of those who are not to be reclaimed. It is likewise an interesting object, which ought not to be lost sight of, and which, if neglected, would be an irreparable injury to the public morals, that the Prince should not distinguish unworthy persons merely on account of their riches. Honours lavished in this manner would confirm the publick in the common opinion, that, to be distinguished it is enough to be rich. From that moment, selfishness and depravity throw off all restraint; every one is intent on accumulating wealth; the most iniquitous means are used for maintaining it; corruption thrives, it takes root, and becomes universal. Men of abilities, men of merit, are disregarded; and the publick, dazzled by its splendour, is taught only to respect wealth, however acquired or deserved. To prevent the national manners from being perverted to this shameful degree, the Prince should be constantly on his guard, not to distinguish any but men of merit, and to shew a contempt for all wealth that is not accompanied with morality and virtue. For the rest, the Monarch is properly the head of a family of citizens, the father of his people: he ought, on all occasions, to serve as the last refuge to those of distinguished merit who are unfortunate; to be a parent to the orphan, to succour the widow, to have an eye of pity and compassion on all, and to extend his hand to those who, having no other resource, can only be relieved by his bounty.

This, according to the principles laid down in the beginning of this Essay, is the precise idea that one ought to form of the duties of a king, and of the only manner which can render the monarchical form of government advantageous. If there are many Princes who hold a different conduct, it is owing to their having title reflected on their own elevation,

Fig. 1.

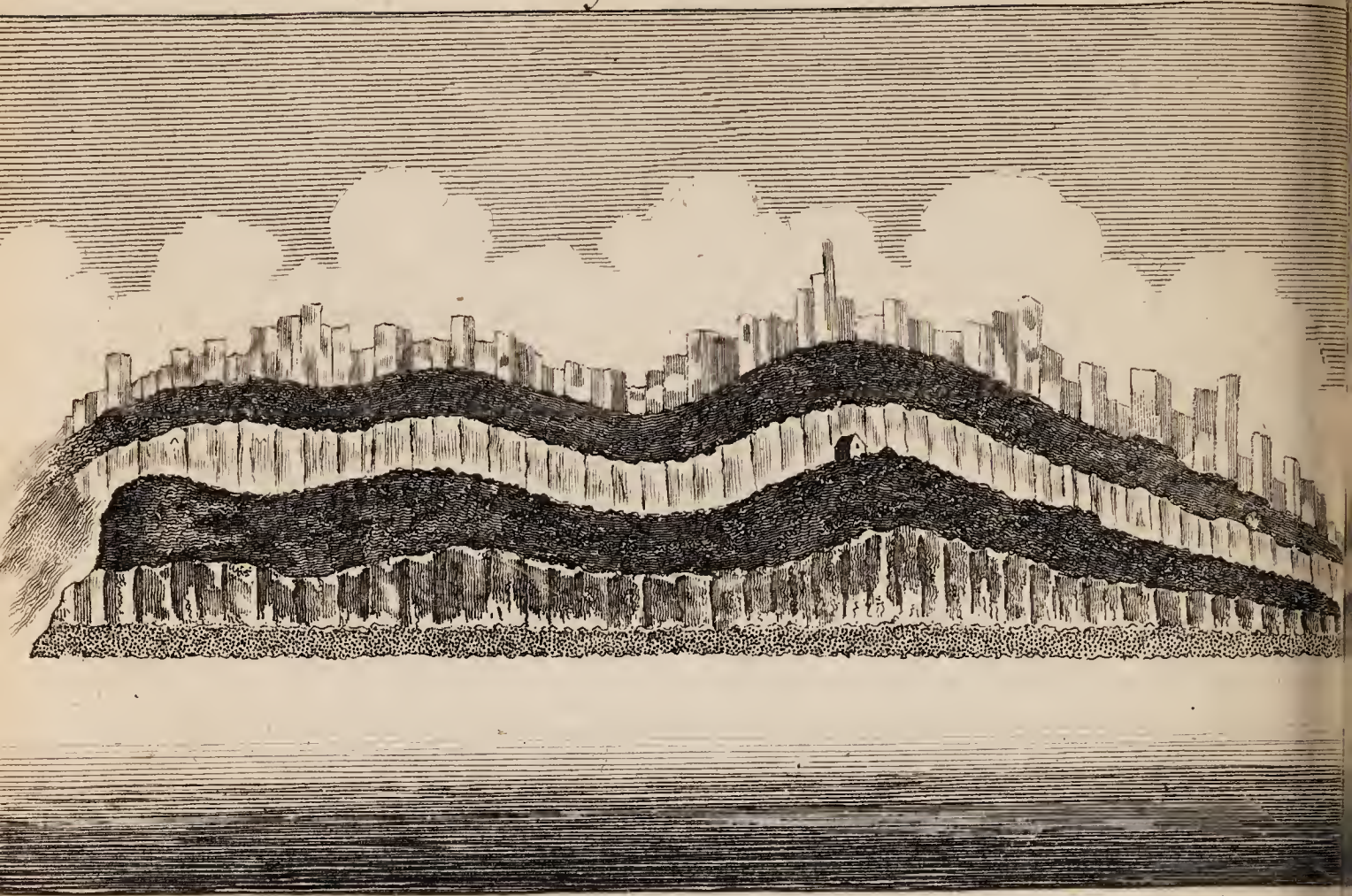
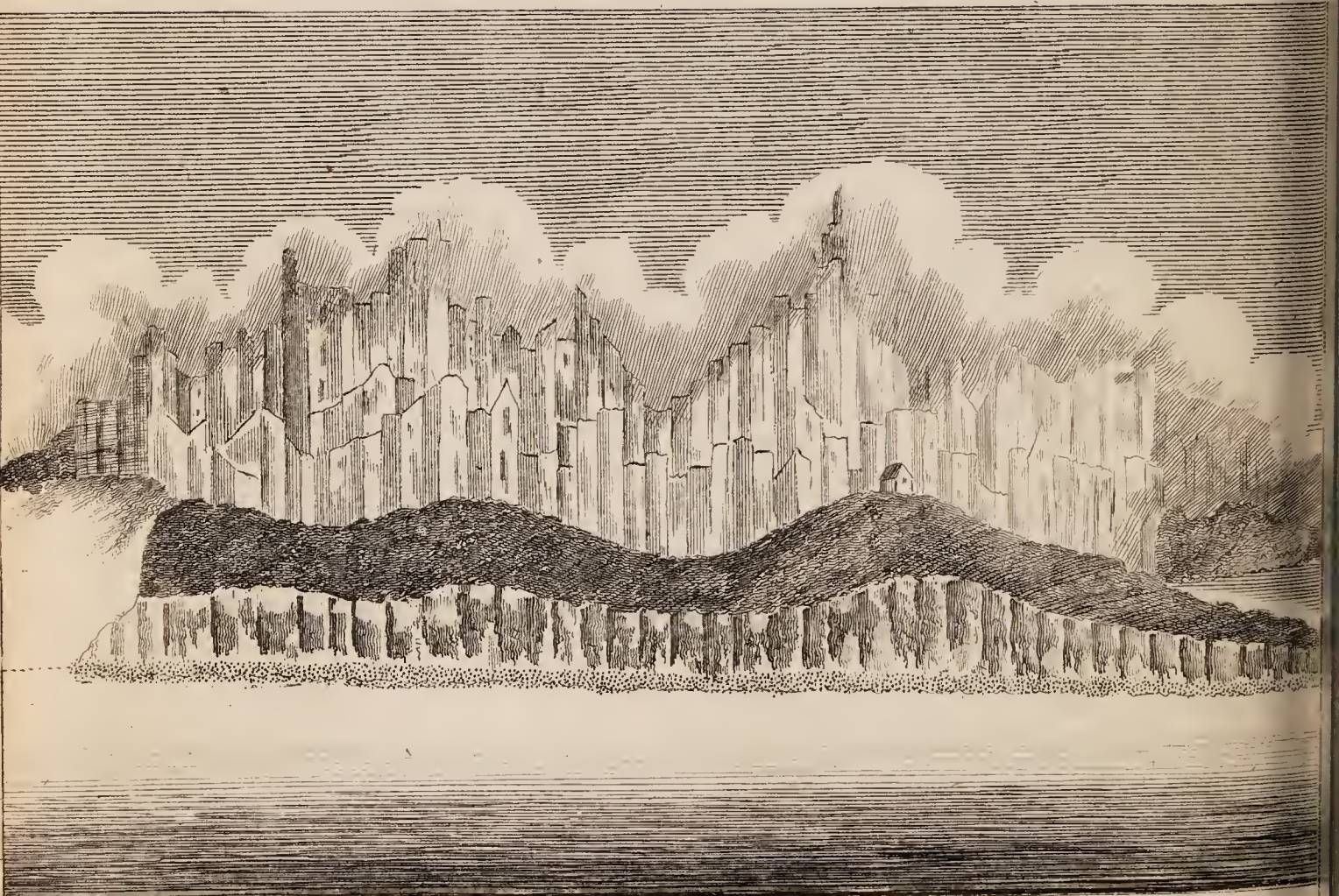


Fig. 2.



elevation, and the duties that result from it. They have undertaken a trust, the weight and importance of which they are ignorant of, and have been misled for want of consideration; for in this age ignorance is the cause of more crimes even than wickedness. This character of a king will perhaps appear to the critics like the archetype of the stoics, the idea of their imaginary wise man, who never existed, and to whom M. Aurelius approached the nearest.

I could wish that this feeble Essay may contribute to form such monarchs as M. Aurelius. It would be the noblest reward I could expect, and at the same time a service to mankind: but I ought to add, that a prince, who should take the pains I have been pointing out, would not arrive at absolute perfection; because, with the best inclinations possible, he may be deceived in the choice of those whom he employed in the administration of affairs; because things may be represented to him in a false light; his orders may not be properly executed; abuses and enormities may be hid from his sight; persons employed to execute them may use too much severity and haughtiness in their deportment: in short, because, especially in extensive dominions, the prince cannot be every where himself.—Such then is, and always will be, the fate of every thing here below, that the perfection of government, requisite to make a people completely happy, can never be obtained; and that in this, as in every thing else, one must be content with what has the fewest imperfections. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Camden Street,
Islington, Feb. 18.

AS I have always had a decided preference, in my Summer excursions, to the sea-side, I have for several years, with my family, visited one or other of them, and for three years past have been at Ramsgate in Kent, which, from its pleasing situation, beautiful walks about it, the piers, convenient and clean bathing, new pavement, a well-furnished circulating library, its vicinity to Margate, &c. &c. I prefer to any watering-place I have yet seen. There were, last Summer, many respectable families at it, most of whom had been (as well as mine) there two or three Summers before; and, from the great improvements lately made, and still improving, there is no doubt of its becoming

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ing a thriving place, as the company increases every year.

On the top of the cliff to the right of the town is what is called The Pilot's Bench, a pleasant covered seat, capable of well-seating above a dozen persons, from whence there is a delicious and most extensive prospect, including the town of Deal, the Downs, with, commonly, a numerous shipping at anchor; and, almost opposite, is the French coast, at the distance of thirty miles, but very plain to be seen, especially about sun-setting, when, to the eye, it does not seem above half that distance.

I had been lately reading, in your Magazine for December, 1788, the account of the Fata Morgana, as described in Swinburne's Travels; and it immediately brought to my perfect recollection, that, one day about the latter end of July last year, at three o'clock in the afternoon, I was at this Pilot's Bench, reading a book from the library; but casting my eyes to seaward, I saw in the air, directly over the coast of France, exactly the same coast, with the white cliffs and land above it, reflected as in a mirror, but in a fainter degree, and on the summit of the reflection a faint resemblance of towers, &c. as represented in the drawing (*see plate III. fig. 1.*); the colours, purples and reds, of several tints, but perpetually varying. This was to me a most wonderfully pleasing and surprising sight, having before that time never beheld or read of any thing like it. After some time, the reflected cliffs disappeared, and another object presented itself: the small towers in *fig. 1.* assumed a magnified and magnificent appearance, rising, in some parts, to a great height above the land, inasmuch that I could scarcely believe but that my eyes deceived me, so much was I lost in surprise and admiration. After some time, I perceived a cloud above began to cover the tops of the imaginary buildings, and to lose themselves in the clouds at both ends, as seen in the drawing, *fig. 2.*, and soon blending the whole in one common mass of vapour.

How long this vision lasted from its first beginning, and before I perceived it, I cannot say; but the time I saw it was not more than half an hour.

If this phænomenon was observed by any gentleman at that time at Ramsgate, I should be much obliged for any further observations on it, as I do not remember any one who had seen or heard

heard of such a fight before, on our coast.—The little house which appears in the drawings on the top of the right-hand hill, I was informed, is a small monastery, or chapel.

Yours, &c. MATTHEW SKINNER.

IN our former volumes we have had frequent occasion to mention the extraordinary and disinterested efforts made by Mr. *John Knox* for the honour as well as the benefit of the United Kingdom; and we are happy to find, that although he has received no return for these liberal undertakings, which must have been attended with great expence, fatigue, and danger, he still perseveres with unabating ardour in the prosecution of new designs, both useful and honourable. This leads us to the subject of the “*Picturesque Scenery of Scotland,*” a work which, when considered in its magnitude and expence, would appear somewhat hazardous, if we had not been well acquainted with the zeal of the Author. His Address to the Publick, here transcribed, will best explain his intention.

TRAVELLING through the Northern parts of our island, besides being conducive to health, has now become a fashionable amusement during the summer and harvest months. The roads, the provisions, and the liquors, are generally good; the people are civil; the country is finely diversified with mountains, hills, cliffs, and vallies; with noble rivers and lakes; exhibiting the soft and the rude scenery of Nature in boundless variety, and which are much admired by all strangers of taste and judgement.

Of the river Forth, and its beautiful banks, justly esteemed the glory of Scotland, the proposed views will include a considerable part, from the Ocean to the neighbourhood of Stirling, an extent of more than 50 miles.

The entrance into the Forth, upon the North-east, is distinguished by the Isle of May, which is three miles in circumference; and the entrance upon the South-east, by the Bass, a rock of one mile in circumference, which rises boldly from the sea to the height of 400 feet, mostly perpendicular. The Forth, immediately within these islands, is nine miles wide; it opens to 18; contracts at Edinburgh, 20 miles from the main sea, to six; and at the Queen's Ferry, nine miles above Edinburgh, to one. It widens again to more than three miles, having the appearance of a spacious inland lake, bordered with towns and seats to Alloa, where it takes the form of a copious navigable river, winding round a number of peninsulas, rich in corn, meadow, and wood lands.

The islands of the Forth serve both to ornament that great body of water, and to protect its shipping. The most distinguished of these are, the Isle of May, on which there is a light-house: the Bass, on which are the remains of a chapel, and of a fortress, formerly a state-prison: Inch Keith, almost facing Edinburgh, on which island the French in 1564 erected a fortress; a part of the walls and bastions are still in good condition: Cramond island, facing the village of that name, on the South side of the Forth, above Edinburgh: Inch Colm, on the opposite side, whereon are considerable remains of a monastery, with a tower, whose walls are entire: Inch Garvie, in the strait or pass at the Queen's Ferry, which pass was defended, in former times, by means of a small fortress upon that island.

Besides the river Forth, whose scenery composes the leading feature in that division of the kingdom, the general views are enriched by the following great ridges of hills or more properly of mountains.

On the South side of the Forth are the Pentland hills, at the distance of four miles South-west from Edinburgh. Beyond these, a chain of high lands runs Eastward as far as the German Ocean, and divides the Lothians from the banks of the Tweed. On the North side of the Forth are the Ochil hills, lying North-west from Edinburgh. Behind, at a considerable distance, appears the South front of the Grampian mountains, stretching, in a North-east direction, from the banks of Loch Lomond, to the ocean, near Aberdeen. The Western extremity of this great ridge is faintly perceived from the eminences around Edinburgh: at Stirling, 35 miles from that city, it appears in all the grandeur of the Alps; and it marks, in strong colours, the boundary between the Low Countries and the Highlands.

Of striking objects, which compose magnificent scenery, Edinburgh and its environs display a greater share than is usually to be met with in large cities, or in their vicinity. The Eastern extremity of the town is bounded by three lofty hills, viz. Arthur's Seat, rising to the height of 700 feet above the level of the Forth; Salisbury Craigs, of inferior height, but more romantic; and the Calton Hill; from whose summits, especially from Arthur's Seat, are presented such luxuriant prospects of town and country, of waters, islands, shipping, eminences, and far-distant mountains, as greatly surpass the powers of description.

Here also the grand touches of Nature are agreeably blended with striking works of art. A hill or narrow ridge extends from the base of Arthur's Seat, in a Western direction, and in a gradual rise, to the length of more than a mile, and terminates in a rock of 300 feet in height, mostly perpendicular. “This rock, being inaccessible on all sides, except the East, naturally suggested the

the expediency of a fortress and a royal palace on the summit, which forms an area of six English acres. From this origin may be traced the progress of the city; first, in houses built contiguous to the fortress or castle, from which they might receive protection; and there increasing, from age to age, extended at length to the lower or Eastern termination, near the Bottom of Arthur's Seat."

The houses, which cling as it were to both sides of the ridge, rising boldly above one another, are generally from five to eight stories in height; some are carried to the amazing height of ten or eleven stories; and this irregularity in the ground, and in the buildings, together with the walls and batteries of a lofty castle at one extremity, and the still more lofty hills at the other, give the whole a most romantic appearance, from every direction.

Parallel, on the North side, to this assemblage of aerial buildings, is an inferior ridge, which, in the last century, was partly covered with rows of trees, as an ornament to the city; but these were cut down by the magistrates, who appropriated the ground solely to the growth of corn. In this state that beautiful spot remained till the year 1767, when a clergyman of uncommon abilities and public spirit published a plan for extending the boundaries of an over-crowded capital, by means of a bridge of communication to the opposite hill, whereon he projected one of the most elegant towns in the world, and which, in its appearance, forms a striking contrast to the old city.

It is built upon a regular design; all the streets run in straight lines, and are mostly from 60 to 116 feet wide. The houses are of stone, of an equal height, and covered with blue slate. The length of the town is nearly one mile, the breadth nearly one quarter. Each of the extremities terminates in a handsome square, composed of houses, built, for the most part, in a superb style; and, in the center street, is a neat church, with a magnificent colonnade and spire. These noble buildings are bounded on the East by the Calton hill, near to whose summit there is a well-frequented and most healthy circular walk, commanding a prospect of wonderful variety and sublimity. The town is bounded on the West and North-west by Leith water, which rolls along the bottom of a picturesque deep chasm or glen, fringed with trees and shrubs. At the distance of two miles Northward, this water or river empties itself into the Forth, and forms the harbour or port of Leith. The intermediate country is composed of gentle risings, covered mostly with villas and pleasure-grounds.

This singular combination of great and beautiful objects, by which the capital of Scotland is distinguished, never fails to please and to amuse strangers resorting thither;

and, when properly represented by the hand of a masterly artist, must furnish a valuable accession to the libraries of the curious.

The views of, and from, Stirling, are much admired by all travellers, and esteemed equal to the finest scenery of Italian landscapes. Of the castle of Stirling, as well as that of Edinburgh, it is impossible to convey by description an adequate idea. At both places, a Gothic edifice, formerly a residence of the kings of Scotland, rises immediately from the edge of a lofty precipice, to a considerable height: the whole, when beheld from the grounds below, has an awful grandeur, and a most magnificent appearance.

Such are the materials which contribute to enrich the scenery of the Forth. A subject of still greater importance, and which claims immediate attention, forms another department in the work. The remains of ecclesiastical edifices in Scotland will soon become an indiscriminate mass of ruins. Of the once magnificent cathedral of St. Andrew's, only some fragments now remain; and even these are in a most precarious state. The venerable abbey of Dunfermline also affords a melancholy proof of the destructive hand of time, and the still more destructive hand of avarice. It is therefore proposed to give, upon a large scale, a faithful and minute representation of the most perfect, curious, and striking parts of these ruins, *as they now exist*, by which means the peculiar style and character of the architecture, and of the embellishments, will be handed down to posterity, after the originals have entirely disappeared.

In order to give effect to this undertaking, and to render it fully answerable to the expectations of the subscribers, and to the sanguine wishes of the proprietor, it was laid down; in the first instance, as an invariable rule, to employ no persons of inferior abilities, or whose knowledge did not extend to all the various parts of that elegant and most useful branch of the fine arts, called *landscape painting*. And that the force and spirit of the drawings might be effectually represented on the plates, it was judged expedient to engage, for this department, Messrs. Sandby, Dodd, and Catton, jun. who are to act in concert with Mr. Farington in preparing the work for the publick.

It is therefore hoped that a design, which has national *utility* and *ornament* for its principal objects; which gives encouragement to ingenious artists; which brings forward and displays the variegated prospects of Nature and of Art, upon a wide scale, and with uncommon elegance in the execution, will meet with general approbation.

Should this be the case, it is proposed to extend the plan over the whole kingdom of Scotland, including its islands, channels, salt and fresh-water lakes, of which no country of the same extent has a greater variety.

In the arrangement of the work, it is proposed

posed to subdivide the kingdom into ten districts; and that the views comprehended in each particular district, together with an elegant map of such district, upon a large scale, and with topographical and other necessary explanations, shall be published by a fresh subscription, in the manner that is now proposed for the number that contains the views of Edinburgh, and the Forth.

But it is not to be understood that those who subscribe for the first number, or district, shall be under any obligation whatever to subscribe for all or any of the subsequent numbers. By this method of publication, the success of the work will be proportioned to the abilities, the judgement, the taste, and

the elegance, that shall be discovered from time to time, in its execution. And it may be presumed that a great design, thus carried on systematically through all its parts, and with an unwearied attention to accuracy, and to magnificent delineation, will ultimately produce a complete whole, worthy of the sublime subjects which Nature furnishes in that important division of the British empire.

Towards the accomplishment of this desirable purpose, Mr. Farington has already taken the views of the Clyde, as well as those of Edinburgh and the Forth; and, in the course of the ensuing summer and autumn, Messrs. Hearne and J. Smith will be employed upon other parts of the kingdom.

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, on SETTLING the REGENCY. (Continued from p. 237.)

Tuesday, December 23.

IN the House of Commons, the Marquis of Worcester reported, that the Lords had agreed to a conference.—A conference was then appointed, and a message sent to the Lords, who being met on that occasion, the same was ordered to be held immediately in the Painted Chamber, and the House of Peers adjourned during pleasure.

The Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, the D. of Richmond, the two principal Secretaries of State, and several other Lords, managers to carry on the conference, withdrew.

After a short time they came back, and the House was resumed; when the Lord President [Camden] acquainted their Lordships, that the managers on the part of the Commons had delivered to him three resolutions, to which they desired their Lordships concurrence.

His Lordship then moved, that the same might be read; which was done accordingly, and were, *verbatim*, the same that had been debated and determined in the House of Commons (see p. 229).

Lord Loughborough objected to receiving from the other House a prescribed mode for their conduct, as unprecedented and unconstitutional. His Lordship adverted also to the Report of Precedents, as shamefully inaccurate, inapplicable, and defective. He stated, in the precedents of infancy, two cases where the parties were of full age; and commenting upon the inaccuracies, stated several papers that had been misrepresented.

Lord Hawkebury rose, not to enter into a debate, as not now the proper time, but in some measure to do away the impression the noble Lord's obser-

vations might have made on their Lordships minds. He was of the committee to search for precedents, and was not conscious of any mistakes, though they might exist. He lamented that the whole abilities of the persons appointed by their Lordships were not exerted on that occasion, and that the committee was but thinly attended.

The question was then put, that their Lordships do resolve themselves into a committee on the state of the nation on the 26th: ordered; and that the message from the Commons be referred to the said committee.

In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Worcester reported, that the managers had met, and that the conference on behalf of the Lords had been conducted by the Lords already named. The call of the House was then farther adjourned to the 31st.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, December 26.

The order of the day being read, for the House resolving itself into a committee on the state of the nation, &c. the House resolved accordingly, Lord Onslow in the chair.

Upon the first resolution of the Commons being put,

Lord Hopetoun expressed his wish, that, in the discussion, their Lordships would exercise every degree of moderation which the importance of the subject demanded. That his Majesty was prevented by indisposition from attending his Parliament, was an undeniable fact; and that no right existed any where to assume the functions of royalty at this present time, was his Lordship's opinion; but there was something mysterious, he said, in the third resolution; and if there was any mode meant to be pursued,

pursued, except the mode of appointing the Prince of Wales Regent, he should give it his negative.

Earl of *Abingdon* declared unequivocally his opinion, that the Prince of Wales, by the laws and constitution of the land, had no more right to exercise the functions of the Crown than any other subject. His right was the right of succession, not of representation; and he defied the stoutest lawyer in the House to controvert his position.

Lord *Rewdon* followed Lord *Loughborough*, and contended, that the resolutions that were on the table had been improperly introduced. His Lordship knew of no right the Commons had to dictate to their Lordships what was their right and duty to resolve. The discussion of these resolutions he deemed highly dangerous, and might be productive of the most mischievous consequences. Such a discussion might create dissensions throughout the country, and add affliction to an already afflicted family. He wished to ask any noble Lord to shew the good that could arise from such a discussion. There were many who had in possession rights which, were they to be brought forward into discussion, would greatly affect the possessors; and none, who were wise, ever thought of bringing into discussion rights that were never claimed. The vote that shall alter the constitution of this country, and render the regency, in case of infancy, insanity, or other deficiency in the executive government, elective, will, one day, deluge the country with blood. Foreseeing the danger of a disputed Regency, he begged leave to propose to their Lordships an amendment to the first resolution, which would render the two others wholly unnecessary. This amendment was, after the word *interrupted*, to add, "and that this House do provide for such interruption, by addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon himself the office of Regent, and, as such, to exercise the executive government during his Majesty's indisposition, and no longer."

Lord President [*Camden*] could hardly believe the noble Lord serious in wishing to have the question of right, once started, evaded. It was the duty of their Lordships not to blink the question. The danger of discussion was over. Upon precedents he would maintain the right of filling up any deficiency in the executive government to

rest with the two Houses of Parliament, and with them only. He insisted chiefly upon one or two; the first, that of Edward III, when a council of several persons were appointed to the exercise of the royal authority; the other immediately after the death of Henry VI, when the great seal was taken out of the infant's hand (not then nine months old) and applied to a commission for assembling the Parliament; a mode which he conceived unexceptionable, as the Parliament of that time thought fit to confirm it in every particular. The Duke of Gloucester, who was then Regent, claimed it as an office of right; but the Parliament, after a full and free discussion, said No. They were so careful not to give his Grace the powers of royalty, that they devised for him a new title, that of *Protector*. He was apprehensive that, in canvassing the precedents, some noble Lord would object to their analogy, as being drawn from turbulent times. His Lordship warned them to take care of depreciating them on that account, lest their arguments should go to the exclusion of *Magna Charta*, which was extorted in the midst of turbulence and confusion. The History of our country, his Lordship said, shewed the wisdom of our ancestors in shackling with restrictions every Regent they appointed, in order to prevent them from grasping at the whole of the royal authority. He spoke, he said, with no allusion to particular persons or particular times. The thirst of dominion over kingdoms no human being could withstand without them. There was no such suspicion, however, entertained of the Prince; nor was there any intention of keeping from him the whole power necessary for the most vigorous government. The present Administration, in every step they have taken, have had no motive but the public good; and he would be bold to say, that whenever they gave place to a new Administration; they would not form themselves into a malignant, unprincipled Opposition. He concluded with wishing the New Administration to act as conscientiously and successfully, for the benefit of the nation at large, as they had done.

Lord *Stormont* considered the precedents on the table as fit texts for lawyers to descant upon, but utterly unworthy the deliberation of Parliament. Was there the least trace of similarity to be discovered between the exercise of the fluctuating

fluctuating government of those tyrannical days and the exercise of the mild established forms of government of the present times! Where then the use of precedents? The general opinion was, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to be appointed sole Regent. What then can be gained by a discussion of right? He called on every Lord to vote for the amendment, as the clear, the obvious mode they ought to pursue, in order to add vigour to Government, by rendering all parties unanimous in the mode of appointment, as they were already in the person to be appointed. If the two Houses of Parliament should go so far as to appoint an officer to give the King's assent to any bill they might pass, they would be guilty of a gross fiction. If they were competent to such an act, they were competent to any thing. They would thereby assume the whole legislative powers, and establish a precedent for future ages to disregard their kings, by rendering the regal office unnecessary.

The Duke of *Richmond*, in reply, observed, that if the two Houses of Parliament had no right to act in the one case, how could they take upon themselves to act in the other? He decidedly disclaimed all right in the Prince of Wales; and asserted, that the sole right to supply the present deficiency rested with the two Houses of Parliament. If such a right was vested in an Heir Apparent, it would be of the most dangerous consequence. He might change the servants of the Crown, from the highest to the lowest; he might change the King's physicians; he might establish himself upon the throne, and drive the King, when he came to his senses, mad indeed!

Lord *Harwickbury* insisted much upon the precedents, and on the danger of leaving the question of right undecided. The supposition of its existing in two places might hereafter be productive of civil wars, and the most destructive consequences. He contended that a greater absurdity could not be advanced; than that, on the temporary suspension of the functions of the Crown, the Heir Apparent was of right to step in, and instantly take possession of the suspended powers. Whatever the Heir Apparent could possess, his Lordship said, must be delegated,—not an original power.

Lord *Carlisle* had no idea of introducing the phantom of right upon the present occasion. As the deficiency in

the third branch of the legislature had been proved, it was *expedient* that that deficiency should be supplied. And surely the circumstances of the present times were sufficient to direct the wisdom of Parliament how that was to be done, without having recourse to times unfamiliar in all circumstances, to search for precedents to influence their proceedings. The phantom of right he considered as a false light, meant to bewilder, and lead their Lordships from the way of their duty, which the whole nation pointed direct to the Heir Apparent. He warned the House not to deviate. If they pursued the true line, they would be followed by Ireland. If not, Ireland would desert them.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* entered deeply into the question, as of the greatest magnitude. He was sorry to see the third resolution coupled with the other two, as it gave noble Lords an opportunity of deviating from the more momentous part, that is, right. He should not be surprised; he said, had the precedent of Henry the VIth been followed up in all its parts. Had such a measure been adopted, it would have cut up a great deal of the debate their Lordships had heard on the subject. He fully agreed that great risk would have been run by the officer holding the great seal, by affixing it to a commission to hold the Parliament in the King's name; but great officers were created for the execution of great and important acts. His Lordship was of opinion that the present was a Parliament in fact—the King had assembled them, and was then living, and by law and the constitution the King was never unequal to the royal functions. No great risk would therefore attend an officer, in the present critical situation of affairs, for assembling the whole parliamentary wisdom of the nation, especially as such Parliament was not picked for the purpose, but had been existing long previous to the unfortunate calamity. His Lordship considered the two Houses as fully equal to the acquitting of any minister putting the great seal to such a commission. He spoke in favour of the precedents. It was impossible to conceive a line of precedents more applicable than those upon the table to the present circumstances. He wished their Lordships to consider the danger of the doctrine of right existing in the Heir Apparent. Suppose, for instance, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, instead

Instead of residing at Windsor on the present trying occasion, had been cabaling in the capital, had been intriguing with courtiers, and raising money for carrying on projects destructive to the public tranquility, Would not every man rejoice that there existed in this country a Parliament to step in and appoint another Regent to preside over the executive government? Those persons who alledge the danger of touching upon the right, prove the necessity; for they say they can prove the right. It therefore becomes absolutely necessary to prove the contrary. As to the question of limitations, that made the question of right indispensable, Where was the danger to arise from the discussion of that question? Was it to be found in the citizens of London? Was it among the merchants? Was it to be found in any city or town throughout the country? Was it to be found any where? It was not. He wished that it might be decided, that the people might know that they had rights, and that Kings and Princes had none. He wished that it might be decided, for the benefit of foreign countries; that those who now labour under despotic governments might be convinced of their rights as men, and know that, as men, they had rights against their despotic sovereigns. He never gave a vote, he said, more heartily, or more conscientiously, than he should that night; in which he hoped to be followed by their Lordships, to prevent, for ever, any claim of right. He considered it the interest of the King and Prince, that the claim of right in them should be denied. It was more for their glory to reign over the hearts of a free and independent people, than to reign despots over an empire of slaves.

Lord *Loughborough* rose the moment the Marquis of Lansdown sat down, and maintained, with great force of argument, and knowledge of the laws and constitution of his country, the superior right of the Heir Apparent, beyond all comparison, to that of any other man, to the Regency during the indisposition of the Sovereign. He admitted many of the sentiments of the noble Marquis to have weight in certain circumstances; but, as it frequently happened in debate, where men were agreed in the same premises, yet drew very opposite conclusions, he would state to the House at what point the opinion of the noble Marquis and his own

diverged. He frankly owned that he had grounded his doctrine respecting the right of hereditary succession to the throne, and, by analogy, the right of hereditary succession to the exercise of the executive power, on Mr. Justice Foster's Treatise on the Principles of the Constitution; and he was ready to admit, that a right to the hereditary succession to the throne was not an original vested right, descendible like property of an ordinary description, but that it was made hereditary, for the general benefit of the community, to guard against the danger and mischief of a number of claimants on the one hand, and an elective crown on the other.— His Lordship contended that the resolution of right was purposely introduced to cover a latent purpose, different from that which the words of it professed to import. It was, he said, neither more nor less than a declaration, on the part of the two Houses, that the regency was an elective office, and that the two Houses of Parliament were the electors. He controverted the precedents; none of which applied, or could from any law, custom, or constitutional inference, be made to apply to the present case, since the Parliament convened at the death of Henry V. was a complete Legislature, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; whereas now, notwithstanding what the noble Marquis had advanced, they were only the two Houses, without so much as the form of a Parliament, the standing orders of the Lower House not being enforced, nor any Votes printed. He even doubted whether parliamentary privilege existed; and asked the noble and learned Lord opposite to him, if they could punish any man for contempt, declaring that he was not clear, if a man committed for a contempt was to sue out his writ of *habeas corpus*, and be brought before him as a judge, to be admitted to bail, whether he should or should not admit him, or remand him into custody. He admitted, that if the Parliament had been opened by a commission under the great seal, as stated by the noble Marquis, one great difficulty would have been removed, but not the whole. He strongly contended for the amendment. His Lordship commented on the very slight grounds of difference of opinion among the members of both Houses; some had insisted that the Heir Apparent had an inherent right to the regency; others, that he possessed

an irresistible claim: and all agreed that he was the only fit person to be appointed Regent. Being therefore agreed in the main point, his Lordship insisted that they ought to carry that into effect, and not to waste more time about the mode of doing that which it was on all hands agreed to be done, forthwith. He concluded a most eloquent speech with voting for the amendment.

The *Lord Chancellor* left the wool-sack, and with much strength of argument objected to the amendment. By way of answer to that part of the noble and learned Lord's speech who had just sat down, in which he had expressed a doubt of the existence of parliamentary privilege; such doubts, his Lordship said, were always disagreeable, and at that time peculiarly unpleasant. But he would venture to say, that if such an instance should occur, the noble and learned Lord would do his duty, independent of the penalty on the one side, or of censure on the other; and if it appeared that it behoved the publick that the man should remain in custody, he would commit him. Having said this, his Lordship adverted to the words of the amendment, which he was glad were not of the noble and learned Lord's supplying, because they were neither consistent with the tenor of his Lordship's argument, nor susceptible of any precise meaning whatever. The words, as they stood at present, purported to be a resolution of that House, That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, praying his Royal Highness to take upon himself, as sole Regent, the administration of executive government, &c. He begged to know what the term *Regent* meant. Where was he to find it defined? In what law book, or what statute? He had heard of *Custodes Regni*, of *Lieutenants of the King*, of *Guardians* and *Protectors*, and of *Lords Justices*; but he knew not where to look for the office and functions of a Regent. To what end, therefore, would it be to address the Prince of Wales to take upon himself an office, the boundaries of which were neither known nor ascertained?—But the amendment attempted something which probably was intended as a definition of the term *Regent*, and of the Regent's office, namely, to take upon him the administration of executive government. There again the expression was dark and equivocal. What was meant by the executive govern-

ment? Did it mean the whole royal authority? the power of legislation? all the Sovereign's functions without limitation? If it did, it ought to have said so; and if it had, would any Noble Lord have contended that such a broad degree of authority, as amounted to the actual dethroning of his Majesty, ought to be voted by that House? His Lordship adverted to the precedent in the early part of the reign of Henry VI. and went through the particulars of the Bishop of Durham, then Chancellor, going to the infant King in his cradle, and delivering up the Great Seal, which was immediately put into the hands of the Master of the Rolls, who went into another room, and put it to a commission, empowering the Duke of Gloucester to call a parliament. He stated the proceedings of that parliament. The very first bill it passed was a bill of indemnity to those who had made use of the Great Seal as he had described. He reasoned upon this fact, and maintained the close analogy that the precedent bore to our present situation. It was now said, when the rights of the two Houses to supply the defect in the exercise of the royal authority were discussed and decided, and they were called upon to concur with the House of Commons, in resolving the means that were to be reverted to for that purpose, that the two Houses were about to exercise the powers of executive government, and to do an act of legislation. Had Ministers of themselves put the Great Seal to a commission for calling the two Houses together, and opened the parliament in that way, as the Noble Marquis had suggested they might have done, he was persuaded that the charge of their being about to take upon themselves the executive government would have been thundered in their ears ten times more loudly. He then adverted to what had fallen from the noble and learned Lord who last sat down, "that the unanimous voice of the nation pointed to one person only, and that person the Prince of Wales;" this, he admitted, was a circumstance highly fortunate for the country. No man had a higher respect for the Pr. of Wales than he had; he wished him as well as those who affected to be more mindful of his interests; but he would not for that reason agree, that he possessed any inherent right to the Regency, or that the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent, could possess any such right.

The Prince had a better interest in the Crown than he could have in the Regency; and it was all their duties to take care to preserve the Crown safe on the head of the Sovereign, in order that, when in due course of nature it should descend to the Prince of Wales, he might receive it solid and entire, as it had been worn by his Majesty previous to his present infirmity. His Lordship spoke of the high qualities of the Prince of Wales in terms of great praise; but, he said, there might be Heirs Apparent whose lives might have afforded the two Houses sufficient reason for setting him aside from the Regency: it was then necessary that the two Houses should maintain their rights. He observed, that those Noble Lords who talked most of the right of the Prince of Wales had not ventured to argue to it, but had said, as all men were agreed that the Prince of Wales ought to be appointed Regent, the wisest way would be for that House to address him immediately to take upon him that office. He shewed that, were even that advice fit to be followed, the two Houses would be under the necessity of legislating for themselves; and yet those very persons, who gave such advice upon arguing the third proposition, said, if they attempted in a single instance to legislate, the statute of the 13th of Cha. II. was directly in their teeth. He slightly touched on the importance of the constitutional negative vested in the Crown, and declared the strong conviction of his mind, that a day would occur, sooner or later, when the salvation of the country might depend on the exercise of that important prerogative. His Lordship enlarged on the great advantages that would accrue to the Prince and People by agreeing to the resolutions; on them a bill might be grounded, in which the degree of authority, and the nature of the functions, to be vested in the person that was to stand between the Crown and the two Houses of Parliament, might be precisely marked and ascertained, as well as the extent of the limitations which the exigency of the case might require, and every other contingency provided for, which the wisdom of Parliament might foresee or suggest. He concluded this able speech with giving his decided vote against the amendment, and for the original resolutions.

Lord Radnor rose in defence of the words of his motion for an amendment. He could not help observing, he said, how perfect the noble and learned Lord

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was in the terms and offices of ancient times, and how much affected ignorance he had discovered of the terms and offices of the times in which he lived. Two Regencies were in the recollection of the House, and yet the noble and learned Lord had never heard of such a term, or such an office! He insisted on the right of the Prince of Wales to the Regency, from the universal consent of all men and all parties to the propriety of his appointment. There were inherent principles of right by which men were governed, that were not to be defined; and yet no man will be hardy enough to contend that no such principles exist. In cases of this kind, Legislation is an improper term. The Prince of Wales, as he is unanimously approved, should be unanimously appointed sole Regent, to which God and Nature have given him a just title.

The question being loudly called for, at half after twelve the House divided on the question, That the words of the first resolution, as originally moved, should stand as part of the question.

Ayes 99. Noes 66.

The second resolution was then read; and the previous question being moved, it was determined in the negative, and the resolution affirmed.

The third resolution was next read, and also affirmed.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

April 21.

A READER, who has united the study of Classical with Gothic antiquity, will recollect the meprises of the Italian Antiquaries, who, as Abbé Winkelman expresses it, *traitent l'architecture d'après le bâtiment*, lay down rules of architecture from a particular building, instead of reducing the building to the rules of architecture, as if they were to try Homer by Bossu. They might as well give the *meta judante* before the Coliseo for a model of ancient architecture. Thus, the mantle fastened on the left shoulder is alledged to determine that the statue was not only made by a Greek workman, but in Greece. The groupe of Coriolanus and his mother in Villa Borghese, is carried back to the republican times. An Egyptian head and hand, by Bernini, are mistaken for originals. Circumstances are imagined, which do not appear in the original, to authorize a particular conjecture; as Du Bos finds an arch smile in the features of young Papius, to ascertain

certain the groupe in the Villa Ludovisi to him and his mother. More such ridiculous mistakes may be seen in the preface to Winkelman's excellent *Histoire de l'Art**, which serve but to shew how error is multiplied, by the little concern men of real science take to controvert it; or, shall we rather say, by the comparatively small number of original judges in the science. The herd dream on over the reveries of their predecessors, or, in attempting something new, bewilder themselves in chimæra and conceit. The industrious and meritorious Montfaucon was obliged to descriptions and the eyes of others. Many pieces, absolutely of modern workmanship, have been mistaken for antique, which, on the first view, a real connoisseur and man of taste would distinguish by the additions, reparations, or other circumstances; such are the fiddle represented in the hands of Apollos by several travellers, and even in Bartoli's drawings of the roof of the temple of Bacchus at Rome, which he afterwards found he had mistaken, and struck it out of his plate. Cuper has reasoned impertinently on the apotheosis of Homer in more than one instance, through the mistake of the draughtsman. So essential is it to describe on the spot, or from drawings taken on the spot. F. A.

Mr. URBAN, *April 22.*

I SEND you another date from a church in Kent, as a companion to that which you inserted in your last year's Supplement, and February Miscellany, p. 123.

"It is in *Godmersham* chancel, on three of the upright end boards of the stalls in the chancel.

P
T. C. Ann. Dom. 1699.

which certainly is in memory of *Thomas Chillenden*, prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, A. D. 1409. The second figure in the date is the old form of the digit 4, the like being to be found in *Badlesmere* church, and in several other places. It appears by *Anglia Sac. I.* 143, that *Thomas Chillenden* was at that time prior, and built much at *Godmersham*: probably the court lodge-house there just by the church, which its name shews to have been the old manor-house where the courts were kept. Over the door of the principal entry into this

* The works of this excellent Antiquary are now publishing in French in 7 volumes 4to, at 25 livres a volume subscription.

house is carved in stone the figure of an archbishop with his mitre and crozier, which, no doubt, was the effigies of *Abp. Arundel*, who then sat in the metropolitan chair, and died 1414, as did the prior 1411. This archbishop appropriated this church to the said priory by licence from *Richard II.* and the Pope."

The above extract is from *Dr. Harris's History of Kent*, pp. 131, 132.

It is not unlikely but your worthy correspondent *Paul Gamssege*, who, if I mistake not, once held this vicarage, may have an exact copy of this inscription and date, and may favour you with it. Or, if this should not be the case, you may procure one by some other means, as a supplement to his *Sylloge of Inscriptions in the Forty-first Number of Biblioth. Topog. Brit.* where is already inserted a memorial of *Prior Chillenden* at *Canterbury*. Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April 23.*

THE scheme for the abolition of the slave-trade is, in every view of it, absurd and impolitic. It is founded on a mistaken notion of humanity, or rather on ignorance, folly, and enthusiasm. The Negroes of Africa, in their native country, are apparently useless in the great scale of human society; they are totally incapable of refinement, arts, or sciences. The only way to promote their civilization, to make them serviceable in their generation, and happy in themselves, is to introduce them into a state of activity and industry. Man was not designed for a life of idleness. An idle man is a wretched creature. A Negro, removed to the West Indies, is placed in a climate much more agreeable to a labourer than the burning plains of Africa. His work in the Plantations is not harder, or more oppressive, than that of our common labourers in England, such as miners, blacksmiths, founders, paviours, scavengers, coal-heavers, and many others, whose situation is viewed, by those very humane and compassionate people who are advocates for their African brethren, without the least concern! Yet most of these drudges in this country have been compelled by necessity to leave the place of their nativity.

The vulgar ate influenced by names and titles. Instead of SLAVES, let the Negroes be called ASSISTANT-PLANTERS; and we shall not then hear such violent outcries against the slave trade by pious divines, tender-hearted poetesses, and short-sighted politicians.

Yours, &c. NO PLANTER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

April 13.

DURING a visit which I lately paid to a friend, I was particularly pleased by observing a large aviary in his garden, chiefly inhabited by Canary birds, which were exceedingly lively, after supporting the rigours of the last very tedious and severe winter, notwithstanding the whole front of the building consisted of open wire-work. There had, indeed, been occasionally an additional shelter of a mat; but this I had reason to believe had often been neglected: so that I am certain very few of our hardiest English song-birds would have stood a better chance of surviving the last winter in the same situation. It occurred to me, that this elegant little songster might very easily be compleatly naturalised to our climate, and become a denizen of the British woods and groves. Upon hinting this to my friend, he observed, "that the Canary bird would certainly live and propagate in the summer*, but that there would be little hope of its finding subsistence during the winter;" and he seemed confirmed in this opinion, from observing that it had never yet succeeded, though many pairs had, he believed, been turned out in various parts of the kingdom.

To this objection I reply, that the hardiest of our English song-birds, if reared in a cage, and afterwards turned loose, would find a difficulty to subsist, and to escape the various enemies that are constantly upon the watch for them. Whoever wishes to succeed in this attempt should take a different method. A careful foster-mother ought to be provided, and which is very easy to be done. The ensuing month will be the most favourable season. There are few extensive gardens which will not afford a green linner's nest, into which the

eggs of the Canary bird should be deposited in lieu of her own. If this hint should be adopted in various parts of the country, there can be little doubt but several pairs would be properly introduced to the climate. As the winter approached their plumage would alter. The horse which is kept in a warm stable, or in the fields, in summer has a sleek skin, which gradually roughens as the winter approaches. The sheep of Great Britain, when transported to a warmer climate, change their wool for hair; and, as we approach the Hyperborean regions, we observe the animals clothed by Providence with a closer and warmer fur. In the same manner, the plumage of the Canary bird would become of a closer and better texture for resisting the severity of the cold, and the bird would acquire the same modes and habits of life with the flocks of linnets of every species with which it would congregate or *fly*, as the bird-catchers term it, in the autumn and winter.

The following appear to me the most proper birds to pitch upon as foster-mothers upon this occasion: green linnet, grey linnet, chaffinch, goldfinch, yellow-hammer. Perhaps the bulfinch might be added, but its nest is not readily found; and besides, from the hooked appearance of its bill, and its eating flesh-meat greedily in a cage, it differs from the general class of the *passeres*.

I make no doubt but many of your readers in the country, who have leisure, will be glad to have an elegant amusement for the ensuing summer thus pointed out to them. Nor should I be sorry, Mr. Urban, if they were to favour you with an account of their success at the end of the season (post paid).

* * *

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY.

Mr. URBAN,

PAPER V.

April 12.

THE investigation of the Historical Poetry of the Britons shall commence, conformable to the order of time, with a poem which is one of the most ancient of any that are preserved; and on that account is rather obscure in many passages; and it is selected from an idea that it will be more interesting than some others of greater merit, because addressed to an illustrious character, whose name is familiar to your readers in general. It celebrates the battles of *Galgacus*, the chief of the Northern Britons, who so eminently signalized himself in opposing the Roman legions. The Triades and this poem are the only memorials, that I can now recollect, of *Galgacus*, which are preserved amongst his countrymen: the former tells us, that *He, Dunawd ab Pabo*, and *Cynfelyn Drawsgl*, were the three pillars of battle of the isle of Britain.

* This actually took place in a public garden in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh last summer. The season, however, was so far advanced, that the young perished in the nest during a sharp frosty night.

Cân i Wallawg ab Lleenawg.

Yn enw Gwledig New goludawg,
 Ei drefynt bicu fydd gyfeilfoawg,
 Eirig ei rethren ieddawg!
 Rhiau rhyfelgar gochwerwawg,
 Ef dyphyrth addfwyn llan Lleenawg;
 Tôryd y'n trwch ardwyawg.
 Hir ddychyferfyddain'
 O Brydain gofain.—
 O barth Maw, ac Eiddyn,
 Ni chymmeryn' cyferbyn.

Cywaith cyweithydd Clydwyn,
 Digonwyf digones ei lynes
 O beleidr, oblegid prenwres—
 Prenial yw i bawb ei drachwres!

Anghyfnent o gadau digones.—Gwallawg,
 Gwell gwythfwyd nag arthes.
 Cad yr Agathes, o achles—gwawd,
 Gognaw ei brawd digones.
 Cad ym mro Ffretwyn, trwy wres—mawr—
 Meidrawl yw y trachwres. [tan
 Cad Ir ai cymrwyr canon;
 Cad cad crynai yn Aeron;
 Cad yn Arddunion, ac Aeron,
 Eddywed eiliwed i feibion.
 Cad y' nghoed Beid, boed ron—rudd,
 Ni meddyliaisti dy alon!
 Cad yn rhag Llydawdawl, a Mabon,
 Nid adrawd adfrawd achubion;
 Cad y' Ngwensteri, ag estyngi Lloegr,
 Saffwyawr y'n a wawer;
 Cad yn Rhos Terra, gan wawr,
 Oedd hywft gwragawn enguriawr
 Yn nechrau yngheniad y geiriawr,
 O riau, o ryfel rhyddyffawd.

Gwyr â ddygawn goddai gwarthegawg,
 Hearnnddur, a Hyfaidd, a Gwallawg;
 Ac Owain Mon, maelgynig ddefawd,
 A wnaw peithwyr gorweiddiawg.
 Ym mhen coed cleddyfain
 Atfydd celanedd gwain,
 A brain ar ddisberawd.

Ym Mhrydyn, yn Eiddyn yn addefawg,
 Y' Ngafran, yn adfan Brycheiawg,
 Yn erlyn yn ysgwn gaenawg
 Ni wyl gwr, ni weles Gwallawg.

Could the situation of the places mentioned in the above piece be traced out, one might form a probable conjecture in what part of North Britain lay the territory of *Galgacus*. One place mentioned is well known, and that is *Eiddyn*, or *Edinburgh*; and there is reason to suppose, from hints in other ancient pieces, that *Aeron* lay farther South, either in or near to Northumberland. I have little doubt but that a person, having a knowledge of the Southern parts of Scotland, and the North of England, would be able to recognize several places mentioned by the bards who were natives of those districts.

OWAIN O FEIRION.

* *Lleenog* is a name which the father of *Galgacus* most likely acquired for his learning; which the word implies.

† This will bear another construction—following the custom of *Maelgwn*: a common name among the Britons, that means, wearing a helmet.

*To Gwallog, or Galgacus, the son of Lleenog **

In the name of the potent Ruler of Heaven, the supporter of his friends shall keep his dwellings in peaceful security, with his glittering princely spear. Warring chieftains, ruthless and fierce, are supported by the fair dale of *Lleenog*, who shiver ashen shafts reeking in its defence. Long will they remain conspicuous in Britain's fair memorials.—From the regions of *Maw*, and *Eiddyn*, they would not accept of an intercourse.

Friendly was the aid of *Clydwyn*, supplied in abundance was his fleet with the glittering shafts of tumults—ambition provides to every one a grave!

Galgacus fatiated the devouring jaws of battle; better is the food of violent slaughter than the bear; the battle of *Agathes*, by fame protected, filled the hungry mouth of her brother. There was a battle in the region of *Bretwyn*—amidst the heat of violent fire the ambitious shews himself politic. There was the battle of *Ir*, in well conducted order; there was the battle in *Aeron*, the trembling conflict; the battles in *Arddunion* and *Aeron* proclaim reproach to the sons of men. At a battle in the woods of *Beid*, ruddy be the spear! thou didst not consider thy foes! From the battles near *Llydawdol*, and *Mabon*, he who records to other times tells of none that escaped; at the battle in *Gwensteri*, to bring *Lloegria* low, the hasty spears were shivered; at the battle on the plain of *Terra*, with the dawn, the death-dealing bows sent their fleet messengers of pain on first uttering the shout of war, by chiefs delighting in tumultuous slaughter.

Men who made hostile inroads for the lowing herds were *Hearnadur*, and *Hywaidd*, and *Galgacus*; and *Owain* of *Mona*, with iron-guarded head †, went to prostrate low the men of spears. At the end of the forest of swords lay strewed the bodies which sheathed the blades, and in wild confusion ravens hovering over.

It is acknowledged in *Prydyn*, and in *Eiddyn*, in *Gavran*, and in the out-post of *Brycheiog*, clad in the armour of terror scouting in the path of war none will see a hero who saw not *Galgacus*.

Mr. URBAN, *Colchester Academy, Apr. 4.*

ON the 16th of October, 1779, as some workmen were digging a grave for the interment of Mrs. Frances Ffytche, in the north aisle* of the parish-church of Danbury, Essex, just beneath a niche in the north wall, wherein is placed the effigy of a man in armour carved in wood, in a cumbent posture, and cross-legged, they discovered, about thirty inches from the surface of the pavement, beneath a very massy stone †, a leaden coffin without any inscription thereon, or marks where any had been affixed. Judging that this coffin enclosed the body of the Knight Templar represented by the effigy, I communicated my opinion to the late rev. Mr. De L'Angle, the then very worthy rector, and Lewis Disney Ffytche, Esq. of Danbury-place, churchwarden, who concurring in the same idea, resolved to open the coffin, but deferred it a day or two, to avail themselves of the company and information of the late rev. Dr. Gower, of Chelmsford, an eminent physician and antiquary, who was requested to attend on the Monday following.

Some professional engagements deprived us of the Doctor's company and observations; however, the workmen proceeded to open the coffin. On raising the lead, there was discovered an elm coffin inclosed, about one-fourth of an inch thick, very firm and entire. On removing the lid of this coffin, it was found to enclose a shell about three quarters of an inch thick, which was covered over with a thick cement of a dark olive colour, and of a resinous nature. The lid of this shell being carefully taken off, we were presented with a view of the body, lying in a liquor or pickle, somewhat resembling mushroom catchup, but of a paler complexion, and somewhat thicker consistence. As I never possessed the sense of smelling, and was willing to ascertain the flavour of the liquor, I tasted and found it to be aromatic, tho' not very pungent, partaking of the taste of catchup and of the pickle of Spanish olives. The body was tolerably perfect, no part appearing decayed but the throat and part of one arm. The flesh every where, except on the face and throat, appeared exceedingly white and firm;

* The eastern part of this aisle is inclosed by a partition apparently as old as any part of the church, and seems to have been appropriated solely to the use of the owners of St. Clere's-hall, or Danbury-place, as a chapel, chantry, or burial-place: there are two arches in the north wall of this inclosed part, in each of which lies the effigy of a Knight Templar, in armour, curiously carved in wood, and still in fine preservation. A similar arch, enclosing another effigy of a Knight Templar, was in the wall of the south aisle of this church till the year 1776, when the whole aisle was taken down and rebuilt; since which the effigy usually lies on the floor of the north aisle. These effigies are all cross-legged; the feet of each are supported by a lion; but every lion and every man are in a different position. One Knight is in a praying attitude, his hands being folded together, his sword sheathed; the lion which supports his feet seems to lie quite at his ease, with his face turned towards the Knight's face, that is, as I conceive it, towards home. Perhaps this is emblematic of the Knight having returned from the Crusades, and died at home in peace. Another of the Knights is in the act of drawing his sword; the lion at his feet appears less pacific than the former, and his head turned from the Knight's face: that this expresses the Crusader having died in the holy wars, seems (I think) very likely. The third Knight is represented as returning his sword into the scabbard, the lion in a position different from the other two, as he neither looks directly to nor from the face of the Knight, but straight-forward, and seems journeying on:—this, it is probable, represents the Crusader as having died in his passage from the wars. But these are the mere conjectures of a man who does not desire to impose them on the publick as of any weight, but wishes for better information on so curious a subject. It has been matter of great dispute amongst Antiquaries, whether these figures represent the D'Arcies or the Sancto Claros. Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, says, they are the former; while the author of the *History of Essex*, and many other persons, contend that they are the Sancto Claros, or St. Cleres, urging, that the latter inhabited this parish from the reign of Stephen till Edward II.; whereas the first of the D'Arcy family did not reside here till the beginning of the 15th century, near 150 years after the conclusion of the Crusades. But the argument may, I think, be comprised in a nut-shell, and Weever's error be instantly manifested; and it is matter of astonishment that this mode of reasoning has never before been thought of, viz. The arches, which are exactly built for enclosing the effigies, are evidently coeval with the church. The church was built long before the D'Arcies had possessions in the parish, and very probably by the family of the St. Cleres, as their arms are emblazoned in several small compartments of the antique wainscot ceiling of the chancel. If this be admitted, there can be no doubt but the figures represent the Sancto Claros; and if the effigy first above-mentioned belonged to the embalmed body which we found, that body must have lain there 500 years. † This stone is now placed in the church-porch, over the burial-place appropriated to the family of the writer of this account,

the

the face was of a dark colour, approaching to black; the throat, which was much lacerated, was of the same colour. The body was covered with a kind of shirt of linen, not unlike Irish cloth of the fineness of what is now usually retailed at three shillings per yard; a narrow rude antique lace was affixed to the bosom of the shirt, the stitches were very evident, and attached very strongly.—The linen adhered rather closely to the body; but on my raising it from the breast, to examine the state of the skin more minutely, a considerable piece was torn off, with part of the lace on it. This I have in my possession, for the inspection of the curious; it is in good preservation, and of considerable strength.

The coffin not being half full of the pickle, the face, breast, and belly were of course not covered with it; the inside of the body seemed to be filled with some substance which rendered it very hard. There was no hair on the head, nor do I remember any in the liquor, though feathers, flowers, and herbs in abundance were floating, the leaves and stalks of which appeared quite perfect, but totally discoloured. The appearance of the feathers helped us to discover the cause of the dark appearance of the face and throat. The coffin was not placed in a position exactly horizontal, the feet being at least three inches lower than the head, the greater part of the liquor consequently remained at the feet; the pillow which supported the head, in process of time, decayed, and the head, unsupported, fell back, lacerating the throat and neck, which with the face appeared to have been discoloured from the decay of the cloth or substance that covered them. The jaws, when first discovered, were closed, but, on being somewhat rudely touched, expanded, owing, as was supposed, to the breaking of some bandage that bound them together; when the jaws were opened, they exhibited a set of teeth perfectly white, which was likewise the colour of the palate, and all the inside of the mouth.

Whether the legs were crossed or not, must for ever remain a doubt, though I am strongly of opinion that they were; for one of the gentlemen pushing a walking-stick rather briskly from the knees to the ancles, the left foot separated from the leg somewhere about the ancle.

The limbs were of excellent symmetry: the general appearance of the whole body conveyed the idea of hearty youth, not in the least emaciated by sickness. The whole length of the corpse very little exceeded five feet, though the shell

which inclosed it was five feet six inches within.—After the above remarks were made, the church-doors were opened; and the parishioners and others having satisfied their curiosity, the shell and wooden coffin were fastened down, the leaden coffin was again soldered, and the whole left, as near as circumstances would admit, *in statu quo*. T. WHITE.

BOTANIC DISCOVERY.

IN Sweden a very curious phænomenon has been observed on certain flowers by M. Haggren, Lecturer in Natural History.—One evening he perceived a faint flash of light repeatedly dart from a marigold. Surprised at such an uncommon appearance, he resolved to examine it with attention; and, to be assured it was no deception of the eye, he placed a man near him, with orders to make a signal at the moment when he observed the light. They both saw it constantly at the same moment.

The light was most brilliant on marigolds of an orange or flame-colour; but scarcely visible on pale ones.

The flash was frequently seen on the same flower two or three times in quick succession; but more commonly at intervals of several minutes: and when several flowers in the same place emitted their light together, it could be observed at a considerable distance.

This phænomenon was remarked in the months of July and August, at sun-set, and for half an hour, when the atmosphere was clear; but after a rainy day, or when the air was loaded with vapours, nothing of it was seen.

The following flowers emitted flashes, more or less vivid, in this order:

1. The marigold, *galendula officinalis*.
2. Monk's-hood, *tropæolum majus*.
3. The orange lily, *lylium bulbiferum*.
4. The Indian pink, *togetes patula* & *cresta*.

To discover whether some little insects or phosphoric worms might not be the cause of it, the flowers were carefully examined, even with a microscope, without any such being found.

From the rapidity of the flash, and other circumstances, it may be conjectured that there is something of electricity in this phænomenon. It is well known, that when the pistil of a flower is impregnated, the pollen bursts away by its elasticity, with which electricity may be combined. But M. Haggren, after having observed the flash from the orange lily, the *antheræ* of which are a considerable space distant from the petals, found that the light proceeded from the petals only; whence he concludes, that this electric light is caused by the pollen, which, in flying off, is scattered on the petals.—Whatever be the cause, the effect is singular and highly curious.

84. *Memoirs of Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, from his Birth, July 24, 1689, to October, 1697; from an original Tract, written by Jenkin Lewis, some Time Servant to her Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen of England, and continued to the Time of the Duke's Death, July 29, 1700, from unquestionable Authority, by the Editor.*

A LIFE not protracted beyond the narrow space of eleven years cannot be supposed to furnish much historical information. But when it is recollected that "the amiable young Prince whose Memoirs are now presented the publick was the fond hopes of his royal parents, and the darling of the nation in general, who looked up to him as their future king by right of succession, his history is fraught with so many curious circumstances, from which a perfect idea may be formed of his person, temper, abilities, and accomplishments, that the editor hath carefully preserved what he found in the MS. tract;"—When we consider that "he was a very weakly child," and that "the Princess was breeding with him when, constrained by necessity, she took the painful journey to Oxford, in November 1689, in the then distracted state of the nation;" we shall be surprised to find such a vigorous mind and such a martial disposition vested in such a feeble body, and that he held out in life so long. But it was the æra of Britain's glory, and what William III. was not permitted by Providence to finish, nor the Duke of Gloucester to begin, the Duke of Marlborough, his contemporary, and only two or three years older than himself, would have completed, but for that factious spirit which has disordered and thwarted our best councils. We have not met with a piece of biography that has given us more pleasure, as well on account of its subject as of the *naïveté* and simplicity of the narrative. There is a portrait of the Duke by Vander Gucht prefixed to Basil Kennet's Roman Antiquities drawn up for his use.

Mr. Prat, his first tutor, who was created a doctor by mandamus, was probably *Samuel Prat*, of Cambridge, so created 1697.

85. *A Sermon preached at Great Baddow, Essex, on Whitfun Monday, 1788, being the first Anniversary Meeting of a Society of poor Tradesmen and Labourers in that Parish, formed for their mutual Support in Sickness*

and old Age. By A. Longmore, LL.B. Vicar.

THE subject of this discourse deserves the public attention, as such societies as it was addressed to, well regulated and generally encouraged, might be the means of materially bettering the circumstances of the poor in many articles. This sermon is drawn up in the plain and familiar manner in which the author is used to address his parishioners, a congregation personally known to him.

86. *A Sermon preached at Peckham in Surrey, on Sunday, November 2, 1788, in Contemplation of the then approaching Anniversary of the glorious Revolution by King William, and the Preservation of English Liberty by that great and happy Event. By R. Jones.*

HAVING occasionally had opportunities of hearing Mr. J. when pastor to a congregation of Protestant dissenters in London, we are glad of an opportunity of expressing equal satisfaction in reading what he has delivered to the congregation at Peckham. The text is from Jeremiah xliii. 12.

87. *The Principles of the Revolution asserted and vindicated, and its Advantages stated, in a Sermon preached at Castle Hedingham, Essex, on the 5th of November, 1788, being the Completion of One Hundred Years since that glorious Event. By Robert Stevenson. With some Additions and Illustrations.*

A plain discourse, suited to the occasion.

88. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, N^o XLIX. *Containing, The History and Antiquities of Canonbury House, at Islington, in the County of Middlesex; including Lists of the Priors of St. Bartholomew, and of the Prebendaries and Vicars of Islington; with Biographical Anecdotes of such of them as have been of Eminence in the Literary World. By John Nichols, F.S.A. Edinb. & Perth. 4to.*

MR. N, after that pause which works of so much investigation as his topographical numbers require, has, in this his XLIXth Number, done ample justice to the mansion of the abbots of that wealthy monastic foundation, the priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, and added an Appendix, consisting of, I. Prebendaries of Isledon or Islington; in old Records Isledon extra London, (principally from Newcourt); II. Priors of St. Bartholomew, from the MS. collections of Bishop Kennet, in a copy of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 166,

between the Cities of London and Westminster. By William Pickett, Esq. 4to.

A series of motions which in the Corporation were very little attended to; and which in the Common-hall no person, either by conviction or solicitation, was induced to second.

91. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Gloucester, Sunday, August 17, 1788, for the Benefit of the Severn Humane Society, instituted for the Recovery of Persons apparently dead by Drowning, &c. Together with an Appendix, relating to the State of the Society.* By the Rev. Thomas Stock, M.A. late Head Master of the College School in that City.

THE benefits that have arisen from the Society instituted in London for the like humane purposes bespeak the utility of such an institution in other counties, and more particularly along the banks of such a river as the Severn,—which obtained its name from the unfortunate catastrophe of a beautiful young lady. The Appendix to this publication justifies the above remark.

92. *Political Reformation on a large Scale; or, A Plan of an House of Commons: Being Plan the First of a Series of Plans comprehending a blessed System of virtuous Polity, founded on the Natural and Christian Principles of universal Equity, Benevolence, and Liberty. With an Address to the People, containing the Arguments in Support of the Plan, and recommending the Establishment of Parochial Associations, forming a National Convention for the Purpose of carrying it into Execution. To the Whole is subjoined, a Word of Postscript, respecting Ireland.* By Francis Stone, M.A. F.A.S. Rector of Cold Norton, Essex.

THE length of title, and the name of the author, forbid our entering into a close examination of the plan. We fear Mr. S. is not the Hercules who can cleanse the Augean stable, which has baffled the wisdom of the legislature, and the wisest patriots.

93. *Man incapable of Spiritual Ferour and Discernment without the illuminating Presence of a Saviour, maintained and illustrated, in a Discourse from the singular and beautiful Passage of St. Luke, xxiv. 32; preached in the Year 1788, by a Youth: printed by particular Desire, being esteemed very seasonable and useful for these Times.*

THE rhapsody of an orthodox sprig of the Tabernacle.

GENT. MAG. April, 1789.

94. *The Injustice and Cruelty of the Slave Trade considered, in a Sermon preached in Plymouth, on the Lord's Day, February 22, 1789.* By Herbert Mends.

ANOTHER specimen of florid declamation on a subject now under the discussion of the Legislature, to whose wisdom, justice, and humanity it ought to be referred, and not, by anticipation, to those of the people at large. It is remarkable no preacher, of any denomination, has dared to open his mouth on the subject in Bristol, Liverpool, or the other towns interested in this commerce. Mr. Mends is pastor of the congregation of Protestant dissenters assembling in Batter-street, Plymouth, in conjunction with his father, Mr. Christopher Mends.

95. *Sacred Literature; shewing the Holy Scriptures to be superior to the most celebrated Writings of Antiquity, by the Testimony of above Five Hundred Witnesses, and also by a Comparison of their several Kinds of Composition. In Twelve Books. To which are added, Epistles and Extracts from some of the most early of the Christian Fathers. The Whole intended not only to recommend the Bible as superior to all other Books, but as a Moral and Theological Repository for Christians of every Rank and Degree.* In Four Volumes &c. By the Rev. David Simpson.

WE are happy to learn that the author's good intentions have been fully answered by a handsome subscription. His title sets forth his design so amply, that we need not fatigue ourselves by reading over again what it may be fairly presumed we, as Reviewers, have read twenty times before.—Mr. S. proposes to publish sixty-two sermons, together or separate.

96. *The Grove of Fancy. A Poem.*

THE author solicits, with so much modesty, from "the Monthly Journalists" those wholesome severities which the "hand of Friendship is too partial to inflict," that we cannot refuse our tribute of applause to his happy imitation of some of our best poets: at the same time that we scruple not to doubt whether *Imitation* and *Fancy* are not as materially different as imitation and invention.

97. *The Poor Soldier; an American Tale, founded on a recent Fact. Inscribed to Mrs. Crespiigny.*

THE unfortunate life of Charles Short, an American loyalist, constitutes the sub-

* Containing upwards of 2400 full pages.

just

ject of this poem, which is the work of a lady. "Every circumstance of the wretched creature's life which passed in Great Britain is literally true; but with regard to that part which was spent in America, his sudden death prevented him from giving a minute relation of some particulars: however, even in this period of the story, truth has marked the outline." Piteous is the tale it presents; and, to cut it short, Charles Short, from a farmer, turned a soldier in the British interest, and left his house, with his wife and children, under a guard of Hessians, while he joined the army at the unsuccessful attack of Charles-town. At his return from thence, he found the guard had plundered and fired his house, and involved in its destruction his whole family. When he rejoined the troops, he saw his brother fall in battle on the opposite side, in an action wherein himself had "his better leg (by which we suppose is meant his right) borne from his side, his wretched bosom torn; deep shades involved his eyes—to earth he fell." He was advised to come over to England, and solicit admission into Chelsea Hospital. This he obtained by the recommendation of Mr. Hamilton, another American sufferer in the British interest, to *Felicia*, a young lady who possessed

"A *Siren's* beauty with an *angel's* mind;" as she was "whirled by her pamper'd couriers," in a cloud of dust, over Westminster Bridge, and passed the poor wretch stretched out in the agonies of death, and before she could convey him to "Every comfort Chelsea's walls contains"—"Stern fate had burst in twain his mortal bonds."

The verse is as piteous as the tale. It is so moving, we can read no more.

98. *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Vol. IV.*
(Continued from p. 247.)

PECULIARITIES OF STYLE.

CASSIODORUS quotes Tacitus to the *Ellians*, p. 17, n. 39.

A monument of Theodoric, p. 41.

Cassiodorus always instead of Cassiodorus.

Carulean blue, p. 60. Is not this tautology?

Pliny's words, VI. 20, XI. 21, "ut in publico inationa transuceat . . . ut ad venter geminas aertis," are improperly translated "exposing to the public eye

"naked draperies and transparent matrons." It is literally, "garments through which a matron may be seen, and drapery which, instead of concealing, discovers nakedness." Mr. G's words, p. 71, n. 1, might be made a fine subject of ridicule; and the least that can be said of them is, that they are bombast. Neither is *silkworm of the sea* the proper translation of *pinne de mer*, which is so well described by Mr. Swinburne, in his *Travels to the Two Sicilies*, I. 247, 248.

"Zonaras had read with care, and thought without prejudice," p. 80, n. 81; yet he is charged with exaggeration for swelling the above 30,000 persons slain in the hippodrome at Constantinople, to 40,000 (p. 69).

Anastasius abolished the tax on labour called *Chrysfarguros*. Mr. G, p. 80, translates it, the *gold of affliction*.

"Centenaries of gold were brought by strong arms, into the hippodrome," p. 81, n. 83.

"The alternative of delivering both the corn and price at the doors of their granaries." Does this mean delivering the corn and receiving the price, or delivering the corn in kind, or its equivalent in money,—rather than be at the expence of carriage?

Mr. G. supposes, p. 146, n. 22, there might have been an inscription of *Agostin*, in Gothic letters, on the tomb of St. Augustine, found at Pavia, 1695.—But would it not rather have been in Latin, *Augustino*, or *Augustinus*, than in Italian? or was Italian written in Gothic letters?

Sallust (B. Jug. c. XVIII. ed. Var. not. 21) represents the Moors as a remnant of the army of *Heracles*. Sallust writes it *Hercules*. Is not this alteration like preferring *Confutizee* to *Confucius*, which Mr. G. studiously avoids?

When Cobades, King of Persia, proposed to the Emperor Justin to adopt his son, it was prevented by a difficulty started by the questor Proclus, whether the adoption should be performed as a *civil* or *military rite*. The excuse, says Mr. G, was injurious to a nation *not ignorant of letters*. Ου γραμμασι οι βαρβαροι τους παιδας ποιουνται αλλ' απλων σκευη. p. 234, n. 41.

Speaking of a Roman road from Auranitis to Babylonia, Mr. G. professes his ignorance of this *Strata*, p. 242, n. 60.

Speaking

Speaking of the *Tribuli*, or Caltrops, he says, "the metaphor was borrowed from the prickly fruit of an herb of that name, common in Italy," p. 290, n. 17.

Belisarius "had escaped the sword of the barbarians, but the dagger of conspiracy awaited his return," p. 293.

His armour was *enchased* with gold, p. 302.

They fought till *darkness descended upon the earth*, p. 306.

The appearance of Totila before his last fatal battle is painted in better French by Le Beau than in English, pp. 302, 303.

"Spare the King of Italy, cried a loud voice; and Asbad struck his lance through the body of Totila," p. 303.

"His hat, enriched with gems, and his bloody robe, were presented to Justinian by the messengers of triumph." Le Beau says it was his *curraffe* and his *crown* set with jewels.

"Teias fell: and his head, exalted on a spear, proclaimed to the nations that the Gothic kingdom was no more." p. 306.

P. 318, n. 65. Mr. G. doubts if the *Indoi*, who waited on Justinian's courtiers, were real *black slaves*. We cannot see on what his doubt is founded.

P. 322—325. The subject of comets is discussed in Mr. G's manner. "Astronomers," says he in a note, "may study Newton and Halley: I draw my humble science from the article *Comete* in the French *Encyclopedie*, by M. d'Alembert."

P. 328. Gregory of Tours styles the plague of A. D. 542, *Lues Inguinaria*. We are not, however, to confound it with another, and more modern disorder; since these symptoms were only, among others, truly pestilential.

99. *A General Index to the First Fifty-six Volumes of The Gentleman's Magazine, since its Commencement in the Year 1731, to the End of 1786* Compiled by Samuel Aylcough, Clerk, F. S. A. Assistant Librarian of the British Museum. In Two Volumes. The First containing an Index to the Essays, Dissertations, and Historical Passages; the Second, Indexes to the Poetical Articles, the Names of Persons, the Plates, and to the Books and Pamphlets.

"The Utility of a GENERAL INDEX, to so Miscellaneous a work as the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, when by the indulgence of the Publick it has increased to above

FIFTY-SIX Volumes, is too evident to be questioned; and we therefore hope that we are now making some return to our friends; however unequal, for the favours which we have received; for not to be able to find what we know to be in our possession, is a more vexatious circumstance than the mere want of what we have neglected to procure.

"This Index will not only assist the forgetful, and direct the inquisitive. It will enable those who read for higher purposes than mere amusement, to claim the many subjects which our extensive plan has included, and to bring together much useful knowledge in Theology, Morality, Politicks, Commerce, Mathematicks, Philosophy, and Biography.

"By this Index our Historical Chronicle may be reduced to the most regular, as it has recorded the most impartial Account of all the important Events that have happened during the Reigns of King George the Second and his present Majesty. Of these Events the Chain will be unbroken, and the Chronology perfect; nor is there any period in which Public Events have been more numerous or more interesting. For since the Commencement of our Volumes, Three Wars, by which almost all the known World was in some degree affected, have been begun and concluded. The Views, the Powers, and the Interest of every State in Europe, have been necessarily discovered, by the part which they appear to have taken in the Quarrel, the changes which they have suffered in the Contest, and the Obligations they have incurred by Treaty. This Period will be rendered still more remarkable in English History by a Rebellion, which was not less contemptible in its beginning than threatening in its progress and consequences; but which, through the Favour of Providence, was crushed at once, when our Enemies abroad had the highest expectation of its success, and which in the end contributed to our still greater security. That innate strength and intense energy of action is described, which has enabled this kingdom, in our own day, not only to oppose the united efforts of the Three most potent states in Europe (each of which was formerly thought our equal in strength), but has also enabled us to baffle their utmost exertions, even when our most favoured Colonies had joined the confederacy against us. And above all, the dismemberment of America from this Empire, of which the progress is in these Volumes most accurately detailed, forms an Epoch of the greatest notoriety in the Annals of our Country.

"Another object, in which by the kind assistance of our Correspondents we have been particularly successful, is in preserving the scattered remains of Antiquity discovered by accident, or which have been long concealed

cealed in the Cabinets and Libraries of the Curious. It is with pleasure we observe that there is scarcely any Publication of Local or County History in which the Magazine is not frequently referred to; and to future Writers on these subjects, the contents of the Magazine will be rendered more known, and consequently more useful.

“By the List of Names, which in this Work are Alphabetically digested, most of the changes which have been produced in Families, that are not too obscure to raise Curiosity, may with ease and perspicuity be traced, either by Births, Marriages, Promotions, and more especially by our OBITUARY.

“The General Index to the Books* is a Catalogue of almost all the Books and Pamphlets that have been published during the last Fifty-six Years; a period the more important, as it is nearly twenty years antecedent to the first appearance of the “Monthly Review.” And this will be thought of yet greater Utility by the Literati, when they are informed that by turning to the Volume in which any Book is registered, they will in most cases be able to find the original price, and the name of the person for whom it was printed; for, when this is not known, the Booksellers themselves frequently find it difficult to execute the Orders of their Correspondents.

But this Index, though principally intended for those who have complete Sets of the MAGAZINE, may yet be of great advantage to others. The numeral letters shew the Volume, and correspond with the last Figures in the date of the Year †. As this will be easily remembered, the time of any remarkable Event, of whatever kind, may be nearly ascertained: for the Event being found in the Index, the Year will be known by the Number of the Volume referred to; and as every Month, during the first Fifty years, contains about 50 Pages, and the six latter Volumes about 100, by noting the Number of the Page the Month may also be guessed with some degree of accuracy; it will therefore be a more useful Common-place Book for these purposes than any yet extant. As to the Work itself, it is an Index; and to the Perfection of an Index little more is necessary than can be produced by Diligence and Labour.

38. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. IX. For the Year 1788. Part IV. 8vo.*

ARTICLE I. *Of the Epidemic Catarrh of the Year 1788. By Samuel*

* Books written by persons of the same name are not always distinguished under the particular Author, but are in general placed in the order of our Volumes.

† Thus, i. refers to the Magazine of 1731; ii. to 1732; and so on to 1740; which corresponds to the tenth Volume; and the fifty-sixth Volume to 1786.

Foart Simmons, *M. D. F. R. S.*

This account of the late Influenza appears to be the result of the author's observation in a considerable number of cases. It seems to exhibit an accurate delineation of the disease, as it appeared in this metropolis; and of course may be considered as a valuable addition to the histories of former epidemics of the same kind, already upon record.

According to Dr. Simmons's experience, it first appeared in London towards the latter end of June; but, he thinks, it could hardly be said to occur with much frequency before the second week of July, from which period, till about the fourth week of that month, seemed to be the space of time in which it was most prevalent. In the beginning of August it was evidently become much less frequent; but it still continued to appear during that and the two succeeding months, and two instances of it occurred to him so lately as the middle of November. In a note to this part of his paper the author observes, that from an accurate register of two hundred and thirty-five cases, in which he had an opportunity of observing this disease (160 of which occurred at the Westminster General Dispensary), it appears that of this number.

From June 23 to July 7, both days included,	15
— July 8 ———— 21, ————	79
— ——— 22 — Aug. 4, ————	32
— Aug. 5 ———— 18, ————	25
— ——— 19 — Sept. 1, ————	12
— Sept. 2 ———— 15, ————	21
— ——— 16 ———— 29, ————	18
— ——— 30 — Oct. 13, ————	22
— Oct. 14 ———— 27, ————	7
— ——— 28 — Nov. 14, ————	6

Persons were attacked with it.

For the author's account of the symptoms and treatment, we must refer our medical readers to the work itself; but we have been induced to extract the following papers, relative to the progress of the epidemic, as they contain many circumstances which, we are persuaded, will be deemed curious and interesting our readers in general.

“The weather, for some weeks preceding the appearance of the epidemic in this country, had been remarkable only for its dryness; and to this succeeded frequent rains from the latter end of June till the middle of July. Some degree of predisposition to the disease might perhaps be occasioned by this change in the state of the atmosphere; but it seems now to be pretty generally acknowledged, that the origin of the epidemics of this sort, which have at different

different periods spread over considerable parts of the world, and of course through different climates, is not to be sought for in any of the sensible qualities of the air: and in the late epidemic, as in former diseases of the same kind, many facts occurred tending to corroborate the opinion of its being propagated by contagion.

“ Like the influenza of the year 1782, it prevailed in the Northern parts of Europe several weeks before it was felt in this country; and the following account is given in the *Gazette Salulaire* of May 29, 1788, of its effects in Warsaw and Cherson, though without ascertaining the date of its appearance in either of those places.

“ Letters from Warsaw mention, that the same catarrhal affection which, in 1782, prevailed throughout Europe, under the name of Influenza, has again made its appearance in that capital. The King of Poland and at least two thirds of the inhabitants have been or are at present affected with it; and though few persons have died, the greater number are confined by it to their beds. These letters add, that a disease of this sort, occasioned principally by variations in the temperature of the air from heat to cold, and combined with a good deal of humidity, could not fail to spread throughout Poland and even to the frontiers; so that the armies had not been exempt from it. It prevails particularly at Cherson, where the deaths of some persons in consequence of it at first gave rise to a supposition that it was an inflammatory contagion, or even the plague.”

“ According to this account, the disease spread from Warsaw to the armies on the frontiers of Poland, and from thence to Cherson; but when we consider that the complaint is spoken of as being actually prevailing at Warsaw at the time the letters were written, and compare this with what is said of the mortality it had already occasioned at Cherson, it seems more reasonable to sup-

pose that the epidemic had appeared first in the latter place, the proximity of which to Asia renders it probable that it had prevailed in that quarter of the globe previously to its appearance in Europe, as was the case with the epidemic of the year 1782, and probably with the other epidemics of the same kind.

“ From a later number of the same work we learn that the epidemic began to be felt, about the middle of April, at Vienna, where, before the 20th of that month, more than twenty thousand persons were supposed to be affected with it; and that it went on increasing till about the 24th; after which time it began to diminish in frequency. In this account also, which is said to be copied from the *Literary Gazette* of Ratisbon, mention is made of its having already been very general in the northern parts of Europe, particularly in Russia and Poland*.

“ It did not reach Munich till the month of June †.

“ At Paris it began to be perceived towards the middle of August ‡, and had not entirely subsided on the 24th of October, as I learn from a letter of that date with which M. Vicq. D’Azyr has favoured me.

“ At Geneva, as I find from a letter which Dr. Blagden has had the goodness to communicate to me from Dr. Odier of that city, it appeared about the 10th of October; and this is the latest intelligence I have received relative to its progress on the Continent.

“ This disease was observed in some parts of Kent, and in particular on board a guardship at Chatham, in the second week of July; but at Kilburn, a village only two miles distant from London, on the Edgware road, no instance of it appeared to have occurred before the 19th of that month.

“ It began in Dover Castle on the 15th or 16th of July, and went through the garrison in a short time; but did not appear in the

* “ VIENNE. La fièvre catarrhale qui, comme on sçait par les feuilles publiques, a attaqué tant d’hommes dans les pays du nord, principalement en Russie & en Pologne, & laquelle, à l’instar de la maladie analogue epidémique en 1782 voyage de pays en pays, s’est actuellement repandue comme un nuage de nord est sur notre centrée. Elle a commencé vers la mi d’Avril d’attaquer plusieurs personnes; le 20, il y eut déjà dans cette seule ville plus de 20,000 individus qui en étoient affectés, & le nombre des malades alloit toujours en augmentant jusqu’au 25. Depuis ce jour ses ravages ont paru diminuer.”—*Gazette Salulaire*, 6 Novembre, 1788.

† “ MUNICH, du Mois de Juillet. Il y’a pres d’un mois que l’influenz, comme on l’appelle, s’est manifestée ici avec ses differens symptomes.”—*Gazette Salulaire*, 6 Novembre, 1788.

‡ “ The account given of it in the *Journal de Medecine* is as follows:—“ Le ciel, fréquemment chargé de gros nuages, a donné beaucoup de pluie par averfus, du douze au treize (d’Août), & leur passage s’est fait vivement sentir sur les corps animés, quoique les hygromètres et les thermomètres y fussent peu sensibles. Cette constitution a multiplié les affections séreuses, et entretenu les bilieuses & les séro-bilieuses. Les premières, desquelles peu de personnes ont été exemptes, dérivant de la transpiration dérangée, ont donné des rhumes, des fluxions, des courbatures, & des devoiements simples; celles-ci se font jugées assez promptement, en procurant une transpiration soutenue par les délayans légèrement diaphorétiques.”—*Journ. de Medecine*, Octobre, 1788, page 101.

town before the 21st of July. For this fact I am indebted to Dr. Blagden and the Rev. Mr. Lyon.

“Of the date of its appearance at York I have not been informed; but I know, from very respectable authority, that it had not been felt there on the 5th of August*: and yet at that very time it was present at Harrowgate, in the same county. A gentleman, who quitted the latter place on the 7th of August, and who had been slightly affected with the disease, assured me that it had prevailed there several days before his departure.

“It did not appear at Manchester before the latter end of July; nor in Cornwall till the middle of August; about which period also, according to an account inserted in different newspapers, it prevailed very generally at Aberdeen. At Montrose, as I am informed by Mr. T. Christie, it was first perceived towards the latter end of August, at which time it was very mild, and few persons had it; but about the second week of October it prevailed with greater violence, and was much more general than before.

“In no instance that came within my knowledge did it attack a whole family at once, but in general they became affected with it successively. In one family of thirty-nine persons, for instance, seventeen of whom had it, the first who experienced it was attacked on the 3d of July, and the last not before the 1st of September; and in St. Luke’s Hospital instances of it continued to occur from the 16th of July till the 10th of

November†.

“A lady who came from Suffolk on a visit to a family in London on the 23d of July, found several persons of the family labouring under a disease. She herself was seized with it on the 30th of July, and on the 1st of August she returned home; but was so ill after she got back into the country, that she was confined for several days to her bed. The disease had not then made its appearance in her neighbourhood; but on the fourth day after her return one of her daughters became affected with it, and in the course of about three weeks it went through the rest of her family, which consisted of six persons.

“In the account given in the London Medical Journal ‡ of the epidemic catarrh of the year 1782, a curious fact was mentioned of its appearance on board two ships, from the West Indies, soon after their arrival at Gravesend. Mr. Boys, Surgeon at Sandwich, has favoured me with the following account of a fact, of a similar nature, relative to the late epidemic: which is, that “as soon as the Rose frigate arrived § at Portsmouth from Newfoundland, the dogs || on board were all seized with a cough and catarrh; and soon afterwards the whole ship’s company were affected in the same way.” This account Mr. Boys received from his son, who is one of the lieutenants of the Rose.”

ART. II. *Of the Epidemic Catarrh of the Year 1788.* By George Bew, M.D. Physician at Manchester.

This paper also contains much in-

* “Dr. Hunter, a very experienced physician at York, in a letter to me, dated August 5, says, “We have not had the slightest appearance of a catarrh in our city or neighbourhood during this year. I have indeed one patient who labours under a mucous expectoration, which she says she caught in London about six weeks ago, but the disease is almost worn away.”

† “The number of persons in the hospital during the above-mentioned period was about one hundred and ninety; but among these the disease was so far from being general, that I saw only twenty-five instances in which it was distinctly marked. It is probable, however, that, besides these, there were many of the patients who had it in so slight a degree as not to excite attention, or were incapable of describing their complaints. In the above-mentioned twenty-five cases the dates of the commencement of the disease were as follows, viz.

July - -	16	in	4	cases.	19	1	cases.
	18		2		26	1	
	28		1		29	2	
August -	8		1		October -	5	1
	11		1			6	2
	20		1			27	1
September	3		1			30	2
	6		1		November	2	1
	18		1			10	1

‡ “Vol. III. page 318.

§ “The Rose arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th of November.

|| “These are not the only instances of the disease in dogs that have come to my knowledge. Two dogs belonging to a farmer at Kilburn, and a third, the property of a gentleman at Clapham, died in the month of August of a disease that seemed clearly to be catarrh; and in all three the throat was much affected.

interesting

teresting information relative to the late Influenza, chiefly as it appeared in the neighbourhood of Manchester. The author closes it with some ingenious observations (which we shall here insert) to form its affinity with the sweating sickness.

“The memorable *Sudor Anglicus* was probably only a more malignant species of the same epidemic disorder; the chief symptoms, according to the best accounts transmitted to us, bearing a strong resemblance to the catarrhal epidemic fevers of our own times. Like these, it was almost universally contagious, was attended with great languor and prostration of strength, and was of transient duration. It is said, “its manner of attack was always the same; that in its different recurrences the symptoms were the same; and that it rarely staid more than a week in a place.” Even its malignity might be aggravated by the deplorable state of the nation, the distraction of the times, and the barbarous treatment of the sick. Fatal as the disease itself was, we are told that “more were observed to die by the hands of empirics than by the disorder.”—Slaves to credulity and the prejudice of opinion, the physicians, or more properly the pretenders to physic of those times, seem to have studied to counteract and subdue, rather than follow and assist, the salutary efforts of nature. The sweating sickness had made repeated visits, and “killed more than the nation was supposed to contain at one time,” before they perceived and availed themselves of the means the disease itself indicated as the proper mode of cure, and which they too often defeated by fantastical forms, and rendered fatal by pursuing with absurd and merciless rigour.

“Those authors who have written on the history and cure of the *Sudor Anglicus* have uniformly attributed the cause of it to some peculiar states of the seasons and atmosphere, and seem to have busied themselves in contrivances to alter and amend the air, instead of attending to the actual operations and progress of the disease. The progress of the contagion may, perhaps, be more certainly traced by attending to the historical transactions of the times. The sweating sickness is said to have first appeared in the army of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, who landed at Milford on the 7th of August, 1485, with a few French soldiers. They are described as being ill armed; and in all probability were no better furnished with raiment, food, or other accommodations. Little attention could be paid either to cleanliness or health during the short and perilous progress of the army through Wales to the memorable fields of Bosworth. The decisive battle was fought on the 22d of the same month. Henry and his followers arrived in London on the 29th; and on the 22d of the next month the sweating sickness

was epidemical in that city.

ART. III. *An Account of the successful Employment of Catgut in a Case of Fistula in Perinæo. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. G. Wilkinson, Surgeon at Sunderland, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.*

The mode of treatment here recommended, though mentioned by Le Dran and Sharpe, is but little noticed by later writers; Mr. Wilkinson’s account of its utility will therefore be acceptable to surgeons.

ART. IV. *Case of a Suppression of Urine, which terminated fatally, with an Account of the Appearances on dissection. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. James Stevenson, Surgeon at Egham in Surry.*

The unfortunate person, whose very curious cure forms the subject of this article, appears clearly to have fallen a victim to his own propensity to quackery. It appears that he had drank a glass of a very acrid liquor immediately before he was taken ill, and it seems clear that this was the immediate cause of his death. This liquor was composed of horse-radish, mustard seed, garlic, rue, marshmallow, pimperl, anniseed, and rhubarb, distilled twice in brandy. Mr. Stevenson was not able to ascertain the quantities of the several ingredients; but in the distilled liquor, which he observes was so uncommonly acrid and purgent that he should have thought it hardly possible for any person to swallow an ounce of it, the taste of the horse-radish was extremely predominant. This poor man who, it seems, often tried his skill on his neighbours to cure the evil, rheumatism, and other diseases, had distilled between thirty and forty gallons of this liquor, for the purpose of curing his friends; but fortunately for them took the first fatal dose himself, for a rheumatic complaint.

ART. V. *An Account of a Case of Amaurosis cured by Electricity. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Miles Partington.*

This is the case of a girl, ten years old, who was under the care of the late Mr. Pott, for a blindness of the left eye. By Mr. Pott she was recommended to be electrified by Mr. Partington; and when the latter first saw her, nine months had elapsed without any returning vision, and the eye was in such a state of darkness (though without any visible imperfection) that the patient,

tient, when the right eye was covered, could not discriminate the window from any other part of the room.

The circumstance which renders this case particularly deserving of attention is, the quickness of the recovery; for on the second day of the electrical treatment, the patient, during the operation, perceived an extraordinary glare of light in the room, and in the course of that day recovered perfect vision.

ART. VI. *An Account of the Preparation and Use of the Phosphorated Soda.* By George Pearson, M. D.

The phosphorated Soda is a new salt, prepared from the phosphoric acid and the fossil alkali. It is said to be nearly as purgative as the Rochelle salt, and to be much more agreeable to the palate.

ART. VII. *An Account of the Effects of the Astragalus Exscapus Linn. in the Cure of the Venereal disease.* By A. Crichton, M. D. Translated from the German.

We have here an account of some experiments lately made at Vienna, with an Hungarian remedy for the venereal disease. Ten cases in which it was tried are related; and from its effects in these it would seem to be a valuable remedy, though perhaps not actually a specific for the *disease in question*.

101. *An authentic Account of the grand Procession of their Majesties going to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 23d of April.* 8vo.

102. *The Order of Procession of the King, Queen, &c. to St. Paul's Church, on Thursday the 23d of April, 1789, being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, on Account of His Majesty's Recovery. To which is prefixed an Account of the Processions into the City of London by different Kings and Queens, from Edward III. to the present Time.* 8vo.

Both these are merely anticipations of what may be presumed a splendid show; of which a far better account may be seen in our Historical Chronicle of the present month.

103. *A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God; to be used on Thursday the Twenty-third Day of April, being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the signal Interposition of His good Providence in delivering our most Gracious Sovereign from The severe Illness with which he hath been afflicted.* 4to.

This form of prayer, which appears to have given universal satisfaction, begins

with sentences selected from Psalm xxvii. 7. and xviii. 45; and proceeds with the regular morning service till the "Veni exultemus Domino;" instead of which, a selection is made from Isaiah xxv. 1. Psalm lxvi. 12. 14. lvi. 13. Job. v. 7. 18. Psalm xxi. 1. 2. Isaiah xlix. 8. Psalm xx. 6. cvi. 46.—The Psalms appointed are the 24th and 103d; the Lessons, Isaiah xii. and Romans xiii.—The "Benedictus" takes place of the "Jubilate Deo;" and instead of the collect of the day, we find these two admirable prayers.

"O Lord God, Merciful and Gracious, the strength of those who put their trust in thee; we adore thy Fatherly goodness, which hath been our support and refuge in the time of our affliction. We acknowledge with great humility, that by reason of our transgressions we are unworthy of all thy blessings. But thou declarest thy almighty power most chiefly by shewing Mercy and Pity: and it hath pleased thee to have regard unto the supplications of thy servants, and to restore the voice of joy and health in our dwellings. We desire therefore humbly to present to thy Divine Majesty our grateful sacrifice of Thanksgiving.

"Let the Prayers and Praises this day offered unto thee, O God, be acceptable in thy sight. Pour into our hearts, we beseech thee, those holy dispositions which become the solemn remembrance and devout acknowledgement of thy Mercies: giving us Grace to repent ourselves unfeignedly of Our Sins, and to live in true faith and constant obedience to thy Law, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

"O God, whose Providence extendeth to all, even to the meanest of thy creatures, but is most graciously visible in watching over the Persons of Princes; we give thee most hearty Thanks and Praise, as for all thy Mercies vouchsafed unto thy Servant our Sovereign, so especially for his late happy deliverance from the severe illness with which he hath been afflicted. Confirm, O Lord, we beseech thee, the recovery which thou hast wrought in him. Thou hast been his Succour; leave him not, neither forsake him, O God of our Salvation; but give him the comfort of thy help, and establish him with thy Spirit. Let thy Wisdom be his guide, and thine Arm strengthen him; continue him a Nursing Father to thy Church, and thy Minister for good to all his Subjects. Grant that he may long possess the hearts of his People; and that they may never be wanting in honour to his Person, and due obedience to his lawful Authority. Let his reign be happy, and his days be lengthened; and prosper all his undertakings for thy Glory and the welfare of the realm. Crown him with all Temporal and Spiritual blessings in this life, and bring him to thine everlasting Glory

in the Life to come. Extend thy merciful protection, O Lord, to his Royal House, to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; perpetuate the happiness of his Government in his childrens children; and let their throne be as the Sun before thee. Let truth, and piety, and peace, and every Christian virtue flourish under their care; so that we and our posterity being still the ob-

jects of thy mercy and loving-kindness may give thee thanks for ever, and praise thy name from generation to generation through Jesus Christ our Lord.

These prayers are repeated in the Communion service; in which the Epistle is taken from Rom. xi. 33. to xii. 3; the Gospel from John iv. 46—54; and the anthem from Psalm lxxxix.

I N D E X I N D I C A T O R I U S.

G. I. claims the merit of having sent, on the 21st of January last, the following prescription to Dr. Willis: "Take of red bark one ounce, which divide into 16 or 20 doses, to be taken in substance, in water or some weak liquor. I would prefer water, on an empty stomach, once a day, in the morning about two hours before breakfast; at the same time debarring the King from tea and coffee. I would not have any other medicine be given, while this process depends, as it might counteract. I know the great power of this medicine, and would wish it to have its full effect. It would probably give one stool a day: I would not wish more."

A writer of Remarks upon the Government of Holland, &c. printed at Amsterdam in 1688, relates, that when news was brought to Charles the Second, that the Prince of Orange's army was not able to prevent the approach of the French towards Amsterdam, the Duke of Lauderdale sneeringly observed, "that Oranges would be very scarce in Holland if that city should fall into the hands of the French:" to which his Majesty answered, "that he was of opinion that God would preserve Amsterdam if it were only for the great charity they had for the poor;" the which, adds the relator, put the witty Duke entirely out of countenance.

BRISTOLIENSIS, p. 254, will find an answer to his enquiry after Saxon books and manuscripts in Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry, sect. I. and in the List of Saxon Manuscripts in Hickes's Thesaurus. The Saxon Chronicle, by Bp. Gibson, Ox. 1692, is a well-known publication; so are Mrs. Elstob's Homily, 1709; Thwaites' Heptateuch, 17.., Spelman's Plalter, 1641; Lambard's Archaionomia, 1568; Rawlinson's Boetius De Consolatione, translated by King Alfred; the Gospels by Fox, 1571, and by Marshall, Dordrecht, 1665; Barrington's Orosius, translated also by King Alfred; and, last of all, that Monarch's Will, by Mr. Manning, reviewed in our vol. LVIII. p. 1089. The Grammar has been published by Dr. Hickes, Mr. Thwaites, and Mrs. Elstob: Dictionaries by Mr. Somner, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Manning. If these are not sufficient to satisfy our correspondent, we refer him to Hickes's Thesaurus, in three volumes folio.

GENT. MAG. April 1789.

Bishop Tanner does not appear to have seen *Donald Leupton's* Life of Dean Nowel, enquired after by R. C. One *Thomas Lupton* was engaged on the same side of the controversy with the Dean. Query, if in his "Christian against the Jesuit, Lond. 1582," 4to, he gives any particulars of this life?

A complete English translation of Petrarch's Works is not recollected; nor of his Sonnets or Poems.

A CANTAB. observes, that "this Chancellor," p. 205, l. 5, refers to the then Vice Chancellor, Dr. Turner, and not (as would seem from the first appearance of the sentence) to the Lord Chancellor; with whom, we understand, Dr. Farmer has not the honour of being acquainted.

HINCKLEIENSIS wishes to be referred to some account of the COCKAINES barons Culling; and asks whether any reason can be assigned, why *Elmsthorpe* was depopulated temp. Hen. VII. See Burton's Leicester.

The various subjects of PHILISTOR'S LETTERS will be found in our Index, under the article of GREAT BRITAIN.

A CONSTANT READER will find what he seeks, vol. XXXVII. pp. 374, 401.

W. R. says, "A Discourse on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper" was published by Dr. Edward Pelling in 1685, replete with learning and argument. The title-page describes him as Chaplain to the Duke of Somerset. See pp. 21, 314.

S. W. recommends "the Student," p. 227, to peruse attentively "Reflections on the natural and acquired endowments requisite for the study of the Law, and the means to be used in the pursuit of it. By Joseph Simpson, Esq. Barrister at Law, 1765." This valuable and concise work, among other subjects, treats of Study—of Elocution—of the Choice of Books—of attending Courts—of taking Notes—of Common Place Books—&c. &c.—all handled with ingenuity.

SHAFTESBURIENSIS is referred to p. 254. Mr. CRAGG's correspondence and the friendly hints of T. L. of Leominster will be duly attended to.

SENEX; L. M. N.; LEWIS RENAS; G. A.; J. HENNEMOLÆ; &c. &c. in our next.

The Barrow described by Mr. BERE, with the engraving, as soon as possible.

THE

THE GENIUS OF BRITAIN, AN ODE:
Written on the happy recovery of His MAJESTY.

By Mr. MEYLER, of Bath.

FROM a rock's rugged brow, that hung
o'er the main,
Whose site was tremendously steep,
The Genius of Britain was heard to complain,
In murmurs that swept the rude deep.

Attend, ye Gods! the Genius cried,
Attend a nation's prayer;
Nor be their fervent suit denied,
Make GEORGE, ye Gods, your care!
Nor longer let Disease controul,
And bend his head to earth—
A monarch! whose benignant soul
Gave every virtue birth.

This suit the winds, with rapid flight,
Bore to Olympus' sacred height,
Where every God united gave
His fiat—Britain's King to save!
Apollo then, at their command,
With sweet Hygeia in his hand,
To Albion's island instant flew,
And o'er thy palace, royal Kew!
Their choicest, dearest blessings pour'd,
And lo! our gracious King's restor'd.

Exulting the Genius of Britain then cried,
Hail, George! my protector! my monarch!
my pride! [rejoice,
Long, long, may thy reign make thy people
Who hail thee again, with affectionate voice!
A King more belov'd never honour'd a throne,
Than he, whom Britannia calls once more
her own.

The oak, our fam'd bulwark, seems nipt by
the frost, [lost;
And his limbs ev'ry succour appear to have
Whilst the rustic laments, as he leans on his
spade, [shade.
That his flock can no longer sport under its
Yet spring's genial heat shall its vigour restore,
To bud, bloom, and shadow the valley once
more.

So Britain rejoice, that thy monarch remains,
To protect thee, to bless thee, and cheer thy
lov'd plains;
And like the stout oak, may his virtues long
bloom, [tomb!
Till the hand of old age slope his path to the

Proposed EPITAPH for Dr. JOHNSON'S Mo-
nument in Westminster Abbey.

By RICHARD PAUL JODRELL, Esq.

HERE, into slumber lull'd, see JOHNSON
lie!
For who dares say, that JOHNSON e'er can die?

Mr. URBAN, Sutton Coldfield, April 9.

PERMIT me, through the channel of
your Magazine, to return my own ack-
nowledgements, and those of my friend, to
Amicus, for his letter and sonnet, p. 258.
Had the ingenious writer favoured me with

his name, I should have been happy to have
thanked him in a more private manner.

Yours, &c,

H. F. CARY.

CHORUS from the AJAX of SOPHOCLES,
line 1209.

Τὴς ἀρεῶν νέκλος ἐς ὧτε λήξει, &c. &c.

STROPHE I.

AH! when will the revolving number close
Of years, which we, thro' numerous perils cast,
In all the horrors of suspense have past,
'Mid the dire throng of war's distracting woes,
Where spacious Troy's exalted walls proclaim
A long dishonour to the Grecian name?

ANTISTROPHE I.

Would early Fate had snatch'd that luckless
man
Thro' fields of air to heaven's empyreal height,
Or sunk him deep in Orcus' tenfold night,
Who first in Greece the use of arms began!
Whence a fell progeny of ill's combin'd
T' infest with deathful rage the human kind.

STROPHE II.

He robb'd me of my joy and rest,
The wreath round careless temples bound,
The bowl with rosy nectar crown'd,
The jocund pipe's enlivening measures,
And all the dear delightful pleasures,
That add to Love a finer zest:
While here, a stranger to delight,
Neglected and alone I lye,
My dank hair matted with the dews of night,
The sad memorials of accursed Troy.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Whilom stern Ajax, dauntless chief,
Preserv'd my soul from nightly dread;
But since in Death's o'erwhelming shade
Ev'n he is fall'n; while thus I languish,
To ease the torment of my anguish,
What pleasure can afford relief?
Would I were now on Sunium plac'd,
Where still the dashing billow roars,
And the dark forest spreads its gloomy waste,
That I might hail fair Athens' sacred towers!

H. F. CARY.

On a favourite CAT, which died in a snare.

AND wert thou doom'd thus wretchedly
to close
A life so favour'd? Yet was thine a death
Which man might wish: for sure upon thy
grave

There breath'd a sigh as tender and as true
As ever stole, unheeded, from the breast
Of meek, submitting Patience. Ye, who shine
In fashion's circles, and who tread the dance
With shoes that scarce have borne you from
the bier [mourns

Of those who lov'd you, go where Sophy
O'er her lost Selima; there learn to feel,
And soften into flesh those hearts of stone:
Is it not foul and monstrous to withhold
From blood of your own blood that sacred tear,
Which her sweet pity drops upon a brute?

P. H.

ODE

ODE TO BRYAN EDWARDS, Esq.

Occasioned by his indefatigable and energetic efforts in the cause of justice and humanity, by which the law for restraining cruelty, and for securing to SLAVES in Jamaica more impartial trials and other important benefits, has at length been carried through, against reiterated opposition.

“ Beati qui sunt misericordes: quoniam ipsi
“ misericordia tribuetur.
“ Bene est, serve bone et fidelis: ingredi
“ in gaudium Domini tui.”

WHilst birds obscene (a ravening train)
Low hovering prowl th'ensanguin'd
plain,

Or darkling shun the light;
Conscious of strength and dignity,
Th' aspiring eagle soars on high,
Soars an immeasurable height!
Aloft on his strong pinions borne,
Above the clouds he meets the morn,
And, fixing on the sun his steadfast eye,
The radiant orb with rapture hails!
Amidst a flood of glory fails!
Sublimely fails the sky!

So in the moral world we view
The sons of vice, a sordid crew,
Lab'ring with wretched arts to gain
What virtue views with horror, or disdain—
’Tis virtue’s nature ever to aspire,
T’ exalt her vot’ries higher still and higher.
Till quitting time for long eternity,
She soars triumphant to her native sky,
Nor stoops her wing, till in the bright abodes
Sublimely plac’d, amidst her-kindred Gods,
“ On fainted seats” her votaries receive
Th’ unfading palms prepar’d for her to give.
The generous patriot there, in bliss compleat,
Amongst applauding angels takes his seat.
Amongst the good and wise, now perfect
made, [paid!
There, EDWARDS, shall thy generous toils be

When all thy arduous task is o’er,
Each part perform’d, and duty done,
The race of virtue fairly run,
And time to thee shall be no more.

From this perturbed scene, where mortals jar,
And good and evil wage perpetual war,
From this dim spot call’d up to highest heaven,
Where virtue’s sure and rich reward is given;
Amongst the Sons of Light there shalt thou
Glory and immortality be thine! [shine!
Myriads of golden harps for thee be strung,
And rapt’rous songs of gratulation sung!

Scaped from the stormy sea of life,
Thy toils, thy dangers, now are o’er;
Safe from malevolence and strife,
Hail, patriot, to the peaceful shore!

Approv’d on high, thy honour’d name
No more shall envy now defame;
No more malignant arts employ,
The excellence she thought too great,
The worth she could not emulate,
With fiend-like rancour to destroy.

Lo this th’ irrevocable word,
In heaven’s indelible record:
‘ The battle’s fought, the race is run,
‘ Well hast thou, faithful servant, done;
‘ Enter the mansions of thy Lord!
‘ His bounteous hand will here bestow
‘ The freedom that thou lov’d’st below,
‘ When, labouring on heaven’s gracious plan,
‘ The friend of liberty and man,
‘ Thou sought’st (how merciful are all the
‘ brave!) [the slave,
‘ To ease the rankling chains and fetters of
‘ To bind fell cruelty with penal laws,
‘ And bring Astrea down, to plead the
‘ wretch’s cause.

‘ Hail, denizen of heaven! approv’d
‘ Of God, and of the Lamb belov’d!
‘ Secure of blessedness, of joys divine!
‘ Heir of eternity now made,
‘ The radiant crown that ne’er shall fade,
‘ Glory and immortality are thine!
*Spanish Town, Jamaica, J. L. WINN.
December 6, 1788.*

A S O N G,

IN IMITATION OF HORACE, EPODE XV.

THE moon, amidst her starry train,
Her silver charms display’d;
When, Chloe, drawn by beauty’s chain,
I travers’d o’er the shining plain
With thee, delicious maid.

More close than doth the tendril vine
Its fellow-vine embrace,
Thy lovely, yielding form with mine,
Perfidious fair, thou didst entwine,
With well-diffembled grace.

And thus you swore:—“ As long as sleep
“ Is to fatigue a friend;
“ As long as wolves are foes to sheep,
“ And angry tempests lash the deep,
“ My love shall never end.”

But you nor vows nor oaths can bind.—
A youth of happier charms,
Whom love, like me, hath render’d blind,
Pursues the falsest of her kind,
And riots in her arms.

Ah, Chloe! perjur’d Chloe! know,
The time will shortly be,
When perturbation, grief, and woe,
Shall hang in wrinkles on thy brow,
For all thy wrongs to me.

But should the tears in torrents glide
Adown thy face amain,
Some other nymph shall be my pride,
Who will, rejecting all beside,
Prove constant to her swain.

And thou, fond man, tho’ highly born,
Tho’ India’s wealth were thine,
Who eye’st my miseries with scorn,
Thy Chloe’s falsehood soon shalt mourn,—
To triumph then be mine.

CRITO.
LINES,

LINES, written on viewing the improvements at PYNES-HOUSE, Devon, the seat of Sir STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, Baronet.

T' Assert against the world their native right,
Our brave forefathers, conscious of their might,
Tho' singly by invading armies chas'd,
Bulwarks and barricades before them plac'd,
And thence successive tyrants still withstood,
While for their childrens' freedom stream'd
their blood.

No longer now t' alarms like these inur'd,
The glorious end accomplish'd and secur'd,
The rising moat ingulfs the waning mound,
And both become, by culture, fertile ground.
The radiant *Mountain Nymph* resumes again
Her pristine sway, and still propitious reign,
And to *her Britons* equal joy imparts,
As late their King's recov'ry gave their hearts.

Here, whence we glanc'd our retrospective
range,

Now fancy rests to mark a kindred change.
The ponderous terrace, heavy, high, and rude,
The trees in formal marshal'd rows that stood,
The trim parterre, square pond, and alley
green,

In gloomy state no more around are seen;
But, like a new creation, in their stead,
A verdant lawn before the mansion's spread,
Whose daisied foot meandering *Iscá* laves.
(She lingers here to smooth her gliding waves,
As birds of passage in their course alight
To plume their wings, then re-assume their
flight.)

The landscape, all bedeck'd with florets gay,
Is now illumin'd by the star of day;
The line of beauty waves along the land;
The oaks now free and independent stand;
And genial Nature, long tho' overpower'd,
Is, like sweet Liberty, at length restor'd.

But let not here the friend of former times
Scan, with fastidious eye, our artless rhymes,
Nor think, as ancient shades no longer please,
That hospitality is fled with these.—

No; round the seat tho' modern taste designs,
The ancient spirit still remains at PYNES;
If he true hospitality would share,
He'll find *that virtue* still an inmate there.

S. E.

On the late Rev. Dr. BROOKE, of Colney, in
Norfolk. (See p. 90.)

By the Rev. Mr. WALKER, of Norwich.

WHEN boon companions me invite,
And deck the table with delight;
When fish, and flesh, and fowl, and wine,
Make face of gladden'd guest to shine;
While thus doth fly the hour of cheer,
I'll pause—and think on poor Brooke's bier.
When patriot disputants engage,
And Whig and Tory hot war wage;
When Anecdote doth tell his tale,
With something new to much that's stale;

When Love doth toast his fav'rite lass,
Or absent friend doth claim the glass;
Sighing I'll say—"He once was here!"
And give to Brooke a secret tear.

When Pity weeps at human woe,
When Charity's sweet thought doth glow;
When Manners do to Virtue lend
Graces that Virtue much befriend;
Again he speaks in Fancy's ear,
Again his rev'rend locks appear.

When injur'd Faith, with awful frown,
Doth cast the impious sceptic down;
When parish priest, with fervent tone,
Pours a meek prayer to Mercy's throne;
When Meditation, with a sigh,
Thinks that the priest and flock must die;
Then Memory, Brooke, thy tomb shall rear,
And say—"An honest heart lies here!" W.

S O N N E T III.

(See p. 162.)

MYRTILLO'S Invocation to the Breeze.

O FOR a breeze! ye gentle zephyrs fly!
Brush with your wavy wings my burning
breast!

Cool, cool these ardent longings! lest I die,
Beneath their fierce, their fervent influence
prest!

Once more! once more! to sooth my amo-
rous pain, [spread;
Your soft, your light, your curling pinions
My panting bosom let them fan again,
And flutter freshness round my drooping head!

Ah, traitors! is it thus that ye repay
My fond petition? Round my fainting heart
Thus do your wanton airs, insidious, play,
To cool its fires, and mollify its smart?
Alas! seduc'd by cruel Love, ye came,
Not to allay, but to foment the flame.

S O N N E T IV.

MYRTILLO laments his return home from an
excursion, as it occasioned his seeing JULIA
become in his absence an inhabitant of the
village.

THE blackbird blithe, with youth and vi-
gour blest,
Sings jocund, as he flies, with beak of gold.
Widethro' the woodland sounds the carol bold,
And speaks the jovial temper of his breast.

At dewy eve he seeks his wonted rest;
But, ah! the shining snake, in many a fold,
Within his little home insidious roll'd,
Darts unawares, and kills him on his nest.

Thus poor Myrtillo, who was wont to roam
In search of every joy that sparkled by,
From youthful wanderings late returning
home,

Is kill'd by poison, shot from Julia's eye;
Unheard, unthought of, his approaching doom,
Nor once suspecting the destroyer nigh.

SONNET TO THE FROZEN THAMES.

TIS not that Cynthia now resplendent
 strews
 Her purest crystals o'er this glassy vale
 Wildly irriguous, nor that leaf-like blows
 The streamer o'er each ice-implanted sail!
 That crouds to Muse-like feelings ever froze
 To tempt thy bosom; prison'd stream! prevail
 O'er fettering fears!—But novel charms op-
 Thy latent dangers, and the bitter gale [pose
 While here they press.—Yet may their tran-
 sient view

Long hence assume, o'er Mem'ry's eldest ray,
 When em'lous pride in vain may hope renew
 What life's frail scene may never more display.
 Yes, pensive Muse, nor more shall mirror true
 Reflect the "visions of thy early day."

W. HAMILTON REID.

VERSES written upon a blank leaf in COW-
 PER'S POEMS belonging to a Lady.

LET dear Eliza pass the gliding hours,
 By culling sweets from choice poetic
 flowers!

Of all those various beauties form'd to please,
 There's none more choice, and none more
 sweet than these:

For truth with elegance is here display'd;
 Descriptive Nature beautifully array'd:
 Whether he trip, by Luna's silver sheen,
 The verdant mead, or daisy-sprinkled green;
 Whether bright Phœbus gild with genial ray
 The blushing morning of the coming May;
 Whether pourtray'd the shrub or fragrant
 flower;

His soft, his lively portraits, you'll admire.
 With gentle Thomson tracing wood and
 grove, [love;
 He paints recesses sweet for heaven-born
 Pope's softest numbers harmonize each line,
 The fire of Dryden, Milton's thought sublime,
 The lash of Churchill, Waller's warbling lays,
 Sing loud their merit, loudly chaunt their
 praise.

Describ'd the humble cot, proud city's tower,
 The cloud-capt hill, the lovely vale or bower,
 Still guided by the radiant son of Jove,
 In Nature's walks behold his fav'rite rove!

R. B.

S O N N E T,

WRITTEN IN NOVEMBER.

LOOSE in the wind the wither'd foliage
 play'd, [gales;
 Hoarse thro' the woodlands moan'd the hollow
 When I, whose breast the 'felon Care' assails,
 Pensive along the banks of Sorbrook stray'd,
 Whose ever-flowing stream deep murmurs
 made,

Among the fretting rocks, in cadence dole,
 Which o'er the mind in soft delirium stole,
 And there awhile my wandering steps delay'd.
 Here, whilst descending dark the sweeping
 rains

Involve in gloom the landscape far and wide,

Beneath a sheltering tree the mind regains
 That peace serene the bustling world denied.
 Thus let me muse, far from all strife unholy,
 Wrapt in thy pleasing stole, O heavenly
 Melancholy! T. WOOLSTON.

To Mrs. B——.

Written on paper which conveyed some hair-rollers.

GO range in fair Marcella's hair!
 Her lovely tresses closely bind!
 Go, form the future curls with care,
 To captivate a world design'd.

Yet well the Queen of Strephon's heart
 Might ornament despise and art.

When on her snowy pillow laid,
 O rest yourselves in level rows;

With uncouth order be afraid
 To break her slumbers and repose.

Yet well the Queen of Strephon's heart
 Might ornament despise and art.

At morn ye leave your pleasing charge,
 At morn ye set your prisoners free,
 O'er her sweet face to flow at large,
 And veil some grace we'd wish to see.

For well the Queen of Strephon's heart
 Might ornament despise and art.

At night your needful task resume,
 Your needful labour ply till morn;

'Tis vain the rose-bud to perfume,
 'Tis vain Marcella to adorn.

For well the Queen of Strephon's heart
 Might ornament despise and art. EMOLS.

On a Tomb in the North-east Angle of the
 old Church at Wanstead in Essex.

Within this tomb

Lye the earthly remains of
 ROBERT BUTCHER, ESQ.

born at Bengal in the East Indies, 1712,
 and came to England in 1718.

After much experience of the vanity
 of things temporal,
 he applied himself to search and find
 those that are eternal;

and in the faith and assured hope
 of everlasting rest,
 through Jesus Christ his Redeemer,
 he attended his last summons
 on the 21st day of July, 1788*,
 in the 76th year of his age.

Also the remains
 of his sincerely esteemed and much
 respected wife,

FRANCES;

with whom he lived in the most cordial
 friendship,

and inviolable conjugal affection,
 near fifty years.

She was born at Leeds in Yorkshire,
 Feb. 15, 1709.

and was released from this earthly tabernacle,
 Sept. 7, 1782.

* See our Obituary for July, 1788, p. 662.
 —This inscription was put up some years
 before Mr. B's death.

P R O L O G U E

To the Tragedy of MAHOMET;

{Performed in Mr. William Fector's Theatre
at Dover, on the 5th March, 1787.}

Written by Mr. GILLUM,—and Spoken by
Mr. FECTOR.

TO you a debt of thanks indeed we owe,
Which 'tis as well to settle as we go,
Nor leave so great a reck'ning undischarg'd,
For by delaying payment 'tis enlarg'd;
Tho', by your heavenly smiles, it don't appear
That you 'll refuse us further credit here.
What tho' we 'scape the Cynic's harsh con-
tempt,

How few from satire's shafts are now exempt!
Keen wits at every foible will take aim,
These PRIVATE THEATRES they think fair
game,

And, as the rage encreases, they discern,
That topsy-turvy every thing we turn.
To crush, not check, this acting rage they're
And thus their pettish irony they vent: [bent,
' Most wonderful! th' Attorney there behold;
' Raving in Timon against filthy gold:
' Now in soliloquy he frets away,
' Chiding to parchment false the law's delay.
' The client's chink he ne'er must hope to
' catch,

' For not one statute recommends dispatch.
' The sons of Galen—oh, it makes me grieve!
' To think that they their gallipots should
' leave; [snug—

' Forsake their shops, where every thing's so
' For what?—the drama?—'tis at best a drug.
' Howe'er by all this truth must be confess'd,
' 'Tis only on the stage they kill in jest.
' The merchant, once so smug upon the mart,
' Neglects his invoices to learn his part,
' Scorning to listen to his friends persuading,
' To quit the *Play Bills*, for the *Bills of Lading*.
' Th' equestrian buck, unvarying in his tone,
' Staunch to the turf, to him it is a throne.
' Roars in *King Richard*, and is ne'er at loss,
' When he exclaims, *My kingdom for a horse!*
' The half-pay hero feels the want of cash,
' And truly says, *Who steals my purse, steals trash*.
' Fat cooks to fry with passion for the stage,
' Whose greasy minds broil with tragedian
' rage. [fun,

' In comedy, though fraught with laugh and
' Yet all is chaste, and nothing overdone.
' Hitting each palate they are always boasting,
' They never felt or fear'd the critic's roasting,
' That from their efforts every one might
' learn,

' To do their parts ev'n to a very turn.
' Cabbage the tailor leaves the half-made coat;
' To Hamlet—goose and thimble he'll devote.
' On suicide resolv'd, his pride's to treat us,
' With making a bare bodkin his quietus.
' A gentle Desdemona too behold,
' Whose real character's an arrant scold!
' The flirting fair, whose joy was once to
' roam,

' Now thinks of being perfect, and at home?
But ridicule must now withhold its darts,
Nor wound fine ladies in their tender parts;

For every fleeting fashion has its day,
And like a meteor passes quick away.
To-night we've chose another Turkish tale,
But Turkish customs cannot here prevail;
Each gallant vot'ry at the shrine of beauty
Opposes *Mab'met* as an act of duty.

Dares he affirm that woman has no soul!
Kent's lovely dames despise th' usurp'd con-
troul,

Whilst here their speaking animated eyes
Tell the proud surly Prophet that he lies!

E P I L O G U E to MAHOMET.

Written by Captain TOPHAM,—and Spoken
by Mr. FECTOR.

LONG have the satyrists of the moral
stage
Lash'd with strong arm the vices of the age;
Whilst each, to reprobate his own the first,
Will still maintain their times were always
worst.

Thanks to *these times*, and give the devil his
Wicked we are, and very wicked too; [due,
Tho' none of certain forms so unobservant,
Would act like *Zaphna* here, your humble
servant.

No son for piety, or, what's absurder,
For piety's pretence papa would murder.
Such overt-acts our modern heirs would dread,
Tho' some might wish their square-toes
fairly dead.

No modern fair, *Palmyra's* steps pursuing,
Had let too much religion work her ruin:
Her hours in sport more elegantly flow,
In midnight dances and the public shew.
Religion, like her cloak, just keeps her warm,
Made to the mode, and light enough to charm.
No zealot priest to circumscribe each motion,
The well-dress'd curate better knows devo-
In Love's small catechism takes a part, [tion,
Till Miss has got the due response by heart;
Like Cherry * formerly can solve a doubt,
And say where Love comes in, and where
goes out.

Thanks to the temper then of these our times,
Follies we have, but seldom reach to crimes;
Our faults are levities, but the strong feature
In every English character's—*Good Nature*.
And should moroser critics doubt the fact,
To-night in open court I'll prove the act.
For in this brilliant circle round us plac'd,
Who aid our efforts by their generous taste,
Whose cheering smiles, whose grateful tears
between,

Might form the ornament of every scene,
If you can deign to grace this private shed,
And weep the sorrows of our humble dead,
To give to us what brighter scenes might claim,
T. b. a praise which Siddons' self might hold
as fame;

How must I feel that character express'd?
How?—but your gentle hearts can know it
best?

* In the *Beaux Stratagem*.

P. 256, line 8, read the first word וּמִי
line 12, read the last word תּוֹרָה

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE speech which the King of Sweden made on March 21, to the Assembly of the States, after the Members of the Opposition had been arrested, (see p. 261). touched at first on the esteem which the Monarch expressed for the Equestrian Order; after he had assured the Members of that Order who were present, that the complaints he had made against some of their Members would not be imputed to the whole Order. The King afterwards exhorted the States to a reciprocal confidence, and re-instituted the Marshal of the Diet in the exercise of the functions of his post.

The latter then made a short speech; after which the King spoke to the following effect:

“When I ratified with you near 17 years ago, in this very Chamber, the constitutional laws which laid the foundation for your liberties and my rights, and which restored tranquillity to the kingdom, the country was convulsed nearly by like circumstance as those which have arisen on this occasion, with a more rapid progress. (See vol. XLII. p. 337.)

The same enemies without laid for us then in secret the artful snares which they now do openly; the same views within, which then undermined and afflicted the body of the state, seem now to have rallied and acquired fresh vigour.

“What is it then that can occasion such violent shocks as those we now feel, after tranquillity had been restored, and all the ancient dissensions appeared to be stilled? They can only have the same source, namely, the different confused opinions of interest, whence arise distrust and jealousy, and the false explanations of sundry privileges relating to each order: upon which, however, we should be all of one mind, for the equal advancement of the public good: since a people enjoying the same liberty, born in the same country, cultivating the same soil; a people obeying the same laws, acknowledging the same King, and worshipping the same God, ought not to be divided in opinion on the subject of privileges to which all the citizens in common seem to have an equal right. But particular orders, who are distinguished from one another, both by ancient ordinances and a long series of events, and by the nature of the statutes of the kingdom, and shining merit, ought nevertheless to possess necessarily certain privileges peculiar to each order, and to which they have an unalienable right.

“But if these prerogatives are not founded on a lawful basis, if they are not suitably determined, they will infallibly create intestine divisions, which, though they do not always expose the public weal to imminent danger, yet they interrupt tranquillity, so essential, and commonly divert the attention from the true aim.

“If ever a kingdom has experienced the effects of it, it is without contradiction our dear country, which aristocratical ambition has convulsed and abandoned to usurpation, and democratical despotism has divided.

“It is time to annihilate these disorders, which I thought I had extirpated at the beginning of my reign, and which I have endeavoured to remove to give vigour to our constitution. It is just to confirm the privileges that the two first orders of the kingdom enjoy; but as they are not clearly defined in the constitution, there may result fresh disputes from it.

“It is equitable to establish privileges for the order of Plebeians, since nature seems to have given the members of that order a right to hope for them as fellow-citizens in the same country. And at what æra can you deserve it better, and have a clearer right to see fixed, determined, and ascertained on a solid basis, your own privileges, and those of your posterity, than the present epocha?—at this æra, when you have devoted yourselves of your own accord to the service and defence of my person and the state, and have manifested the same virtues as those by which your fellow estates before you obtained their privileges.

“It is just, therefore, that you should also have a share. It is also time for us to remove reciprocally from among ourselves every subject for dispute, to unite in such a manner as to avoid all ambiguity, and to preserve our common safety on an immovable foundation.

“If the constitution is preserved according to its maxims and its end, and confirmed in so evident a manner, that no doubt can in future be formed respecting it; this is the safest means of preserving the Union. These maxims are salutary; they consist of these points: when the Ordinance of Government receives security from him who governs; when the subject under the law enjoys the right of imposing taxes freely on himself, with entire security in the possession of property to be cultivated and defended; equality of right among equal citizens. Behold the nature of the act of Union and safety, which you will now hear read to you.

“Citizens, Swedes! Let us then bind ourselves for ever in this Union, which can only give confidence, privileges, liberty and safety! and as the enemy think we are divided to such a degree that they hope to oppress us, let us shew them, that united even in danger we are the same valiant nation we were formerly.

“May the Almighty shed his grace on our resolutions, and inspire us with a spirit of union and confidence!”

The nobles, notwithstanding, still persist in defending the legality of their measures; and many of them, finding resistance useless, have retired into the country, leaving public affairs to take their own course. The King, therefore, pursues his plans uncontrouled, for the other orders are at his devotion. Thus has the King, in the course of a few days, changed the government of the kingdom, without the appearance of any convulsion.

The number of state prisoners increase daily, and among them the Colonel and Commander in Chief of a squadron of chebeks stationed at Sweaburg, universally known to have preserved the character of an officer of merit.

His Majesty shews every day some mark of respect to the lower orders of the state. The funeral obsequies of Oloff Cloffen, speaker of the order of the Plebeians, were performed with the most pompous solemnity. The procession passed between ranks of the military, from the spot where it began to the entrance of the church, where the King's band announced the approach of the corps by solemn music. When the ceremony was over, the company, who were numerous, were entertained at the King's expence.

On Sunday the 14th of March, the court martial on the suspected officers at the castle of Frederickhoff commenced with the trial of the Baron de Hartsehr.

In Denmark every thing is in readiness for opening the campaign. The Danish and Norwegian regiments of guards, and the King's guards, are already ordered to march. The sabres of the military, which had blades with two edges, have now got blades with a thick back and one edge. The citizens of Copenhagen, who only exercised with small arms, now exercise with cannon; and a warlike spirit has been lately kindled among the people, which seems to counteract all endeavours for peace.

The combined squadron, consisting of 18 ships of the line, lies ready equipped for sea in Copenhagen harbour, with every necessary on board. The Russian Admiral Kruse commands. The Danish Admiral Fontenay is equipping four more ships of the line, and as many frigates, as a squadron of observation.

On the 19th of March the Bashaw of Ozakow, with a numerous suite, was presented to the Empress of Russia, and very graciously received.

Field Marshal Romanzow, unable any longer to bear the mortification of seeing his rival preferred at court, has obtained her Imperial Majesty's leave to retire; and Prince Potemkin has succeeded as Commander in Chief in his room.

A report prevailed some time ago, that a skirmish had happened in the Ukraine between the Russians and Poles, and the pub-

lic were anxious to know how Prussia would act on the occasion, more especially as it had been observed, that the military preparations, which for some time past had been carrying on at Berlin, were all at once suspended. On this occasion Prince Czartoryski, minister from the Republic to the court of Prussia, received orders to remind his Majesty of fulfilling his engagements of alliance and general guarantee with the Republic, in order to preserve to it its independence, without, however, interfering in its interior government. The following is a short extract of that part of the King's reply which relates to the above requisition:— "His Majesty will be happy to renew those treaties of alliance and guarantee which already subsist between the two powers as soon as circumstances and necessity render such a renewal convenient." From this laconic reply the Dutch politicians make no scruple to infer, that the King of Prussia has abandoned the uniform system he has for several months past pursued respecting the Diet of Poland, and that at present he has in view the exchange of his dominions on the Baltic for the electorate of Saxony, and to render the Elector's family hereditary Kings of Poland. Should this project take effect, the whole system of Europe will be deranged, to which the death of the Emperor (which is daily expected) will in a great measure contribute. His Imperial Majesty is certainly in a very reduced state: he was taken so ill on the 21st of March, that his physicians had pronounced his recovery doubtful. On the 23d he wrote a letter with his own hand to his brother Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, heir apparent; and being desirous of receiving the sacrament, it was administered to him as privately as possible. The disorder has since taken a favourable turn, and on the 4th inst. he was said to be compleatly recovered.

According to the latest advices that have been received, his Majesty had not taken the pains to answer the demands of the Reis Effendi in form; but in general declared, that, since the Porte had declined making any cession, a longer residence of the two Imperial commissioners at Constantinople would be unnecessary, and that his Majesty had, for that reason, judged proper to recall them.

All the troops in the Bannat, Croatia, and Transylvania, have been specially reviewed, and are formed into brigades.

At Constantinople they still remain decided for another campaign; and are endeavouring, by the most oppressive means, to raise money to oppose their enemies in every quarter.

To counteract the new project of the King of Prussia, an alliance is talked of, as on the point of conclusion, between the courts of France, Vienna, Petersburg, Spain, Copenhagen, and Naples; Versailles the place

place of negotiation. The rage for war seems every where predominant.

“ Treaty of Defensive Alliance between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Majesty the King of Prussia.

“ THEIR Majesties the King of Great Britain and the King of Prussia, being animated with a sincere and equal desire to improve and consolidate the strict union and friendship, which, having been transmitted to them by their ancestors, so happily subsist between them, and to concert the most proper measures for securing their mutual interests, and the general tranquillity of Europe, have resolved to renew and strengthen these ties by a Treaty of Defensive Alliance; and they have authorised for this purpose; to wit, his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the Sieur Joseph Ewart, his Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Ewald Frederick Count de Hertzberg, his Minister of State, and of the Cabinet, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle; who, after reciprocally communicating their full powers to each other, have agreed upon the following Articles:

“ Article I. There shall be a perpetual, firm, and unalterable friendship, defensive alliance, and strict inviolable union, together with an intimate and perfect harmony and correspondence, between the said most Serene Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, their heirs and successors, and their respective kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, and subjects, which shall be carefully maintained and cultivated; so that the Contracting Powers shall constantly employ, as well their utmost attention, as also those means which Providence has put in their power, for preserving at the same time the public tranquillity and security, for maintaining their common interests, and for their mutual defence and guaranty against every hostile attack; the whole in conformity to the treaties already subsisting between the High Contracting Parties, which shall remain in full force and vigour, and shall be deemed to be renewed by the present treaty, as far as the same shall not be derogated from, with their own consent, by posterior treaties, or by the present treaty.

“ Art. II. In consequence of the engagement contracted by the preceding article, the two High Contracting Parties shall always act in concert for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity; and in case either of them should be threatened with a hostile attack by any power whatever, the other shall employ his good offices for preventing hostilities, for procuring satisfaction to the injured party, and for effecting an accommodation in a conciliatory manner.

“ Art. III. But if those good offices should not have the desired effect in the space of

two months, and either of the two High Contracting Parties should be hostilely attacked, molested, or disturbed in any of his dominions, rights, possessions, or interests, or in any manner whatever, by sea or land; by any European power, the other Contracting Party engages to succour his ally without delay, in order to maintain each other reciprocally in the possession of all the dominions, territories, towns, and places, which belonged to them before the commencement of such hostilities; for which end, if his Prussian Majesty should happen to be attacked, his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall furnish to his Majesty the King of Prussia a succour of 26,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry; and if his Britannic Majesty should happen to be attacked, his Majesty the King of Prussia shall likewise furnish to him a succour of 16,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry; which respective succours shall be furnished in the space of two months after the requisition made by the party attacked, and shall remain at his disposal during the whole continuance of the war in which he shall be engaged. These succours shall be paid and maintained by the required power, wherever his ally shall employ them; but the requiring party shall supply them in his dominions with such bread and forage as may be necessary, upon the footing to which his own troops are accustomed.

“ It is nevertheless agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that if his Britannic Majesty should be in the case of receiving the succour of troops from his Prussian Majesty, his Britannic Majesty shall not employ them out of Europe, nor even in the garrison of Gibraltar.

“ If the injured and requiring party should prefer succours in money to land forces, he shall have his choice; and in case of the two High Contracting Parties furnishing to each other the stipulated succours in money, such succours shall be computed at 100,000 florins Dutch currency per annum for 1000 infantry, and at 120,000 florins of the like value, for 1000 cavalry per annum, or in the same proportion by the month.

“ Art. IV. In case the stipulated succours should not be sufficient for the defence of the requiring power, the required power shall augment them according to the exigency of the case, and shall assist the former with his whole force, if circumstances shall render it necessary.

“ Art. V. The High Contracting Parties hereby renew, in the most express terms, the Provisional treaty of Defensive Alliance which they concluded at Leo on the 13th of June in the present year; and they again engage and promise to act, at all times in concert, and with mutual confidence, for main-

maintaining the security, independence, and government of the Republick of the United Provinces, conformably to the engagements which they have lately contracted with the said Republick; that is to say, his Britannick Majesty, by a treaty concluded at the Hague on the 15th of April 1788, and his Prussian Majesty, by a treaty signed the same day at Berlin, which the said High Contracting Parties have communicated to each other.

“And if it shall happen that, by virtue of the stipulations of the said treaties, the High Contracting Parties should be obliged to augment the succours to be given to the States General, above the numbers specified in the said treaties, or to assist them with their whole force, the said High Contracting Parties will concert together upon all that may be necessary relative to such augmentation of succours to be agreed on, and to the employment of their respective forces for the security and defence of the said Republick.

“In case either of the said High Contracting Parties should, at any time hereafter, be attacked, molested, or disturbed, in any of his dominions, rights, possessions, or interests, in any manner whatever, by sea or by land, by any other power, in consequence and in hatred of the articles or stipulations contained in the said treaties, or of the measures to be taken by the said Contracting Parties respectively in virtue of those treaties; the other Contracting Party engages to succour and assist him against such attack, in the same manner, and by the same succours as are stipulated in the 3d and 4th articles of the present treaty; and the said Contracting Parties promise, in all similar cases, to maintain and guarantee each other in the possession of all the dominions, towns, and places, which belonged to them respectively before the commencement of such hostilities.

“Art. VI. The present treaty of Defensive Alliance shall be ratified by each party, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner if it can be done.

“In witness whereof, we the undersigned, being authorized by the full powers of their Majesties the Kings of Great Britain and of Prussia, have in their names signed the present treaty, and have thereto set the seals of our arms.

“Done at Berlin, the 13th of August, in the Year of our Lord 1788.

“(L. S.) JOSEPH EWART.

“(L. S.) EWALD FREDERICK COMTE DE HERTZBERG.”

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

An authentic copy of the minute made by Earl Cornwallis in the council-book at Calcutta.

“Amidst the other duties annexed to my public station, I have considered it is pecu-

liarily incumbent on me to give the most serious attention to the military department of this government. We have acquired our possessions in this country by exertions of abilities that have done honour to the British name; and the general mild and submissive disposition of the natives gives us great advantages for maintaining our authority over them. But although a moderate and equitable government may command their esteem, we cannot allow ourselves to suppose, that the subjection of a people differing so totally from us in their laws, religions, and customs, can be secured by any other means than that of a respectable military force.

“It is equally necessary to be upon our guard against our jealous and powerful European rivals, who can only be deterred from attempting to supplant or disturb us, or in case of an attack be successfully resisted, by a well-regulated army, under the strictest discipline.

“I know that I can depend upon the hearty concurrence and support of the Members of the Board, in carrying any measures into execution that will tend to improve our military system; and with that view I shall submit some remarks and propositions to their consideration.

“The first object to which I shall call the attention of the Board is, the importance of frequent inspection of the troops. The very great distance of the military stations from the seat of government, must prevent their being often visited by the Commander in Chief; and as there are no General Officers on this establishment, the Colonels become the only officers who can be employed in the capacity of Reviewing Generals.

“Besides the very great objections to a Colonel's being fixed to the command of a particular brigade, the impropriety of his reporting upon the state of his own corps, for the defects of which he is himself the responsible person, must be apparent; and if he should be employed to inspect the brigade of another Colonel, it would be embarrassing to him to find himself obliged to point out the neglect, or to censure the conduct, of an officer of equal rank, and perhaps his senior in the service.

“I should by no means approve of any diminution of the number of Colonels, as fixed for this establishment by the Court of Directors; but I propose, that, excepting in the artillery, which for obvious reasons must always be commanded by an artillery officer, the Colonels shall not in future be considered as belonging or attached to specific divisions, brigades, or battalions, and that they shall be employed to review or to command at the stations of the army, according as circumstances may render it expedient.

“It will be proper that the Major of Brigade, although still considered and returned on the staff of the Sepoy corps, shall do duty with, and be under the sole orders of, the Colonel,

Colonel, or of the officer who may be in the immediate command of the division of the army with which he is acting; and I propose, that the Quartermaster of the brigade of Sepoys, who in that station has little employment, shall in future be named Adjutant and Quartermaster of brigade, with the same allowance that is at present established for an officer employed as Adjutant and Quartermaster to a detachment of infantry in one person, and who besides, during his present duty, shall attend the Field Officer commanding the native brigade, to officiate as his public Staff Officer. As it is of the highest importance to establish and maintain as strict a discipline as possible amongst the native troops, it is proper that the command of a regiment of Sepoys should be both an honourable and a desirable object; but the practice of giving it invariably to the senior captain is liable to great objections.

“ Between candidates nearly equal in character and ability, seniority has a just claim to preference; but when for that situation superior military qualifications are found in the junior officer, the public good requires that he should be encouraged. The hopes of honourable distinction are necessary, to stimulate military men to extraordinary exertions; and if seniority alone were to obtain the objects that are most desirable, many valuable professional talents, and the spirit of emulation which rouses men to vigour and activity, would, in numberless instances, remain dormant.

“ I propose, therefore, that it shall be declared to the army, that in considering the pretensions of the captains of the European corps to the command of the native regiments, the good state of their companies, and their knowledge of the language and customs of the natives, will be principally regarded; and also, on the other hand, that when, from the bad state of a native regiment, there is an appearance of negligence or incapacity in its commanding officer, he must lay his account to his being removed to an European regiment, where he may be instructed anew in his duty; or, if incapable of improvement, by having an inferior charge, and being more closely under the eye of his field officer, his defects may be of less public detriment.

“ The native troops possess many valuable and useful qualities, and on several occasions they have manifested great valour and fidelity. Our principal dependence, however, must be placed upon our British forces; they alone can successfully resist a powerful European attack, and on critical occasions they may be equally necessary to secure respect and obedience from the natives.

“ Our system of discipline ought to originate from our European regiments; they should ever be placed in as high a point of estimation as possible, and considered as the nurseries of instruction, to qualify officers,

and non-commissioned officers, for establishing it amongst the native troops.

“ When such ought to be the state of the European regiments, it is with no little concern that I am obliged to confess, that, from what I have heard and seen of those on this establishment, their real condition is widely different: they are incomplete in their numbers, they are mixed with foreigners who desert daily, and with many invalids unfit for service.

“ I do not wish to expatiate on defects existing in their discipline, as I trust that a spirit of zealous attention in the officers, under the vigilant controul of this government, will correct them in future.

“ The number and quality of European recruits must depend upon the arrangements at home; but the good order and discipline of the regiments form part of the responsibility of this government.

“ The perpetual change of officers in the European corps is a principal cause of their defects; and it will be in vain to expect substantial improvements, without rendering the stations, in which diligence and ability are most necessary, desirable objects of attainment for the best officers in the service.

“ The stations of Field Officers and Adjutants are those to which I allude, and which, important as they must be considered in all situations, are, on account of the selection of the best Captains to the native corps, of the last consequence to preserve the discipline of the European regiments.

“ The attention of the Captains to this duty is, no doubt, of essential consequence to the discipline of the regiment; and I think it will be sufficiently secured by its becoming an indispensable recommendation for the command of a native battalion. But as there must necessarily be frequent changes amongst the Captains, it is particularly desirable, for the support of a good system of discipline, that the Field Officers and Adjutants should, as much as possible, be permanent; and this will soon, in a great degree, be effected, by their situations being made advantageous.

“ I shall therefore propose, that an addition of income be given to those officers, and I think it may with great propriety be drawn from the off-reckoning fund. Officers of certain descriptions have had, by custom, claims upon that fund; but an absolute right in it has been so little admitted, that the disposition of it has been occasionally varied; and it appears to me, that a part can in no way so well be applied, as by contributing to render the European corps more useful and respectable.

“ I propose, therefore, that in future an allowance of 100 rupees per month be drawn from this fund, to be paid to each of the Adjutants of European battalions; that the surplus of the savings be then divided into shares of 1000 current rupees, of which

four shall be given (as extra shares) to each Lieutenant Colonel, or officer commanding an European battalion, and one to each Major of Europeans; that an allotment be therefore made to each Colonel and Field Officer of infantry, on the effective strength of the army (the artillery having a separate fund); and to all Majors or Captains, commanding native regiments, of one share each, as far as it will go, which, I have occasion to believe, will always be extended to the junior of them; and if any further balance from the fund should still remain unappropriated, a distribution of additional shares, in the proportion of 500 current rupees each, shall be made amongst the senior officers commanding sepoy battalions.

“ From knowing the detriment that a regiment suffers by frequently changing its commanding officer, I have given a high proportion to the Lieutenant Colonels of Europeans, to induce officers of that rank to covet the stations, and prevent a desire in them to be removed from it; the portions allotted to the Majors and Adjutants will make their situation better than those holding the same commissions in the other parts of the army.

“ As the shares of off- reckonings form no part of the public allowances from the Company, and as the off- reckonings of the King's regiments are not joined to that fund; in strictness the King's officers have no right either to a participation or to any compensation from the public in lieu of them. However, though I can see no reason for putting them on a footing with the officers of the European regiments in the Company's service, as there is no option or claim with them to serve with the native troops; yet as the Field Officers of his Majesty's service have been accustomed to receive from the Military Paymaster General the allowance of five rupees a day, which was generally discontinued from January 1786; and as an equivalent to what is received by the Field Officers of the native brigades will produce so very inconsiderable a charge to the public; I propose that each of the Field Officers may receive from the Company an allowance equal to the one share which is allotted to the Field Officers of the native brigades.

“ I make this proposal in favour of the Field Officers, on account of their being exposed to several articles of extraordinary expence; but whilst none of the Company's Captains of European regiments are to be included, I can by no means recommend the extension of this allowance to the Captain of his Majesty's regiments.

“ After stating that I conceive the above military arrangements to be expedient for improving the discipline of this army, and consequently for promoting the general interests not only of the Company, but of the British nation; I think it also incumbent upon me to declare, that, in my opinion, it

will always be wise in the civil part of this government, unless called upon to prevent gross partialities, or evident abuse of power, to abstain from interference in the detail of military appointments, and leave it to the discretion of the Commander in Chief.

“ Situated as I am, with the warm and friendly support of the Members of this Board, I can only experience benefit from their assistance, without injury to my authority, when such discussions are brought before them.

“ I look forward to the circumstances in which a future Commander in Chief may be placed; and I dread the consequences to the army, if the few gratifications which this establishment affords should be granted by partial favour, instead of being considered as the rewards of professional merit.

“ I shall now proceed to the subject of military Buzars, which has of late occupied much of my serious consideration. On their present footing they tend, in my opinion, so much to destroy a proper military spirit amongst the higher ranks of the army, and to expose the natives of the country to so many oppressions, that it is highly necessary to put them under some new and wholesome regulations. The Members of this Board are not ignorant, that certain duties, collected at the Buzars of the different stations and detachments, have hitherto, upon this establishment, been considered as the perquisites of the respective Colonels or commanding officers. As the officers of the Company's service cannot arrive at high rank without spending many years in a climate unfavourable to European constitutions, and as their military prospects are finished when they take their final leave of India; I freely declare, that I think the emoluments of the principal ranks, and particularly of the Colonels, should be so liberal, as to admit of their saving, in a few years after arriving at that station, a sufficient competency to enable them to retire to their native country, and to pass the latter part of their lives in comfort. My proposition will therefore only go to recommend an alteration in the mode of collecting these duties, and not to deprive the military officers of their amount, altho' the benefit arising will be more proportionally divided. The evils attending the present mode of collection are very extensive; and it is a branch of business highly improper to be conducted by military men. Immediate and large profits will not warp the conduct of men of strict and honourable principles; but to others, who are less scrupulous in their sentiments, and who can lay aside a proper sense of public duty, they throw out irresistible temptations; and the power in the hands of such persons will be applied to acts of rapacity and oppression; their imposition of unreasonable taxes will subject the troops to proportional extortion and unnecessary perwannahs, and other practices.

tices may expose the neighbouring country to violence and injustice.

“ The proper mode of procuring provisions for the troops in time of war and actual service must depend upon a variety of circumstances; but the idea of deriving private emolument from duties should then be laid aside.

“ In time of peace, however, I hope, that with moderate duties, and good treatment to the natives, there will seldom be occasion to issue perwannahs, or to make use of any other military influence to obtain the necessary supplies. I would not in this respect tie up the hands of the commanding officer, as the soldiers must be regularly fed; but I would most strictly enjoin him never to proceed to the extremity of issuing a perwannah, unless it can be justified by the most absolute and apparent necessity.

“ The same authority and responsibility as at present must remain with all commanding officers, to regulate the internal police, and the proportional distribution of their respective Buzbars. My principal object is, to lessen the temptation to commit abuses, and to withdraw the officers of the army from a line of business totally improper for their profession. I am likewise desirous of making a proportional distribution of the amount of the collections amongst the description of officers hitherto considered as best entitled to them.

“ The principles, therefore, of my proposition are, that in future no military man shall, on any account whatever, be suffered to collect the Buzbar duties; and that the amount of the whole shall become a common stock, for the general benefit of certain officers, to be divided every three months by the Military Paymaster General.

“ To carry the above purposes into execution, I shall immediately, with the approbation of the Board, issue the necessary orders and regulations.

“ Experience may point out some useful alterations or additions; and they shall be made when they shall appear to be proper or necessary.”

AMERICA.

The two houses of legislature of the province of New York held a conference on the subject of appointing senators; when, after much debate, the assembly adhered to their bill, and the senate to their amendments. In consequence of which, this last attempt to obtain a representation of the State, in the senate of the United States, has failed.

A part of the house have however agreed to the following application: We, the Legislature of the State of New York, do, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention of deputies be immediately called, with full power to take the said new constitution into their

full consideration, and to report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to promote the common interests, &c.

The ten federal electors, chosen by the state of Pennsylvania, met on Wednesday the 4th of February, and gave ten votes for Gen. Washington, as president, and eight for the Hon. John Adams as vice-president.

IRELAND.

The following addresses, moved in the parliament of Ireland, were immediately voted on the Lord Lieutenant's announcing the recovery of his Majesty by a speech from the throne. (See p. 264.)

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty. The humble address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

“ *Most Gracious Sovereign.*

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, embrace with unfeigned and lively joy this opportunity of renewing to your Majesty our most dutiful and sincere professions of unalterable loyalty and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's sacred person, family, and government; and of assuring your Majesty, that we find ourselves unequal to express the ardent feelings of our hearts at the joyful communication, which, by your Majesty's command, has been made to us, that it has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from your Majesty the severe indisposition with which you have been afflicted, and that you are now again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of your kingdoms, and personally to exercise your royal authority: that for these signal marks of divine favour, we shall not cease to pour out the lively effusions of gratitude and thanksgiving to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed, in the plenitude of his mercy and goodness, to restore our beloved Monarch to the fervent and united prayers of his people.

“ We gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's goodness, in the assurance you have been pleased to give us, that the prosperity of your loyal and faithful subjects of this kingdom must ever lie near to your heart.

“ We shall endeavour to justify the confidence which your Majesty is pleased to repose in your Parliament of Ireland, by a cheerful concurrence in such wise and salutary measures as may enable your Majesty to fulfil your gracious intentions of promoting the general interests and happiness of all your dominions.

“ We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that, sensible of the happiness which we have constantly enjoyed under your Majesty's mild and auspicious Government, we do not yield to any of your people in the sincerity with which we offer up our devout acknowledgments to Almighty God for your Majesty's happy restoration to your former health; and that we shall unceasingly sup-

supplicate the Divine Providence for a long and uninterrupted continuance of that inestimable blessing."

"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 lay before your Majesty our assurances of the sincere and cordial satisfaction with which we are penetrated, on being informed from the Throne, by your Majesty's Command, that it has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from your Majesty the severe indisposition with which you have been afflicted; and that, by the blessing of Almighty God, you are now again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of your kingdom, and personally to exercise your royal authority.

"Your Majesty entertains a just confidence that we shall cheerfully proceed in making such provision as may be necessary for the honourable support of your Majesty's Government.

"We should be dead to every generous feeling, should we omit to acknowledge your Majesty's unceasing sollicitude for the interests of Ireland, or to second, by every salutary effort, your benevolent wishes for the welfare of your people. The numerous blessings derived to this kingdom from your Majesty's auspicious reign are deeply imprinted in our bosoms; and, sensible as we are of the inestimable value of their benefits, we beg leave to repeat to your Majesty, upon this joyful occasion, our most sincere professions of respect and attachment to your royal person, family, and government.

"We conclude these our fervent congratulations with devout acknowledgments to the Almighty for this signal instance of his goodness, in restoring our beloved Monarch to the prayers of an afflicted people. Our gratitude for such a mark of the Divine Favour is only equalled by the ardency of our wishes for the continuance of your Majesty's health, and that your Majesty may enjoy that invaluable blessing during a long and happy reign."

The following is his Majesty's Answer to the above Addresses:

"His Majesty receives with the greatest satisfaction the dutiful and loyal Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"His Majesty accepts in the most gracious manner the renewal of their professions of affectionate attachment to his person, family, and government, and feels with the greatest sensibility the joyful expressions of their hearts upon the interposition of divine Providence, in restoring him again to the personal exercise of his Royal functions. The happiness and prosperity of his faithful

subjects in Ireland are objects very near his Majesty's heart; and he confides in the wisdom of the Parliament of that kingdom, that they will pursue such measures as will enable him to fulfil his intentions of promoting the general interests of all his dominions.

"His Majesty thanks his faithful Commons for their loyal and affectionate Address, and for their assurances of the sincere and cordial satisfaction which they feel on the interposition of divine Providence in removing from him the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted.

"Nothing can be more satisfactory to his Majesty than the disposition expressed by the house of Commons cheerfully to proceed in making such provisions as are necessary for the honourable support of his Majesty's government.

"He receives with the greatest pleasure the acknowledgements of the House of Commons of their sense of the sollicitude which his Majesty can never cease to entertain for the interests of Ireland, as well as their professions of respect and attachment to his person, family, and government."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 23. The Duke of Leinster informed the House, that, pursuant to its orders, he and the Earl of Charlemont had attended his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with their Address, and that his Royal Highness had treated them, not with the hauteur they had lately experienced at the Castle, but in a manner so gracious and condescending, that its remembrance would never be obliterated from his mind. He then read the Prince's Answer, which being afterwards read by the Lord Chancellor; (see p. 266.)

Lord *Portarlington* rose, and moved, That an Address of thanks from this House be presented to his Royal Highness, for his most gracious Answer to the Address of both Houses.

After some further conversation among the Lords, the question was put, and carried.

Lord *Donoughmore* moved, That the thanks of this House be given to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and the Earl of Charlemont, for their faithful discharge of the commission imposed on them by the House, in delivering the address of both Houses to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The question being put, it passed unanimously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In like manner Mr. Connolly addressed the Speaker of the House of Commons in behalf of himself and the rest of the Commissioners:

"In pursuance of the orders of this House, we have waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Address of this House, and had the honour to receive from his Royal Highness the following answer.

He

He then read his Royal Highness's answer, which is as follows :

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,
 “ The happy event of the King's recovery, and the consequent re-assumption of the exercise of his auspicious Government, announced by his Royal Commission for declaring the further causes of holding the Parliament of Great Britain, has done away the melancholy necessity which gave rise to the arrangement proposed by the Parliament of Ireland—but nothing can obliterate from my memory and my gratitude the principles upon which that arrangement was made, and the circumstances by which it was attended.

“ I consider your generous kindness to his Majesty's Royal Family, and the provision you made for preserving the authority of the Crown in its constitutional energy, as the most unequivocal proofs which could be given of your affectionate loyalty to the King, at the time when, by an afflicting dispensation of Providence, his Government had suffered an intermission, and his House was deprived of its natural protector.

“ I shall not pay so ill a compliment to the Lords and Commons of Ireland, as to suppose that they were mistaken in their reliance on the moderation of my views and the purity of my intentions. A manly confidence, directing the manner of proceeding towards those who entertain sentiments becoming the high situation to which they are born, furnishes the most powerful motives to the performance of their duty; at the same time that the liberality of sentiment, which, in conveying a trust, confers an honour, can have no tendency to relax that provident vigilance, and that public jealousy which ought to watch over the exercise of power.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,
 “ Though full of joy for the event which enables me to take leave of you in this manner, personally, I cannot but regret your departure: I have had the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of private characters, and it has added to the high esteem which I had before entertained for you on account of your public merits—both have made you the worthy representatives of the great bodies to which you belong.

“ I am confident that I need not add my earnest recommendation to the Parliament and people of Ireland to continue to cultivate the harmony of the two kingdoms, which in their mutual perfect freedom will find the closest as well as happiest bond of their connexion.”

The answer being read by the Speaker, Lord *H. Fitzgerald* moved That an Address of thanks be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his gracious Answer to the Address of both Houses;

and a Committee was appointed to prepare the same.

Mr. *Gratton* moved, That the thanks of this House be given to Mr. Conolly, and the other Commissioners; which was agreed to unanimously.

The Address, which was of an uncommon length, was read to the House paragraph by paragraph; and being unanimously agreed to, Lord *Henry Fitzgerald* moved, That the Speaker be requested to transmit this Address of the Commons of Ireland to his Royal Highness.

Sec. of State. The more respectful mention would be, That this Address be transmitted to England, to be laid before his Royal Highness.

His Lordship immediately adopted the idea, and moved accordingly.

The Speaker rose to request the House to instruct him; and after a short conversation, it was agreed, that Mr. L'Estrange, Deputy Serjeant at Arms, be sent to England with the Address.

March 30. This day the Pension-bill came on in the House of Lords. On the question for reading it a second time, a long, able, and very interesting debate ensued, in which the Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Bellamont, Mountmorres, Earlsfort, Hillsborough, and Carysfort, spoke against the bill; the Duke of Leinster, Lords Portarlington, Farnham, Pevy, Donoughmore, and Desart, for it.

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Mr. Pontonby has lost his place of Postmaster General, and the Duke of Leinster goes from the Rolls; which many people were surprized he ever came into.

A Protest against the Address of Thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was entered in the House of Lords on the 23d.

SCOTLAND.

At *Paisley*, a loom has been invented by Dr. Jaffray, and improved by Barr, that is set in motion by means of water, and kept to work by machinery. It is said to be simple in its construction, and perfect in its operations. The web at present in the loom is a ten hundred muslin. Very high expectations are formed of it, as nothing hitherto devised for improving the art of weaving has been at all equal to it. Query, Whether in a rich and populous country, like this, machines for narrowing the labour of the Poor should or should not be encouraged?

PORT NEWS.

East Borne, March 30. Came ashore here the Carl Pieters, and eight men out of eleven, belonging to the Vryheid, from Cadiz for

for Amsterdam, run down by the *Lafcelles* Indiaman, and sunk. She lies about five leagues from the land, on a bank, in about five fathom at low-water. Her cargo was of great value, consisting of bale goods, indigo, cochineal, Jesuits bark, Spanish wool, *sarsaparilla*, hides, 10,000 dollars, logwood, and salt.

A discovery has lately been made at Dover of some infamous practices committed there, the particulars whereof are not all yet come to light.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On the 15th instant, the beautiful and much admired wood, known by the name of *Brayton Barff*, near *Selby*, in *Yorkshire*, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the assistance of the fire-engines from *Selby*, and the whole force of the country, it is said to have been burnt down. The trees were valued at 500*l*. It was set on fire by the carelessness of a farmer in burning weeds close to it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, April 2.

The following addresses of the President, Council, and Fellows, of the Society of Antiquaries of London, were presented to their Majesties by the Earl of Leicester, President of that Society: which addresses their Majesties were pleased to receive very graciously.

“To the KING’s most Excellent Majesty.

“The humble address of the President, Council, and Fellows, of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

“*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“We, your dutiful and loyal subjects, the President, Council, and Fellows, of the Society of Antiquaries of London, humbly presume to express the warm effusions of our hearts on the happy event of your Majesty’s recovery.

“Not satisfied with the opportunities which we have embraced of subscribing our names separately to the affectionate addresses laid at the foot of the throne, on this joyful occasion, by different descriptions of your Majesty’s subjects, with whom we are respectively connected as private individuals, we feel ourselves impelled by peculiar obligations to unite in offering our sincere congratulations as members of this public body, which has been distinguished by royal patronage with the honour of a charter of incorporation, and which never can meet to hold its stated assemblies, without being reminded, that it is indebted to your Majesty’s munificent patronage for its permanent establishment within these walls.

“We trust, that the objects of our institution have been diligently and profitably pursued; and, by persevering in our active exertions to throw light on ancient history and manners, in various particulars, about

which our general historians are silent, because they had not the means of information, we look up with confidence for a continuation of the favourable regard of a Monarch, who, during his auspicious reign, hath extended protection to every branch of literature.

“Thankful to Providence for the great national blessing we have so lately received, it is our ardent wish, that your Majesty may be long preserved, endeared to all your subjects by your unwearied and successful endeavours to make them happy.

“Given under our seal, at Somersset Place, March 26, 1789.”

“To Her Majesty the QUEEN.

“The humble address of the President, Council, and Fellows, of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

“*May it please your Majesty,*

“The President, Council, and Fellows, of the Society of Antiquaries of London, having paid their glad tribute of congratulation to their most gracious Sovereign, on the happy re-establishment of his health, would have thought themselves very deficient in their duty, if they had not presumed, at the same time, to convey to your Majesty the humble and dutiful expressions of their loyal zeal on an event, which, however interesting to the whole body of a people sensible of the happiness they have enjoyed under his mild and paternal government, must have excited a particular glow of the most exalted satisfaction in the breast of your Majesty, to whom he is united and endeared by the tenderest ties of conjugal affection.

“Given under our seal, at Somersset Place, March 26, 1789.”

Friday 3.

Was issued, by the King in council, a proclamation for the suppression of riots and tumults committed by colliers and others in the counties of Northumberland and Durham; and for apprehending and bringing to justice the persons who have committed, or shall commit, the same. At Long Bruton colliery a number of pittmen assembled on the 10th of March, and maliciously damaged and destroyed several engines for drawing coals, and set fire to a pit belonging to the same colliery, which continued on fire two whole days, to the immense damage of the proprietors. The rioters proceeded likewise on the same day to damage and destroy the engines, &c. of other collieries. Now this proclamation strictly enjoins all justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all other civil officers whatsoever, to use their utmost endeavours for discovering and apprehending the persons concerned in the said outrages; and promises further, that if any person, concerned in the said outrages, shall discover any other person guilty of the same offences, on or before the 3d of June next, so that he may be convicted

victed thereof, such discoverer shall receive his Majesty's pardon, and a reward of FIFTY POUNDS, to be paid by the commissioners of the Treasury, without any further warrant in that behalf.

On the same day a proclamation was issued for a general thanksgiving throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, for his Majesty's recovery; and a like proclamation for Scotland; to take place on the 23d instant. An order was sent to Ireland for the same purpose.

The annual meeting of the correspondent board of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland was well attended. The Rev. Dr. Hunter preached the sermon at Salter's-hall. A very liberal contribution was made, both at Salter's-hall and at the London tavern, where the Society dined, amounting in the whole to 226l. 13s. 1d. His Grace the Duke of Gordon presided.

Saturday 4.

About eight in the evening the floors of Mr. George's new flour-mill in South-street, Enfield, fell in from top to bottom, with a great weight of corn and flour. Fortunately the men had just been paid off before the accident happened; so that there was only one man in the mill, whose scull was laid bare. In it were 100 sacks of flour, and 80 quarters of wheat, which all fell into the water: the wheat was dried at Bruge's kiln. The joists were cut through in building; and the builder broke his heart.

Tuesday, 7.

A Common-hall was held for the purpose of moving and voting addresses of congratulation to the King and Queen. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and many of the Aldermen, were present; but the Livery were not numerous, as it was generally considered that the Addresses, which had been already presented from the Corporation, had rendered those now proposed superfluous. Capt. Allen produced two addresses, which, as to the purport of them, were approved; but confusion arising in point of order, and from the Addresses being drawn in a wretched style, the whole was at a stand, until Mr. Deputy Nichols, with great propriety, stepped upon the Hustings, and, after condemning in a few words the form of the Addresses, and the manner in which they had been brought forward, requested the Livery to do away the dishonour they would throw on the City, and adjourn the hall for half an hour, that Addresses might be prepared, which would not disgrace the Livery of London, either by their composition, or the mode of presenting them. He was followed by Mr. Deputy Birch, who observed, that a Committee should have been appointed to draw up the Addresses. Sir Watkin Lewes was of opinion, that the Addresses, having been carried, could not be altered; but Mr.

Rose, the Deputy Recorder, asserted, that as long as the Hall continued they might alter or amend their proceedings as they thought proper. Mr. Alderman Newnham and Mr. Alderman Watson also spoke. At length Mr. Alderman Sawbridge proposed the question, whether the Addresses should be presented in their then present state, or whether a Committee should be appointed for their revision? The latter being carried; a Committee, consisting of the four Aldermen and two Deputies already mentioned, and six others of the Livery, was appointed; who made some judicious alterations, which were unanimously agreed to.

In the evening, Mr. Hesse of the Bank was stopped, and robbed of his watch and money, by a desperate footpad in Bermondsey-street, Southwark. The villain, after robbing Mr. Hesse, ordered him to walk straight forward, at the peril of his life, without looking to the right or left. After proceeding in that manner to some distance, seeing a light in a public-house, he went in, and two men, who were drinking there, agreed to go out with him in pursuit of the robber; and, coming up with him, the first man that laid hold of him he shot instantly dead, but being closed upon by Mr. Hesse and the other stranger, he was secured.

Monday 13.

A young man was apprehended at the banking-house of Bowman and Company, in Lombard-street, suspected of a forgery on the banking-house of Messrs. Hoare in Fleet-street, for 300l. This Money the youth had for a draught from J. Goodricke, payable to order of Smith, and with it had opened an account with Bowman and Company. He had received the money with the less (though not wholly without) suspicion, as having received money for Sir John Goodricke before at the same house, where the Baronet had kept cash for more than 40 years.

When the young man was carried to the Public office in Bow-street to be examined, he was placed as near as possible to Sir John, who was astonished to see brought there, for such an offence, a youth so much the object of his care and bounty, for whom, but a short time ago, he had procured a genteel employment, had lent him 40l. to fit himself out, and actually presented him with 40l. more to enable him to support the character in which he was placed. He was confounded, no doubt; but said he received the money of Smith, to whom the bill was made payable. He has, however, since made an open confession; and the money, by means of a woman with whom he had for some time cohabited, has been recovered, with the loss only of 25l. He was committed to Newgate, to take his trial at next sessions. He is said to be son to Sir John's gardener.

Tuesday, 14.

This morning the Chevalier Bukaly,

voy Extraordinary from the Republic of Poland, arrived in Town.

Wednesday 15.

In the evening her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, went to Covent Garden Theatre. On her Majesty's entering the box, the theatre thundered applause. Her Majesty sensibly felt the congratulations. When seated, the ordinary curtain was drawn up, and discovered a splendid drop-cloth, displaying his Majesty's arms superbly emblazoned, having a scroll over it, with the words LONG LIVE THE KING, and another underneath, MAY THE KING LIVE FOR EVER. Two cherubs supported the lower scroll, waving wreaths of laurel over it. The whole painting was decorated with a rich foliage of roses and myrtle surrounding it. Its unexpected display added considerably to the effect.

Mr. Banister, with the principal singers belonging to the theatre, then came forwards, who were joined in the song of *God save the King* by the whole audience, and encored a first, second, and third time; with which her Majesty was so impressed, that she shed tears of joy.

Friday, 17.

A servant belonging to Major Congreve, of Charlton, in Kent, was robbed by two highwaymen, each of whom was armed with a cutlass and pistol, as he was returning with his master's chaise. The alarm being given, two men went in pursuit of the robbers, and meeting with the patrol, who had also received information of the robbery, they mistook each other, and one of the men levelled his piece at the patrol, which fortunately flashed in the pan. The patrol took both the men before Sir Sampson Wright, who, being told the circumstances, discharged them.

Monday, 20.

This evening Gen. Conway's elegant comedy of *False Appearances* was presented to the public, and received with the warmest applause. The epilogue, written by Gen. Burgoyne, was much admired, and shall appear in our next.

Thursday, 23.

This day being appointed by royal proclamation to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving, his Majesty was pleased, for the greater solemnity, to go in public to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, accompanied by the Queen, the Royal Family, both Houses of Parliament, the great Officers of State, and the whole Corporation of London, to return thanks to God for his great mercies and blessings. The universal joy and loyalty which pervaded the Cities of London and Westminster; the grandeur of the spectacle exhibited in the more than triumphal, the religious entry of our beloved Sovereign, fill the mind with such awful ideas, as scarcely leave it room to enter into the minutiae of grandeur.

Scaffoldings were erected on each side of

the awning, under which their Majesties and the Royal Family entered the church: innumerable others were erected against the churches and houses the whole way from Pall-Mall to St. Paul's; many of them were decorated with carpets and ingenious devices. They were filled with rejoicing spectators, many of whom remained in their places all night; and the ladies, who on this auspicious occasion exerted every effort to display the effusion of joy that swelled their generous breasts, gave the most efficacious testimony, that (regardless as they are of politics) when piety, fidelity, and majesty, resume their station, beauty, genuine sense, and honour, experience a general extacy. Most of them wore a bandeau, with "Long live the King" upon it. The beginning of the morning was unfavourable; it threatened much, but turned out much better than was at first expected. The rain was indeed offensive, but all sat with patience till the King came up, when the Sun, as soon as the King set off, dispersed the angry clouds, resolved as it were to grace the triumph with general happiness.

The public streets from Temple Bar to St. Paul's Church were thoroughly repaired, and the whole covered late on Wednesday evening with a coat of fresh gravel, so as to give the streets the appearance of an elegant country road; nor did the rain wholly destroy the appearance intended.

The procession began a quarter before eight, by the House of Commons in coaches (167 members attending) followed by the Speaker, in his robes, seated in his State-coach, with his mace-bearer and chaplain, from Palace Yard; and passing through the entrance at the Horse Guards into St. James's Park, went out at the Stable-yard, and ranged along Pall Mall and Charing Cross, followed by three Knights Marshal-men, the Clerk of the Crown, Masters in Chancery, and the Twelve Judges in the capacity of Assistants to the House of Peers. After them, the Peers in coaches, in the order of precedency, as they were marshaled by the Black Rod; beginning with Lord Malmesbury as youngest Baron, and ending with the Duke of Norfolk the premier Duke. The Lord High Chancellor, in his robes of office, and in his state-coach, closed this part of the procession.

Soon after the members of both Houses had passed, the male branches of the Royal Family appeared in different carriages, in due order of precedency. Their Majesties set out from the Queen's palace soon after ten, in the order previously arranged by his Majesty himself. Between eleven and twelve the King's carriage arrived at Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor was in waiting, attended by six delegates from the Corporation; viz. Sheriffs Curtis and Sir Benjamin Hammett [as Aldermen], and Deputies Leekey and Birch, with Messrs. Wadd and Dixon, as Commoners. The Lord Mayor and his associates came thither in coaches soon after nine; and were

were politely accommodated, by the banking-house of Mr. Child, in the great room immediately over the Bar (held by lease from the City) till, on notice of the King's approach, they all mounted their beautiful white palfreys, which were richly caparisoned, the saddles and bridles new for the occasion, silver-fitted, silver roses, and silk reins; the furniture blue and gold, with tassels of gold fringe; the fronts of the bridles richly embroidered with the words "God save the King;" white furr caps to the holsters, richly wrought with gold; and each horse decorated with three dozen of favours, blue and white. The Lord Mayor was in a rich gown of crimson velvet; the two Aldermen in their scarlet gowns; and the four Commoners in their mazarine gowns, dressed uniformly in dark blue coats, white waistcoats and breeches, large purple roses in their shoes and at their knees, with bouquets of much elegance. Each of them had a walking page, carrying a hat, adorned with a beautiful cockade of purple and gold, inscribed, "Long live the King!" After they had taken horse, the Lord Mayor, dismounting in form, surrendered the City sword to his Majesty; who having graciously returned it, the Lord Mayor, on horseback, carried it bare-headed before the King to St. Paul's. The Sheriffs and four Commoners rode also bare-headed.

Nothing could exceed the magnificence of the procession from Temple Bar.

Immediately after the Lord Chancellor's carriage, the movement was as follows:

High Bailiff of Westminster.

Master of the Horse, with two Oxford Blues, and drawn by six horses.

Duke of Cumberland—nine ditto, six horses.

Duke of Gloucester—nine ditto, six ditto.

Duke of York—ten ditto, six ditto.

Prince of Wales—ten ditto, six ditto.

Attendants—two coaches and six horses.

Six pioneers.

Colonel Sir Watkin Lewes, on horseback.

The Artillery Company.

Musick—tune, *Bugle Horn*.

Two pair of colours.

Fifteen of the Toxophilites, or ancient Society of Archers, dressed in a green uniform, with their bows in their hands, and elegant belts to their quivers; on which were embroidered, "Long live the King."

Two Blues.

City Arms.

City Marshal, four Common Councilmen, and the Sheriffs, on horseback.

Lord Mayor on horseback.

His Mace-bearer on foot; and six servants in rich liveries of purple and silver.

The City Counsel.

Ten Blues.

Their MAJESTIES, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, attended by six pages, and six footmen—in a private carriage, pannels and front of glass instead of leather.

Forty Blues; and the Trumpeter.

Princesses—two carriages, six horses each.

Their attendants in two coaches and six.

Three Blues following.

Musick placed at different parts of the Procession, playing various tunes.

The whole was closed by a troop of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

His Majesty arrived at St. Paul's a few minutes before twelve; and was received at the West door of the Cathedral, by the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's (Bishop of Lincoln), the Canons Residentiary, Sir Isaac Heard Garter King of Arms, the rest of the Heralds, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. When their Majesties ascended the steps, over the whole flight of which an awning was erected; one of the grandest processions commenced, along the platform leading into the choir, that this country ever witnessed.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, in state.

Then followed that standard of truth, equity, and loyalty, the ever-to-be-revered Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of England, with his full retinue, and with ten thousand times ten thousand blessings from all that beheld him, as one of the chief among the virtuous, who supported the just cause of the King, "and saved the city from destruction."

Next followed his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, with his full suite.

The bishops (about fourteen) in full dress.

The Aldermen and Common Council, represented by their six delegates.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the City Officers.

The Earl Marshal.

Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, and York.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Then the happy moment arrived, when the congregation were rejoiced with the sight of their beloved Monarch, whose long absence from them had almost driven them to despair.

The Sword of State was carried by

The Marquis of Stafford.

The KING,

between the Bishops of London and Lincoln, followed by Lord Denbigh, and surrounded by several Nobles and Dignified Clergy.

Our amiable and justly admired QUEEN immediately followed, attended by the Ladies in Waiting, Maids of Honour, &c. &c.

The Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, and Princess Mary.

The procession was closed by the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, Yeomen of the Guard, and their Majesties Livery Servants.

All the Charity-children entered the Church at the North and South doors, by seven o'clock in the morning, and remained till the Church was cleared. They had a place appropriated for their appearance, much in the same manner as at their anniversary meeting.—This was at the particular desire of her Majesty.

The Clergy, with the Minor Canons and their

their friends, entered the Church at the Dean's-gate at eight o'clock.

The Aldermen with their ladies, and the principal City-officers, between eight and nine, proceeded from the Mansion-house, along Cheapside, to the South entrance of St. Paul's Church.

The Corporation were represented in the procession from Temple Bar, as we have already stated, by a deputation. The other Members of the Body Corporate assembled at eight o'clock in Guildhall, whence in about half an hour they began to parade on foot, in their mazarine gowns, through Cheapside, Newgate-street, the Old Bailey, and Ludgate-street. They were in two divisions, each attended with a suitable standard and an excellent band of music. The first division was led by Deputies Hallier, Nichols, Wrench, and Mr. Pope; the others by Deputies White, Merry, Mr. Box, and Mr. Slade; all with wands painted blue and gold, and elegant cockades of purple and gold. Entering the Church at the North-west gate, they remained in the Morning Prayer Chapel until the King's arrival was announced; then they ushered his Majesty into the Choir, and immediately took their seats. A capitally engraved ticket of admission distinguished this opulent body; a medallion of the King at the top, wreathed with laurel; at bottom the City arms; on one side in the back ground an admirable view of the front of Guildhall; on the other a fine figure of Hygeia, and a distant view of St. Paul's church.

The Peers and Members of the House of Commons soon after entered the West door of the Church.

The female nobility, gentry, and others, came down Holborn, proceeded along Snowhill and Newgate-street, down Warwick-lane, along Paternoster-row, and were set down at Cannon-alley, opposite the North door of the Church, where an awning was erected; their carriages then proceeded to the end of Paternoster-row, turned round to the left into Newgate-street, down St. Martin's-le Grand, into Aldersgate-street, where they waited.

When the company approached the Charity Children from the great West door, they were struck with one of the most sublime pictures that could be exhibited to a feeling mind; 6000 fine young children of different parishes, neatly clothed in their different uniforms, and so situated as to be seen in one point of view, and saluting their different benefactors as they passed, with an anthem to their Creator. Immediately under them, the Patrons of the Charity. Arranged in seats erected for the purpose on either side, between the children and the choir, and immediately adjoining to the sliding skreen, 206 Common-council-men in their mazarine gowns. This whole was surely a treat to Majesty itself! And it was so expressed. The Queen appeared almost overcome with admiration; his Majesty the same; and, in fact, the whole

Royal Family could have continued an hour on the spot, had not their attention been immediately called to another scene, more splendid, and perhaps equally interesting.

The children continued singing part of the hundredth Psalm, until their Majesties, the Royal Family, and their attendants, were seated. The King and Queen were on a platform near the West end of the Choir, with a canopy similar to that in the House of Peers, ascending with three steps; the Earl of Salisbury, with other Lords in waiting, attending the King, and the Earl of Aylesbury and others the Queen. - The Princess Royal and her three next sisters occupied the Choristers seats on the North side of the Choir. Behind them were the Maids of Honour, Ladies of the Bed-chamber, &c. On the opposite side were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Prince William. The area of the Choir was appropriated to the Peers; the Judges, Masters in Chancery, &c. sitting on woolsocks immediately before the Throne. The Peereffes were seated in the stalls on each side of the Choir. The Lord Chancellor was in the Bishop of London's seat; below him, his purse and train-bearers. The Speaker of the House of Commons in the Lord Mayor's seat; below him, Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Leigh, the principal clerks of the House, and the Mace-bearer. The Bishop of London sat on his Throne; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Usher of the Black-rod on chairs in the area near the pulpit; behind them the eldest sons of Peers; and within the altar-rails, the Dean, Residentiaries, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral. In the lower galleries on the North side, near the throne, the Foreign Ambassadors and their ladies; opposite to them the Peereffes. In lower gallery next the Altar on the North-side, the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoreffes, Aldermen and their ladies; opposite to them another row of the Aldermen and their ladies, and behind those a row of the Dean's friends. The upper galleries were filled with the Members of the House of Commons. The choir were placed in the organ-loft.

When the King and all the noble visitors were seated, the prayers began, at half past twelve, to be chaunted by the Rev. John Moore, B. A. one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral. The Responses (set to music by Talis) were made by the whole Choir, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Jones. Then followed *TE DEUM* and *BENEDICTUS* (in *B*, composed by Purcell.) The Litany was chaunted by the Rev. W. Hayes, M. A. and the Rev. John Gibbon, M. A. Minor Canons of the Cathedral. The Communion Service was read by the Dean; the Epistle by the Bishop of Bristol, the Gospel by Dr. Jefferys, Canons Residentiaries. The Kyrie Eleeson and Creed, set by Purcell, were sung by the whole Choir, and accompanied on the organ. An
cellent

excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from Psalm xxvii. 16. "O tarry thou the Lord's leisure: be strong, and He shall comfort thine heart: and put thou thy trust in the Lord."

Then followed this Anthem, expressly selected and commanded by the King:

THREE VOICES.

Contratenor, Rev. Mr. Clarke, M. A.—Tenor, Mr. Hodson, M. B.—Bass, Mr. Sale.

1. "O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me: thou knowest my down-fitting and mine up-rising; thou understandest my thoughts long before."

SOLO. Bass; Rev. Mr. Hayes, M. A.

2. "Thou art about my path, and about my bed: and spyest out all my ways."

3. "For lo, there is not a word in my tongue: but thou, O Lord, knowest it altogether."

SOLO. Contratenor, Rev. Mr. Clarke, M. A.

5. "Whither shall I go then from thy spirit: or whither shall I go then from thy presence?"

7. "If I climb up into Heaven, thou art there: if I go down to hell, thou art there also."

8. "If I take the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea."

THREE VOICES.

Contratenor, Rev. Mr. Clarke; Tenor, Mr. Guise; Bass, Rev. Mr. Hayes, M. A. and Chorus.

9. "Even there also shall thy hand lead me; and thy right hand shall hold me."

The Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and Prebendary of Canterbury (the new Canon Residentiary) concluded with the Offertory-service.

The whole was finished about 3 o'clock.

The arrangement of the yeomen of the guards within the platform, and of the grenadiers who were formed in a single line on the right and left of the platform from the entrance of the Church to the Choir, was very happy; the effect was grand, and the men never appeared better under arms, nor behaved with greater decorum.

The King was dressed in the Windsor uniform, and handed the Queen out of the coach at St. Paul's. Her Majesty looked extremely well; and, with the Princess and the ladies in their suite, wore blue silks trimmed with white, and bandeaus of "God save the King:" all the ladies present wore the like bandeaus. Most of the gentlemen wore purple and white sword knots, with "God save the King!" The King, Princes, and such of the Peers as were Knights, wore the collars of their respective orders.

The Patrons of the Charity children appeared with large gold and silver medals by Pingo, pendant on ribbands, in commemoration of the royal visit. On the face of the medal is the portrait of his Majesty. Motto, GEORGIUS III. MAG. BR. ET HIB. REX.

On the reverse is the West front view of

St. Paul's Cathedral. Motto round the legend,—LAETITIA CUM PIETATE. On the Exergue, DEO OPT. MAX. REX PIENSIS. PRO SALVTE. REST. V. S. L. M. APR. 23, 1789.

The royal carriages remained in the North Church-yard during the whole time of divine service. Those of the Peers and Commons ranged in Cheap-side; and those of the Nobility not in Parliament, and other illustrious visitors, in Aldersgate-street.

When their Majesties left the Choir, the children sang part of the 104th Psalm as they passed. The pleasure received by the Queen was sufficiently expressed in her countenance. It was with the utmost difficulty the congregation assembled suppressed their plaudits, notwithstanding their full recollection of the awful place in which they were. Their Majesties returned with the same state to the Queen's Palace. The public demonstrations of joy and loyalty by the inhabitants of London and Westminster, on the occasion of his Majesty's first appearance in public since his happy recovery, exceeded all expression. The acclamations of the crowds of people were unanimous, and were sufficient to convince his Majesty that he truly reigned in the hearts of his people: Indeed they seemed to convey an unmixed gratification to the Royal visitors. Her Majesty in particular appeared remarkably cheerful both in the procession and at the cathedral;—his Majesty placid and serene.

The Royal Family all received the congratulations of the people, as did also the Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, and Lord Heathfield; Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan experienced also a tribute of praise, but not so universal.

The Park and Tower guns were fired three times, first, when their Majesties set out from St. James's; secondly, on their arrival at the Church; and again on their Majesties return.—The bells continued ringing all the morning. The church-sleeples were dressed with flags, particularly that of St. Bride's, which was graced with a large display of colours belonging to the Queen man of war.

Upon their Majesties return, they were preceded to Temple Bar by the two Sheriffs the London Artillery Company, with the Pioneers, and a party of the Toxophylites.

After the procession of their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Gloucester drew up their men in St. James's Park in a circle, as did Colonel Greenfield the 2d battalion of the 3d regiment of foot guards, where they fired a feu de joie; his Majesty viewing them from one of the windows of Buckingham House.

Mr. Pitt dined in Dean's Court, Doctors Commons, with the Bishop of Lincoln. The company present were about forty in number. The populace intended to have taken off the horses, and drawn the carriage themselves, but were disappointed, as Lady Westmoreland returned home in Mr. Pitt's carriage, and Mr.

Mr. Pitt with Lord Westmoreland, in his Lordship's carriage.

The members of the Common Council returned in procession to the London Tavern; where the day was concluded with that loyalty and harmony which characterises the representatives of the first city in the universe.

The solemnity was conducted with great order; and in the whole line of march the utmost possible decorum was preserved; and that which was so much dreaded, tumult and bloodshed, did not occur in any one instance that has come to our ears. The anticipated dangers perhaps contributed to keep the streets more free from crowds than otherwise they might have been; and to the credit of the military, we must say, that they were more orderly and attentive than they generally are when put into a street commission. That no material accident happened, we in great measure attribute to the diligent attention of the Magistrates, the High Constables, and the rest of the Peace-officers, who gave the most prudent and effectual directions to the Military.

The three regiments of Guards were under arms by three o'clock in the morning, and took their stations at half past five, by lining the streets from St. James's to Temple Bar. Parties of the Oxford Blues paraded the streets. The Light Horse guarded every avenue leading to the streets through which the procession passed, to prevent the entrance of any carriages. The Peace officers were on duty by five, and cooperated with the military.

Within-side Temple Bar, the Artillery Company and Trained Bands were ranged on each side of Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill to St. Paul's; the City Officers of the Peace assisting, to preserve order.

The City, in Holbourn, raised a temporary bar, and there affixed a paper of directions. On the western side of this bar, in different parts of Holbourn, in St. Giles's, and at Tottenham-court-end, were parties of Light Horse and Constables. Similar temporary bars were placed in Aldersgate-street, Cornhill, and wherever else there was the least probability of obstruction.

For these regulations, the public obligation was to the City, the Lord Chamberlain, &c. The expedience of them was apparent, when the service concluded, and the City was to be cleared.

There never was known such a number of people congregated in London on any former occasion. All stages, coaches, and horses, had been engaged for a week past a hundred miles round the Metropolis. The influx of foreigners was also prodigious.

It was apparent by the countenances of every perambulator, that they came forward with a determination to be in good humour, and it turned out to be the truth. The multitude that crowded the streets seemed equally happy as

those under cover; and those who were stationed to keep them in order had very little more to do than to see the procession with their fellow-citizens in the rear; at the same time, infinite credit is due to the Military, for their attention to the spectators on foot, to whom they endeavoured to give every assistance in their power to gratify their curiosity. Both officers and privates of horse and foot deserve the thanks of the publick.

Friday, 24.

A general and splendid illumination took place throughout all London and Westminster, of which, though nearly all the public buildings, and many private houses, well deserve to be recorded, we must content ourselves at present by describing the brilliant exhibition at the Bank. It appeared in one general blaze of lamps, forming festoons on the top, with serpentine and zig-zag lines on the pillars, and stars of eight points, seven feet high. The transparency in the front was beautiful. The design was classic; and in point of composition and extension it is to be lamented that so temporary a fate was annexed to so much taste and skill: it was placed at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the eye, and appeared from its base to its altitude to extend about 17 feet. The central part of this transparency was as follows: Britannia, bearing on a staff the cap of Liberty, was seated on a triumphal car, such as was in use in Roman entries: four horses of an iron-grey colour, harnessed abreast of each other, drew the chariot. A little elevated in the air, Hygeia, with her arm wreathed round with the snake, expressive of Æsculapian power, appeared guiding the course of the horses: two hovering chcrubs, symbolic of Peace and Plenty, were over Britannia. The most distinguished figure in the fore-ground was a dignified personification of the city of London, bearing in her hand the civic sword and charter, and on her head the mural crown. The drapery of this august figure consisted of gold tissue, and a blue mantle;—on one side was seen a genius representing Commerce, with a shield containing the city arms; and on the other the attribute of Liberality, bearing two cornucopiæ, the one filled with fruits; the other with treasure. A lion, expressive of Kingly power, was near the wheels of the triumphal car. The upper device was the profile of the King, encircled with a branch of palm and olive. The base of the picture had the symbol of Tellus, with proper attributes, and flowers and fruits in festoons.—In addition to this device, every part of the building, including the two wings, was lighted up with variegated lamps, in festoons, circles, crowns, and other ornaments.

Friday 31.

The French consul who arrived in London the beginning of this month, is Francis Anthony Herman, Esq. a native of Alsace, and son of their attorney general.

P. 275, col. 1, l. 11, for "Ralph Solly, esq." read "Richard Solly, esq."

P. 280, col. 2, l. 50, for "Spenor," read "Spennon."

P. 281, col. 1, l. 31. Mr. Gregory was descended from an ancient family settled at Ravenes, in the parish of Ashover, in the county of Derby. His behaviour through life, as a tradesman, husband, father, and as a magistrate, he discharged with such openness of heart, and upright conduct, that his loss will be long felt and regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintance. He was mayor of Leicester in 1781.

BIRTHS.

March **A**T Bolton Percy, the Lady of the
22. Rev. C. Atkinson, a daughter.
23. Lady of Tho. Giffard, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Utrecht, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aghrim, to Miss Munter.

At Edinburgh, — Denise, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss E. Walker.

At Cound, co. Salop, Mr. Revel Phillips, attorney, of Shiffnal, to Miss Oliver, of Grange, near Shrewsbury.

Mr. Simpson, of South Halstead, Essex, to Miss Hodgkin, of the same place.

At Cowley, Mr. Hinckman, of Holborn, to Miss Crouch, of Uxbridge.

At Newark upon Trent, Lieut. Grubb, of the first reg. of dragoons, to Miss Milnes.

At Manchester, Tho. Mort Froggart, esq. of Damhouse, near Leigh, to Miss Wilde.

At Aston, near Newport, Mr. Wm. Bridgen, to Miss Henley, daughter of the late Mr. James H. of Pave-lane, co. Salop.

Rev. Leonard Shelford, B. D. fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Miss Grigson, daughter of Wm. G. esq. of West Wreatham, co. Norfolk.

Mr. Wm. Drury, goldsmith in the Strand, to Miss Welch, daughter of the late Wm. W. esq. of Beaufort, co. Warwick.

Edward Hamilton Lambert, esq. to Miss Dodd, daugh. of Jn. D. esq. of Swallowfield.

March 15. At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Edw. Buller, esq. captain in the navy, to Miss Gertrude Van Cortland.

30. Wm. Wraxall, esq. M.P. for Luggershall, to Miss Lafcelles, eldest daught. of the late Peter L. esq. of Knights, Herts.

At Doncaster, Rev. G. Kelly, M.A. prebendary of Southwell, to Miss Laye.

Edw. Coles, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, late governor of Bencoolen, to Mrs. Sarah Pain, widow of late Capt. Wm. P. of Poole.

31. Major Field, of Berkley-street, to Miss Nun, of Kensington.

April 1. By special licence, Lord Apsley, son of Earl Bathurst, to the youngest Miss Lenox, sister of Lord George L.

At Cullompton, co. Devon, S. Harford, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Sanders, daughter of Jos. S. esq. of Exeter, banker.

2. Isaac Currie, esq. banker in Cornhill, to Miss Raikes, daugh. of Wm. R. esq.

3. Sir Robert Sinclair, bart. of Murkle, to the Pt. Hon. Lady Madelina Gordon, second daughter of the Duke of Gordon.

Mr. John Blades, of Ludgate-hill, cut-glass manufacturer to his Majesty, to Miss Hannah Hobson, of Thomas-street, Southwark.

4. Mr. J. Rougemont, of Little St. Helens, merchant, to Miss Frances Rivaz, of Broad-street Buildings.

Rich. Best, esq. of Chatham, to Miss Townson, of the same place.

Mr. John Thackrah, of Tooley-street, to Miss Hetter Myers, of Barnes, Surrey.

6. Philip Mighill, esq. of Brixthelmstone, to Miss Bolton, of New Broad-street.

7. Rev. John Sabonadiere, to Miss Louisa Barbauld, of Jermyn-street.

Mr. Kirby, to Miss Thomas, both of Malden, co. Essex.

9. Mr. White, apothecary, of Eyre-street, Cold Bath Fields, to Miss Dick, daughter of Sir Wm. D.

Mr. Muriel, sen. of Ely, surgeon, to Miss Morley, of the same place.

10. At Ilfracombe, Thomas Roger Ridge, esq. commander of his Majesty's excise revenue cutter at Plymouth, to Miss Bally.

11. Sherborne Stewart, esq. captain in the first regiment of life-guards, to Miss Masou.

Mr. John Colson, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Martha Hudson, of Philpot-lane.

Tho. Croxton, esq. of Westminster, to Miss Hudson, of Portsmouth.

12. Mr. Drinkwater, of the New River-office, to Miss Strode, daughter of Warren S. esq. of St. Christopher's.

13. Wm. Blair, esq. of Blair, to Miss Fordyce, eldest daughter of Jn. F. esq. of Ayton.

At Bath, Wm. Purvis, esq. to Miss Eyre.
At Barnard Castle, Wm. Walton, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Brooke, eldest daughter of the late S. B. esq.

At Dumfries, John Kirkpatrick, esq. merchant of Ostend, to Miss Stothart, of Ackland.

14. Jerem. Curteis, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Barrett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Hothfield, Kent.

John Butler Pomfret, esq. to Miss Curteis, dau. of Rich. C. esq. of Tenterden, Kent.

15. Mr. David Philip Jenkinson, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, attorney, to Miss Cillole, of Blackwall.

16. Mr. Dan. Bell, of Golden-lane, to Miss Eleanor Turner, 2d daughter of John T. esq.

Mr. T. Greenwood, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Smith, of Peckham.

Rev. Lewis Mercier, minister of the French church in Threadneedle-street, to Miss de la Chaumette, of Spital-square.

Mr. James Cook, of Chadwell, to Miss Sarah Kilbinton.

18. Mr. P. Bostock, of the Borough, to Miss Ward, of Farringdon, Berks.

At Newbold upon Avon, co. Warwick, Ambrose Proctor, esq. of Lengeo-hall, Herts,

to Miss Hume, eldest dau. of Alex. H. esq. of Wimpole-street.

20. At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Startin, merchant, to Miss Salt.

21. Mr. Edw. Dampier, of the Excise-office, to Miss Eliz. Norris, of Hampstead.

22. Rev. Wm. Daniel, of Stretton upon Dunsmore, co. Warwick, to Mrs. Heap, of Liverpool.

23. Mr. Jacob G. Wrench, to Miss Buxton, daugh. of Jn. B. esq. of New Surrey-str.

24. Bernard Edw. Howard, esq. of Forniham, to the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Bellafyse, youngest daughter of Earl Fauconberg.

DEATHS.

IN the year 1786, at Brussels, Peter Cavanaugh, M.D. F.R.S. He was admitted of the College of Physicians in London in 1745, and for some time practised physic in the island of St. Christopher. In 1764, being at that time a physician at Bath, he published a Dissertation on the Oleum Palmæ Christi, or Castor Oil. He resided on the Continent several years before his death, and while his health permitted, attended at Spa during the season for drinking the waters.

1788. Nov. 25. Aged 97, Tho. Amory, esq. author of "John Bunce;" of whom see our vol. LVIII. p. 1062, and the present volume, pp. 107, 322.

1780. Jan. 12. In his 71st year, Rev. Mr. Tho. Whyte, of Lyberton, near Edinburgh. He was ordained clergyman there in 1752; since which time he has continued to perform the duties of his sacred office with assiduity, piety, and faithfulness, and to the satisfaction of a numerous parish, whose voluntary applause was the best test of his care and diligence.

Lately, at Calcutta, the Hon. Lockhart Gordon, youngest son of the late Earl of Aboyne, and junior counsel to the East India Company.

Petrus Camper, esq. deputy from the province of Friesland to the council of the State of Holland, a celebrated professor of physic and anatomy, and member of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin, &c.

At Browne's Hall in Jamaica, Wm. Patrick Browne, esq. member of the privy council, custos rotulorum and chief magistrate of the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Thomas in the Vale, St. Dorothy, and St. John, major-general in the militia of that island, and colonel in chief of the St. Catherine's reg. of foot.

On his passage to Jamaica, Major Gardiner.

In Clare-street, Dublin, Right Rev. Wm. Preiton, D.D. bishop of Leighlin and Ferns; having been fellow of Trinity college Camb. of which it was believed he would have been appointed master. He went to Ireland with the Duke of Rutland, and by him was promoted to his see.—He has left legacies to the Duchesses of Rutland, Mr. Thoroton, and Mr. Tydd, at whose house he died. His illness

was so severe and unabating for the last twelve months, that it has been asserted, the fees to physicians swallowed up the whole amount of his income.

In Ireland, Rev. Denis Qualy, titular dean and vicar-general of the dioc. of Kilfenora.

At Sandwich, Kent, Mr. Culver Tambs.

At Lyme, Dorset, Mr. John Paltock.

Mrs. Humphreys, of Pennant, Montgom.

At Twickenham, Rob. Baker, esq.

Aged 93, Rev. Jacob Wood, vicar of Llanbister, co. Radnor, upwards of 60 years.

At Redmarley, Worc. Rev. Mr. Morton.

Mrs. Torrent, wife of Rev. Mr. T. of Ax-ford-buildings, Bath.

Mr. John Fleetwood, of Winchester, one of the coroners for the county of Hants.

Wm. Latton, esq. formerly ambassador from King George II. to the Emperor of Morocco, and father of Henry L. M.A. vicar of Woodhorn and Felton, co. Northumberland.

In Gay-street, Bath, Lady Thorold

At Lewes, after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation, Mrs. Eliz. Shelley, daughter of the late Hervey S. esq. of that place, greatly lamented.

Aged 84, Jervis Gibson, esq. senior alderman of Lincoln. His death was occasioned by taking poison through a mistake. Having been in the medical line, he used to mix his own medicines; and intending to take some salts, he ordered his servant to bring him a paper out of a drawer, part of the contents of which he mixed in warm water, and after drinking it off, on finding a sediment, he was alarmed, and on examining the paper, found he had taken corrosive sublimate. The proper means were tried without effect, and he died in half an hour.

Mr. H. Ogilvy, of the 50th reg. of foot.

At Sheerness, Mr. Mansfield, many years his Majesty's boat-builder there.

At Exeter, in his 37th year, Mr. James Rose, fish-hook-maker there.

In a miserable garret, in an advanced age, Captain Barber, of one of his Majesty's regiments of foot. He had been for many years on half-pay, and lived in a very close and retired manner. He was remarkable for being always followed by a Newfoundland dog, to which he was particularly attached. He has left a legacy of 4000l. either to the Foundling or Magdalen Hospital. He had a sister, to whom he has bequeathed only 10l. a year.

At Bath, John Bailey, esq. an officer in the East India service.

At Newbold, near Chesterfield, aged 101, Jane Goodwin.

In Wigworth parish, aged 104, Ann Ashe.

At Peckham, Surr. aged 106, Mrs. Weldyn.

At Needham-market, co. Suffolk, aged 102, Mrs. Neave.

At Lincoln, aged 65, John Key, esq. high sheriff in 1773. He has been a liberal benefactor to the Lincoln General Hospital, and in his will has bequeathed a legacy of 800l. to that excellent institution.

At Finningham, co. Suffolk, in his 85th year, Rev. Wm. Edwards, 60 years rector of that parish.

— Parry, esq. of Llangollen Fechan.

Jeremiah Kesterman, esq. of Canewdon, Essex, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Underbarrow, co. Westmoreland, of the small-pox, aged 91, Alice Willinson. She had been remarkably healthy, and bade fair to attain the age of her mother, 101.

At Poplar, Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late Mr. C. of Bengal, and one of the three daughters of Capt. Harry, of Stepney, commander of an East India-man.

March 2. At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Dr. Geo. Fred. Boyd, surgeon to the late 84th reg.

9. Mrs. Anne Wilson, sister of the Bishop of Bristol.

11. At Laufanne, in Swizerland, Mrs. Weston, wife of Henry Perkins W. esq. of West Horsely-place, Surrey.

19. At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Mr. Harden, master of the Grammar-school, and rector of Chirbury, near Montgomery.

20. Mr. Abraham Darby, of Madely, one of the people called Quakers, and a proprietor of the Coalbrook Dale Company.

Rev. Tho. Bland, rector of St. Michael's, Colchester.

23. At Rochester, Rev. Henry Stephens, chaplain to his Majesty's ship Scipio, and vicar of Britford, in the diocese of Salisbury.

24. At Barham, Kent, aged 81, Mrs. Page.

Aged 84, Edmund Herring, esq. of North Petherwyn, co. Devon.

At Margate, aged 42, Mrs. Anne Eme-
linda Foster. She was grand-daughter to Henry Masterman, esq. of York, and legal heiress to his whole fortune, being his son's only child. Her first husband was Mr. Skinn, an attorney; her second, Nicholas Foster, esq. son of an Irish baronet, and an officer in the army. She was blessed by Nature with a beautiful person, and every shining talent, and had every advantage of education. She was the author of "The Old Maid," a novel, and some other works. But such is the instability of all human attainments, that by one false step, before she was sixteen, she enraged her grandfather, that he disinherited her of 3000l. a year. Her last husband forsook and left her in extreme poverty. She supported herself by her pen and needle-work for ten years past, and kept a day-school; but ill health, owing in part to exquisite sensibility and extreme poverty, lately reduced her to the greatest distress.

26. Aged 80, Mrs. Durell, relict of ——— D. esq. of Jersey.

John Egerton, esq. of Hadley, Middlx.

27. At Ware, suddenly, just as he had dismounted at his son-in-law's door, Mr. Fisher, clerk in the Three per Cent. Office at the Bank, formerly master of a livery-stable in Moorfields.

At Besselsleigh, Berks, of an inflammation in the bowels, Miss Margaret Kyffin, second daughter of the late Sir Tho. K. of Maynan, co. Carnarvon.

In the South of France, Atherton Gyllin Atherton, esq. of Atherton, co. Lancaster.— His large fortune devolves to his sister, a minor.

At Barnsley, co. York, in his 67th year, Mr. John Bent, postmaster of that town, father of Mr. Wm. B. bookseller in Pater-noster-row. He had arrived that evening from London, ate his supper, and expired soon after.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, master of the Guy's Head, St. Thomas, Southwark, many years cellarman to Jonathan Tyers, esq. at Vauxhall. No person ever got more patients into the two hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas than he did; and the more easily to effect his benevolent purpose, he almost constantly paid himself for the conveyance of the poor objects in hackney coaches or chairs.

28. At the Inoculation Hospital at Pancras, of a dropsy of the chest, in his 72d year, Edward Archer, M.D. sole physician of the United Hospitals for the Small Pox and Inoculation. He was a native of the borough of Southwark, and studied physic first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden. It appears from the List of the Medical Society at Edinburgh, that he was admitted into it in 1741, and his inaugural dissertation *De Rheumatismo*, printed at Leyden, is dated in 1746. He was admitted of the Collège of Physicians in London in 1752. To the Small Pox Hospitals, which owe, in a great measure, their present flourishing state to his incessant and benevolent exertions during the long space of forty-two years, he has by his will bequeathed the sum of 500l. He was a humane, judicious, and learned physician; but possessing a fortune adequate to his views in life, and being fond of retirement and study, he was never solicitous about the emoluments of his profession, and for some time before his death altogether declined private practice. In the Committee-room of the Inoculation Hospital there is an excellent whole-length portrait of him, by Pine, done in the year 1782, at the expence of the thirteen governors who at that time composed the House-committee. To each of these gentlemen who should be living at the time of his decease, the Doctor has bequeathed the amount of their subscription on that occasion; and it seems there are nine who survive him to receive it. He has left behind him a valuable and splendid library. His remains were carried for interment, to a vault belonging to his family at Woodford in Essex, on Saturday the fourth of April, attended by the Treasurer, House-committee, and several other Governors of the United Hospitals, who were anxious to testify their regard for the memory of a man whose death may be considered as a public loss.

Mrs. Anna Spence, wife of Mr. Hugh S. of Crutched-friars.

At Sion-house, near Bishop Stortford, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Alex. W. formerly of Billiter-square.

In St. James's-str. Bath, in his 76th year, Mr. Simon Collett.

Mr. Tho. Lawrence, many years an eminent undertaker near Shoreditch Church.

29. Mrs. Manning, lady of Wm. M. jun. esq. of Billiter square, and daughter of the late Abel Smith, esq.

In New King-street, Bath, Miss Don.

At Dunwich, Suffolk, aged 119, Samuel Rook Worrell, a fisherman. He followed his employment till within eleven years of his death.

At Shrewsbury, aged 81, Mr. Griffith Humphries, many years a master taylor there.

30. At Tottenham, advanced in years, Mrs. Payne.

31. At Herne, Kent, aged 91, Mr. Thomas Varham, surgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, Mrs. Collet, who for many years kept the Red Lion at Woolverton.

At Newburgh, aged 106, Tho. Houlcroft.

At Lancaster, in his 78th year, Mr. Stephen Pofflethwaite, formerly of Serjeant's-inn, Chancery-lane. The circumstances attending his death were rather singular. From his situation under the late Mr. Justice Astor, he was of course well known to most of the principal officers of the law; he therefore waited upon Mr. Justice Wilson, who was then holding the assizes, with whom he conversed very cheerfully for near an hour; went to hear the assize sermon; thence, with more than usual haste, departed for the Castle, to hear the Judge's charge, and took his seat at the table before his Lordship arrived, at the instant of whose entrance he fell back and expired.

In Harley-street in her 32d year, Mrs. Maxwell. She was the surviving daughter of the late Edw. Bridges esq. of Wootton in Kent; married in 1730, to Henry Maxwell esq. of Cusbot House in Crondall, Hants. to whom, in July last, she bore a daughter, now living. By her father she was descended from Anthony Bridges, third son of the first Lord Chandos; her mother was one of the daughters and coheirs of Wm. Egerton, LL.D. prebendary of Canterbury, younger son of the Hon. T. Egerton of Tattons Park in Cheshire, who was younger son of John second Earl of Bridgewater. As she was sitting alone in the drawing-room after dinner on the preceding evening, engaged in writing cards of invitation, the poker fell out of the fire, and set her cloaths in a blaze before she perceived it. She first attempted to wrap herself up in the carpet, but that was nailed down to the floor. She then ran up stairs to her bed-chamber; and although pursued instantly by one servant who was on the stair-case at the moment, and followed almost instantly by the other servants, and

by Mr. Maxwell, their endeavours to extinguish the flames, by folding her up in the curtains of the bed and their own coats, were ineffectual. The bed, wainscot, and window-shutters were set on fire, and one of the servants suffered considerably in his zeal to save his mistress. She was dressed, at the time of the accident, in a round callico gown, with an apron of fine muslin, very full and wide. Her remains were interred the following week in the parish church of Crondall. The funeral was followed only by the servants and tenants of Mr. Maxwell; the gentlemen of the neighbourhood offered to attend in their carriages, but the sorrow of this occasion did not suit with pomp. The beauty, wit, and sweet temper of this unfortunate lady rendered her the object of admiration, esteem, and loss, to all around her.— Her death, not the consequence of any of the infirmities to which our nature is constantly subject, nor of the dangers to which it is occasionally exposed, but brought suddenly upon her, in the moment of health and safety, by a calamity derived from the great source of domestic convenience, presents a lesson to humanity, of which every heart must feel the admonition. They to whom a nearer connection afforded the opportunity of being enlivened by her vivacity, or soothed by her benevolence, have suffered a loss for which life has no recompense.

At Manheim, in his 44th year, Charles Prince Palatine, of Birkenfeld, Duke of Bavaria, major-general in the service of his Imperial Majesty.

April 1. At Eye, co. Suffolk, J. H. Jennings, esq. cousin to the late Soame J. esq. of literary fame.

At Bristol, Wm. Wooliery, esq. an eminent West India planter.

2. In St. James's-street, Mrs. Burlton, wife of Philip B. esq.

At Teddington, Moses Francks, esq.

At Dorking, Surrey, Mrs. Fuller, relict of the late A. F. esq. banker in Cornhill.

In Dublin, Mr. William Brett, formerly of Covent garden Theatre.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. John Lord M'Leod, major-general in the British service, and colonel of the 71st regiment of foot, also Count Cromartie, and a commandant of the order of the Sword, in the kingdom of Sweden. He was the eldest son of the late Earl of Cromartie, and at an early period of life entered into the Swedish army, where he for many years served with great reputation. On the breaking-out of the American war, he came home, raised a good regiment of two battalions of his own countrymen, with whom he went to the East Indies. On the forfeited estates being restored, in 1784, his Lordship had the family estate of Cromartie restored to him. He married, in 1786, the eldest daughter of Lord Forbes, but has left no issue.

3. At Tottenham, John Ardefois, esq.; a young man of large fortune, and, in the splendour

dour of his carriages and horses, rivaled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where, it may be said, he sacrificed too much to conviviality; but, if he had his foibles he had his merits also, that far outweighed them.—Mr. A. was very fond of cock-fighting, and had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon this cock he lost; which so enraged him, that he had the bird tied to a spit and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the miserable animal were so affecting, that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere, which so enraged Mr. A. that he seized a poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared, that he would kill the first man who interposed; but, in the midst of his passionate asseverations, he fell down dead upon the spot. Such, we are assured, were the circumstances which attended the death of this great pillar of humanity.

Near Reading, Berks, Mrs. Noyes, wife of T. B. N. esq.

At Clown, near Sheffield, aged 90, Rev. S. Yate, late rector of that place.

At Alston, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Bridget Finney, widow of the Rev. Tho. F. and dau. of the late Hon. Geo. Hamilton, of Bath.

4. Mr. John Barton, of Hertford.

Mr. Wm. Holland, many years an oilman in St. Paul's Church yard, but lately retired from business.

Mr. Geo. Aldridge, timber-merchant in Aldersgate-street.

In Charles-str. St. James's, Wm. Roos, esq.

Robert Halfell, esq of Lincoln's-Inn, one of the commissioners of bankrupts.

At Bath, Dr. Jos. Hooper, of Tooley-str.

Miss Eliz. Wright, youngest daughter of Tho. W. esq of Nottingham.

At Edinburgh, aged 89, Lieut.-colonel Donald Macdonald.

At Marseilles, aged 98, Count de Ponteves Tournon, lieut.-general of the French navy.

At Birmingham, almost instantly on the bursting of a blood-vessel, while eating his dinner, in the 39th year of his age, and after a very long and painful illness, when he endured with the greatest patience, Mr. James Rollason, one of the printers of Aris's Birmingham Gazette

5. Mr. J. Watson, master of the Angel Inn behind St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

At his house in Downing street, Westminster, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Vane. He was great-grandson of the famous Sir Henry V. who was beheaded on Tower-Hill soon after the Restoration. In the 10th year of the reign of William and Mary, Christopher, the eldest Son of Sir. H. V, was created Baron Barnard, of Barnard-castle, in the bishopric of Durham. He built, at his own expence, the elegant church of Shipborne in Kent, near his seat at Fairlawn, from a design of the celebrated architect James Gibbs; in which the first sermon was preached by

the pious and learned Dr. Joseph Trapp. Lord Barnard married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and sister and coheiress to John Duke of Newcastle. He died on the 28th of October 1723, in the 70th year of his age. He left two sons Gilbert and William. Gilbert succeeded to the honours of his father; and his son Henry was created Earl of Darlington. William, the second son of Lord Barnard, was created, June 11, 1720, Viscount Vane and Baron Duncannon, of the kingdom of Ireland. He married Lucy the daughter of William Jolliffe, of Caverswall, in the co. of Stafford, Esq. and died Monday 20th of May 1734, of an apoplexy, at his seat at Fairlawn; having the Friday preceding been elected knight of the shire for the county of Kent. He was buried on the 5th of June following with great solemnity in the church of Shipborne. He had three sons, the younger and survivor of whom was the late Lord Viscount Vane; who married, in May 1735, Frances, the widow of Lord William Hamilton, and daughter of Francis Hawes. esq. of Purley, in Berks. She died, March 31, 1788, and was buried at Shipborne with all the accustomed splendour of the family. The late Lord Vane was born Feb. 4, 1713-4, and died on the 5th of this month. He was buried on Saturday the 8th with great funeral pomp, in Shipborne church, the burial place of his illustrious ancestors from the time of King Henry VIII. Besides his ample paternal estate, he became entitled, by the will of John Duke of Newcastle, to an estate of more than 30,000l. a year, which he sold many years ago to pay his debts; and also to 20,000l. worth of plate, of which on account of some legal defect the court of Chancery did not grant him possession. His Lordship's debts are said to have been occasioned by the profusion of Lady Vane, who caused him to alienate the great property which he inherited from John Duke of Newcastle. From this Lady nothing could induce him to withdraw his protection. Though obliged, at one period of his life, to submit for her sake, to much embarrassments on pecuniary accounts, he supported her, though in a state of voluntary separation, with a noble liberality. He supplied her expences in a handsome house in Hill-street to her death, and then buried her at Shipborne with a splendor suitable to her rank, and the style in which he had supported her. The singular charms of this Lady placed her in the very first rank of admired and fashionable beauties during 20 years. Much surprize has been expressed that his Lordship should continue his attachment after some supposed deviations on her part, which have a tendency to alienate the strongest affection. But he was an enthusiast in love as well as in politics; and, in the earlier part of his life, had made *the most solemn vows*, superadded to the nuptial engage-

ments, that he would never forsake her, whatever might be her conduct, nor be separated from her by a divorce, which some of his friends are said to have recommended. The story of a *Lady of Quality*, in Smollet's *Novel*, is supposed by the candid to have been much embellished by the fertility of that writer's invention. *Lady Vane*, in a fit of most unjustifiable resentment, furnished the *Novelist* with a few particulars which he worked up, by the aid of imagination, to an entertaining episode. Versed as he was in the arts of publication, he knew that personal anecdotes would contribute greatly to the sale of his book; and, incited by the desire of rendering his narrative interesting, it is not to be wondered at, that he should have adorned the little truth he possessed with the graces of poetic fiction. *Lord Vane* was cruelly used in it; as his character and conduct were most grossly misrepresented. His *Lordship* has been generally exhibited to the publick in colours very different from the true ones, in consequence of Smollet's story, and the malicious reports of his enemies. He was not that weak man which the world was taught to believe him. He was indeed eccentric on the subjects of love and politics; but, in other matters, his understanding was acute, and his judgement sound. His firm adherence to his vows respecting *Lady Vane*, and indeed to all his promises and engagements; his sale of his great property for the payment of his debts; his steadfast purpose never to sell church preferment in his gift, even when pressed by great distress; evinced that he had a scrupulous regard to justice and honour. His troubles and misfortunes were occasioned not by his own personal extravagance, but by that passion which has often subdued the strongest minds, and induced them to act under a degree of infatuation. Happy had the object of his affections returned them with equal ardour of constancy; and joined to her bewitching beauty the virtues of prudence, fidelity, and economy! Had this been the case, *Lord Vane* would probably have lived in comfort, and died invested with the first property and honours of this kingdom. Notwithstanding his *Lordship* had alienated so much of his great wealth, he died possessed of considerable estates totally unembarrassed. Some of them in Kent: on one of which stands the beautiful mansion-house of *Fairlawn*, let on lease to *Henry Lyell*, esq. father-in-law to *Earl Delaware*; and others in *Staffordshire*, with the old mansion at *Caverswall*, in which, among others, is a very valuable picture of *Oliver Cromwell*, given to his ancestor *Sir Henry Vane* (who was beheaded), by *Oliver* himself, and also another remarkable one of *Christiana Queen of Sweden*, presented to *Sir Henry* by *Gustavus Adolphus* the King, while *Sir Henry* was ambassador at the Court of *Sweden*. The whole of his estate, after the payment of a few legacies, is bequeathed

to *David Papillon*, Esq. his *Lordship's* relation. The title is extinct.

6. Aged 82, *Mrs. Hooper*, of *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*.

7. *Mr. Norman*, headle of *Bread-str. ward*. *Mrs. Bledon*, wife of *Mr. B.* of the *London Tavern*, *Bishopsgate-street*.

Mr. Davis, one of his Majesty's grooms.

At *Walton*, *Surrey*, *Wm. Shepherd*, esq. merch. late of *Nicholas lane*, *Lombard str.*

At *Plaistow*, *Essex*, *Mr. John Beddy*.

At *Suffield*, aged 8, *Mrs. Morden*, sister to the late *Sir Wm. Harbord*, bart.

8. At *J. Jackson's*, esq. at *Woodford-bridge*, *Miss Jackson*, only daughter of *R. J.* esq. of *Normanby*, co. *York*.

At *Bermondsey*, *Mrs. Test*, wife of *T. T.* esq.

Aged 62 *Rev. W. Garrod*, rector of *Belstead* and *Stoke Ash*, *Suffolk*.

At *Richmond*, co. *York*, *Capt. Stair Douglas*, of the royal navy, son of the late *Sir Jn.* D. bart. of *Kelhead*.

John Sinclair, *Earl of Caithness*. After breakfasting at the *Mount Coffee-house*, he retired to his apartments, and shot himself.—The cause of his *Lordship's* putting an end to his existence has been attributed to disappointment in a matrimonial adventure; but the accounts of it are variously related.

9. At *Islington*, *Mrs. Dickinson*, relict of *R. D.* esq. of *Ware*, *Herts*.

Suddenly, aged 71, *Mr. George-Augustus Elliot*, many years high constable of the *Tower* division.

At *Ashborne-hall*, co. *Derby*, aged 78, *Sir Brook Boothby*, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son.

10. In the *King's Bench* prison, aged 35, *Mr. James Langton*.

In *Wigmore-street*, *Edw. Goddard*, esq. of *Hartham*, *Wilts*.

In *Grafton str.* *Berkley-sq.* *Mrs. Mildmay*.

At *Bath*, *Mrs. Brocas*, widow of the late, and mother of the present, *Dan* of *Killala*.

At *Sheernets*, *Mr. John Bell*, jun. one of the clerks belonging to the Clerk of the *Checque's Office* there.

Mrs. Jordaine, relict of *Andrew J.* esq. tallow-merchant in *Altergate-street*.

At *York*, *Mrs. Ward*, printer of the *York Courant*.

11. At *Chipping Ongar*, in his 61st year, *Rev. Rice Evans*, rector of *West Knighton*, co. *Dorset*.

At *Tottenham*, *Mr. Marmaduke Thompson*, an eminent coal-merchant in *Thames-street*, and a member of the common council. It having been his usual practice to walk out in the dusk of the evening, it was some time before he was missed. On a diligent search for him, he was found dead, standing upright, in a pond before his house. A wound in the neck gave reason to apprehend his throat had been cut; but was accounted for before the coroner by the servant's having dragged him out with a pole appended to a scythe. The verdict was, "Found drowned in a pond;

but how he came there unknown." He had been for some time past, from domestic uneasiness, in a state of fixed melancholy.

At a very advanced age, Wm. Leman, esq. of Beccles, co. Suffolk.

At Lymington, Mrs. Burrard, widow of the late deceased Col. B.

12. In Penton street, Ilington, aged 80, Mr. J. Hall, sen.

Aged 76, Mr. Jacobson, confectioner, of Plymouth, one of the largest men in the county.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. Mr. J. of Shrewsbury

Wm. Norton, esq. of Acorn Bank, near Temple Sowerby, co. Westmoreland.

13. At Theobalds, co. Herts, Mrs. Sarah Cholmley.

At Rochester, suddenly, Mr. Jenkins, watch-maker there.

15. Mr. Robert Oldaker, one of the city aleconers.

At Doncaster, aged 61, Francis Laye, esq. formerly a captain in the 31st regiment.

16. Aged 72, Mr. Jacob Shann, clerk of the North road at the General Post-office, and father of the office.

John Boldero, esq. banker, in Cornhill.— He was found dead in his bed, without having had any appearance of indisposition the preceding evening.

At Bristol Hotwells, Geo. Bateson, esq. formerly a lieutenant of the 3d reg.

At Box, near Bath, aged 64, Mr. Morgan Davis, formerly of Petty France, co. Gloucester. He was a native of North Wales, and supposed to be one of the heaviest and bulkiest men in England, weighing 32 stone, at a period when he used to ride after a pack of hounds the whole day.

At Homerton, near Hackney, at a very advanced age, — Stacy, esq. In conformity with his dying request, his body was opened, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of a complaint under which he had laboured many years; and in the bladder was found a stone, in form resembling a pear, which weighed three ounces.

17. Mr. John Smith, fishmonger, in St. Paul's Church-yard. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which took fright as Mr. S. was mounting him, the day before, at the Horns at Kennington.

At Huntingdon, aged 69, Mr. H. Watson, upwards of 40 years deputy of that archdeaconry.

Sam. Southouse, esq. of Manuden, Essex.

At Canterbury, after a short illness, in his 32d year, Wm. Jackson, esq. only son of John Jackson esq. one of the aldermen of that city. He was of a disposition so amiable, that he was universally beloved, without the envy of any, or one detracting voice: a real friend to the afflicted, the kind adviser of all who sought for counsel from his prudence and foresight; and he counseled with such gentleness and sweetness of manner that no

consciousness of superiority ever appeared, to hurt the most delicate mind; such was his sensibility for every child of sorrow. He could heal where others failed to alleviate—His understanding was sound, and his judgement solid: he read much, and well-chosen Authors; his studies were rewarded by a most retentive memory. With the truest relish for literary pursuits, he loved Society with equal ardour, and with an innocence, cheerfulness, and benevolence, which rendered him the animation of all company, the leader and promoter of social meetings. His temper was so even, so admirably regulated, as never to be ruffled, nor ever gloomy; the sunshine of prosperity seemed to fertilize every virtue in his breast, and every day brought forth fresh fruits of his good works. There have been prodigies of Science, of Learning, of abilities which have blazed in every age, perhaps to shew the utmost extent of human faculties; but never was exhibited in domestic life a more excellent pattern: where, as a son we cannot sufficiently praise his unremitting attention to the infirmities of aged parents, the pleasure with which he watched their inclinations and anticipated their wishes without ostentation, nor with any other motive than his predominant filial regard; relinquishing every engagement, and foregoing every pursuit, that might preclude or interrupt their smallest gratification. The poor looked up without fear or awe to a countenance always beaming angelic goodness, and diffusing the cordial of a gentle sympathy, accompanied with judicious liberality—Such, and very inadequate to his merit, is the faint sketch of this most exalted character, whose loss in early bloom is deplored by a whole mourning City; one universal face of woe pervades the neighbourhood: the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the infantine, all have some tale of his philanthropy to tell, some favours from his munificence or friendship. No eye without a tear, no heart without a pang; all weeping for their own, and more for the inconsolable loss of his afflicted parents, whose indulgence and affection were equal to all his merit, and to whom may justly be applied Pope's admirable couplet,

“Who ne'er knew joy but friendship
might divide, [dy'd.”

“Or gave his parents grief but when he
Thus far we have copied the words of S. D. a valuable correspondent.—“To his superlatively excellent character, says another friend, though it would be vain to attempt to do justice, yet may this short, though imperfect sketch, be offered as a due tribute of affection and regard for so much intrinsic worth. Possessed of a lively imagination, a retentive memory, and a strong understanding, he had highly improved these natural endowments by much and various reading; and by an accurate skill in languages, an extended acquaintance with original history, and a
general

general knowledge of polite literature, he was qualified to shine in every conversation. These mental excellencies, valuable in themselves, were much enhanced by the qualities of his heart; while the union of both rendered him at once the comfort, the delight, and the ornament, of the society in which he lived. Impressed with strong sentiments of religious duty, his conduct throughout life was regulated by them; and though a constant and cheerful partaker of social amusement, yet were his pleasures ever confined within the bounds of innocence. Without envy, as without guile, he was made happy by the happiness of others; nor was he ever kept back from benefiting them, when in his power, by selfish or interested motives. To various institutions in support of the cause of Religion and Virtue, he was a liberal benefactor; while, at the same time, his private benevolence flowed in many and copious channels. A friend to the distressed of every description, his head and his heart were ever disposed to relieve, and his counsel to direct them; not satisfied with the occasion of doing good as it offered, he was active to find out opportunities of assisting others; and frequently searched, in the recesses of poverty, for objects worthy of his care, for whom his tender concern visibly shone forth in the mild sensibility of his eye and the benignity of his countenance. Nor in this enumeration of his virtues, ought his singular discharge of the duties of filial piety to be omitted; to whose silent calls within his own heart, he was ever attentive, and to whose dictates his most favourite pleasures and pursuits were subservient. To all these essential virtues he added the engaging qualities of unvariable urbanity, mildness and good temper; which, as they endeared him through life to a numerous circle of friends, so have they caused him to be most sincerely and generally lamented in his death—(an event, which, to complete his truly Christian character, he bore with entire resignation, though called away from life at so early a period, and from the prospect of every enjoyment which life seemed capable of bestowing)—and, indeed, while goodness can command respect, benevolence can attach, and amiableness can charm, the remembrance of so much departed excellence cannot but remain indelibly fixed in the minds of all who knew him.”—Strongly as the character of Mr. Jackson is here portrayed, a personal knowledge enables us to say it is by no means exaggerated. “Seen him we have, and in his social hours.” We have witnessed his elegant attention to filial duty, his beneficence to the distressed, his unbounded benevolence; and we could point out, and may do so hereafter, even in our own Miscellany, specimens of his poetical talents that would effectually stamp celebrity on him as a Writer.

19. Mrs. Martha Clinker, relict of Mr. C. sugar-refiner, Goodman's Fields.

In his 73d year, the Rev. Richard Head, vicar of Cheveley, Berks, and brother to the late Sir Tho. H. of Langley.

John Armstrong, esq. of Brampton, co. Cumberland.

At Oxford, of a dropical disorder, after a lingering illness, and universally lamented, aged 75, Sir Charles Nourse, knight, senior surgeon in that city, equally distinguished for the length and eminence of his practice. He received the honour of knighthood on his Majesty's visit to that university, about two years since. Dr. Willis attended him in his late journey to Lincolnshire; from whose advice he received so much benefit, that it was thought he was a few days since in a fair way of recovery.—Sir Charles was a contemporary student and pupil with the late Mr. Pott, of similar vivacity, temper, and manners, and of equal celebrity for professional abilities and knowledge. He was brother to the late Mr. John Nourse, bookseller in the Strand; since whose death, the business of that shop has been carried on by Mr. Wingrave for the benefit of Sir Charles.

20. At Bath, Mrs. Street.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Anthony B. of Lower Thames-street.

22. Mrs. Shrimpton, wife of Jos. S. esq. of Bedford-square.

Mr. Peter De Lefaux, one of the proctors-general of the Consistory Court of his Grace the Lord Archbishop, and principal registrar of the Archdeacon's Court of Canterbury.

At his Lordship's house in Park-place, the youngest Daughter of Lord Vernon.

24. At Islington, Miss Toller, eldest daughter of the Rev. Tho. T.

Mr. John Harman, jun. son of Jn. H. esq. of Frederick-place, Old Jewry.

26. At Hackney, of the gout in her stomach, Mrs. Margerum.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon Lord Robert Fitzgerald, appointed his Majesty's secretary of embassy to the Most Christian King.

Right Rev. James Hallifax, D.D. bishop of Gloucester, translated to the see of St. Asaph, *vice* Shipley, dec.

Rev. Euseby Cleaver, D.D. appointed bishop of Corke and Ross, *vice* Mann, dec.

Major Rob. Hobart, appointed chief secretary to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, *vice* Rt. Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, resigned.

John Griffiths, esq. appointed surgeon in extraordinary to the Queen's household.

Mr. John Satchell, appointed harp-maker in extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Philip Williams, M.A. appointed prebendary of Canterbury, *vice* Lucas, dec.

Rev. Jn. Walker, presented to the church and parish of Traquair, in the presbytery of Peebles, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. Alex. Niven, presented to the church and parish of Straiton, in the presbytery of Ayre, *vice* Macdermit, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

PERRY Player Blomart, esq. appointed comptroller of the great customs, and of wool and leather, *vice* Williams, dec.

Mr. Daniel Braithwaite, appointed comptroller of the Foreign Post-office, *vice* Jackson, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Probyn, appointed archdeacon of Carmarthen, *vice* Holcombe, dec.

Rev. Mr. Aked, appointed garrison chaplain at Quebec, *vice* Brooke, dec.

Rev. Hen. Paxton, M.A. Battsford R. Suff.

Rev. Mr. Moss, son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, appointed chaplain to the House of Commons.

Rev. Wm. Craven, B.D. senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Arabic professor, elected master thereof, *vice* Chevalier, dec.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 13, to April 18, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	11	3	3	2	8	1	11	2	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	4	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	0
Surrey	6	3	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	9
Hertford	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	5
Bedford	6	0	3	9	2	7	1	10	3	0
Cambridge	5	9	3	3	2	6	1	9	2	6
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	2	6	1	8	2	6
Northampton	6	1	3	10	2	10	1	9	2	10
Rutland	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	2
Leicester	6	0	3	6	2	9	1	10	3	2
Nottingham	6	1	3	3	2	8	1	11	2	10
Derby	6	7	0	0	3	1	1	9	3	0
Stafford	6	0	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	9
Salop	6	2	4	1	2	11	1	1	4	2
Hereford	5	7	0	0	2	3	1	7	3	2
Worcester	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	2
Warwick	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	5
Gloucester	6	0	0	0	2	5	1	9	3	4
Wilts	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	9
Berks	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	1
Oxford	6	2	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	2
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	9	0	0	2	4	2	0	2	7
Suffolk	5	8	3	1	2	4	1	10	2	5
Norfolk	5	11	3	3	2	5	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	5	8	3	0	2	6	1	10	2	10
York	6	1	3	6	2	9	1	8	3	0
Durham	6	1	4	3	2	10	1	6	3	8
Northumberland	5	9	3	5	2	2	1	6	2	7
Cumberland	6	1	3	4	2	4	1	7	3	10
Westmorland	6	6	0	0	2	7	1	8	0	0
Lancashire	6	10	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	8
Cheshire	6	6	0	0	3	0	1	11	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	7
Somerset	5	9	3	2	2	5	2	0	3	2
Devon	6	5	0	0	2	9	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	6	3	0	0	3	3	1	10	0	0
Dorset	6	1	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	11
Hampshire	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	2
Suffex	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	0	4	0
Kent	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	7

WALES, April 6, to April 11, 1789.

North Wales,	5	10	4	1	2	9	1	7	4	1
South Wales,	6	2	3	6	3	0	1	6	4	2

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- April DRURY-LANE.
1. Messiah.
 2. Isabella—The Minor.
 3. Redemption.
 4. Mary Queen of Scots—Mifs in her Teens.
 13. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 14. The Lord of the Manor—The Divorce.
 15. Trip to Scarborough—The Irish Widow.
 16. The Heiress—The Romp.
 17. Strangers at Home—The Devil to Pay.
 18. Mary Queen of Scots—The Minor.
 20. False Appearances—Mifs in her Teens.
 21. Know Your Own Mind—Rosina.
 22. False Appearances—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
 23. Mary Queen of Scots—Doctor and Apoth.
 25. False Appearances—The Romp.
 27. Mary Queen of Scots—The Devil to Pay.
 28. Macbeth—Catherine and Petruccio.
 29. King Henry the VIIIth—The Pannel.
 30. She Would and She Would Not—The Virgin Unmask'd.

- April COVENT-GARDEN.
2. Sultan—Death of Capt. Cook—Rosina.
 3. Fourth Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
 4. Marian—Pharo Table—Highland Reel.
 13. Death of Capt. Cook—Ditto—Aladdin.
 14. The Rivals—The Little Hunchback.
 15. He would be a Soldier—Aladdin.
 16. Inkle and Yarico—Death of Capt. Cook.
 17. The Tender Husband—Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
 18. Marian—Ditto—The Little Hunchback.
 20. The Good-natured Man—Peeping Tom.
 21. Robin Hood—Catch Club—The Mayor of Garratt. [Hunchback.
 22. Rosina—Death of Captain Cook—Little
 23. The Farmer—The Child of Nature—Death of Capt. Cook.
 25. Inkle and Yarico—Death of Capt. Cook.
 27. The Prophet—Ditto—Highland Reel.
 28. Alexander the Great—Midas.
 29. The Beggars Opera—Maid of the Oaks.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 7, to April 21, 1789.

Christened.	} 966	Buried.	} 1015
Males 497		Males 525	
Females 469		Females 490	
Whereof have died under two years old		325	

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

}	Between	2 and 5	97	50 and 60	94
		5 and 10	30	60 and 70	72
		10 and 20	40	70 and 80	54
		20 and 30	73	80 and 90	26
		30 and 40	97	90 and 100	3
		40 and 50	104		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1789.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27			74 1/4			113 1/2						74					1 1/4			27	
28			74 1/4			113 1/2						74					1 1/4				
29	Sunday		74 1/4			113 1/2						74					1 1/4				
30			74 1/4			113 1/2						74					1 1/4				
31	175		74 1/4			113 1/2				168 1/2		75					1 1/4				
1			74 1/4			113 1/2						75					1 1/4				
2			74 1/4			113 1/2						75					1 1/4				
3	175 1/2		74 1/4			113 1/2						74					1 1/4				
4																					
5	Sunday																				
6		73 3/8	74 1/8		94 1/8	113 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/8	167 1/4		74					1 1/4				
7		73 3/8	74 1/8		94 1/8	113 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/8			74					1 1/4				
8		73 3/8	74 1/8		94 1/8	113 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/8			74					1 1/4				
9		73 3/8	74 1/8		94 1/8	113 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/8			73					1 1/4				
10	174 3/8																				
11	171 3/4	73 1/2	74 1/8		94 1/8	113 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/8	168 1/2		74					1 1/4			27	
12	Sunday																				
13																					
14																					
15	172 1/4	73 3/8	74 1/4		94 1/4	113 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/4			75					1 1/4				
16	172 1/2	73 3/8	74 1/4		94 1/4	113 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/4			76					1 1/4				
17	173 3/8	73 3/4	74 1/2		94 1/2	113 1/2	22		13 3/8			77					1 1/4				
18												78									
19	Sunday																				
20	174	74	74 3/4		94 3/4	114 1/8	22		13 4/8			79									
21	174	74 1/8	75 1/8		94 1/4	114 1/8	22		13 1/4			79								27	
22		74	74 3/4		94 1/4	113 3/8			13 1/4												
23																					
24	173 1/2	74	74 3/4		94 3/4	114	22		13 1/4			80									
25	173 1/2	74	74 3/4		94 3/4	114	22		13 1/4	168 1/2											
26	Sunday																				

A.T.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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For M A Y, 1789.
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 a Picturesque View of a BARROW lately discovered; and a Plate
 of MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1789.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1789.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1789.
<i>April</i>	0	0	0			<i>May</i>	0	0	0		
26	44	51	38	29,32	rain	12	55	65	50	30,22	fair
27	43	55	47	,22	fair	13	51	68	60	29,97	fair
28	45	57	42	,5	fair	14	59	70	54	,91	fair
29	44	58	42	,67	fair	15	55	67	54	,68	rain
30	43	59	46	,7	fair	16	55	65	53	,68	showery
<i>MI</i>	44	56	47	,76	rain	17	55	60	53	,92	rain
2	44	57	45	,9	fair	18	52	61	50	,8	showery
3	43	51	50	,75	rain	19	48	59	51	30,2	fair
4	47	64	47	,64	fair	20	50	65	56	,17	
5	50	66	53	,74	fair	21	55	56	52	29,98	rain
6	49	62	53	,75	fair	22	51	58	54	,97	
7	55	66	51	30,21	fair	23	55	68	59		fair
8	51	68	51	,25	fair	24	62	66	60	,81	fair
9	52	76	55	,04	fair	25	61	68	60	,6	fair
10	57	76	54	,17	fair	26	60	67	59	,75	fair
11	57	70	52	,26	fair						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

<i>June.</i> Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in June, 1788.
1	29 14	72	ENE		soft, overcast, and pleasant ¹ .
2	29 13	77	SE		white dew, sun, brisk air.
3	29 13	76	ENE		bright, parching wind.
4	29 14	72	ENE		bright, cool.
5	29 18	75	NNE		bright, thin grey clouds, ruddy e-
6	29 17	78	NW		dew, fultry sun ³ . [ven ² .
7	29 14	76	E		bright and hot, wind.
8	29 14	66	NE		blustering cold wind, broken clouds.
9	29 18	65	NE		furious wind, bright and clear.
10	29 17	74	NE		rough wind, bright sun ⁴ .
11	29 14	72	NE		brisk wind, hot sun.
12	29 15	75	NE		bright sun, parching wind ⁵ .
13	29 14	75	NE		strong wind and clouds.
14	29 15	76	NE		thin clouds, wind, sun.
15	29 14	79	NE		bright and fultry ⁶ .
16	29 13	77	NE		overcast, and pleasant.
17	29 14	84	NE		bright and fultry, extreme heat ⁷ .
18	29 12	83	NE		rocky clouds, gentle breeze.
19	29 13	73	N	. 33	rain very seasonable.
20	29 13	68	NE	. . 4	dark morn', showers.
21	29 12	75	NE		overcast, steady breeze ⁸ .
22	29 15	76	N		bright morn', clouds ⁹ .
23	29 14	70	SW		faint sun, soft clouds, heavy showers.
24	29 6	72	S	. 48	showers, gleams of sun ¹⁰ .
25	29 5	75	NW	. . 2	showers, towering clouds.
26	29 6	73	NW	. 15	small showers, gleams of sun.
27	29 4	75	N		warm, showers.
28	29 4	73	E	. 18	driving showers, brisk wind.
29	29 8	71	NW	. 16	showers ¹¹ .
30	29 10	72	NW		cloudy, gleams of sun.

¹ The stalks and ribs of the leaves of the Italian poplars are embossed with large tumours of an oblong shape, which by incurious observers are taken for the fruit of the tree. These galls are full of small insects, some of which are winged. The parent insect is of the genus of cynips.—² Glow-worms seen.—³ Wheat in bloom; short straw.—⁴ Bloom of vine perfumes the chambers with an agreeable scent, somewhat like that of mignonette.—⁵ Excessive droughth occasions much distress from the failure of ponds and wells. Hay withers so fast, that it is mown and made the same day.—⁶ Ground burnt up by the heat. "Ruffet lawns, and fallows grey."—⁷ Oats bear this tropical heat and droughth better than any other corn.—⁸ Solstitial chafers abound.—⁹ Fly-catcher's leave their nest. Swifts hatch.—¹⁰ Vegetation revived by the rain beyond hope.—¹¹ Young nightingales seen.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1789.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, May 1. 1789.

THE original letter, of which I here send you a copy, is in the possession of Richard Beatniffe, esq. the recorder of Hull, and relates to a person who is much distinguished in most of the late publications concerning Dr. Johnson.

Yours, &c. W. R.

SIR,

Bolt-court, Fleet street,
Feb. 14, 1782.

ROBERT LEVET, with whom I had been connected by a friendship of many years, died lately at my house. His death was sudden, and no will has yet been found; I therefore gave notice of his decease in the papers, that an heir, if he has any, may appear. He has left very little; but of that little his brother is doubtless heir, and your friend may be perhaps his brother. I have had another application from one who calls himself his brother; and I suppose it is fit that the claimant should give some proof of his relation. I would gladly know, from the gentleman that thinks himself R. Levett's brother,

In what year, and in what parish, R. Levett was born?

Where or how was he educated?

What was his early course of life?

What were the marks of his person; his stature; the colour of his eyes?

Was he marked by the small-pox?

Had he any impediment in his speech?

GENT. MAG. May, 1789.

What relations had he, and how many are now living?

His answer to these questions will shew whether he knew him; and he may then proceed to shew that he is his brother.

He may be sure, that nothing shall be hastily wasted or removed. I have not looked into his boxes, but transferred that business to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, of character above suspicion.

SAM. JOHNSON

Mr. URBAN,

May:

THE inclosed is the original of a letter from the late very learned I. Newton, addressed to a worthy Divine of Lichfield, since also deceased; and will doubtless be acceptable to your reader.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO

Grosvenor-street, Mar. 29, 1782.

MUCH am I obliged to my good friend for his accurate perusal and candid approbation of my Discourses on the Prophecies. Of all books the Revelation will admit of the greatest variety of interpretation. I have succeeded in all the material parts; and the commendation is sufficient. It is difficult to say, to trace out every minute resemblance. The full and perfect comprehension of the book will make part of the happiness of the glorious millennium. I can only express what appears to me most probable; an interpretation of the 14th chapter still appears to me more probable than yours. The clue that has principally conducted through both parts of the Revelation has been following the series of history in the successive order of events. After the description of the two beasts, secula

ecclesiastical, whose power was established, according to my opinion, in the eighth century, but, according to most other commentators, much sooner, there would be a very long chasm, without the prediction of any memorable events, if the 14th chapter, as you say, relates to the time immediately preceding the first resurrection, or the millennium. What a long interval would that be without any prophecy! and how thick the events would follow afterwards! For all the particulars, not only of the 14th, but also of the 16th, 18th, and 19th chapters, must all be fulfilled before the commencement of the millennium. I can hardly frame, even, in imagination, any events that can answer more exactly to the proclamations of the three angels than the three principal efforts towards a reformation. Charlemain, Valdo, Luther, and their followers, certainly deserve as exalted characters as are here given them; and it would be very strange, that there should be so many prophecies relating to the downfall of Popery, and yet none concerning the Reformation. The church in this period is not represented in that state of triumph and jubilation as you seem to imagine; there are hints of their suffering persecution in this very chapter: but if it was as you imagine, yet why may not the church be represented like the apostles and first Christians, "as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing," as "glorying in tribulation," as being "exceeding joyful in tribulation," &c? If the dead are "blessed from henceforth," because they shall remain a shorter time in the separate state, and be sooner raised again, why is not that reason assigned, but quite different ones, "that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them?" These are reasons for "the blessedness of the dead who are in the Lord," which hold equally at all times, and cannot be restrained and limited by particular time; and therefore, I conceive, the words "from henceforth" refer so much to "the blessedness of the living," which is always the same, as to the preaching and promulgating of this doctrine. I have expressed a doubt, whether those prophecies of Ezekiel (chap. xxxviii. and xxxix.) and that of St. John (chap. xx.) do not relate to the same event; but I incline to think, that they relate to distinct events, for the reasons I have given. I believe those prophecies of Ezekiel to coincide with the latter part of the 11th chapter of Daniel, and to relate to the fall of the Ottoman empire, which includes the ruin of many Europeans, as well as the nations. If Gog and Magog in the latter are the same, and are not *mystic* as I say, then we must suppose the Ottoman empire to subsist throughout the millennium, which I can never believe, nor reconcile with other prophecies. We shall have opportunities, I hope, of talking over and other topics more at large, when

I come to Lichfield this summer; and then I will moderate, if you please, between you and Charles Howard. If he was no better an advocate than he seems a divine, I should be sorry for his clients, provided you do, as I suppose you do, represent his arguments fairly. You who live in the country have fine time to prosecute your studies, and to exercise and amuse yourselves with literary disputations; but we who live in town, at least I can speak for myself, have so many interruptions and avocations, that it is not easy to find opportunities to express how truly I am, dear Sir, your affectionate and obliged humble servant,

THO. NEWTON.

Original Letter from Dr. FRANKLIN
to JOHN ALLEYNE, Esq.

DEAR JACK,

Craven-street,
Aug. 9, 1768.

YOU desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage; by way of answer to the numberless objections which have been made by short-sighted people to your own. You may remember, when you consulted me upon the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages which have fallen under my observations, I am rather inclined to think that early ones stand the best chance for happiness. The tempers and habits of young people are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying as when more advanced in life: they form more easily to each other, and hence many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends are at hand, to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect; and by early marriage youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life, and possibly some of those accidents or connections that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented. Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but, in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favour, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended too with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance the parent shall live to see their offspring educated. Late children, says the Spanish proverb, are early orphans; a melancholy reflection to those whose case

case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of life, our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as your friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages we are blest with more children; and from the mode among us, founded in nature, of every mother suckling and nursing her own child, more of them are raised. Thence the swift progress of population among us, unparalleled in Europe!—In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state of *celibacy for life*, the fate of many here who never intended it, but who, having too long postponed the change of their condition, find at length that it is too late to think of it, and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value.—An odd volume of a sett of books, you know, is not worth its proportion of the sett: and what think you of the odd half of a pair of scissars?—it can't well cut any thing—it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should, ere this, have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends.—Treat your wife always with respect; it will procure respect to you, not from her only, but from all that observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her, even in jest; for slights in jest, after frequent bandyings, are apt to end in angry earnest.—Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy, at least you will, by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to bless you with being ever your truly affectionate friend,
B. F.

Mr. U BAN, May 4.
On p. 149, the following criticism was annexed to "An account of the successful termination of a case attended with symptoms of phthisis pulmonalis, with remarks on the treatment of that case, by William May, M.D."

"The event of a single case is hardly a sufficient authority for deviating from established modes of treatment, but, besides the case which is more immediately the subject of the paper before us, Dr. May adduces other facts in support of the doctrine he has ventured to advance relative to the cause of consumptions."

The observation at the head of this criticism is certainly a very judicious one, and should be considered as a maxim in the practice of physic. Established modes of practice should be, at least, very cautiously departed from, as they have been, for the most part, founded upon the great skill and unwearied industry of eminent men in the profession: but when any new light happens to be thrown upon a particular disease, which, in the progress of scientific research, has frequently been the case, the authority of Hippocrates himself should not be suffered to stand in the way of the improvement in practice to which such a discovery is calculated to lead. In the present case I cannot but imagine that we have fair grounds for a strict enquiry into the received history and ordinary treatment of the disease in question. That, under the established mode of treatment, consumptions have been in general found incurable, is a melancholy fact, which is abundantly confirmed by our daily observation. That, on the contrary, in a few instances where a plan different from that which custom has established has been adopted, some of the worst cases of consumptions have been successfully treated, cannot be denied, unless we discredit the respectable authorities of those to whom the publick is indebted for the communication of them. In addition to these authorities, permit me to add the name of a man, equally celebrated in the philosophical and medical world, whose individual testimony is sufficient to set scepticism at defiance. Doctor Percival, of Manchester, in a paper lately published*, has related the two following cases:

"A young lady, aged 16, nearly related to me, was, in the spring of 1785, affected with pulmonic complaints, which threatened a phthisis. I gave her a solution of 12 grains of myrrh, every six hours, in a saline effervescent draught, &c. by perseverance in the use of this remedy, and other auxiliary means, the young lady effectually recovered her health and strength."

* Vol. 1. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. II. Medical Opinions and Remarks, by F. Percival, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.

The

The other case is much more remarkable :

“ A gentleman of rank, in this county, was supposed to be in an advanced stage of what is termed a galloping consumption, having an incessant cough, an expectoration apparently purulent, continued heats, and night-sweats. Yet his cure was accomplished by giving wine-woley copiously, and by administering large doses of salt of hartshorn with spermaceti. A very low regimen had been prescribed by his physicians,” [this is the established mode of treatment ;] “ a cordial one was adopted by degrees, and with a cautious observance of its effects, which happily proved to be a progressive abatement of the fever, cough, and spitting, a gentle fit of the gout, to which the patient had formerly been subject, and the perfect re-establishment of his health.”

The method of reasoning which Dr. Percival has used is pretty nearly similar to that of Dr. May on the same subject ; but it would be improper to introduce it here ; and the medical reader, who is solicitous to observe and attend to it, will do well to consult the works themselves in which the essays of these gentlemen have appeared*. It is greatly to be wished, that some of those, who have so laudably communicated the result of their successful experience with respect to this dreadful disease, would examine into its causes more at large than the bounds of a detached essay will admit of, and, by a cautious generalization of the facts which they have contributed to furnish, establish an improved method of treating the alarming malady. The author of such an undertaking would certainly deserve well of the publick. It is not a mere speculative point in medicine, an hypothesis for the amusement of scholastic gentlemen, versed in the niceties of systematic theory ; it is a practical enquiry, in which the welfare of science, and the benefit of mankind, are materially interested. When such an attempt shall be made, I pledge myself to come forward, with all the assistance in my power.

ANONYMOUS.

What ! will the line stretch out to th' crack
of doom ?

Mr. URBAN,

May 24.

DO you see that formidable host advancing ? Sixteen MSS. of R. Ste-

* Vide London Medical Society's Memoirs, loc jam citat. Vide London Medical Journal, part 3d. 1788. Account, &c. by W. May, M. D. &c.

phens, all containing the heavenly witnesses ! be not however alarmed ; for all these MSS. upon nearer inspection will prove *Phantoms bodiless and vain, empty visions of the brain*. Let us first give the real state of the case, and then confute Mr. Travis's cavils. Mr. Gibbon gives his readers the option between fraud and error. I am always unwilling to attribute to fraud what I can with any reasonable pretence attribute to error. But if any person be more suspicious than I am, he needs not be frightened from his opinion by Mr. Travis's declamation. For when he considers how Erasmus was worried for speaking his mind too freely, and with what jealousy R. Stephens was watched by the Paris divines, it cannot appear incredible that Stephens might make this seeming mistake on purpose, so far, like Zacagni (see my third letter, p. 104.) honest in his fraud, that he gave every inquisitive reader the means of detection. But as I am content with the other supposition, I say, 1. That Henry Stephens and not Robert collated the MSS. 2. That the collation was probably inaccurate and imperfect. 3. That it certainly was not published entire. 4. That Stephens's margin is full of mistakes in the readings and numbers of the MSS. 5. That the marks in the text are often misplaced or omitted. 6. That some of the very MSS. used by Stephens being again collated, are found in this critical passage, to agree with all the rest that have been hitherto examined ; and, 7. That therefore the semicircle which now comes after the words *εν τῶ ὄρανω* in the 7th verse, ought to be placed after the words *εν τῆ γῆ* in the 8th. Mr. Travis answers, that Henry Stephens was not the sole collator of the MSS. “ because there is no pretence for the assertion, and because reason, propriety, and probability, are all uniformly against it.” Now, Sir, this is so fully proved by Wetstein, Prol. p. 143—144, that I should even be tempted to hope that if Mr. Travis had read Wetstein before he wrote his letters, he would have spared himself a considerable quantity of disgrace and repentance. I shall quote Wetstein's last proof. *Pater meus—cum N. T. Græcum cum multis vetustis exemplaribus OPERA MEA COLLATUM, primo quidem minutioribus typis—mox autem grandibus characteribus, &c.* To which add Beza's testimony to the same purpose.

pose. *Ad hæc omnia accessit exemplar, ex Stephani nostri Bibliotheca cum viginti quinque plus minus manuscriptis codicibus et omnibus pene impressis diligentissime collatum.* Thus Beza in his first edition of 1556. But in his second edition after R. Stephens's death, these important words follow after *impressis*: AB HENRICO STEPHANO EJUS FILIO ET PATERNÆ SEDULITATIS HÆREDE *diligentissime collatum.* Observe in all this proceeding the craft of a printer and editor. Robert was aware, that by telling his readers who was the collator he might infuse a suspicion into their minds, that the work was negligently performed; he therefore carefully avoided mentioning that circumstance. Another instance of this management may be seen in the preface to his first edition, where he says, that he has suffered not a letter to be printed but what the greater part of the better MSS. like so many witnesses unanimously approved. This boast is indeed utterly false, as all critics agree who have taken any pains in comparing Stephens's editions. They know that Stephens has not observed this rule constantly, because his editions often vary from one another, and his third edition often from all his MSS. even by his own confession. But because Mr. Griesbach took this point for granted; because he did not foresee that a man would be found so hardy or ignorant as to deny it, Mr. Travis insults him, p. 298. and calls his assertion *groundless, improbable, uncandid, and injurious.* These are the magic words that have charmed his converts "of the first eminence." Editors and printers are such conscientious people, that you may be sure they will never practise any tricks of their profession, or give their own publications undeserved praise. And whoever offers to think that they may sometimes bestow extravagant commendations on their own labour, diligence, or fidelity, is totally void of "literary candour and Christian charity." But examples will make this position clearer. In the 11th verse of the 2d chapter of Matthew, all the MSS. the Complutensian edition, nay, the very MS. from which Erasmus published his edition have εἶδον instead of εἶδον; but Erasmus upon the single authority of a faulty copy of Theophylact, altered it to εἶδον, and εἶδον infects our printed testaments to this day. I can only excuse Stephens by the common custom of dealers, who think it an innocent deceit to cry up the

value of their own wares. Stephens inserted nothing in his text (mistakes excepted) which he did not take from the Complutensian edition, from Erasmus or from his MSS. But he frequently quits all his MSS. to follow his printed guides, and frequently follows Erasmus without attending to the rest, of which I have already given an example. Let us be no more pestered with the stale common-places of honour, honesty, veracity, judgement, diligence, erudition, &c. If R. Stephens's MSS. all omitted the controverted passage, he would still retain it in his edition; because he has the same vicious complaisance for many other passages, without having equal seeming authority. Here he had the consent of both editions for his warrant; in other places he follows Erasmus alone. Mr. Travis proves, in something less than six pages, 172—7, that Stephens did NOT take this verse from the Complutensian. Granted. He did not take it *wholly* from the Complutensian edition. He took it partly from the Complutensian edition and partly from Erasmus. He differs from Erasmus in adding the article thrice, and transposing the word εἶδον and in these four differences he followed the Complutensian edition and the genius of the language.

R. Stephens had fifteen MSS. seven of which—*Fifteen!* cries Martin in a rage; he had *sixteen.* Mr. Travis (*qui cum Martino errare mavult quam cum aliis recte sentire*) sings to the same tune, p. 116. And to prove this, quotes the preface to the 3d edition, where Stephens says, *cum sedecim scriptis exemplaribus.* Your bright wits, Mr. Urban, soar far above the reach of common sense, or else Mr. Travis might have compared these words with the following. "His namque placuit primo, secundo, ad sextum decimum usque nomina imponere; ut primo Complutensem editionem intelligas, quæ olim ad antiquissima exemplaria fuit excusa." This sentence, to an ordinary reader, would be very intelligible, but Mr. Travis is no ordinary reader. Can any thing be plainer than that Stephens calls the Complutensian edition, a MS. when he reckons his sixteen copies in the gross, because that edition had with him the weight and value of a MS. And if it really was printed, as Stephens believed, from *most ancient manuscripts*, he was reasonable and moderate enough in treating it as a separate MS. But if

besides N^o. I. which signifies this edition, Stephens had sixteen MSS. his sixteenth MS. would then be marked N^o 17. Unluckily no such number is marked in any part of the margin. However, as I love to be generous, I will help Mr. Travis to an argument, that will not only prove what he wants, but something more. N^o 19 (10) is quoted in the Margin of Matt. xxiv. 19. from which deducting one for the Complutensian edition, there will remain *eighteen* MSS. belonging to Stephens, and a fortiori *sixteen*. I know that foolish people who are called critics, will start an objection. They will affect to think it a misprint for 12. (10. 13.) but Mr. Travis will wisely disregard what such fellows say. *His soul never came into their secret, nor to their assembly has his honour been united.* But what am I doing, Mr. Urban? Teaching the rudiments of arithmetic to a couple of Clotens, *Who cannot take two from twenty for their hearts, and leave eighteen* *!

Mr. Griesbach asserts, as quoted by Mr. Travis, p. 297, that there are many good readings in R. Stephens's MSS. which are not inserted in his margin. How do you think Mr. Travis answers this? By a flat denial. This is indeed a compendious and convenient method of answering, but I would counsel him not to make it too cheap by frequent use. Mr. Griesbach thought, that this and some other assertions of his were so generally allowed, that it would be waste of time and paper to give a formal proof. At last a grave and reverend gentleman starts up, and tells us with a serious face, that it is not day at noon! And this trash we are expected to refute, or else the *mumpsimus* regiment will swear hereafter that we have not accepted their leader's challenge. Let us however undertake the tiresome task of slaying the slain. I affirm then, that Stephens has omitted to mark in his margin at least one half of the Complutensian various readings. Does Mr. Travis dare to dispute this? Will he give Mill the lie, as he has done to Sandius and others? And if the collator was so negligent in noting the various readings of the aforesaid edition, is it not extremely probable, nay, morally certain, that he was equally inattentive to his MSS? I shall therefore assume, what seems to me sufficiently proved, that the collation was imperfectly published; which if Mr. Travis

* Cymbeline.

chuses to deny, let him confute what Wetstein says, that Beza produces from R. Stephens's MSS. above an hundred various readings not noticed in R. Stephens's margin.

Yours, &c. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

*R*enascentur quæ jam cecidere, says Horace; and his remark, if it needed countenance, might find it in the following restoration of a word hitherto excluded from the text of every modern edition of SHAKSPEARE.

HAMLET, Act I. scene 2.

— so loving to my mother,
That he might not *beteene* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly.]

The obsolete and corrupted verb, *beteene*, (in the first folio) which should be written (as in some of the quartos) *beteeme*, was changed by *Theobald* into *let.e'en*; and with the aptitude of this conjecture succeeding critics appear to have been satisfied.

Beteeme, however, occurs in the tenth book of *Arthur Golding's* version of *Ovid's Metamorphosis*, 4to, 1587; and, from the corresponding Latin, must necessarily signify, to *vouchsafe*, *deign*, *permit*, or *suffer*.

— Yet could he not *beteeme*
The shape of anie other bird than egle for to
feeme. Sig. R. 1. b.

— nulla tamen alite verti
Dignatur, nisi quæ possit sua fulmina ferre.
V. 157.

Jupiter (though anxious for the possession of Ganymede) would not *deign* to assume a meaner form, or *suffer* change into an humbler shape, than that of the august and vigorous fowl who bears the thunder in his pounces.

The existence and signification of the verb *beteem* being thus established, it follows, that the attention of Hamlet's father to his queen was exactly such as is described in a passage already adduced from the Enterlude of the *Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalaine*, &c. by Lewis Wager, 4to. 1567.

But evermore they were unto me very tender,
They would not suffer the wynde on me to blowe.

The ancient reading, therefore, without the slightest hesitation, should be replaced in the text of SHAKSPEARE.

Yours, &c.

G. S.

P.S. *beteem* (a verb also) occurs in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, act I. scene 1, but with a different meaning. See the note of *Johnson*, &c.

MISS SEWARD'S STRICTURES ON
THE PREFACE TO THE WOODMEN
OF ARDEN; (continued from p. 292.)

IF I had not been in some sort address-
ing him, I should certainly have
added the name of WESTON to the
last*, and (Milton excepted) far the
brightest, as well as greatly the most
numerous, of the three lists; for Mr.
W. has genius to vie with most of his
contemporaries, if Prejudice had not
chained him to Dryden's car, and per-
suaded him to take the dirt upon its
wheels for studs of jet, placed *purposely*
there, as foils to its golden axis.

Have they of this third list collec-
tively "poisoned the Pierian Spring,"
either respecting sentiment, imagery, or
style? The imputation is injurious,
and demands public refutation.

In order to prove Pope's long-con-
fessed refinements to have been real cor-
ruptions, Mr. W. asks some ingenious
questions concerning the eligibility of
keeping down certain parts in poetic
composition, upon the painter's system,
to give more effect to the brilliant pas-
sages. Judgement will readily confess,
that the system should be adopted by
the sister science; but the manly and
graceful plainness of style, such as fre-
quently occurs in *Milton's* poetry, form
its *judicious* shades; nor is Pope's by
any means destitute of these mellowings;
but incongruous metaphor, inconsistent
fable, and prating familiarity of expres-
sion, instead of softening down, at in-
tervals, the too obtrusive lights of com-
position, blot, and defile it. With such
errors did the *great* Dryden *too often*
corrupt the living waters of that Pierian
Spring, to which his genius gave him
perpetual access.

The Essay in question enumerates
what it calls *tinkling* compound epithets
amongst the fancied improvements of
the MODERNS. Tinkling is a most in-
applicable adjective; since when, *ill*
chosen compound epithets may be stiff,
may *grate*, but cannot *tinkle* on the ear.
When *well* chosen, their merit is not to
the *ear*, but to the *understanding*, by
their condensing and energetic power.
They are of the Miltonic, not of the

Popeian school, and are too seldom used
by its disciples.

Our Drydenic enthusiast has certainly
convicted Prior and Montague's able
criticism upon the Hind and Panther,
of one *trivial* mistake, viz. their idea
that the words *fated* and *doomed* are ex-
actly synonymous. He calls *that* criti-
cism a wretched abortion; with what
justice, let the following quotation from
it decide. It is given from memory,
and therefore perhaps not verbatim;
but the sense is faithful.

"Though the fables of the ancients
carry a double meaning, the story is
one and entire, the characters not bro-
ken and changed, but always conform-
able to the nature of the creatures they
introduce. They never tell us that the
dog which snapt at a shadow lost his
troop of horse; *that* would be unintel-
ligible. It is Dryden's new way of tell-
ing a story, to confound the moral and
the fable together. How can we con-
ceive a panther reading in a Bible? and
what relation has the hind to our Sa-
viour? If you say he means the ancient
church, how can we imagine an eating
and walking church, feeding on lawns,
and ranging in forests? Let it, at least,
be *always a church*, or *always a cloven-*
footed beast; common sense cannot en-
dure his shifting the scene every line."

Extreme must be the prejudice that
can induce a man of genius to deem ob-
servations, so indisputably just, the abor-
tive effects of malice. Where the un-
derstanding is thus outraged, can it be
in melody, sweet as even *Pope's*, to make
compensation? and in the Hind and
Panther we only find some harmonious
and picturesque lines amidst a tedious
number of pages, filled with dry, prolix
jingles of senseless controversy.

It is curious that Mr. W. should
have selected the eight charming verses,
which open the Hind and Panther, as
specimens of *fine style*, since they are
not in *Dryden's* general manner, but
exactly in that of *Pope* and his *disci-*
ples,—without one Alexandrine or tri-
plet; with much point and antithesis,
and with the sense only once, and that
slightly, but very beautifully, overflow-
ing the couplet.

* The Author of these Strictures is shocked to perceive that she had, through haste, omit-
ted to mention the distinguished names, LYTTLETON, ANSTAY, MICKLE, JEKYL, amid
her former enumeration of the Poetic Writers in the last half-century. She will probably
feel future pain from recollecting several others, whom the incompetence of her memory
alone prevented from being named to the honour of the times in which she has lived.

It always appeared to me, that Pope formed his style upon a few of the best passages in Dryden. Mr. W. is very angry with him for separating the dross from the gold.

Pope's numbers seem to have but one fault; viz. the sense, as Mr. W. observes, is too generally confined within the boundary of the couplet; but *that* is surely better than its overflowing too often, as in Dryden's.—My ear dislikes the drag occasioned in the versification of the latter by his placing Alexandrines so frequently in the *middle* of sentences: when harmoniously constructed, they have a majestic effect on *closing* them, even in the heroic measure; but surely the frequent triplets are very botching. I find more *sameness* in Dryden's everlasting Iambics than in that which results from the sense being too seldom allowed to float into the first line of the ensuing couplet for its pause, as in Pope. He uses the spirited accent upon the first syllable in a verse twenty times for once that it occurs in Dryden; and where several objects are to be described in succession, he generally takes the inverted order of the words and the natural one alternately, as in the following passage from a recently published poem of infinite beauty:

Pale shoot the stars across the troubled night;
The timid Moon withdraws her conscious
light; [owls,
Shrill scream the famish'd bats, and shivering
And loud and long the dog of midnight howls.

Another species of superior excellence in Pope's verses over those of Dryden; the former describe in the lively dramatic *present* tense much oftener than the latter. The passage quoted above is in *Pope's* style. Had it run *thus*, it had been in *Dryden's*, and perhaps not in his worst manner:

The stars shot pale across the troubled night,
And the affrighted Moon withdrew her light;
And hungry bats, and owls, and ravens prowld,
And, to increase the din, the dog of midnight
howld.

By this alteration the lines are all Iambics, and have therefore less solemn force of sound.

Mr. Weston complains that Pope is too regularly harmonious. I have selected, out of countless instances, the following passage, in proof that he spared not, occasionally, to use harsh numbers for *picturesque* purposes.

First march the heavy mules, securely slow,
O'er hills, o'er dales, o'er crags, o'er rocks
they go;

Jumping high o'er the shrubs of the rough
ground, [axles bound.
Rattle the clattering cars, and the shock'd
But when arriv'd at Ida's spreading woods,
Fair Ida! water'd with descending floods,
Loud sounds the axe, redoubling strokes on
strokes,

On all sides round the forest hurls her oaks;
Headlong, deep echoing, groan the thickets
brown,

And rattling, cracking, crashing, thunder down.

Let us look at a passage in Dryden, whose harshness of numbers is *not* picturesque.

Was there no milder way but the small-pox,
The very filthiness of Pandora's box?
So many spots, like næves in Venus' soil!
One jewel set off by so many foil*!
Blisters, with pride swell'd, that through's
flesh did sprout,

Like rose-buds stuck i'th' lily skin about.
Each little pimple had a tear in it,
To wail the fault its rising did commit;
Which, rebel-like, with its own lord at strife,
Thus made an insurrection 'gainst his life.
Or were these gems sent to adorn his skin,
The cabinet of a richer soul within?
No comet need foretell his change drew on,
Whose corpse might seem a constellation.

To say nothing of the odiousness of these ideas, or rather conceits, let the passage be viewed as style merely; a specimen of the purity of Dryden's Pierian Spring, which Pope is accused of having corrupted. If it be urged, that this extract is from a juvenile poem of Dryden's, be it remembered that Pope wrote his Pastorals, and the first part of sweet Windsor Forest, two years earlier in life. Thus, at sixteen, did Pope corrupt the Aonian fountain.

His Pastorals.

Thyrus, the music of the murmuring spring
Is not so mournful as the lays you sing;
Nor rivers, winding through the vale below,
So sweetly warble, or so smoothly flow.
Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie,
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky;
While silent birds forget their tuneful lays,
Sing of thy Daphne's fate, thy Daphne's praise.

As an instance that Dryden, in his riper years, was prone to let his style fall below the poetic level where the subject called *aloud* for elevation, observe how the Empress of Heaven is made to open her indignant soliloquy, in his translation of the *Æneid*:

Then am I vanquish'd, must I yield, said she,
And must the Trojans reign in Italy?
So Fate will have it, and Jove adds his force,
Nor can my power divert their happy course.
Could angry Pallas, with revengeful spleen,
The Grecian navy burn, and drown the men,
And cannot I, &c.

* Bad grammar.

Six lines after, Juno says,
The wretch, yet hissing with her father's
flame;

and thus describes the victim of Minerva's wrath, as Falstaff describes himself reeking from the buck-basket, hissing hot, Master Ford, hissing hot.

Now let us compare the style of the two poets, assuming the persons of females, and addressing their lovers,—Helen her Paris, Eloisa her Abelard.

Dryden's Epistle from Helen to Paris.

The crown of Troy is powerful, I confess,
Yet I have reason to think ours no less;
But 'tis your love *moves* me, which made you
take

Such pains, and run such hazards for my sake.
I have perceiv'd, though *I dissimble* too,
A thousand things that Love has *made you do*;
Your eager eyes would almost dazzle mine,
In which, wild man, your wanton thoughts
would shine. [stand,

Sometimes you'd sigh, sometimes disorder'd
And with unusual ardour press my hand;
Contrive, just after me, to take the glass,
Nor would you let the least occasion pass;
When oft I fear'd *I did not mind* alone,
But blushing sat for things which you have
done.

Then murmur'd to myself, "*be'll* for my sake
Do any thing,"—*I hope 'twas no mistake*.
Oft have I read, within this pleasing grove,
Under my name, the charming words, "*I
love!*"

I, frowning, seem'd not to believe your flame,
But now, alas! *am come to write the same*.
For O! your *face* has such peculiar charms,
That who *can hold from flying* to your arms?

This is the style to which Mr. W. seeks to draw us *back* from the *corruption* of the following.

Eloisa to Abelard.

Thou know'st how guiltless first I met thy
flame, [name.
When Love approach'd me under Friendship's
My fancy form'd thee of angelic kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind;
Those smiling eyes, attempering every ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day.
From lips like those what precepts fail'd to
move?

Too soon they taught me, 'twas no sin to love.
Dim and remote the joys of fairs I see,
Nor envy them that heaven I lose for thee.

A little more from Dryden's Cheap-side Miss, married to Menelaus:

Your Trojan wealth, believe me, I despise,
My own poor native land has dearer ties;
I cannot doubt but, should I follow you,
The sword would soon our fatal crime pursue;
A wrong so great my husband's race would
And my relations would his cause espouse. [rouse,

You boast your strength and courage, but alas!
Your words receive small credit from your face.

So Helen tells her lover he looks like a sneaking coward; so *ill* does she *express* this compliment to his complexion.

A little more from Pope's charming Nun:

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze our floors!
But such plain roofs as Piety could raise,
And only vocal with their Maker's praise.
In these lone walls (their day's eternal bound)
These moss-grown domes, with spiry turrets
crown'd,

Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.
But now no face divine contentment wears,
'Tis all blank sadness and continual tears.

The lines which, in the poem, succeed to the above passage, and form a description of the Paraclete scenery, yield to no poetry as *landscape painting*. Dryden never equaled, and Milton has not excelled, them. The landscape is as *original* as it is solemn and striking, and the sound of the versification breathes the very spirit of elevated melancholy.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, April 23.
MR. NICHOLS, in his "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth," speaking of that ingenious artist's "burlesque on Kent's altar-piece at St. Clement's," says, "the original, after it was removed from the church, was for some years one of the ornaments of the music-room at *The Crown and Anchor in The Strand*. As this house," he adds, "has frequently changed its tenants, &c. I am unable to trace the picture in question any further."—If Mr. N's information be correct, the picture should seem to have been lent, for the purpose he mentions, by the church-wardens of St. Clement's, as it is at this very time standing in the vestry-room of that parish, where it appears to have remained ever since it was taken down, except as it may have occasionally visited the Crown and Anchor. Yours, &c. Y. X.

Mr. URBAN, April 25.
IN the "Anecdotes of Hogarth," p. 275, it is justly observed, that there must be some mistake in the anecdote communicated by the late Dr. Ducarel, that "Edward Swallow, butler to Archbishop Herring, may be seen, preserved to the life, in the figure of the
Old

Old Steward, in plate II. of *Marriage à la Mode*, and that Hogarth accompanied Dr. Green, the late Dean of Sarum, to a public day at *Lambeth*, to catch the likenesses;” Dr. Herring not becoming Archbishop (viz. of *Canterbury*) till after the designs of these prints were taken.

I recollect having frequently heard that Swallow was the person here exhibited: there was certainly a striking resemblance; and I believe that Mr. N’s doubt may be easily obviated.

Swallow had been butler to Archbishop Blackburne, whom Bishop Herring succeeded at York; and it was the good fortune of this faithful servant to be retained in Herring’s family, in the same capacity. But Hogarth’s advertisement, soliciting a subscription for his prints of *Marriage à la Mode*, was dated April 7, 1743; and on the 9th was signed the *congé d’élire* for the translation of Dr. H. from Bangor to York. During the time of his continuing prelate of that see, he had a house in *Kensington Square*; and it is therefore not improbable but that Hogarth might, by the introduction of the then Mr. Greene, have the honour of dining with the Archbishop, not at *Lambeth*, but at *Kensington*.

Perhaps Lavater’s opinion of our celebrated Painter may be new to many of your readers:

“Il ne faut pas attendre beaucoup de noblesse de Hogarth. Le vrai beau n’étoit guère à la portée de ce Peintre, que je serois tenté d’appeller le *foux Prophète de la beauté*. Mais quelle richesse inexprimable dans les scènes comiques ou morales de la vie! Personne n’a mieux caractérisé les physionomies basses, les mœurs crapuleuses de la lie du peuple, les charges du ridicule, les horreurs de vice.”

Lavater, Essai sur la Physiognomie, ed. 1783, seconde partie, p. 370.

Yours, &c. CANTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 24.

IN the year 1770 I saw, at the house of Mr. Alderman Bowes, of York, two pictures, in all respects answering the description of the prints Nos III. and IV. p. 446 of the “*Anecdotes of Hogarth*.” The pictures, to the best of my recollection, were of the half-length size; and were undoubtedly the originals of the prints in question. I know not what became of them after the Alderman died; but believe their present possessor might be easily discovered.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Blagdon House, Mar. 25.*
CONSIDERING your Magazine the most eligible for circulating at present, and preserving in future, the singular (as I believe) subject of this letter, I make no apology for soliciting it may be inserted therein. I entreat you will give me credit when I assert, that, exclusive of the incitements I have alluded to, I should not have hesitated in determining where my mite should be deposited; respect and gratitude indubitably point at the Gentleman’s Magazine. Yours, &c. THO. BERE.

On the 8th of January last, I published, in the *Bath Chronicle*, a short account of an extraordinary barrow, or tumulus, which had been recently discovered in the neighbourhood of my residence. This I did in hope of attracting the attention of some gentleman who, from knowledge in ancient history, might have been able to give the publick information, or probable conjecture at least, relative to this new species of sepulchral monument. To invite investigation, I subjoined my address; and happy should I have been in giving every information or assistance my locality afforded me to such an ore. But as no such investigation has been made by any one of competent abilities, I venture to obtrude, rather than suffer so curious a discovery to pass back into the regions of oblivion, without that respect which, I am persuaded, its singular construction demands.

The barrow is, from North to South, 150 feet; from East to West 75 feet. This looks more like a designed proportion than the effect of chance. It has been immemorially known by the name of Fairy’s Toot, and considered still, by our sagacious provincials, as the haunts of ghosts, goblins, and fairies. This may be deemed the electrical tremblings of very remote superstition. The idle tale travelled down through many an age, long, long after the cadavers from which it originated had ceased to be had in remembrance. Desirous of obtaining stone for the adjacent roads, the proprietor ordered his workmen to see what the Toot was made of. They accordingly commenced their labours at the Southern extremity, and soon came to the stone D, which then was at A, with a considerable West inclination, and no doubt served for a door to the sepulchre, which, prior (and in some instances subsequent) to Christianity, was the common mode of securing



ing the entrance of these repositories. Such was that which was placed at the mouth of the cave wherein our blessed Saviour was enterr'd. The stone D being pass'd, an admirable unmortar'd wall appeared on the left-hand, and no doubt a similar one after the dotted line on the right once exist'd, as we find it continued in the same direction at F. This wall was built of thin irregular base freestone, less in length and breadth, but in general thicker, than common Dutch chimney tile. Its height was somewhat more than four feet; its thickness about fourteen inches. Thirteen feet directly North from A (where the stone D stood) the perforated stone B appears, inclining to the North about thirty degrees, and shutting up the avenue between the unmortar'd walls.— Working round the East side, at I a cell presented itself, two feet three inches broad, four feet high, and nine feet from South to North. Here were found a perfect human skull, the teeth entire, all found, and of the most delicate white: it lay against the inside of the stone B, the body having been deposited North and South. Several other pieces of skulls, human spinal joints, arm bones, &c. were found herein; and particularly the thigh bone of a very large quadruped, which, by comparing with the same bone of an ox, I conjecture to have belonged to an animal of that species. As the skull appeared to me larger than common, I was willing to form some conjecture of the height of that body to which it belonged, and applied my rule to it, taking the painter's datum, of allowing eight faces (from the hair on the forehead to the chin) for the whole, found it gave something more than eight feet. With this the length of the sepulchre agrees, being, as was before observed, nine feet. In this cell was also found the tooth of some large beast; but no one that has seen it can guess of what genus. At the termination of the first sepulchre, the horizontal stones in the top of the avenue had fallen down. With some difficulty, and no little danger, I obruded far enough to see, by the light of a candle, two other similar catacombs, one on the right, the other on the left side of the avenue, containing several human skulls, and other bones; but which, from the imminent hazard of being buried in the ruins of the surrounding masses, have not yet been entered. This, as far as it goes,

is a true account of the discoveries at the Southern extremity of the tumulus. The lateral section at G has afforded as yet nothing more than a view of the unmortar'd wall, seen in the Southern extremity at H, and here at F, with the continuation of the central avenue seen at B, and here from C to C. This avenue is constructed of very large rock fragments, consisting of three stones, two perpendicular and one horizontal, as may be seen in the representation E. Three cells are here discernible, two of which are on the West side, and one on the East; these also have human bones. The proprietor means now to proceed from B to C C, propping up the avenue with wooden posts, in the same manner in which our miners do their adits, to the lapis caluminaris veins. This mode will give the visitor an opportunity of seeing the different cells with safety and convenience. I have only to add, that the tumulus is formed of small whitish stone, of which the neighbourhood affords plenty; and that the exterior appears to have been turfed, there yet remains a stratum, five or six inches deep, of grassed earth on the stones. The view I took on the spot, in one of the sneaping days of the last rigorous season. I can therefore say nothing for it, but that, if it be not a *good drawing*, it is a *true representation*. When the central avenue is cleared, I purpose to send you the ichnography. In the meantime, through your publication, I beg to present my compliments to your correspondent Owain o Feirion, who, if I mistake not, is my old college acquaintance, and other gentlemen who may have a turn for such investigation; and hope, through your valuable vehicle, to have their sentiments on this subject.— But, Mr. Urban, if no other more able hand shall give the publick conjectures relative to the history of Fairies Toote, you shall again hear on this subject from your old correspondent.

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

I WAS glad to see, in your Magazine for March, that Dr. Priestley's vaunting language in a former one had not escaped the notice of your correspondents. However vain and unfounded his assertions and exultations are, they should never pass unnoticed. If they do, we know the use he will make of the silence or forbearance of his opponents. It will be imputed to their insufficiency or their fears; and he will be still louder in his triumph

triumph, when he makes his appearance again.

The quotation of your correspondent is not less characteristic of the Doctor than of the Frenchman:—and if you will take the trouble of inserting, I will transcribe another quotation, pretty descriptive of the Theological Hero in this instance, as well as in general character.

The Doctor, in the true spirit of Goliath, had said, in that inflammatory publication intitled "*Free Enquiry*," "I have reconnoitred the force of the enemy, and see nothing that can daunt the most timid. I have met with some of their advanced guard, but I want to see their Goliath." "Alas," rejoins the writer from whom I transcribe, "we had no Goliath to be seen. Ere now a David hath been found, not daunted by the sword or spear or shield of this gigantic hero, nor intimidated by the language of defiance he hath used, who hath gone forth to meet him with his sling only in his hand, and a few small stones out of the brook. Not though so successful as the stripling of antiquity. Alike the victory, but not alike the event. He hath smote him on the forehead; but the forehead of the Doctor was not like the forehead of Goliath. He hath fallen upon his face to the earth; but there was no sword in the hand of David that could bereave him of the power to vaunt again. Vanquished he hath been, but never silenced: defeated, but he boasts of triumph even in the moment of defeat. Driven from the field, but he soon returns with fresh confidence from disgrace: not only with fresh confidence, but advantage too; for, disheartened by the fruitless event of the compleatest success, and the unparalleled assurance of their foe, all shun a contest which never can be decided, with one who may be beaten, but never will be induced to yield."

The above extract is from a little pamphlet, intitled, "*A Plan of Coalition and Alliance with the Unitarians*," ironically written, but intended to hold forth to the public, in a striking point of view, some strong traits in the Doctor's character, and some professed tendencies in his dispositions and writings; that the world might not mistake the good man's meaning, and think him only adverse to the doctrines he opposes, not to the establishment itself whose doctrines they are.

It appears that it is not doctrine alone that calls forth his zeal—that it is not this or that point in which we must re-

cede, or which it will content him to have gained; but that *there are many things more* which he shall claim *some time or other**, if he should succeed in his first object of reformation. Even the repeal of the Test Act, he tells Mr. Pitt, would not content him; but he would still be looking further,—to a time "*when there may be no more bishops*," &c.

Though the words of Dr. Sacheverell do by no means apply to the Dissenters in general, who disclaim the temper and intentions in which the Doctor glories, and do not, to effect the end at which they aim, make use of gunpowder, *real or metaphorical* (both equally adverse to the mild spirit of Christianity), yet, when applied to Dr. P. they are truly characteristic of such restless spirits, or "*furious sectarists*," as he somewhere, with more truth than he intended, styles himself and his associates in the plot.—The words of Dr. Sacheverell are these: "A man must be very weak, or something worse, that thinks, or pretends, they are to be gained by any other grants or indulgences than giving up our whole constitution; and he that recedes the least tittle from it, to satisfy and ingratiate with these clamorous, insatiable, church-devouring malignants, knows not what spirit they are of." Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.
YOUR correspondent *Clericus*, p. 208, would have Dr. Priestley to know, that "enough has been already said on the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, to convince any *candid* person, by Bp. Bull, Mr. Leslie, Dr. Waterland, Dr. Allix, and others." The information is very obliging. But what then shall we say to such men as Dr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. Jackson, Whitby, Emlyn, Le Clerc, Jortin,—to mention no more? Were they *uncandid* men? There is great reason to believe, that these illustrious divines were well acquainted with the writings of the principal authors enumerated by your correspondent; and yet not one of them was convinced! Let us hear no more then of a want of candour amongst the Unitarians.—How generous, just, and noble, are the sentiments and language of a great prelate of our church, quoted with such deserved approbation by Dr. Kippis in his *Life of Lardner*! "Newton and Locke," says his Lordship, "were esteemed Socinians, Lardner was an avowed one; Clarke and

* See his Letter to Mr. Pitt.

Whiston were declared Arians; Bull and Waterland were professed Athanasians. Who will take upon him to say, that these men were not equal to each other in probity and scriptural knowledge? And if that be admitted, surely we ought to learn no other lesson from the diversity of their opinions, except that of perfect moderation and good-will towards all those who happen to differ from ourselves. We ought to entertain no other wish, but that every man may be allowed, without loss of fame or fortune, *et sentire quæ velit, et quæ sentiat dicere*. This absolute freedom of enquiry, it is apprehended, is the best way of investigating the sense of Scripture, the most probable mean of producing an uniformity of opinion, and of rendering the Gospel dispensation as intelligible to us in the eighteenth century, as we presume it was to Christians in the first."

It gives one pleasure, Mr. Urban, to learn from Clericus, that Dr. Horne is prosecuting his *large work* on this subject; and next to the pleasure which this information has afforded me, would be that of learning from your correspondent what are those principles of just interpretation which Dr. Priestley so effectually sets aside, that by these means he can make any thing of any thing. For my part, I have not been able to discover from any of his writings, that the Doctor is "an adept in that sort of logic which deduces *quidlibet ex quodlibet* *." And I apprehend, he is generally esteemed as little deserving of this reproach, as any controversial writer of this age. Clericus, therefore, will do well to follow up his *assertion* with *proof*, as soon as his leisure permits.

But what are we to think of that "eternal war, which every one who enters into a controversy with Dr. Priestley must expect to carry on?" Are these, in reality, the conditions of the combat? By no means. All that Dr. Priestley wishes is, that every controversy "in which he engages, may be fairly and amicably discussed, and brought to issue." More than this he does not require; and with less than this no wise or good man ought to be contented.

As I am a stranger to such schools as those of *Humphreys* and *Mendoza*, I will not attempt to follow Clericus through his pleasant allusions to that noble science, which flourishes so remarkably under those able professors. Let these allusions have their full effect on that class

of readers to which they are best adapted. I envy him not the applause of such circles. I shall only so far interrupt their congratulations as to observe to your correspondent, that his compliment to Dr. Horsley, however well intended, does not seem to be quite so well timed; many "impartial men" being clearly of opinion, that the learned Bishop of St. David's has not yet said *enough* upon the question in debate, and that he is far from having proved Dr. Priestley's incompetency. It is to be hoped, that he means to come forward again.

S. M. N.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

OF all the pleasant writers that ever dipped their pens in controversial ink, commend me to your correspondent, J. G. (p. 209), who will not allow Dr. Priestley to be *serious* in what he has advanced, who talks of the *archives* of Christianity being *drawn up* by a more masterly hand than that of Plato, and converts the *Evangelists* into *records* of our faith, with all the self-complacency in the world. Happy creature!—Then he tells us, that the learned Jesuit Petavius is "of a more recent date" than Athenagoras, Theophilus of Antioch, Irenæus, &c. The truth of his chronology cannot be questioned. Would we could say as much for his divinity! "I will, he observes, simply point out two places in St. John, in which the *mystery* of the Trinity is *clearly delineated*." A clear delineation of an incomprehensible mystery! *Macte, virtute esto*.—"The passages I allude to," says he, "are, first, in the 5th chapter of St. John, from verse 18 to 24, exclusively; where the divinity of the Messiah is most undoubtedly established. The Jews threaten him with instant death for laying claim to this extraordinary *privilege*, an equality with the eternal God." A very extraordinary privilege indeed!—But though this point be so very clear to your correspondent, yet they who shall carefully examine the passage, will, I doubt not, agree with Dr. Clarke, that "the Jews did not mean to charge Jesus with affirming himself to be the *supreme, self-existent, independent Deity*; nay, not so much as with taking upon himself to be a *Divine Person* at all; but only with assuming to himself the *power and authority* of God *." "So far,"

* Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, N^o 580. See also his Commentary, or Forty Select Texts of Scripture, N^o 23.

* See Lowth's letter to Warburton.

says the candid Lardner, speaking of this passage in Clarke, "is not amiss, in my opinion. What follows there, I leave to those who may like it *."

The second passage produced by J. G. is the 14th chapter of the same Evangelist, in which, he tells us, "the characters of the third Divine Person are to be conspicuously discovered." What others may discover, I know not: for my part, I can discern no characters of divinity in what is there said of the Holy Spirit. Let the impartial reader judge. It is all comprised in these few words of our Saviour: "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter (rather Advocate †), that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of Truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him, for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." Surely, Mr. Urban, it requires a more than ordinary degree of sagacity to discover any characters of divinity here! Nor do I suppose, that any learned person will "recognize the least resembling feature," when these places in St. John are contrasted with the principles of Plato! C. A.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

IN producing to the world the translation of a Sacred Ode ‡, it may be necessary to say something in defence of this species of writing, not to those who are acquainted and well conversant in the Scriptures, but to those who regard them as the sacred springs of morality and religion, without considering them as the *well-head* of poetry and sublimest inspiration.

The poems of Homer and of Pindar (though the latter is not so universally read and understood), are justly celebrated by all admirers of poetic fiction.—But, in the sacred writings, we have the sublimest truths painted in the highest style and richest colourings of metaphorical and Oriental poetry.

Hæc nos

Ad majora vocant (gressus removate profani)
Ad puros latice, templaque plena Deo.

* Letter on the Logos.

† See Bishop Pearce's Commentary.

‡ See our poetical department of this month.

When we read the battles of Homer, or the odes of Pindar, replete with ancient mythology, we tread on enchanted ground, we converse with heroes of ancient times, we follow the steps of Diomed or Achilles to the banks of Simois and Scamander, and see in prospect before us the very walls of Troy. But when we turn our eyes to the sacred page, and peruse the triumphal ode of Deborah and Barak, or that of Moses after the defeat of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea, we see something more sublime, & *magis Pindaricum, si ita dicere loqui liceat, ipso Pindaro*. The Gods of the Heathen are but dumb idols; Jupiter and Juno, Mars, Venus, and Vulcan, excite our ridicule and laughter. But, on the other hand, the Maker of heaven and earth, the God of Israel, and of all the earth, is introduced to our notice in the forementioned odes and dramatic poem of Job, in a manner suitable to his majesty and grandeur.

If we consider the whole history of the Bible, from the fall of man to his restoration by the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, we shall find ample subjects for dramatic and epic poetry. To mention only a few: What can be more affecting and pathetic than the history of Joseph, rising from bondage and imprisonment to the highest glories and honours of a court? Is the friendship of Nisus and Euryalus more worthy the notice of a poet, than that of David and the son of Saul? And is not the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis taken from the rash vow of Jephtha in the book of Judges? Many other subjects are mentioned for the meditation of an able poet, by one who was himself an example and guide*.

Cowley, though he has not succeeded sufficiently in his poem called *Davidis*, has yet many beautiful passages in it, and gives us a grand idea of his subject in his *plan*, though his lines are too weak and hastily finished to compleat what Horace calls, and Milton would have shewn, if he had attempted the same subject, "nobile carmen." But we may take Cowley's opinion as a *critic* and excellent *judge* of poetry, though he has not himself succeeded in this attempt at the epic. In the preface to his works, he says, "When I consider how many bright and magnificent subjects the Holy Scripture affords and *proffers* to poesie, it is not without grief and indignation

* Milton.

What I behold that divine science employing all her inexhaustible riches of wit and eloquence, either in the wicked and beggarly flattery of great persons, or the unmanly idolizing of foolish women, or the confused antiquated dreams of fables and metamorphoses."

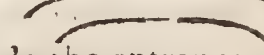
Yourrs, &c. R. WARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Sulgrave, Northampton.*

A FEW more observations are here at your service,—*ego sategi mearum rerum*, or they would have been before transmitted. Whether this parish derives its name from the little rivulet *Sou*, or *Sow**, having its first spring at this place, and the termination *Grave*, a final syllable in the names of many places, and is from the Saxon *gnaf*, signifying a grove, or cave, would perhaps be difficult to ascertain. In many old writings it is termed *Solgrave*, *Soulgrove*, &c. Whatever woods or groves may formerly have been, no vestiges remain at this time, the article wood being very scarce; but since the canal to Banbury, about six miles distant, has been completed, there is a plentiful supply of coal †. The villa (which consists of upwards of 90 families, about 20 of which are freeholders,) is situated in a kind of hollow, and of course extremely dirty and unpleasant during the winter season. The soil is chiefly of a binding, heavy, clayish earth, though in some places of a lighter contexture, and yielding plentiful crops of corn, and grass for grazing. The field was inclosed in 1761, before which there were some old inclosures belonging to some particular farms. The total space of ground belonging to this parish is about 1200 acres. About a mile Northward from the town, on an eminence called Barrow Hill, appears a tumulus, or barrow, which gives name to the hill, and on which grows a large ash tree, called Barrow Hill Tree; from whence, as it is generally supposed here, nine counties may be discerned, i. e. Northampton, Warwick, Worcester, Oxon, Gloucester, Berks, Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordshires; and, when a clear horizon, part of Hampshire and Wiltshire. Whether this be a fact, or supposition, I cannot say *probatum est*; but the pro-

spect from this hill is wonderfully extensive. As every ditch, hillock, or mound, is not to be supposed Roman or Saxon vestigia, and as there is no military road near this place, all that can be observed of it is only that it is *factitious*. In a small close adjoining to the church-yard, Westward, is a remarkable mount, called Castle Hill, and gives name to the close, a foss appears round the North side, though now very faintly. It is said a castle formerly stood there. This must have been at a very early period, and long before the situation of the church was removed. The church, of old time, was situated five or six hundred yards North-west from the present building. This spot still retains the name of The Old Church-yard, and was, till lately, inclosed with a hedge. Bones, &c. are often discovered there. It is not used as a cemetery, and is now almost forgot. Near this place, in a sequestered situation, was anciently a grange*, belonging to St. Andrew's, a monastery in Northampton, of which there are at this time no remains. There are, near this spot, two springs, one of which is mineral, and is called *Vigo*; the other is called *Holy Well*. Here are also two other springs, *Stock Well* and *Mark Well*: from these four the river *Tove* has its origin; their flow is not diminished even in the driest season.

A steam engine is now erecting for grinding corn, by the proprietor of this rural spot, a man of ingenuity and acumen. The present church, which stands in a higher situation than the ancient one did, appears to have stood some centuries, as the date on the South porch testifies. In a stone shield over the entrance are the letters E. R, with a fleur de lis and date underneath, 1364. and also the letters

IHS  XPS
I  R†

on each side the entrance into the porch. The building has a very heavy appearance, and is no ways remarkable, more than on account of its strength. The tower is pyramidal from the base to the battlements, and contains a tolerable ring of five bells. On the great bell,

* See Johnson's Dictionary, art. Grange.

† Whether this letter is R or B, I am not determined, the lower part of the curve being broken off in such a manner as to render it a doubtful point.

* This river is called the *Tove* in the maps, and runs to *Towcester*.

† At about fifteen pence to eighteen pence per hundred-weight, brought home.

which is hung somewhat higher than the others, is the date 1602. The third and fourth have this couplet round their upper vase:

Be yt known to all that doth me see,
That Newcombe of Leicester made mee.
1610.

The others are of later date. In the chancel stands an ancient iron-cased chest, which had aforetime three locks, in which are the parish-books from the close of the last century. The old register was destroyed about the beginning of the present century, when the vicarage-house was burnt down. The present incumbent has erected a new vicarage on the same spot where stood the ancient one.

In the chancel, a plain slab, whereon, in Latin,

The Rev. George Fisher, vicar of this church, died Oct. 15, 1724, æ. 73.

On another,

Infra
Conduntur Cineres Johannis Loggin, A.M.
puper hujusce Ecclesiæ, necnon Ecclesiæ de
Chalcombe,
Pastoris perquam fidelis,
Pius honestus, eruditus et beneficus,
Summâ modestiâ tam in rebus divinis quam
humanis enituit.

Uxorem et tres liberos superstites reliquit,
Johannem, Franciscum, et Annam,
Morte repentinâ correptus
7m^o die Julii anno } Salutis 1741
 } Ætatis 44
Dilectissimi conjugis memoriæ
Sarah vidua superstes
Hunc lapidem sacrum voluit
& mœrens posuit.

Arms, three piles in chief, a lion rampant in base; a crescent upon a mullet for difference. Crest, on a wreath, a stag's head erased at the neck, gorged with a belt, coming behind with a ring.

On another, by the above, in Latin, somewhat obliterated; the following is a translation, partly literal:

Here is buried Francis the youngest son of John Loggin [formerly vicar of this church] and Sarah his wife. A boy of few years, but of the best expectation, inasmuch as he was at no time cause of grief to his parents, unless in dying. He, who hath said that the kingdom of God consists of such, hath taken into his bosom this little flower of tender age, early cropped off, yet ripe for heaven. He was born Jan. 25, 1732-3. He died Aug. 2, 1744, in the 12th year of his age.

Yours, &c. J. HENN.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN.

Engarby, April 10.

UNDERNEATH I send you a state of the baronettage of England, from its institution to the 22d of October last, being a period of 177 years.

Yours, &c.

LOUIS RENAS.

By K. James I. from 22 May, 1611, to 1626, being 15 years, were created	} baronets 204, of which are extinct 112
By King Charles I. from 1626 to 1648, being 24 years, were created	} baronets 255, of which are extinct 156
By Charles II. from 1648 to 1684, being 36 years, were created	} baronets 430, of which are extinct 255
By King James II. from 1684 to 1688, being four years, were created	} baronets 20, of which are extinct 15
By King William III. from 1688 to 1702, being 14 years, were created	} baronets 37, of which are extinct 21
By Queen Anne, from 1702 to 1714, being 12 years, were created	} baronets 29, of which are extinct 14
By George I. from 1714 to 1717, being 13 years, were created	} baronets 42, of which are extinct 19
By George II. from 1727 to 1760, being 33 years, were created	} baronets 48, of which are extinct 4
By George III. from 1760 to 1788, being 28 years, were created	} baronets 142

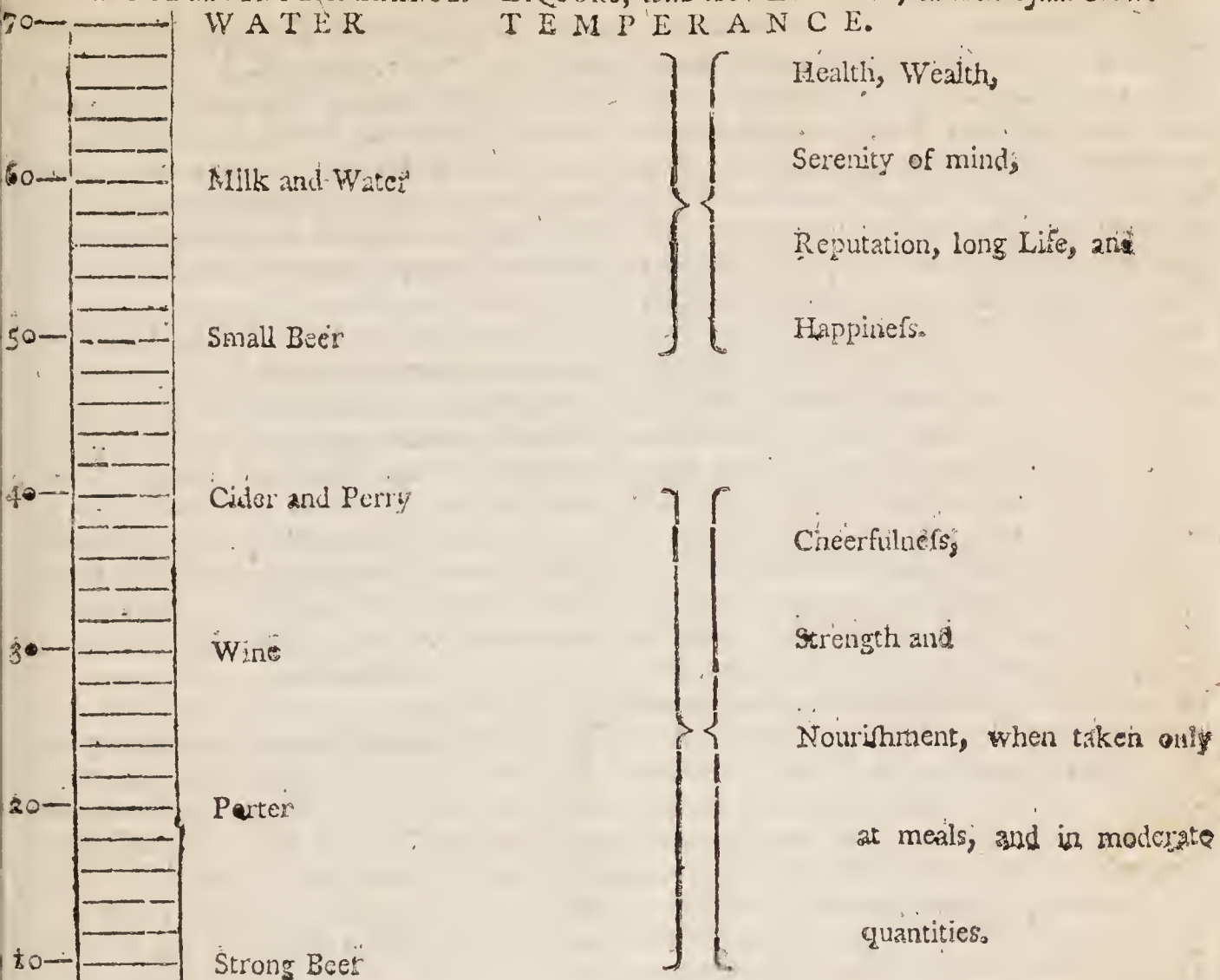
Total number created 1207
Extinct 596

Extinct 596

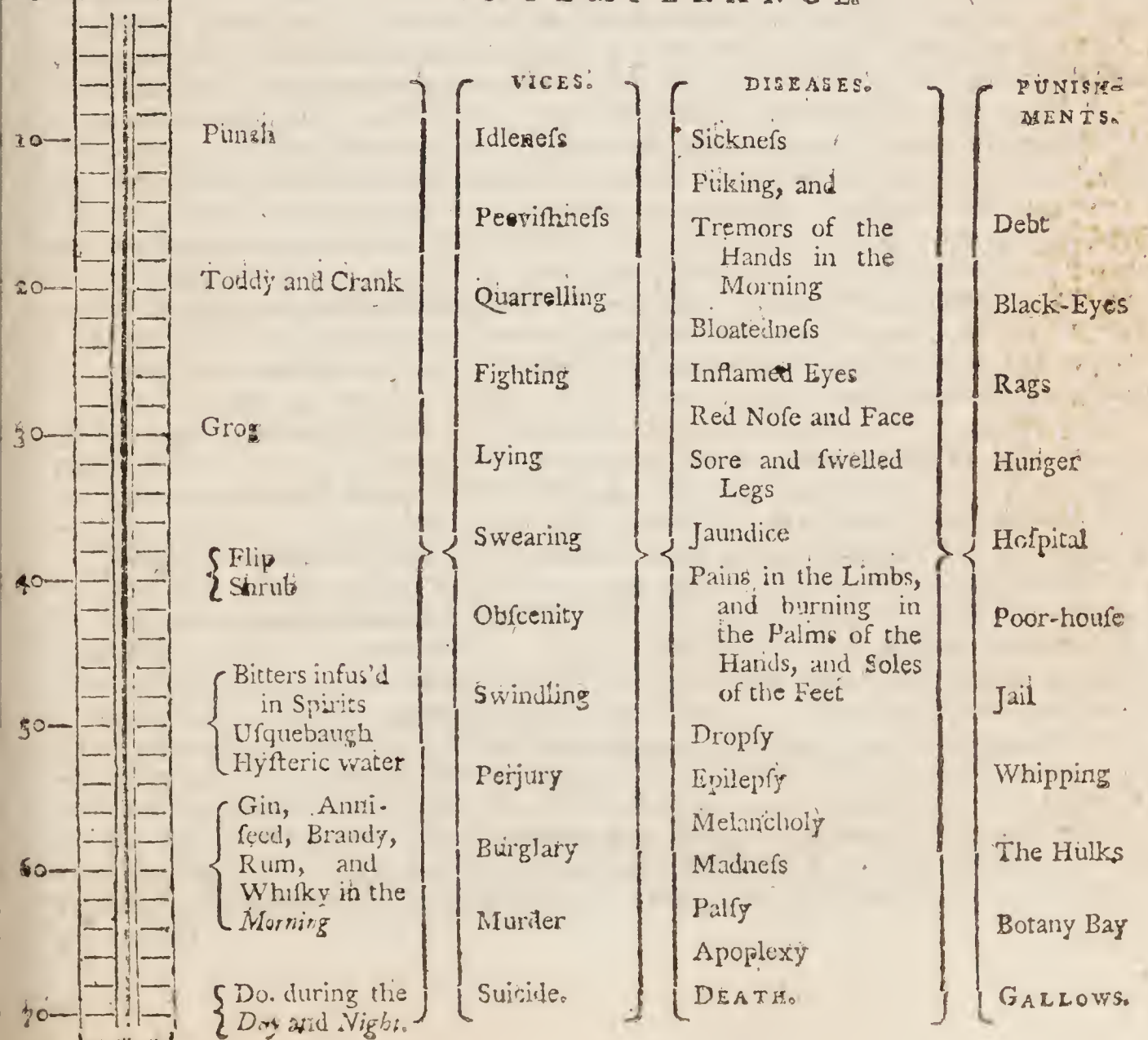
Total number of baronets now existing 611

A MORAL

A MORAL AND PHYSICAL THERMOMETER: OR, A SCALE of the Progress of TEMPERANCE and INTEMPERANCE.—LIQUORS, with their EFFECTS, in their usual Order.



INTEMPERANCE



Mr. URBAN,

April 19.

YOUR correspondent R. B.'s clear account (p. 108) of andirons and creepers has been, I am persuaded, acceptable to many of your readers; and, should you not be of opinion that enough has been written upon this important subject, you may add what follows. Your humorous correspondent, as well as myself, must have often seen and admired the round plates at the top of the lofty andirons, almost as nicely polished as convex mirrors; and he may have noticed, what I have not, these faces ornamented with coats of arms. If he was ever a visitor at Wombwall Hall, near Northfleet, he may recollect the bearings upon a large pair of andirons in one of the rooms; and from that circumstance he may have collected to whom of the proprietors of that seat these fire implements originally belonged. Judging R. B. to be a man of Kent, I am a little surpris'd at his not hinting that in our county the larger irons are often called *cobirons*, and that *dogs* is the appellation of their inferior assistants. The Memorabilia of the Society of Antiquaries will warrant a surmise that two pair of such irons might be used in the same apartment 490 years ago; there being, in the wardrobe account of 28 Edward I. an allowance to Thomas le Convers, for the repair of *aunder' ferr.* in the king's chamber*.

"No profit, no honour," being, as your correspondent imagines, a bye-law of the Ironmongers Company, he seems to despair of acquiring a freedom from the Master and Assistants thereof. But why should he be discouraged from pursuing the regular mode of being enrolled F.S.A.? an honour not likely to be refused to a gentleman gifted as he is with the spirit of a true Antiquary.—To the Antiquary, or Naturalist, who shall be pleased to favour your Miscellany with a solution of the cause of the all but petrified remains of the body lately discovered in Chatham Church-yard, it is recommended to offer, likewise, his sentiments upon another similar curiosity that was found a few years since in Chatham Church. I allude to the pas-

* Thome le Convers, valletto camere regis, pro duobus par' *aundr'* emendand' et reparand' pro camera regis, &c. p. 53.—Thome le Convers, &c. pro emendatione *aunder' ferr'* pro camera regis, p. 6.—*Aund*, andirons; *Aunder ferri*, iron dogs; Glossary, p. 361.

sage in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N^o VI. part II. p. 35, where Mr. Thorpe relates, that, in digging a grave, a hand was found entire and uncorrupted, as far as the wrist, or metacarpal bones, gripping the hilt of a sword, the other parts of the body being totally consumed, as likewise the blade of the sword.

With respect to the last article of information communicated by your correspondent, if the register of Chatham parish is ancient, perhaps he may learn the year of the death of the woman whose heart had been inclosed in the leaden pot. It is hardly to be expected that any entry should be made why this peculiar mode of depositing the heart was adopted.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

April 23.

TWO learned correspondents, pp. 123, 124, having suggested my misapprehension of the bearings upon the Durham seal, it must increase the diffidence I before entertained of the justness of my explanation of the device. I, however, rather suspect that, in one point of some little consequence, my meaning may not be clearly understood. That there are symbols used to express the Trinity did not escape my attention, though I had my doubts how far they might here be applicable to that subject, for reasons which shall be mentioned. In representations of the Trinity, when the first person, in the figure of an old man, is delineated with a mitre upon his head, and a globe in his hand, the *mande*, I have often observed, denotes the second person, by whom the world was created, and is governed. He is in particular, as I apprehend, so distinguished in the ivory tablet, of which, at my request, a plate was given in vol. LVI. p. 410. Under this notion, as well founded, it was not supposed by me, that the figure on the sinister part of the seal could be designed for our Saviour, because, in that case, the second person will be twice exhibited.

On a MS. in vellum of "The Hours," written, I believe, towards the end of the 15th century, of which I am possessed, there are many very beautiful illuminations; and on one leaf there is a display of the Trinity crowning a figure kneeling, which I take to be designed for the Virgin Mary; and with this picture I compared the plate of the Durham seal in Mr. Hutchinson's History, before I transmitted my surmises concerning

concerning it. The father and the son are in the picture dressed in rich scarlet robes, with gilded mitres upon their heads, seated in chairs of state, and with the left hands placing a crown (high above which is a dove hovering) upon the head of the kneeling figure. The portrait on the dexter side elevates the right hand in the attitude of blessing, and there is a *sceptre* in the right hand of the correspondent portrait. But it is observable, that the figure on the sinister side of the seal is without a mitre, and bears no ensign of dominion; an omission that seems somewhat strange, supposing Christ to be here represented joining in the act of inaugurating his mother as Queen of Heaven. This figure is besides engraved with a visage even more ancient than its opposite.—Your no-signature correspondent thinks that the cross behind the figure shews it to be intended for Christ; but, with deference, the cross is of a form totally dissimilar from that used in crucifixes; and as that is the form of the cross surmounting the globe in the hand of the dexter figure, I imagined the globe might be a symbol of the Christian world.

On the next leaf of the MS. the Virgin Mary is delineated standing upon a lunette, with her infant son in her arms, and *over* her head two angels hold a crown. Now it was not my idea, that the portraits upon the seal were investing Mary with this ensign of royalty, but that they were only the *supporters* of it. And as this was an office assigned by one artist to angels, I was led to imagine it not unlikely that another artist, or his employer, might consider it to be a suitable province for the supposed infallible vicegerent of the Christian church, and of the tutelar saint of the cathedral to which the seal belonged. Or may there not be a primary and a secondary meaning in the device? A conjecture I frankly acknowledge it to be, and its plausibility is submitted to the judgement of those who have more opportunities than I have of examining similar relics of antiquity.

Salopiensis conceives me to be under a mistake as to the origin of the attitude of the principal figure. This too must be matter of surmise, it being not possible to decide, whether the artist, in placing Mary upon a lunette, adopted the design from a drawing or engraving of Juno Selenitis, or from St. John's

description of the woman prefigured in the 12th chapter of the Apocalypse. But I take it for granted that your correspondent did not mean to advance, that the inspired writer alluded in his vision to the Virgin Mary, as a representative of the Christian church. The figure appears to him to be clothed with the sun, with rays of light streaming forth. The plate in Mr. Hutchinson's History does not convey to me the same idea. I do not observe any solar rays. It is also a proper regal crown, not a crown of twelve stars. But, on a review of the seal, I have discovered an emblem which I had not before noticed. It is the head and arms of a figure under the lunette. The head is uncouth, and, as I am apt to believe, was designed to mark the evil spirit. Gen. iii. 15, *Her seed shall bruise thy head.* Similar uncouth heads are engraved upon the fonts in the churches of Farningham, Southfleet, and Shorne, in the county of Kent, of which there are plates in Mr. Thorpe's Antiquities, printed with Custumale Rossense (pl. XVII. p. 110). In a compartment of Shorne font, an angel holds in his hand a pair of scales; a good spirit preponderates in one of them; in the other, an evil spirit, with a grotesque face, is weighed, and found wanting. A gentleman to whom the drawing was shewn remarked, that this figure was termed David's owl; but I do not recollect the having heard of his mentioning the reason why it was so denominated.

Yours, &c.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, March 28.*

AN admirer of your Magazine hopes, if the following account of Lichfield cathedral meets with your approbation, you will be obliging to give it the earliest insertion in your excellent publication.

A learned writer of the last century supposes (and quotes the Chronicle of Lichfield) that the body of the present church was built by Roger de Clinton, who was consecrated bishop in 1128, afterwards took up the cross, and died at Antioch on a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre. But the accurate and ingenious Mr. Pennant, with more probability, informs us, that we are indebted for the present elegant pile to Walter de Langton, consecrated bishop of this see in 1296. He was greatly esteemed by Edward I. and considered as the third architect of this cathedral. He laid the foundation

foundation of St. Mary's chapel, an edifice of an uncommon beauty, finished after his death with money left for that purpose. He built the cloisters, and expended 2000*l.* upon a shrine of St. Chad. This prelate also surrounded the close with a wall and a ditch, made the great gate at the West end, and the postern at the South. He gave his own palace at the West end of the close to the vicars choral, and built a new one for himself at the East end, and finished his exemplary life in November 1321.

The cathedral continued in the state it was left by Bishop Langton till the time of the dissolution, when the rich shrine of St. Chad, and other objects of similar devotion, fell a prey to the rapacity of the prince.

The building continued in beauty till the unhappy wars of the last century, when it suffered greatly by three sieges. The honour of restoring it to its former splendour was reserved for Bp. Hacket, presented to this see 1661. On the very next day after his arrival, he set his coach-horses with carts to remove the rubbish, and in eight years restored the cathedral to its beautiful state, at the expence of 20,000*l.*; 1000*l.* of which was the gift of the dean and chapter, the rest was done at his own charge, and from benefactions resulting from his own solicitations. He died in 1670, and a very handsome monument was erected in the choir to his memory: the names and titles also of the several benefactors are placed over the head of each stall.

After this short account of the ancient state, please to indulge me with a brief account of the present state of this church, which is now undergoing very great repairs and improvements under the management and direction of the celebrated Mr. James Wyatt, who, being born in the neighbourhood, is happy in embracing the opportunity of shewing his zeal and ability for promoting so good a work; for which purpose a subscription was opened that has been liberally encouraged by the present good bishop, and several other worthy prelates, the dean and chapter, the clergy of the diocese, the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, and many other well-disposed persons in several parts of the kingdom. In consequence, several skilful workmen came down from London, and have been many months employed in repairing and restoring the choir, which is in forwardness, and in

all probability will be completed before the close of the year; by which time an excellent organ, making by the ingenious Mr. Greene of London, is expected; and, when placed in the elegant and beautiful case prepared for it from the design of Mr. Wyatt, together with a handsome marble floor, will contribute to make it one of the neatest choirs in the kingdom. At the same time, a necessary and most essential part of the business is going on, conducted by many clever workmen, who have taken down the groined stone arch betwixt the West end of the church and the transept, amounting to the weight, it is generally supposed, of 500 tons of stone; which was in a very dangerous situation, having, by its great weight, pressed against the side walls in such manner, that they had receded thirteen or fourteen inches on each side from their original position, and (in case of any violent storm) would undoubtedly have suffered the same unhappy fate as the cathedral church of Hereford. Other repairs and improvements are also carrying on in the body of the church much in the same manner as in the choir (the flagging excepted); the broken columns, capitals, and bases, are to be re-placed, and the mutilated parts and ornaments of stone to be repaired; the body of the church is to be floored with excellent Derbyshire stone, the windows to be new-glazed, and the walls and roof scraped, cleaned, and coloured of a beautiful stone-colour.

Great, very great praise is certainly due to the bishop, the dean and chapter, and very active chapter clerk, for their great liberality, diligence, and attention, in promoting this excellent work; and much success has hitherto attended their exertions. Yet it is to be feared more money will be wanting to complete their designs within the church; and great reparations will still be wanting to restore the outer walls, being originally built of a friable stone, which, by length of time, is going very fast to decay.

What a pity, Mr. Urban, that such elegant monuments of antiquity should be suffered to run to ruin! Doubtless there are many opulent individuals in the kingdom, lovers of architecture and the fine arts, that would wish to assist towards the further support of this ancient building; and if this account should be the means of inducing any to contribute their beneficence to so great
and

and good a work, the writer of this, who has no other concern than being a delighted spectator in the neighbourhood of such improvements, will think his time has been usefully employed.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

P. S. Accounts have been published of births and burials of different parishes in several parts of the kingdom. The following may be considered that the close of Lichfield is healthfully situated: there are several individuals now living there upwards of 70 years of age, and a few of eighty; the number of houses are 42, of inhabitants 197; of births for the last ten years, from March 25, 1779, to March 25, 1789, fifteen; of burials, for the same term, nineteen.

Mr. URBAN,

May 2.

A LONG and intimate acquaintance with Lord and Lady Vane enables me to contradict some parts of the account you have given of those two eccentric persons. Though Dr. Smollet was as willing as he was able to embellish his works with *stories marvellous*, &c. yet he *did not* dress up Lady Vane's story of her Lord. She wrote it as well as she could herself, and Dr. Shebbeare put it in its present form at her Ladyship's request. You are much nearer the truth, when you say Lord V. did not want understanding; nor did he want good language to express it in. He was weak only with respect to her; and when *she* was the subject, *he* was the simpleton. She told me that, when she returned to his house *after* Smollet's publication, she gave him those Memoirs to read! They were alone; and when he had read them he shut the book, but said not a word, till she asked him, what he thought of it? He replied, "I hope they will create no misunderstanding between me and your Ladyship." I think, Mr. Urban, MORE cannot be said to shew the TRUE character of BOTH. Lady Vane's plan in life was, to be supposed a woman of the best heart imaginable, of a *warm* constitution, and married *against her inclination*, to a man she detested. The latter, I believe, is true; but the former is utterly false, false as she was to her lord. At the times when she left him he certainly had something like the hare or fox-hunter about him, i. e. a pleasure in the pursuit. She would frequently like houses at Bath, or in country places, with no other view than to get them furnished, and then sell the

furniture for half what it cost, to get a little cash in her pocket; and did so often distress her lord, that for some years he lived *within the rules of the King's Bench*, somewhere, I believe, in Southwark. When I spent a summer with them at Sunbury, the instant he left the table, either at or after dinner, she was the first to speak of him with contempt, and wished the whole table to join with her, as sometimes they did; till I protested against such ungenerous conduct. I asked them (Bodens and Jacky Bernard were of the number), how they could partake of the hospitality of a man's table, and treat him in such a manner? This silenced them, and angered her. By some means (not by mine) Lord V. was told of it; and when I left Sunbury, I was the only man, he said, he ever saw at his house whom he wished to see at it again; a speech as flattering to me as if it had come from her Ladyship; and I believe Bodens would rather have been *his* favourite than *hers*. She lost the use of her legs many years before she was confined to her bed, in which she lay many more before she died. Latterly, after having been wavering whether she should not become a good Catholic, she determined to die in profession of that religion she was educated in, and was regularly attended by a clergyman, repented sincerely of her past life, and satisfied that she had made her peace with God. She had extracted all the fulsome flattering expressions she could pick out of Lord Chesterfield's Letters, to make use of in her own conversation and letters, and very often looked into her memorandum-book to make use of them. She was perfectly well-bred, and, even to my Lord's face, was so in general to him, but far from being a woman of sense; and as to sentiment, she was an utter stranger. When I have heard people speak of Lord Vane's want of understanding, I have often asserted, that they knew him not, that I would engage to bring him into a company of strangers of sense, and that he joined in conversation with them upon any subject (except his wife), and that they would all pronounce him a sensible, well-bred man when he left them. Long before he died he lost those faculties; for I have a letter before me, which I received near a year since from him, that proves, past a doubt, that he knew not what he wrote about any more than I who received it did.

A. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

NO nation in Europe, I conceive, is more attentive to the proceedings of their senate, nor more attached to that body, than the English; indeed, the parliament, as has been lately tried and determined, is the material basis of the constitution. Amongst other particulars, the language adopted by the members in their speeches and debates often obtains a currency without doors; and it must be acknowledged, that the orators of both houses of parliament have introduced, at times, many significant and energetic words and expressions in their harangues; and we are obliged to them for it, as they have tended to the great improvement and enrichment of our diction in common dialogue and conversation. One expression, however, there is, which occurs perpetually in the House of Commons, which one cannot by any means approve of, because it is absolutely *false heraldry*. It is this—*the honourable member that spoke last*. Now, that the House of Commons in the aggregate is honourable, and must be so, nobody will deny; but that every individual, singly taken, is so, the College of Arms, I think, will scarcely allow. I can admit a speaker to say, *I agree with my honourable friend*, because he therein applies to him in a private capacity, and as to a person whom he values and esteems, just as in the address to him in a common and ordinary letter, he might say, *Honoured Sir*. This, therefore, does not imply that he is, strictly speaking, *honourable*, as that mode of expression reprobated above, and so commonly used in the Commons House, seems to do.

The conclusion therefore is, that one would wish, for the sake of propriety, that speakers, instead of *the honourable member that spoke last*, would content themselves with saying, as more consistent with truth and etiquette, the *gentleman, the knight, the baronet, or the noble lord, that spoke last*. L. E.

THE PROGRESS OF ENGRAVING IN ENGLAND, AND THE EFFECTS THEREOF IN PROMOTING MAGNIFICENT WORKS, AND EXTENDING COMMERCE.

FORMERLY we imported Prints of every denomination from Italy, France, and Holland, to a considerable

amount; and to these countries we sent very few in return. The case is at present happily reversed. From other countries we still import some valuable engravings; but these bear no proportion to our exports.

The prints which first attracted the notice of foreigners were the works of Hogarth, Strange, and Woollet. Several other great artists appearing nearly at the same period of time, contributed also to raise the reputation of our engravings; and the sale, particularly in France, Germany, and Italy, has thereby increased, from year to year, with such rapidity, that the value of Prints annually exported is estimated at more than 60,000*l*.

Next in the order of time we are to mention Mr. Alderman Boydell, whose liberal encouragement has greatly contributed to diffuse a spirit of exertion and emulation amongst a numerous body of Artists, many of whom are now engraving for that gentleman the most striking scenes of the immortal Shakspeare on seventy-eight large plates!

The great length of time required for executing fine engravings would, however, have proved a check to the progress of that very useful branch, had not the inventive faculty of man discovered the art of engraving in *aqua tinta*; which, when well executed, has a noble effect, in landscape, buildings, ruins, shipping, &c.

This new method (which was first attempted, it is said, by a Frenchman) Mr. Sandby and six or seven English Artists have brought to a degree of perfection which no foreigner has yet been able to equal; and it is probable, from the encouragement given to these ingenious men by the proprietor of the work described in our last Magazine, p. 326, it will receive still farther improvement.

Such great undertakings, planned with judgement, and carried on with vigour, by two private citizens of London, will, besides fostering the Arts in this great capital, display to surrounding nations the most extraordinary exertions that have been made by individuals in any age or country of the world. And, that this assertion may have its due weight, let it be remembered, that the engravings for Shakspeare must all be copied from original paintings, and those for the scenery in Scotland from original drawings taken purposely on the spot.

Mr. URBAN, *Fetter-lane, May 11.*

YOUR correspondent Cornubiensis, taking up the idea from Dr. Glass, seems to think, p. 13, that the language of the South-sea islands has an affinity with the Hebrew, and produces the word *matle* in support of his opinion, as having a correspondent meaning in both. Conjectures of this kind, when well founded, often lead to useful discoveries; and it is not with a view of throwing any obstacle in the way of such liberal enquiries, that I submit the following remarks to the consideration of your correspondent, should he be disposed to prosecute the subject any further.

It will be allowed, that the coincidence of a few words in any two languages can never be sufficient to establish a proof of affinity between them, but ought rather to be attributed to accident when other and stronger marks of relationship are wanting. I believe it will be found, that languages, derived from the same origin, however time and separation may have varied the dialect, always preserve a *similarity of sound* as the most distinguishing feature of the same common parent; and that those are totally unallied which do not in some measure agree in that principal characteristic. To go no further; the Welsh, the Irish, and the Erse, which are different dialects of the Celtic, are easily distinguished by the tone and expression, though the words vary considerably. Having been accustomed, during Capt. Cook's last voyage, to hear the language of the South-sea islands spoken, and having some little knowledge of it myself, I am of opinion, that it is the last in the world that can be supposed to have any affinity with the Hebrew; the former being in a remarkable degree smooth, and abounding with vowel sounds, the latter harsh and guttural; and perhaps no two languages can differ more than they do in that respect. The natives of those islands are incapable of pronouncing even the English or the French; and though I never tried them with the Hebrew, I have often endeavoured to make them repeat the Welsh, which in many respects agrees with the other; but I might as well have endeavoured to remove *one tree hill**, as the repug-

* A well known hill in Matavai bay, Otaheite.

GENT. MAG. May, 1789.

nance which an Otaheitean's organs of speech manifested towards the Welsh, though I was well capable of teaching it, it being my native language.

To conclude, I am fully persuaded, that an accurate comparison of the South-sea vocabulary with the Hebrew will shew, that two languages, so totally dissimilar in *sound*, can never be traced to the same origin.

DAVID SAMWELL,

Mr. URBAN, *April 13.*

THE Hebrew word *offered sacrifice*, Gen. xxxi. 54, is the same with that used in the other places to which he has referred; and signifies both to sacrifice, and to kill. In 2 Chron. xxxiii. 22, and 1 Kings iii. 3, it is properly translated in the former sense; the latter signification it has in 1 Sam. xxviii. 24, and 1 Kings xix. 21. I am inclined to believe, that in Gen. xxxi. 54, it is rightly translated; for in consequence of the covenant which had been made between Laban and Jacob, a victim might in all probability be offered, according to the custom of the times, for the solemn ratification thereof.

The two words rendered *a little way* in Gen. xxxv. 16, are the same as in 2 Kings v. 19, and the signification in each place appears to be the same; they literally mean *a tract of land*, which, from the etymology of the word rendered *tract*, we may suppose to have been of a *straight oblong figure*. The same word occurs in Isaiah xxvii. 1; it sometimes means a bar, or barricado. The word used in Gen. xxxvii. 2, has no peculiar signification annexed to it, and may be used indifferently, as the Latin word *refero*, in the relation of either good or bad tidings.

Gen. vi. 14, literally translated, is, "Make thee an ark of the trees of Gopher." Gopher is supposed to have been the name of a place in Assyria, planted with cypress-trees; and therefore the wood used in the building of the ark was the cypress.

R. R.

Mr. URBAN, *March 31.*

ON perusing Cornubiensis, p. 13, I wonder he did not, in the line of the New Zealand dirge, suppose a farther resemblance to the Hebrew *man* in the word *matle*. Why may not *agbee* (departed) originate from the Hebrew ^{אָגַבְתִּי} *agbat*? and *awhoy* from ^{אָוַח} *awach* *alas*?

This

This letter, with your leave, may perhaps afford some satisfaction to C.L.I.O. all whose queries I intended to have answered. But, on seeing H. O's answers in your last Magazine, I shall only say, that, with respect to gopher-wood, Buxtorf, in his Lexicon, calls * \aleph a species of cedar; and Parkhurst, in his, "cedar or cypress, or some of the turpentine species of trees;" and that, in an Hebrew and Latin Pentateuch which I have, with notes, printed at Venice, MDLI, \aleph is thus explained: "Est \aleph una ex quatuor speciebus abietis, quam Rabini cedrum esse putant, lignum scilicet leve et ad fluitandum super aquam aptissimum."

Yours, &c. BEDFORDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Engarby, March 23.*

IN your last vol. p. 1187, you mention, that the Marchioness of Buckingham is the daughter of Mrs. Knight, the second wife of the late Earl Nugent.—This is a gross mistake: she is the eldest daughter of his Lordship, by his third wife, Elizabeth Drax, Countess Dowager Berkeley. Lady Louisa Harvey, a younger daughter of Lady Berkeley, lived always with her mother; whereas her sister, the Marchioness of Buckingham, was taken by Lord Nugent, and educated in his house, in the Roman catholic religion, by Mrs. Peg Nugent, his Lordship's sister.—When Lord Nugent (Mr. Robert Nugent) was created a Peer, Lady Berkeley did not assume his title, but always retained her own.—Lord Nugent's first wife was a daughter of Plunket, the attainted Earl of Fingal in Ireland, by whom he had one son, the late Colonel Edmond Nugent, who died *vita patris*.—Lord Nugent's second wife was sister of Mr. Secretary Craggs, who first married Mr. Newsham, of Chadshunt, in Warwickshire, and then Mr. Knight, of Gosfield, in Essex. She proved a great fortune to her third husband Lord Nugent, but had no children by him. She was a very good-humoured, pleasant, fat woman, and died about the year 1755, I think.—Lord Nugent died immentely rich: his real estates in England and Ireland, of about 8000l. *per ann.* de-

scended to his daughter the Marchioness of Buckingham; his personal fortune he bequeathed to the natural sons of Col. Edmond Nugent, his deceased son.—He left 4000l. to Lady Louisa Harvey. This legacy prevented any other claims which she might have otherwise made.—His Lordship was descended from a younger branch of Nugent Earl of Westmeath, and bred a papist, but conformed to the established church. It is said, he returned to the bosom of his former faith before his death.—He had considerable parts, a vivacity of expression often bordering upon the Irish bull, and great personal courage. He had an easy turn for poetry, and wrote many things, both in verse and prose, which were well received by the public.

In my letter of Jan. 30 (see p. 105), I sent you a list of those peers who now bear names which did not originally belong to them; but finding it published in a manner very different from my draft, I trouble you with this note, to rectify some mistakes which seem to have arisen from your having consulted the common Peerage books, which are generally but little to be depended on.

Under the title of Beaufort, Somerset is given as the assumed name, and Beaufort as the original. The truth is, that the original name, if the family were allowed to bear it, is Plantagenet. But, as the present Duke of Beaufort descends from the Plantagenets by a double bastardy, he has no right to any other name than that of Somerset, which was assigned to his ancestor, Sir Charles Somerset, natural son of Beaufort Duke of Somerset; to which Beaufort's ancestor, a natural son of John of Gaunt, the name of Beaufort had been given. I therefore did not insert in my list the Duke of Beaufort, no more than the Dukes of Richmond, or Grafton, or St. Alban's, because they being also of royal bastardy, were not permitted by their father, Charles II. to take his name of Stuart, but had the names of Lenox, Fitzroy, and Beauclerk, conferred upon them by him, according to his pleasure.

Under the title Devonshire, Gernon is given as the original name of the Cavendish family; but I avoided taking notice of any thing of so distant a date, on account of the uncertainty of it, and therefore omitted observing the change of *Le Dispenser* into *Spencer* (having besides some doubts with regard to the descent of that

* \aleph in Buxtorf, and in the text Gen. vi. 14; and, as to radicals, in Parkhurst.

+ \aleph , with \aleph in the note, and without points.

that house). Neither did I say any thing on the subject of the Cholmondeleys and Eger-tons, whose original name was Fitzhugh, and some others. In order to guard against confusion and contest, I did not chuse to go further back in the history of England than the reign of Hen. VII. Before that period most of our pedigrees are very obscure, and many of them evident forgeries; but, subsequent to it, there cannot be any very material impositions.

Under the titles Newcastle, Cowper, Talbot, Stawel, Vernon, and Delaval, you have given the names which those noblemen have inserted between their Christian and surnames. That particular did not enter into my plan, because I thought it of no consequence; those Peers' children being called Clinton, Cowper, Talbot, Stawel, Vernon, and Delaval; not Pelham, Clavering, Chetwynd, Bilson, Venables, or Huffey.—There are indeed two families in which the inserted name is always used in speaking, although the other is never omitted in writing: thus the younger children of the Marquis of Stafford are called Leveson, and not Gower; and those of the Earl of Shaftesbury are called Athley, and not Cowper.

Under the title of Dinevor you have given the name of *Rice* as the original. This is a mistake. Lady Dinevor's own name was Talbot, being only daughter of the late Earl Talbot, from whom she inherited her honour. *Rice* was her husband's name.—She has assumed the name of Cardonnell, as heiress of her mother.

LOUIS RENAS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

THE following critique was written about thirty years ago, and then intended for publication in a daily paper. I readily foresee, that the censure may be now thought obsolete with regard to several particulars complained of, which, in the present state of our theatrical improvements, are for the most part done away. The manuscript was committed to my care by a friend, with full liberty to use it as I thought proper. Under this privilege it is offered to your consideration, by

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Theatrical Amusements are so generally attended to, it must be the wish of all admirers of the stage, to see it conducted with elegance and propriety. E-

very thing which appears contrary to the *costume*, or the established laws of decorum and verisimilitude, cannot fail to raise the indignation, or at least displease the eye, of a judicious critic.

The managers of our London theatres have no reason to complain of the want of liberal encouragement; on their part, it must be allowed, they spare no expence, in return, to gratify the public by splendid decorations, ingenious machineries, and costly dresses. In the appropriation of these however uncommon grand advantages, a due regard should always be had to exactness of character, exhibition, and dress. Propriety of dress seems almost as necessary as propriety of action; otherwise the personation is dissimilar, the allusion false, or the intended imagery becomes entirely absurd. On this ground I mean to point out some actual inconsistencies, which are a direct opposition to common sense. The first to be noticed is the want of due order and regulation in the lower department of scene-shifters (who are complimented in France by the genteeler name of *machinistes*), by whose frequent inattention we are often presented with dull clouds hanging in a lady's dressing-room, or overcasting an antichamber; trees intermixed with disunited portions of the peristyle; vaulted roofs unsupported; or a chief commander giving his orders for battle from a prison, instead of from the head of a camp, the stop-scene not corresponding with the laterals, &c. Under such like circumstances the gravity of the *drama* suffers considerably, as it will also when King Richard's troops appear in the present uniform of the soldiers in St. James's park, with short jackets and cocked-up hats. King Richard wears indeed the habiliments of his time, but Richmond is dressed *à la vraie moderne*; whilst the Bishop is stiffened in the reformed lawn sleeves, with trencher cap and tassel, instead of the pontifical hat, cloak, and cassock. The Lord Mayor, it is true, figures in his own character; but the other attendants in the play not so. I have seen Cardinal Wolfey with his cross-pendant large enough for the back of a weather cock. Dominick, in the Spanish Friar, is dressed not like a friar-preacher, but somewhat of a Cordelier, which seems the common dress appropriated to monks and friars of every denomination, though, in fact, the fashion belongs to no order at all: and a black bombazeen, with two yards of white gauze

gauze for a veil, form a nun of any sort whatsoever.

I have observed another erroneous practice introduced in the dead march for Juliet, I mean the use of incensories, which are not carried by the Romanists in funeral procession, nor is the holy water to be sprinkled about as it moves along; it is contrary to the rule of a solemn dirge.—How is it possible to reconcile Macbeth or Hamlet, dressed in our fashionable short coats, with the idea of habits of ages so far anterior?—These are theatrical improprieties, which must not only injure the representation, but destroy at once the histrionic similitude.

Again: it is equally ridiculous to behold the actors making their *entrées* and *exits* through plastered walls and wainscot pannels; the way by double doors in the bottom scene would be more natural. It might suit indeed the ghosts and aerial spirits thus to enter, better than through the gaping mouths of noisy trap-doors, as if spectres resided always in the bowels of the earth. Were the living actors confined to pass the way above-mentioned, the apparitions might enter and disappear through the side-scenes of walls and rocks very conveniently, with propriety, according to the vulgar notion of spirits; or otherwise they may descend from the clouds, if practicable.

Why is the box prepared and decorated for the King on the left hand of the spectators? should it not be on the right, as practised at the foreign theatres?

To the above strictures I shall now subjoin a few queries. The first is this: We have several dramatic pieces wherein some words or short sentences in the French language frequently occur.—When these are to be delivered by a personage in high degree of rank, or from the lips of a supposed modern polite gentleman; would it not sound better, and be more graceful, if they were pronounced in the right accent, which, to my certain knowledge, is not always the case? Ignorance, whether assumed or natural, may pass off in low characters as absolutely comic, and coincide with the intention of the author.

The second query is, whence comes it that on the English stage we pay a greater deference to the sex than our accounted politer neighbours the French, by naming the ladies first in addressing the spectators? They always say, *Messieurs & Dames, nous aurons l'honneur, &c.*

The next, and last, is in a manner

connected with the two former. Why does an English audience, when desirous of the repetition of a song or some favourite part, testify their good will by the French exclamation *encore?* as if there were more energy and greater prevalence in that language than in our own, which I do not admit of. When displeasure seizes the *auditory*, John Bull speaks plain and coarse English, crying, *Off! Off!* words perhaps at first equally meant for *Oaf! Oaf!* an old title for stupidity and dullness; and these relative brother monosyllables are either of them a rough sarcasm in mother tongue.—But, what is still further extraordinary, we fly to the Italian to demonstrate our applause, bellowing aloud, *Bravo! Bravissimo!* Let us now take a view of the Gallic stage. The French, upon similar occasions, are nearly as ridiculous as ourselves; instead of using their own native word *encore*, considered perhaps too vulgar with them, they employ the short Latin monosyllable *bis*. In commending, the Italian serves their purpose, the same as with us; but in disapproving they are not quite so rough: they either groan or sigh the lengthened interjection *Ob! Ob!* which seems to indicate a mixture of pity as well as of contempt, and answers to the Latin *proh! heu!*—Suppose we banish the word *encore* for *repetitus*, which *in voce maternâ* sounds quasi “repeat it us,” and would be understood in the galleries, as well as by the learned pit, and politer boxes.

To be serious. I shall conclude this jumble of incoherent remarks by expressing a wish, that every dramatic author would so contrive the *denouement*, or the grand catastrophe of his tragical plot, as not to cover the stage with dead bodies, except it be in the *finale*, or last scene of his play; whereby the specious representation will be supported, and the curtain may drop, to leave us in the full enjoyment of the prosimilitude: for it cannot be denied, that the carrying off stiffened counterfeit dead bodies is so laughable an artifice, it is sure to excite a risibility, and turns the whole into a tragi-comic farce. Were I to seek applause in the court of *Melpomene*, I should strictly adhere to a plan that might effectually prevent such gross absurdities, observing also the ancient rules of unity in time and place, and study to remedy as much as possible a dull vacuity in the act; that is, to speak plainer, an emptiness in the scene, which ought always to be avoided, though very common

Fig. 1. p. 409



Fig. 2.

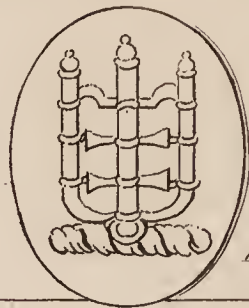


Fig. 7. p. 410

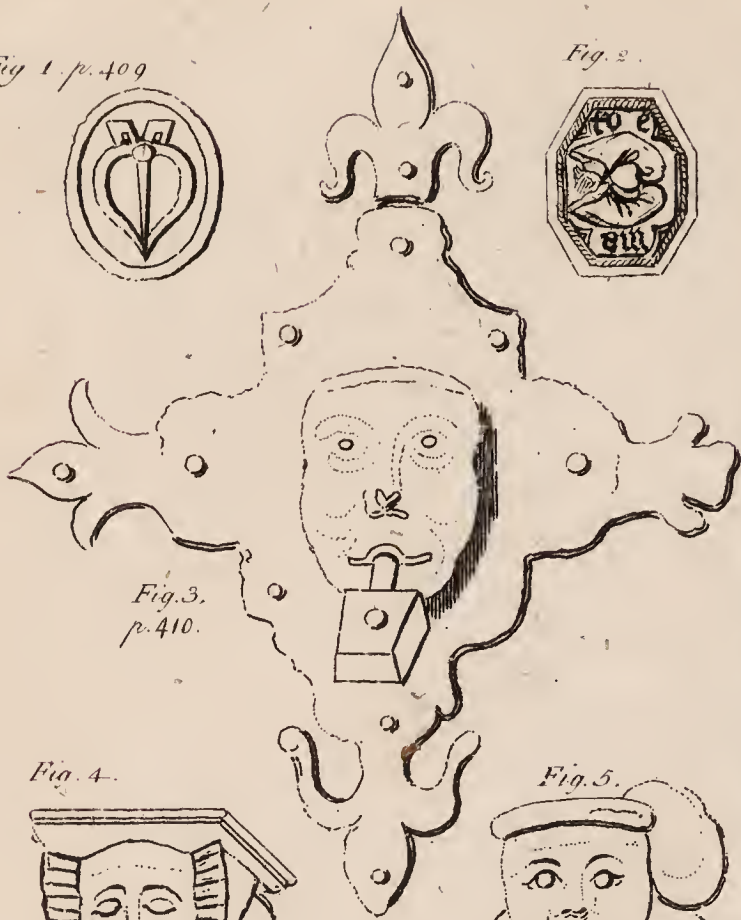


Fig. 3.
p. 410.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

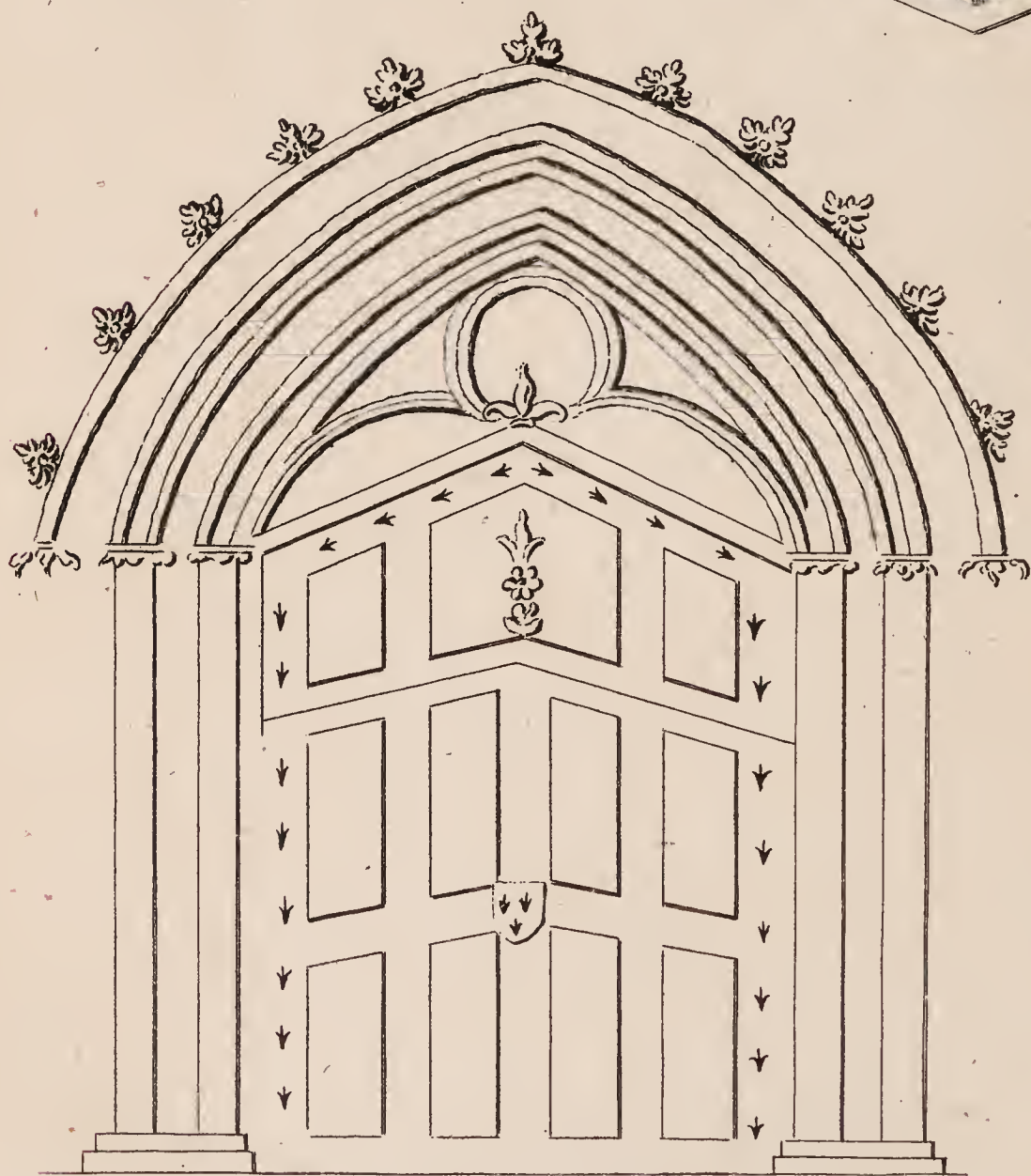
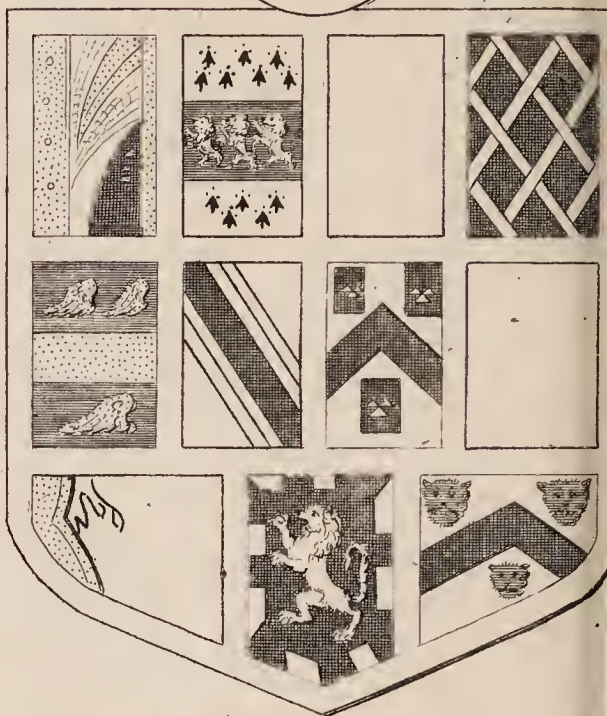


Fig. 6. Doorway at Caen, p. 410.

mon in many of our plays. It is an interruption to the business going on: the players too, under such unwarrantable custom, frequently abuse the limited time, during which awkward suspension the spectators either sink into languor or grow impatient. In order to remove this objection, there should be no intermission but at the end of the act, which is the end of the dramatic chapter.

DRAMATICUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 23.

THE seal, plate II. fig. 1, is the crest of the ancient family of *Pelham*, granted by Edward III. to John de Pelham, in consideration of his having received the sword of John King of France, at the battle of Poitiers, 1356, which was surrendered to him and to Sir Roger la Warr, Lord la Warr, who had for his crest the *chape*, or *crampel*, of the said sword, as John de Pelham, afterwards knighted, had the buckle of a belt. This was used by his descendants as a seal manual, and in their great seals appendant to their deeds, and sometimes the said buckles on each side of a cage, alluding to the captivity of the King of France (Longmate's Peerage, vol. VIII. pp. 93, 94). This buckle appears also on a brick at the family seat at Laughton in Suffex, with this inscription:

W. P. lan de grace 34 fut cet maison

referring to Sir *William Pelham*, who died 1538, and was buried with his ancestors in Laughton church. The two ears above the tongue of the buckle had the belt or bandelier fastened to them by holes, there represented.

Fig. 2. was found in an abbey in Norfolk, and exhibits two arms in long sleeves, inclosing or embracing a pair of hearts. The inscription round it is

ma foe, for ma foi, or foy;

and may be added to the instances given in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," Introduction, p. clxx. If it be objected that a *wedding ring* would rather have been found in a castle, or mansion-house, than in an abbey, it may be referred to the union between the abbot, or bishop, and his church or monastery; and the attitude of the arms may be compared with those of angels embracing shields of arms, &c. in ancient religious buildings.

PHILARCHAIOS.

* * * Fig. 3. is a thin plate of iron, with a face nearly as large as life embossed on it; in the mouth is a square

piece of iron, with a hole in it, which serves as a knocker, and is fixed on the door of a cottage at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire. Here was formerly an inn, called *The Saracen's Head*, and this is supposed to be the sign.

Fig. 4, 5. Two heads on the South front of the College at Higham Ferrers.

Fig. 6. is the door of the guard-chamber in the palace of William the Conqueror at Caen in Normandy, now the abbey of St. Stephen, 1789; whence the tiles came which have been described in p. 211.

Mr. URBAN, April 24.

MR. HOLMAN, in his MS. History of Essex, mentions the arms of Wanton (Argent, a chevron, Sable) being impaled with several others in a window at Bathorne-hall, in the parish of Birdbrooke, Essex. Upon examination, I find the arms of Wanton not there; a piece of painted or plain glass supplies the place. And to what families the seven which remain belong, I am at a loss to find out, notwithstanding I have examined Edmondson, Guilim, and Wright's Heraldry. Therefore have sent you a drawing (plate II. fig. 8.), to beg the favour of an explanation from some of your correspondents who are versed in heraldry. They will observe that the first, third, eighth, and ninth squares (beginning upon the left-hand), are filled with painted and plain glass, where the arms have been broke out. Those which remain are as follow:

No. 2. Ermine, a fess Az. charged with three lions rampant Argent.

No. 4. Sable, fretty Argent.

No. 5. Azure, a fess Or, between three wings Or.

No. 6. Argent, a bend Sable, between four cottises Sable.

No. 7. Argent, a chevron Sable, between three billets of the second charged Ermine.

No. 10. Sable, a lion rampant Arg. in a bordure compony Sable and Arg.

No. 11. Argent, a chevron Sable, between three leopards heads Azure.

The crest is a curious one; I have not been able to find any person who could inform me what it was intended to represent, or to whom it belonged; neither do I find that any of the above arms belonged to the possessors of this estate. Morant, in his History of Essex, p. 345, mentions the following (after the death of Wanton), *viz.* Harlston, Pekenham, Mackwilliam, Stanhope,

hope, Sandys, Pemberton, Ireland, Kingsmill, Cotton, Harrington, and Pyke.

I think it not unlikely that these arms were placed at Bathorne-hall by the family of Wanton, possessors of this estate anno 1336, to show the intermarriages of that family.

A translation of the following old French inscription, taken by Mr. Holman, from a brass plate in the church, will be esteemed a favour. The two first lines are not difficult, but the two others appear to have been inaccurately copied. The brass plate being lost, I had no opportunity of comparing it with the original, therefore was very exact in my copy from Mr. Holman's MS.*

De terri suy faite ẽ forme
et en terrẽ suy —————
Tuete e adis La
thu de malm e it pile
Amen.

* * Plate III. is another view of St. Peter le Poor; see p. 300.

MR. URBAN, May 5.
I BEG leave, through the channel of your widely extended Miscellany, to suggest a wish, that some proper person would compile "An alphabetical Catalogue of all the Countries, Islands, Towns, Mountains, Lakes, Seas, Rivers, &c. in the World, both ancient and modern." Such a manual of geography would be a very saleable and useful publication, and a very proper companion for the small books on Chronology.

There is a catalogue of the kind here recommended at the end of Guthrie's Geographical Grammar; but that list is shamefully defective; his plan is, however, a good one, and wants only to be enlarged. The principal difficulty would be a judicious selection, for a great book would be a great evil; and we know that a bare list of *all* the places in England only forms a bulky folio. Perhaps it may be laid down as a general rule, that it would sufficiently answer every useful purpose, to insert all the names which occur in D'Anville: this rule is, however, liable to many exceptions; that is to say, many names should be added which D'Anville has omitted, together with the discoveries of Cooke, and other later travellers and navigators.

In addition to Guthrie's plan, I

would recommend, first, that the names of countries, and the general divisions of countries, as counties, provinces, circles, steppes, &c. should be added; the latitude and longitude of which should be computed from the central town of such district, as those of lakes and seas should be from their center, those of rivers from the mouth or conflux; and, secondly, that the ancient geography should not be forgotten, but that wherever an ancient town or country, &c. exists at present, under a modern appellation, there should be only a reference to such modern name, without repeating the latitude and longitude; a method which will fix the identity of places in the mind.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remark, that though D'Anville is mentioned as a model, the longitude ought nevertheless to be taken from London.

Your ingenious correspondent T. H. W. in your last Magazine has, I think, very satisfactorily shewn, from a sentence of Apuleius, that the use of *castellum* for a country-house, in the spurious fragment of Petronius, is not conclusive against the authenticity of that fragment, though Burman (Præfat. ad Petron.) asserted it to be, before Dr. Warton*. But I conceive, that there is no pretence for contending, that the *Norica castella* of Virgil (Georgic. iii. 474.) have this signification, or even that of *sheep-cotes*. On the contrary, it is evident to me, from several other passages of Virgil and Horace, that he refers here to the towns and castles so frequently both in Noricum and Italy constructed on high hills; a peculiarity which has not passed unnoticed by our travellers (Addison's Travels, pp. 99. 297.), and which constitutes a striking beauty in Gaspar Pouffin's enchanting landscapes. Horace, referring to the country near Noricum, says:

Drusus Genaunos implacidum genus
Brennosque veloces, & ARCES
ALPIBUS impositas tremendis
Dejecit. Od. IV. xiv. 13.

and in another place he uses the same words:

—Nec sermone ego mallet [gestas,
Repentes per humum, quam res componere
Terrarumque situs et flumina dicere, et
ARCES.

* Cæsar (de Bello Gall. ii. 29.) seems to use *castellum* for a small hamlet or country-seat: "Aduatici, hac pugna nunciata, ex itinere domum reverterant, cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis."

* In the Bodleian library, Oxford.



Schnobbela del. March 6. 1789.

West End of S^t. Peter le Poer.

Montibus impositas. Epistol. II. i. 255.

In which he seems to imitate Virgil's

Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces.

Æneid. vi. 774.

He elsewhere mentions the same circumstance:

*Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida faxis,
Fluminaque.* Georgic. ii. 154.

I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me how Crassus was Scævola's brother? for he is thus spoken of in Cicero (*de Oratore*, i. 37.) B. L. A.

MR. POLWHELE'S CIRCULAR LETTER TO HIS SUBSCRIBERS.

As there are several points relative to the History of Devon which I have been repeatedly called on to explain, you will permit me to address you again on the subject; though I own I did not see the propriety of another circular letter, 'till some particulars were suggested to me that would ill agree, perhaps, for the present, with a more public mode of communication.

It was left to my subscribers to determine, whether the work should be printed in folio or quarto: and it was intimated, with a view to engravings, that the former would, probably, be preferred.—I have, therefore, to acquaint you, that the folio is absolutely fixed on; as the number of engravings already promised on this condition leaves the matter no longer in suspense.

In the mean time, however, not a few of my subscribers seem to think, that, pursuing the vast and comprehensive plan I have sketched out, I shall scarcely be able to bring the whole History of Devonshire within the compass of a single folio, if I do not possess a very peculiar art in condensing my materials. To *compress* is, unquestionably, less easy than to *dilate*. Accuracy of narration and vigour of description more frequently accord with a concise than a diffusive style. But, in truth, neither the style nor the manner are here the sole objects of consideration. Perhaps, I am inclined to suppress, or throw into a close-printed Appendix, such matter as others have employed (with no other difficulty than the labour of transcription—by the hands of amanuenses) to swell their works into cumbersome and intractable masses, from which even patient sedulity might revolt, and which dispirited curiosity might hastily abandon. Besides, the general historian of a province is by no

means obliged to enter into deep scientific disquisition. He is neither a Kirwan, a Pennant, nor a Whitaker: yet, with an eye to popular information and amusement, he is to represent the more agreeable features of each with clearness, simplicity, and elegance.

Nevertheless I am convinced, on mature reflection, that the materials for the History in question are so exceedingly copious as to require a more voluminous composition than I at first proposed to the county. I have had so many opportunities, since the publication of my proposals, of examining books and manuscripts, as well as of conversing with those to whom all the great objects of a provincial history seem to have been long familiar, and from whom I have reason to expect the most important communications and the most liberal assistance, that I can now speak decisively on the subject. And the noblemen and gentlemen of this county (if I do not mistake their sentiments) are rather inclined to encourage an History of Devonshire which is proposed to be executed on the most extensive scale, than a work which may be formed on less enlarged ideas. I am persuaded they are perfectly right; and am happy at length to coincide with them in opinion.

For, of all the counties in England, there is not any one (except perhaps Cornwall), which, for its singular character and importance in the history of the whole kingdom, has so many particulars belonging to it that demand attention—not only from its being, perhaps, the first inhabited of the whole island, having been in the most remote ages of the world resorted to for the purposes of settlement, trade, and commerce, whence many things of Phœnician and Greek origin are yet to be found amongst us (peculiar to Devonshire, and not common to the other parts of the island, which were peopled from the tribes on the Continent long after)—but also, from its having, from its maritime situation and other circumstances, borne a considerable share in most of the important events that have marked the History of Great-Britain, in the subsequent times of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, down to the present age. These are extensive objects relating to Devonshire as to its *history*, exclusive of every thing which belongs more properly to what may be called a *journal* of the county.

My

My subscribers, therefore, if they really wish success to these arduous researches, or repose any confidence in my zeal and abilities, will not be repelled at the intelligence, that in consequence of a careful examination of books and MSS. and the very considerable progress I have made in the work (for scarcely a day hath elapsed since the emission of my proposals in which the History hath not been somewhat advanced, either from additional information, or a more regular distribution of my materials in composition)—my subscribers, I flatter myself, will not shrink from the proposal to extend the work to two volumes in folio. Each volume, in this case, must unavoidably cost two guineas to a subscriber—to non-subscribers considerably more. I should be sorry to be looked upon as receding from my original propositions; while, conscious that my own ideas were at first too limited and circumscribed, I adopt from conviction the nobler sentiments of others, and bow down to superior authority, with gratitude to condescending rank, and reverence for that expansion of sentiment which adds dignity to station. Confirmed in my resolution to prosecute an undertaking of such magnitude and extent, amidst a variety of difficulties which, though I see them in the strongest light, I shall meet with ardour as long as health remains, and trust I shall surmount, if unremitting perseverance can ensure me victory—thus firmly decided, yet not in the spirit of presumption, since I have often my trembling moments (which not to experience would argue insensibility, and leave me no pretensions to support)—let me hope, that my proposing an additional volume, from a thorough conviction of its necessity, will neither be discountenanced by my subscribers, nor the publick at large. Let me rather indulge the expectation, that from this circumstance my subscribers will be disposed to regard me with a more favourable eye, impressed by adequate ideas of a county-history; and that they, who have hitherto suspended their opinions, will come forward to support an elaborate and splendid work, with that spirit of liberality which hath uniformly distinguished the gentlemen of Devonshire.

About two hundred persons have honoured me with their subscriptions; among these there are several of my acquaintance, who, representing to me, at the outset of the business, the multi-

plicity of expences that must necessarily attend the prosecution of my labours, advised me to receive the half-subscriptions; which I thought proper to decline, on account of the uncertainty of my new pursuit, since I was doubtful whether I should be supported or not, and was then unfurnished with the principal MSS. that had been collected for an History of Devonshire, and were necessary to be consulted.—At present (as even the expences I have already incurred are not inconsiderable) I should have no objection to the half-subscriptions; though I leave the matter entirely at the option of those who have favoured me with their names, according to the published conditions. I would wish my future subscribers to deposit two guineas at the time of subscribing.

Respecting the plates, I have been repeatedly questioned. I can say, however, little more than that Messrs. Bonnor and Mazel are the *London* artists recommended to me, and that such engravings only will be admitted into the work as shall be approved by the best judges. Specimens of Mr. Bonnor's engravings for the History of Somersetshire may be seen at Mr. Cruttwell's, Bath.—Those done in his best manner amount to thirty guineas a plate. If gentlemen will please to send me their drawings, I will, myself, take charge of the rest. This seems the most expeditious method; and they may rely on my strict and punctual attention to their commands. Though I have intimated only, that “views of seats be engraved at the expence of their owners;” yet I mean to introduce a variety of plates myself; nor will maps, &c. &c. of Devonshire be forgotten.

Before I conclude, I may be expected to say something more of the MSS. with which I have been intrusted, and the progress I have made in the History. For the first, it will be sufficient to observe, that Sir Robert Palk hath honoured me with the communication of those curious papers * which the industrious Chapple had collected, and the learned and ingenious Badcock had arranged;—that other collections of the same kind, less copious, though not less valuable as far as they go, have been committed to my care; that Mr. Milles hath engaged to select what may be of use to me from his father's (the late Dean Milles's) papers; and that Sir John Pole hath offered me, with much politeness, his ce-

* See Mr. Badcock's account of these collections in our vol. LVI. p. 769.

lebrated MSS.—But it is with peculiar satisfaction that I seize the present opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to Sir George Yonge, who hath promised me several extracts taken by himself from MSS. in the British Museum, relative to Devonshire, as well as notices of other MSS. there repositèd, &c. and from whom I have received, on various points, the most important information. As to the progress of the composition, I have gone a great way in the historical department, properly so called; nor have I neglected the biographical part. In the natural history and antiquities (though I have traced the outlines of different chapters) very little can be done without local investigation. Here the MSS. in my possession afford me only a few scattered hints of little consequence, particularly in the natural history. In every other line, indeed, the labour of personal enquiry will be amply rewarded. And for such researches I am now perfectly at leisure, as far as my disengagement from all other literary pursuits hath left my time unoccupied. For the resolution of doubts or explanation of difficulties that may occasionally arise, I flatter myself I shall be permitted to address the publick in the Gentleman's Magazine: and through this channel I would wish gentlemen to communicate to me their literary instructions in future.

Feeling a lively sense of my obligation to those who have interested themselves in my success as the Historian of Devonshire, I have the pleasure to add, that I hope very soon to pay my respects to them in person; when many topics, on which I have not been sufficiently explicit, may be freely and satisfactorily discussed. In the mean time, they who have not yet subscribed to my proposals, or communicated to myself or friends their sentiments on the subject, will honour me, I trust, with an early answer to this letter, if they have the slightest wish to patronize the work; as they may rely on my word (which I now pledge beyond all possibility of revocation), that even if the history should be extended beyond two volumes folio, four guineas shall be the utmost extent of the subscription. I am your most obedient and most humble servant, R. POLWHELE.

P.S. As I am well aware, that in the account of private families I must necessarily expose myself to the charge of omission or misrepresentation, if I am

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left to collect facts from casual and scattered memoranda, or to delineate less distinguished characters according to my own ideas, I must request gentlemen to be, themselves, the historiographers of their families. Among other books containing genealogies, &c. &c. I have abridged (for instance) Prince's Worthies: but here I find much extraneous matter; and here also, I am told, there are numerous errors. The former I may reject according to my own judgement—the latter, however, (especially if attached to the memoirs of persons little known beyond the limits of the county, or a particular part of it, and therefore comparatively obscure) I may often be unable to detect, unless assisted by those who from their private papers can furnish me with complete and accurate information. Supposing, indeed, the genealogies, &c. already extant, to be faithful, as far as they go, I must still depend on gentlemen for a continuation of them. For omissions or errors, therefore, of this description, I by no means hold myself responsible; and have only to add, that any communications of the kind (such as genealogies, armorial bearings, &c.) shall be infused into the composition with fidelity and care. R. P.

Kenton, near Exeter, April 13.

“Another error has proceeded from too great a reverence, and a kind of adoration of the mind and understanding of man; by means whereof, men have withdrawn themselves too much from the contemplation of nature, and the observations of experience, and have tumbled up and down in their own reasons and conceits.” BACON, *Of the Advancement of Learning*, B. i.

MR. URBAN,
 WHEN I first read *Johnson's* Preface to *Milton*, I expected to have seen an immediate defence of the poet from the illiberal attacks of this biographer, and little thought that, at this distance of time, there would have been room for strictures from so obscure a pen as mine. I respect his knowledge and vigour of mind, and, exclusive of his narrow party-prejudices, revere the integrity of his character; and if one with such slight pretensions as myself may be allowed to mention the peculiarity of his style, it may be remarked, that it was impossible that any writer, who professed to explain our Saxon tongue by a Roman interpretation, for
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the benefit of foreigners, through so long and so laborious a performance as his Dictionary, should not habitually inflate his diction by Latinized expressions; of which it is plain he was not aware, since there cannot be an harsher censure of his own turgid manner than his recommendation of the easy language of *Addison* as a model of purity and elegance.

Had the guardian-angel of Johnson caught him up in his youth, opened his breast, taken out his heart, and wrung from it the *black drop* of party, in the manner Bellonius describes the angel Gabriel purifying Mahomet, his assailants would have been at a loss to have aimed at him with effect; but this malignant drop hath diffused its taint over several of his works: in the portrait of Milton, particularly, it spreads a baleful glare on those parts which candour would have shaded, while it obscures the brightest traits. Had, I say, the angel performed this benevolent operation on the critic, he, instead of reviling the poet, and *curfing him by his gods*, when he saw him hurried away by the torrent of anarchy, must have stricken his breast from pity and indignation to behold the immortal bard seized by the foul hag of faction, and his divine and *delicate spirit* compelled for years *to act her earthy and abhorred commands*. Johnson, born in happier days, might have stood on the shore, and contemplated, with Epicurean pleasure, the storm with which Milton unavoidably contended.

The following are the passages I would controvert.

“The purpose of Milton, as it seems, was to teach something more solid than the common literature of schools, by reading those authors that treat of physical subjects; such as the *Georgic*, and astronomical treatises of the ancients. But the truth is, that the knowledge of external nature, and of the sciences which that knowledge requires and includes, is not the great, or the frequent business of the human mind. Prudence and Justice are virtues and excellencies of all times and of all places; we are perpetually moralists, but we are geometricians only by chance. Our intercourse with intellectual nature is necessary; our speculations upon matter are voluntary, and at leisure. Those authors, therefore, are to be read at schools, that supply most axioms of prudence, most principles of moral truth,

and most materials for conversation: and these purposes are best served by poets, orators, and historians. Let me not be censured for this digression as pedantic or paradoxical; for if I have Milton against me, I have Socrates on my side. It was his labour to turn philosophy from the study of nature to speculations upon life; but the innovators whom I oppose are turning off attention from life to nature. They seem to think, that we are placed here to watch the growth of plants, or the motions of the stars. Socrates was rather of opinion, that what we had to learn was, how to do good, and avoid evil.

Ὅτι τοι ἐν μεγάροισι κακὸν ἀγαθὸν ἐπέλυται.
Of institutions we may judge by their effects. From this wonder-working academy, I do not know that there ever proceeded any man very eminent for knowledge: its only genuine product, I believe, is a small History of Poetry, written in Latin by his nephew, of which perhaps none of my readers has ever heard.”

Would not any person imagine, on perusing these extracts, in which the biographer insists so strenuously on the necessity of inculcating the moral virtues, that Milton had spoken contemptuously of them, and recommended the sciences in their stead? But how will the reader be surprised to find, that the poet's *Treatise on Education* “requires a special reinforcement of constant and sound endoctrinating, to set them (the pupils) right and firm, instructing them more amply in the knowledge of virtue, and the hatred of vice: *while their young and pliant affections are led through all the moral works of Plato, Xenophon, Cicero, Plutarch, Laertius, and those Locrrian remnants.*” If Milton had given a decided preference to ethics, should we not have been again reminded, that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven?* The critic ought also to have remarked, that our poet, in much stronger verse than the vague and trite line of Homer, with which Socrates is reported to have been pleased, instructs us,

“To know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence.”

Par. Lost. B. VIII.

With regard to the crime imputed to Milton, of placing books of agriculture before his scholars, I apprehend the intention will be his best vindication.

tion. It was his purpose, as he himself informs us, to "incite and inable them to improve the tillage of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste that is made of good." To till the earth is most indubitably the first, great, and indispensable *business* of man. Surely then the *human mind* can never be more innocently, more naturally, or more usefully employed, than in cultivating those sciences which assist the plough. But it is argued, that *our intercourse with intellectual nature is necessary, and our speculations on matter voluntary*. On the contrary, we have been well cautioned, and by no contemptible authority, "Cavendum illud identidem monemus ne citra *abstractas notiones* ita occupemur, ut *physicas negligamus*, cum plerumque nihil sint, præter logicas voces, et malè terminatas ideas, quæ vanâ scientiæ persuasione nos inflant." *Colb. Philos.*

Experience hath abundantly proved, that intellectual pursuits have inflated the minds of many, till they have thought themselves only not a God. The Platonic *Plotinus* spoke the sense of his sect, when he fancied he had abstracted himself so far from matter, that he declared he was *ashamed to wear a body*; whereas every plant which rises from a seed, every spring flowing from an éminence, every swallow who returns to our chimnies, constrains the most profound investigator of nature to acknowledge the limited extent of his mental powers, and to walk humbly with the Deity.

An opponent, retained on the part of natural philosophy, and inclined to retort, might assert, with truth, that many learned men have idly wasted much time and ingenuity, while they amused themselves with composing refined treatises on morality, which are in fact little more than gaudy decorations and ornamental appendages to the ten commandments. He might proceed, that ethic writers, since the promulgation of Christianity, are by no means of the importance which they were in the Pagan times, when the Deities of every country were represented drunken, libidinous, and revengeful, and consequently the popular religion exhibited scenes, and gave a sanction to doctrines, grossly indecent, and highly immoral. The caliph Omar said of the volumes he destroyed at Alexandria, *if they contain opinions contrary to those of the Koran, they ought to be burned; if the same,*

they are useless. This apophthegm, however ill-applied by the companion of Mahomet, to literature in general, holds strictly true in respect to morality and the Bible. Divines aver with justice, that the faint gleam of human reason fades and vanishes before the splendour of revelation. Yet a modern divine is hardy enough to affirm, that "the conclusions of reason, and the declarations of scripture, *when they are to be had, are of co-ordinate authority*." *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*. When the Council of Trent placed the tradition of the Romish Church on a level with Holy Writ, their motives were obvious; but what could induce this writer to send abroad a similar doctrine does not so easily appear. I, however, am still content to think with *Locke*, that "the gospel contains so perfect a body of ethics, that reason may be excused from that enquiry, since she may find man's duty clearer and easier in revelation than in herself."

It may unquestionably be demonstrated, that meditations on the handiworks of our great Creator inlarge and improve the mind at least in an equal degree with the study of the writings of the *poets, orators, and historians* of antiquity; and certainly, if it be worthy of observation, afford as many *materials for conversation*. Indeed, from the licentiousness of the ancient poets, and the thirst for blood excited by the historians, many have reasonably doubted, whether their works have not been productive of more injury to mankind than advantage. Nor do the moral characters of those, who have contemplated the face of nature, shrink from a comparison with the lives of Cudworth or of Norris. It would be no easy task to find, among the moralists, men more eminent for virtue and piety than Newton while he *watched the motions of the stars*, or than Ray while he registered *the growth of plants*.

Let us now see what Johnson, in his unbiassed hour, thought of the moral tenet by Pope, in the *Essay on Man*; who "having (says the critic) exalted himself into the chair of wisdom, tells us much that every man knows, and much that he does not know himself." Again, "When its wonder-working fountains sink into sense, and the doctrine of the *Essay*, disrobed of its ornaments, is left to the powers of its naked excellence, what shall we discover?" Such is the just decree against
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that perfect system of ethics, as its author terms it, which he had fondly persuaded himself came home to men's business and bosoms; and such the fruitless endeavour of one of our greatest wits to moralize his song. Must not this be the fate of every scheme of morality which vainly relies on human sagacity alone?

I will venture to add, that where Johnson, though he stands by no means singular in the opinion, advances that he has Socrates on his side, when he opposes physical inquiries, and that it was the labour of that great and good man to turn philosophy from the study of nature to speculations upon life, he misleads and misinforms. Socrates, I trust I shall shew, is in this particular as greatly misrepresented as Epicurus by the Roman poets, when brought forward to defend sensuality by his precepts and example. Though Socrates enforced the cultivation of the domestic virtues, yet he must incontestibly have taught at the same time the sciences introductory to natural knowledge*. For, setting aside the contradictory evidence of Xenophon and Plato, this circumstance appears manifest from the ridicule which Aristophanes attempted to fix on him in the comedy of the *Clouds*. The poet knew too well how to direct his satire, to think of introducing actors in ludicrous attitudes, with the intention of exposing astronomy, unless the philosopher had instructed his followers in that art; and the humorous remarks on geography prove, that it was familiar to the Socratic school. It is also apparent, from the burlesque representations of the comedian, that comparative anatomy, entomology, meteorological observations, and mineralogy, engaged the attention of the students. That we have no clearer view of this seminary of experimental philosophy than through the distorting scenery of this licentious dramatist, is to be deeply regretted. Can it be supposed, that a contemporary antagonist could misplace his attack so posterously as to censure the sage for promoting those very studies which, according to the critic, he laboured to decry? Why should the insults of Aristophanes on the Socratic mode of reasoning be allowed by all to have a real object, while his other sarcastic re-

* Theophrastus and Aristotle were disciples of this seminary; and both left treatises on natural subjects, which have come down to us.

flections, if Socrates really sided with Johnson, must have been totally groundless? Unless Boyle had been eminent for similar researches into the works of nature, the coarse trash with which Shadwell, in his play called *The Virtuoso*, presumed to entertain our ancestors, with the design of ridiculing that benevolent man, would have been applied as absurdly as it was illiberally.

Neither is the acrimonious triumph over the imaginary ill success of Milton's plan of education built on a better foundation. What distinguished effort of genius could reasonably be expected from perhaps six or seven boys, when literary eminence is so rare in the most numerous societies? If none of his pupils had ever given to the world specimens of their erudition, it does not necessarily follow, that he failed in communicating knowledge, till it is proved that they who write are more learned than they who only read; and unfortunately this *Small History of Poetry written in Latin* happens to be an alphabetical catalogue of poets, with a short account of each, written wholly in English*. Beside, this is not the only product; another work, which went through several editions, is well known to have come out of this academy, *The New World of Words*, by Edward Philips, Lond. 1657, fol. with which Johnson, as the maker of a dictionary of our language, should have been ac-

* "John Philips, the maternal nephew and disciple of an author of most deserved fame, late deceased, being the exactest of Heroic Poets (if the truth were well examined, and it is the opinion of many, both learned and judicious persons) either of the ancients or moderns, either of our own or whatever nation else; from whose education as he hath received a judicious command of style both in prose and verse, so from his own natural ingenuity he hath his vein of burlesque and facetious poetry, which produced the "Satyr against Hypocrites," and the "Travestied Metaphrase of two Books of Virgil," besides what is dispersed among other things; nevertheless what he hath writ in a serious vein of poetry, whereof very little hath yet been made public, is in my opinion nothing inferior to what he hath done in the other kind." *Theatrum Præclarum, or a complete Collection of the Poets, especially the most eminent of all Ages: by Edward Philips, 12mo, Lond. 1675, p. 114.* This work, Wood informs us, was piratically incorporated by Winstanley, into his "Lives of the English Poets."

quainted. In Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* may be found a list of various publications by both the nephews. So evident is it, that the biographer was much more solicitous to vilify and degrade Milton than to collect accurate information concerning him;

“Interque nitentia culta
Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ.”

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Clipstone-Street.*

IN p. 309. I find an article written by D. N. and intitled, either by its author or editor, “Useful Hint suggested to Dr. Geddes.” This is evidently a misnomer. How it can, at this period, be of the smallest utility to me, I am not able to conceive. It cannot, surely, be useful towards promoting my subscription: it is, on the contrary, calculated to impede it; and to impress on the minds of your numerous readers an unfavourable idea of the work. Neither can it be useful to me in the forming of the style of my version; the plan of which is unalterably fixed, and the execution in a great measure completed. Had it been suggested three or four years ago, when my Prospectus was published, and when I solicited such hints, I should, certainly, have thought myself obliged to the author; and although I should not, probably, have been influenced by his arguments, I would have treated them with respect. But, in their present form, and in the present stage of my progress, I cannot but consider them as a direct attack; which, in justice to myself and friends, I am obliged to endeavour to repel; and I trust, Sir, that you will indulge me with a few columns in your Miscellany, for that purpose.

The author says, that he is “careless whether I class him with the herd of cavillers, or no; that he is not conscious of being captious, nor feels as if he censured and condemned for the pleasure of censuring and condemning.” All this I am willing to believe. I am willing to believe, moreover, that in throwing out this *hint* he had no intention to hurt me. But neither had the boy, who threw stones into the pond for his amusement, an intention to wound its harmless inhabitants.—“It may be sport to you, young man! but it is death to us!”

In fact, if, after the occasional labours of twenty, and continued labours of almost ten long years, se-

cluded from the common enjoyments of the world, and almost exhausted with incessant application, I can now only present to the publick a version of the Bible founded on irrational principles; if I have arrayed the sacred writers in a *quaint* and *popish* garb; if I have made changes merely for *the sake of changing*, and *through the wantonness of the spirit of changing*, &c. I must have egregiously mistaken my talents and miserably mis-spent my time, and merit not the approbation and encouragement which I have hitherto met with among the learned and liberal of all religious denominations; and which, I confess it, hath chiefly supported my often drooping spirits, under the pressure of the most arduous enterprize that hath been undertaken in this age.

Never, perhaps, had a poor author more formidable obstacles to surmount, and more obstinate prejudices to encounter. The country that gave me birth, my foreign education, my unpopular creed, the obscurity of my rank and character, all militated against me. Even my professed candour, and known liberality of sentiment, have been strangely perverted; by some, into *hypocrisy*; by others, into *irreligion*; and, while by Protestant bigots I have been represented as an artful *Papist*, there have been Popish bigots, I am told, who were inclined to think me a disguised *Protestant*. By one of the former class my proposals had recently the honour to be made a holocaust to fanaticism; I should not be much surpris'd to learn, that one of the latter had paid me the same compliment.

Time, however, and patience had done away many of those prejudices; and I was hopeful, that the appearance of my first volume (which will not be long delayed) would entirely remove them, and convince even my enemies, that I continue be what I ever professed—*Qualis ab incepto*, that is, neither *Papist* nor *Protestant*;

“But both between,

Like good Erasmus, in an honest mean, a genuine Catholic. When, lo! an anonymous writer steps forth, to damp my expectations, and takes the advantage of an extensively circulated paper, to point me out in a disadvantageous light; without my having it in my power to see who holds the link, or with what intention he presents it. All then that is left for me to do, is to try to put myself in a better point of view; and

and this I shall do in such a manner, I flatter myself, as will convince the author of the *hint* himself, that he has not seen me through a just medium.

That he should be "an advocate for a literal rendering," and consequently prefer Bp. Newcome's mode of translating to mine, is what I have no right to find fault with. There are very many who coincide with him in opinion; and opinion is, as it ought to be, free; but when he adds that this is *undoubtedly* the best mode of translating, he affirms by far too much; and I, for one, not only doubt of it, but am convinced that it is not the best mode of translating, although it is the easiest of all modes.

I am as little entitled to blame him for thinking that an improvement of the present vulgar version would be preferable to a new one. In this too he has the many on his side; nor am I, at present, disposed to contest the point. In the mean time be it permitted *me* to think, that any such improvement, especially if done by different hands, will resemble a piece of patch-work, in which *nec pes nec caput uni reddatur formæ*: and which, notwithstanding the servile rules of translation that our last translators followed, is actually the case with their version. It was an improvement on the Geneva and Bishops Bibles; but improved in twenty different manners; and, if the truth may be spoken, very seldom improved for the better. Such improvers may, under the sanction of a legislature, easily escape blame, but they hardly merit praise.

At any rate, as I had expressly declared, that it was not my intention to *patch* or *improve* the vulgar version; but to make a new, and, if I could, a better version; not the vulgar version, but the original text is the only proper criterion to try my work by. Or, if critics will judge of it from a comparison with other versions, they should compare it with such as have been made on similar principles, and executed on a similar plan; not with a version formed on a different plan, and regulated by other models. James's translators, with their Geneva predecessors, took Aquila and Pagninus for their patterns; mine were Symmachus, S. Jerome, Luther, Houbigant, and Lowth. I would add Castalio, Michaelis, and Dathé, if I had not restrained myself to a more rigid mode of rendering. My version is, as I ventured to call it in my *Prospæctus*,

a strictly *sentential* version; and yet it is very often as literal as the present vulgar version, and not seldom more so. But still it is what may be denominated a *free* (not *loose*) version, rather than a *verbal* version; and therefore, I repeat it, a verbal version cannot be a just touchstone to estimate its value.

I will now suppose, Sir, that I had professed, with Bp. Newcome, to attempt an improvement of the common version, and not a new translation; even in that case, I could not tamely lie under the imputation of having changed *for the sake of changing, and through the wantonness of the spirit of changing*. The truth is, that although I did not take the present version for my model, I had it always under my eye, with the other English translations, and availed myself of them all as often as I found them to my purpose: nor am I conscious of having made a single change in either words or sentences, which I did not judge to be necessary or expedient. I may have erred in my judgement, and may have changed for the worse; but I never felt a pruriency to change without an apparent cause.

With respect to the examples which your correspondent has produced, I beg leave to give the reasons for my choice.

I preferred *collection* of waters (Gen. i. 10.) to *gathering to-gether* of waters, because there is but one word in the original, which is accurately expressed by the one English word *collection*, and inaccurately by the three words *gathering to-gether*. We gather grapes and herbs; but we do not *gather* water: not to mention that *gather to-gether* is a mere tautology. If the word is to be at all retained it should be *gathering* only.

In Gen. i. 3. I retained *light*; but v. 14. preferred *luminary*, because the Hebrew terms *אור* and *אור*, in these two places, are as different as *effect* and *cause*. If the gentleman knew this, he is an unfair critic; if he knew it not, he is an incompetent judge.

The words *prolific*, *sewer*, and *below*, I preferred to *fruitful*, *divide*, and *under*, not for *the sake of changing*, but for the sake of propriety and discrimination.

To *divide*, in its proper and primitive meaning, signifies to cut a thing into two parts; to *sewer* is a more general term, and more applicable to a metaphorical division. It was used by

Milton

Milton in the very same sense I have used it. I confess, however, that I have used it because I could find no better term. *Distinguisb*, perhaps, would have been a better word; but I had no English authority for using it in this acceptation. Michaelis and Dathé have both well expressed the meaning of the original; *er bestimmete darauf dem lichte und der firsternis ibere graenzen—luci et tenebris certos terminos fixit; set a boundary between light and darkness*; but, as I have already said, I wished not to indulge myself in the same freedom, and therefore was obliged to select the best single word I could find.

I had no hesitation in preferring *below* the heavens to *under* the heavens. The former is the opposite to *above*, the latter to *upon*.

I preferred *completed* to *finished*, both because to *finish* and *complete* a thing is not the same; and because in the word *complete* we have, or I greatly mistake it, a real vestige of the Hebrew word.

With regard to *creative operations*, I have had some doubts about their propriety; and may, possibly, change them,

Nor am I entirely satisfied with *created into existence*; although a more proper term has not yet occurred to myself, nor been suggested by others. *Created and made*, however, cannot be a proper translation of *ברא לעשות*; and if I were to adopt any version that I have yet seen, it would be that of Cranmer's Bible, which God *ordained to make*.

In a second paper I will, with your permission, Sir, resume the subject; and give a general reply to all the councils, criticisms, and queries, that have been communicated to me since the publication of my Proposals.

Yours, &c. AL. GEDDES.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

A GREEABLE to my promise, p. 214. I shall resume the subject relating to the steeple of St. Michael's church in Coventry. The principal cause of its present dangerous state is owing to the ignorance of some person formerly employed to cut through a strong stone arch, which the architect had wisely constructed about the middle of the tower, in order to strengthen and brace that part together, as well as for a counterpoise to the weight of the bells above it. If we consider the narrow dimensions of the square with re-

spect to its elevation, there was as much judgement as necessity shewn in the constructing of this arch. If its removal was done to make way for the drawing up larger bells, they might have been as well raised on the outside by pulleys, and introduced through the bell-windows, without any danger to the building, by only taking away the munnions, which are easily replaced. It may be supposed, that the bells were not originally fixed so high, which now when at full swing (particularly on *clanging*) must occasion a stronger vibration, and having lost the middle girder, it is no wonder to see the effects thereof in those large fissures which it has made in the walls. The partial iron cramps within the same walls are at this time not sufficient to restrain the growing evil, since fresh cracks appear at the ends of those cramps. I sincerely wish the preservation of this admirable structure; and it is from that motive purely these hints are offered. The place of my birth was no farther distant from the steeple than its exact height; and the house being situated in the most advantageous point of view, I may naturally say it was the most striking object of my juvenile notice; and it is plain I have not yet lost my partiality. Something ought to be done that may secure it. The best architects should be consulted, and their opinions compared. Mr. Chesheer knows mine; and assured me, he would put it in practice, if required. The expence would be no very great burden to the parish, which I well know is already loaded with heavy charges on account of this church having no appropriate fund towards its repairs, like the other near it, though considerably larger and more deserving that respect than the church of Trinity, which is enriched by many benefactions; and the Trustees might spare something towards the indigent sister-church. Such benevolence from one parish to another is not customary, however, in these our days; and here I shall end my mediation.

The gates of the city have been pulled down some years since, on account of their obstructing the passage for carriages. Two very well executed drawings were taken before their demolition, which are in the possession of Mrs. L—, who favoured me with a sight of them; but she esteems them so much as not to trust them out of her sight, otherwise I intended sending you copies
of

of the above, which are those of Sponstreet and Grey Friars' gates.

Since my first letter, I have seen an engraved view of Boston steeple, in Lincolnshire, which is a tower without a spire, and crowned with an octagon, resembling that of Coventry; but whether executed in wood or stone I know not. The little spire of Grey Friars in Coventry is well proportioned, and merits attention. The tower is an octagon; on the top, within, there is a curious gallery in the walls.

Yours, &c. GOTHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 11.
MR. GEMSEGE gives his respectful compliments to D. H. p. 334, and wishes to inform him, that the chancel of Godmersham church, in the county of Kent, had been newly dressed up and modernized when he was inducted into the vicarage, A. D. 1731; and the stalls, which Dr. Harris speaks of in his *History of Kent*, pp. 131, 132, all removed. So that Mr. Gemsege never saw the inscription alluded to, and consequently had it not in his power to take a copy of it; otherwise, Mr. Urban should most willingly have had it sent to him.

D. H. as Mr. G. conceives, is a person that can be no stranger to the perpetual blunders of Dr. Harris in his *History*, and therefore will not be surprized if he should present him with one on the present occasion. The inscription in Harris is,

P
 T. C. Ann. Dom. 1609,

whereupon the Doctor says, it is certainly in memory of "Thomas Chillenden, prior (of Christ-church in Canterbury), A. D. 1409, for the second figure in the date is the old form of the digit 4, the like being to be found in *Badlesmere* church, and in several other places. Edward Hasted, esq. I observe, has implicitly followed the Doctor in this in his *History of Kent*, III. p. 162. But now, Sir, with submission, the second digit is not a 4, but a 5. See Mr. Lewis's *History of the MSS. of the Bible and New Testament*, p. 105, the old figure of 4 being then 9. The date of the inscription in question is consequently not 1409, but 1509; and Prior *Thomas Chillenden*, who died A. D. 1411, could have nothing to do with it.

I observe next, that Dr. Harris tells

us, "over the door of the principal entry into this house [the *court-lodge* or *manor-house*] is carved in stone the figure of an archbishop with his mitre and crozier, which, no doubt, was the effigies of Abp. *Arundel*, who then sat in the metropolitan chair, and died 1414, as did the *Prior* 1411." But supposing, Sir, the true reading of our date to be, as stated above, 1509, the effigies here spoken of could never be that of *Arundel*. In short, the learned Doctor seems to have forgotten, that the priors of Canterbury enjoyed the privilege of wearing a mitre as well as the archbishop, and that this figure most probably represented the prior of Christ-church, whoever he was, that erected the *manerium*, or court-lodge.

Who then, you will ask, was this P. ? that flourished A. D. 1509? I T. C. answer briefly, Prior Thomas Goldston, who commenced prior 1495, and died 1517; and, as Dr. Browne Willis relates (*Mitr. Abb. I. p. 247*), was a great builder, as well as Prior *Chillenden*. It follows, that C, in this case, was either misread by *Harris*, if he ever saw it, for G, or that it is a misprint in his book.

Dr. Harris takes notice of *eight collegiate stalls* once existing in Godmersham chancel, and I give him credit for them, as Mr. Hasted also does, in his account. I doubt, however, that the Doctor is most egregiously mistaken in talking of *some religious fraternity* here to fill them. Such *gilds* or *fraternities* had never any concern with chancels, which, of common right, always belonged to rectors, and, at this place, to the priory of Christ-church, Canterbury. Nor do we hear of any such *fraternity* at *Godmersham*, though there was a *chantry* there. The stalls, no doubt, were meant to accommodate his reverence the prior, with his suite of monks, whenever, upon any solemn occasion, as on *St. Laurence's* day, he was disposed to resort hither, and to abide here for any length of time; and to this Mr. Hasted, I observe, assents. P. G.

Mr. URBAN, May 23.
QUACK medicines, and all their surprising cures, do not, I find, occupy much of the useful paper of your Magazine. However, as you pay due regard to Antiquities, even antiquated medicines, I would hope, might not be unworthy your enquiry. A most wonderful *styptic* and *vulnerary powder* was published

published in a small book, intituled, "Doctor Oldbatche's Physic and Surgery," 2d edit. in 1698. The attested cures were, as I recollect, performed in the three or four preceding years; and he mentions his having, previous to this publication, sold the secret to some one, who had procured a patent for the making and selling of it. The old dispensaries make mention of the thing, but seem to treat it slightly, and give recipes, which they call *nearly the same to Dr. Coldbatche's remedy, which once made so much noise in the world.* Now, as every like is not the same, I would wish to ask, through the channel of your Magazine, Who was the person who purchased the secret of Dr. Coldbatche, and whether the *real* and authenticated recipes, so purchased, are still extant, and in what hands?

Your Reader of Fifty Years standing.

Mr. URBAN, May 15.

THE following epigram has been frequently cited and applauded. It is ascribed to Plato by Olympiodorus*, who wrote about the year 425, and by Thomas Magister†, about 1310. But whether it was written by Plato, or some other author, may admit of a doubt. The subsequent translations may be amusing to the classical reader.

Αἱ Χαρῖτες, τεμενος τι λαβεῖν ὅπερ οὐχὶ
 πεισεῖσαι,

Ζηῆσαι, ψυχὴν εὐρον Ἀριστοφάνους.

These lines are thus translated by Gyraldus, de Poet. p. 383, edit. 1696: Quærentes templum Charites, quod non cadat unquam, Invenère animam vatis Aristophanis.

By Jos. Scaliger. Vid. Vit. Arist. edit. Amst. 1670:

Ut templum Charites, quod non labatur, haberent,
 Invenère tuum pectus, Aristophanes.

By Ja. Windet, M. D. who translated the Life of Plato by Olympiodorus. D. Laert. loc. cit.

Gratia perpetuum sibi templum, experfque ruinæ,

Perquirens animam, cepit Aristophanis.

By Vavaffor, de Ludic. Dict. c. v. p. 76, edit. 1722:

* Apud Diog. Laert. vol. II. p. 582, edit. Meiboni, 1692.

† Th. Magister, in Synopsi Vitæ Aristophanis, edit. Kusteri, præfixâ.

GENT. MAG. May, 1789.

Nunquam casurum cupidæ sibi fumere templum,

Invenère animam Gratia Aristophanis.

By the same author. Vid. Menagii Observ. in D. Laert. p. 146. Fabricii B. G. vol. I. p. 704:

Trina sibi æternum quærebat Gratia templum,
 Unius invenit pectus Aristophanis.

By Basil Kennet, in his Lives of the Poets, p. 132:

Seeking a shrine that ne'er should be defac'd,
 The Graces pitch'd on Aristophanes's breast.

By the author of Biographia Classica, vol. I. p. 110, edit. 1740:

The Graces sought a shrine for ever whole,
 So pitch'd on Aristophanes's soul.

By Dr. Harwood, in the last edition of Biographia Classica, 1778:

The Graces, searching for a shrine refin'd,
 Fix'd it in Aristophanes's mind.

After so many learned men have attempted to translate this epigram, and have but very indifferently succeeded, it may be thought a little presumptuous to offer the following imitation. But take it as it is. Probably some of your readers will give us a better, either in Latin or English.

Optantes proprium* Charites sibi ponere templum,

Pectus Aristophanis tres coluère dexæ.

Yours, &c. J. R. N.

Mr. URBAN, May 16.

THERE seems more recreation than real utility in all etymological researches after the particular conceits exhibited at certain inns and shops. Some may be founded on genuine humour or plain caprice; others, it is possible, may have historical meaning, these are, however, the most rare; others again, and which are more common, bear some reference or character of the respective trade or profession of the occupier. Several conjectures having been thrown out by J. D. and F. F. pp. 226 and 314, on the subject, permit me in the same vein of *passé tems* to join my opinion. And, first, for the Bull and Gate, or Bull in Gate. It is not in the least extraordinary to see a bull standing at a gate, either on one side or the other, and no improper designation for a butcher's stall or a drover's inn, without the necessity of travelling to Boulogne-gate for the etymon; besides, the Bull at Gait, or in Gait, may signify, in other words, a bull

* Vid. Virg. Æn. VI. 871; Georg. III. 13. trippant,

trippant, not gissant or couchant. I have seen all the gates at Calais, and one of them must certainly be the gate leading to Boulogne; but none of them correspond exactly *in toto* with Hogarth's print, where he made use of a pictorial licence. From apparent circumstances, he meant to represent the *Port du Quay*, as the noble surloin just landed from on board the English packet plainly indicates. Over this gate he has delineated the arms of England and France separately; instead of which I particularly noticed, on the spot, the arms of France and Navarre on two distinct shields. The fortifications are modern, and probably were raised under the direction of that famous engineer Vauban. It was neither his business, nor that of the king his master, to perpetuate, by any sort of trophy, the former conquest of the town by the English, or the smallest memorial of their long possession, which the placing the flower-de-luces of France so near to the lions of England would naturally imply. It should seem they would rather wish to destroy every mark of its ancient appendage to the crown of England.

We now come to the Bull and Mouth, a glaring absurdity indeed, which I recollect seeing some years back painted over the gate of that inn. But is it not a misnomer, or a corruption from Bull and Moth? There is a fly (perhaps a kind of moth) which strikes the backs of horned cattle, and therein deposits an egg; this egg becomes a large maggot or grub, and the grub turns to a fly: here is something of a connection. Again, the Hole in the Wall, which your correspondent enquires after, owes its origin, methinks, from Ovid's story of Pyramis and Thisbe; a very suitable sign this for a rendezvous to illicit amours. Your correspondent, on the other hand, seems perfectly right in his conjectures touching the Bear and Ragged Staff; they were the badge or device of the Earls of Warwick, which may be seen more at large in Dugdale's Warwickshire. The above gentleman will also find a former dissertation on signs at Paris, vol. LIV. p. 416, if he likes to read more on this subject. So much for bulls and bears. Concerning absurdities of the same nature, much has been said, and numerous instances may be given. I shall just mention two or three by way of conclusion. Upon the borders of Holland, I saw the sign of St. Peter in

Paradise, surrounded with pipes and tobacco; it was a tobacconist's shop. A grocer in Flanders chose for his device a bear routing a beehive, with this inscription, "the dangerous adventure, yet sweet attempt." A surgeon placed over his door the picture of a man falling into a fit, perhaps intended for an apoplexy, under which were written these comfortable words, *au prompt secours*. A seedsmen, in another place abroad, very judiciously, and with the true spirit of religion, chose for his insignia a standing crop of corn, with a representation of the Divinity giving a blessing to it; and this was properly denominated *à la Providence*. The two last examples cannot be ranked with the *absurds*. But the history of signs would indeed fill a volume, which I am not disposed at present to undertake, professing myself to be, and that only in a small degree,

RETROSPECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, May 18.*

IT may be a subject of enquiry, what I can have been the origin of illumination as a mode of rejoicing; or why, in this age of improvement, we can be satisfied with the labour of so many days for the transitory enjoyment of a few hours, and which, but in the frail memory of those who viewed the scene, leaves not a trace behind. Are not we in this age, and would not also our posterity, be better pleased in contemplating the efforts of genius, on viewing the brazen monument, the marble pillar, or the engraven tablet, erected by their progenitors, as a sign to future generations, for them to keep in grateful remembrance some memorable event, rather than only to be told, through the page of history, the rejoicings of an hour, however highly celebrated? or, if personal enjoyment be only sought, why not celebrate the festive day in the style of a neighbouring gentleman, by which the hearts of so many were substantially exhilarated? And to their luxurious kind of enjoyment might be added that of rendering the prisoner free! After indulging these reflections, may we be permitted to hazard a conjecture?

To light up, and dance around, the flame of the blazing pile, has been, and is to this day, a mode of rejoicing with man in an uncultivated state. Nay, light is so pleasant, that the sun, the great fountain of light and fire, have both been considered as divinities, and to these ob-

jects

jects have solemn acts of worship and adoration been offered. It is a custom with the Church of Rome to this day, that the images of their saints, their precious relics, and high altars, be illuminated with lighted tapers. Darkness naturally causes gloomy reflections; Light, on the contrary, causes cheerfulness and hilarity. The mind of man is still intent upon emulating the works of its Creator. This feeble attempt of imitating the light of day, though only for a few hours, and in the darkness of night, was probably the origin of the idea, that man could not shew forth his gratitude of heart in rejoicing more sincerely than by means of a few artificial combinations of natural productions, thereby to effect an humble imitation of that great gift of Him, who by his almighty fiat said, "Let there be Light, and there was LIGHT!"

J. H.

Mr. URBAN, May 19.

AS a companion to the form of invitation to a Welch bidding, p. 99, I have herewith sent you the form of invitation to a Cumberland bridewain, advertised in the Cumberland Packet of April 1. It is usual on these occasions to make the new-married couple (generally about a fortnight after the ceremony) a present of money, or some household utensil or piece of furniture, or sometimes, even to this day, a small portion of some kind of grain. This formerly, when the circulation of coin was not so common in that country, was the most usual offering.

J. H.

"BRIDEWAIN.

"There let Hymen oft appear,
In saffron robe, and taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and revelry;
With mask and antick pageantry;
Such fights as youthful poets dream
On summer's eyes by haunted stream.

"George Hayton, who married Ann, the daughter of Joseph and Dinah Collin, of Crosby-mill, purposes having a bridewain at his house at Crosby, near Maryport, on Thursday, the 7th day of May next (1789), where he will be happy to see his friends and well-wishers; for whose amusement there will be a variety of races, wrestling matches, &c. &c. &c. The prizes will be a saddle; two bridles; a pair of gand-d'amour gloves, which whoever wins is sure to be married within the twelvemonth; a belt (ceinture de Venus) possessing qualities not to be described; and many other articles, sports, and pastimes, too nume-

rous to mention, but which can never prove tedious in the exhibition.

"From Fashion's laws and customs free,
We follow sweet variety;
By turns we laugh, and dance, and sing,
Time for ever on the wing;
And nymphs and swains, on Cumbria's plain,
Present the Golden Age again."

Mr. URBAN, May 21.

IN the minute-books of the Scottish Corporation in Crane-court, occurs the following entry, which I transcribe for you as an historical curiosity; wishing at the same time to learn whether any and what consequences arose from the grant.

"Monday, April 16, 1688. At a court of this Corporation then held, Ordered, that the Knights Baronet's patent of England, granted by his Majesty in favour of the Corporation, be exposed to sale at 500 guineas, and not under, the Corporation being at all reasonable charges; and the two Scots patents at 300 each; with full power to John Renny, John Alexander, John Hay, and Sir Andrew Forrester, any two of which, with the Master, to be a quorum, to treat and dispose of the same accordingly."

By another entry, May 6, 1685, it appears, that "the Scots Protestant tailor boys of Paris" lodged money at interest in the hands of the Corporation.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, May 22.

IN your vol. LVIII. p. 11, Mr. Raikes is called the FOUNDER of the Sunday schools; and in another periodical publication* we are given to understand, that Mr. Raikes had himself formed a plan of instruction for the children of the poor, and then called upon the curate of the parish officially to superintend his establishment, and mark the progress made by the children. Now, Sir, this account by no means does justice to a character of distinguished benevolence in his parochial charge. The following short state of facts will fully explain the origin of the Sunday school establishment.

Mr. Raikes one day mentioned to Mr. Stock, the clergyman alluded to, a complaint which he had just heard from a person, respecting the disorderly behaviour of poor children on the Lord's-day. Upon this Mr. Stock, who had himself founded charity-schools in two parishes, of which he had before been curate, invited Mr. Raikes to attend him into his own parish, in order to adopt some mode

* For November last.

of doing good to the children of the poor. No previous plan had been concerted; nothing was thought of, tending to an establishment of this nature, but what arose from the immediate suggestion of the moment as they visited the houses of the poor. As the complaint had been directed to the profanation of the Sabbath; by the noise and riot of these untaught children, it readily occurred to both these gentlemen, that proper persons should be sought for to keep them under their eye and management during a certain portion of the Sabbath, and that the hours of confinement should be employed in instructing them in the principles of Christianity. They therefore took the number of children, and, having found as many instructors as were requisite, established four schools immediately for the resort of these children on the Sunday. Rules were formed by Mr. Stock for the conduct of the children, and the persons appointed to the management of the schools underook the important charge. Mr. Stock then took upon *himself* the inspection of the schools; and Mr. Raikes agreed to bear two thirds of the expenditure necessary to their support, and Mr. Stock the other third. *Such* was the origin of Sunday schools. Whatever, therefore, may be the merit of Mr. Raikes in this business, it is plain that he is *not* the SOLE FOUNDER, and that Mr. Stock is at least an equal sharer in the honour of this excellent institution.

This account, Sir, I have several times heard from indisputable authority; and I have been well informed that Mr. Raikes could not avoid, upon more occasions than one, acknowledging the justice of it. From a motive of impartiality, and a desire that the publick should be acquainted with the *real state* of the case, I request your insertion of this.

Yours, &c. PLAIN TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

SIR Reginald Bray, by his will, dated 4 Aug. 1503, gave his manors of Fryfolk, East Widhay, and Quidhampton, in Southton, to his nephew Richard Andrews, and Elizabeth his wife, in tail, with remainder to the heirs male of his brother John.

Sir Reginald was the eldest son by the second wife of Sir Richard Bray, of Eaton Bray, in the county of Bedford, who is buried in Worcester cathedral. Lucia, his sister, married Richard Andrews, by whom she had the Richard above named.

Sir Reginald was active in promoting the union of the houses of York and Lancaster; was present at the battle of Bosworth, where he found Richard's crown; and was the steady and faithful adherent of Henry to the time of his death, which happened the day after the date of his will, mentioned above. He was a Knight Banneret of the Bath and Garter, held great employments, and was liberally rewarded by that monarch. The chapel of St. George at Windsor, and Henry the VIIth's chapel in Westminster-abbey, bear testimony to his skill in architecture. But his fame has a better foundation; historians call him "the father of his country, a grave and sage person, a fervent lover of justice, and one who would often admonish the king when he did any thing contrary to justice or equity*."

He gave the bulk of his estate to his eldest nephew, Sir Edmund (afterwards Lord Bray), but provided amply for his two younger nephews, Sir Edward, of Vachery in Surrey, and Reginald, afterwards settled at Barrington in Gloucestershire. The latter was father of that Reginald whom you have mentioned to be buried at Stene in Northamptonshire (one of Sir Reginald's estates), S. H.

Mr. URBAN, W—n—k, May 7.

I SHALL use few words, that you may not reject this on account of its length†. J. M—r is mistaken if he supposes me the author of the letter signed Apple Dumpling (see LVIII. 1156, & LIX. 224). As some laws had been repealed in favour of the Roman Catholics, I thought they had been freed from all penalties which affected their liberty or possessions. I never undertook to prove what are the principles of the English Catholics. Men's opinions can only be known to others by their professions or actions. Some of the propositions published by Candidus appeared to me unscriptural, and others inconsistent with the practice of the acknowledged Head of their church. I leave it to him to reconcile the profession of these principles to their communion with the Church of Rome, and obedience to the Pope. I have endeavoured to point out the corruptions of the Church of Rome, with the palliations of Candidus, in my remarks last year; and do not think myself obliged, as an *honest* man; to bring fresh proofs, till they are answered. J. W.

* Hall, fo. 56. Polydore Vergil, fo. 612. Grafton, p. 490. † See p. 446. EDIT.

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, on SETTLING the RÉGENCY. (Continued from p. 333.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, December 29.

THE following is the protest which was this day entered on the Journals against the late proceedings :

Dissentient,

1st, Because we adhere to the ancient principle recognized and declared by the act of the 13th of Charles II. that no act or ordinance, with the force and virtue of a law, can be made, by either or both Houses of Parliament, without the King's assent; a principle standing as a bulwark to the people against the two Houses, as the two Houses are their security against the Crown.

2dly, Because this principle is tacitly admitted by the third resolution, while it overthrows the practice by a simulate appearance of the royal assent under a commission to pass bills; a commission which would be inconsistent with the provisions of an act of 33 Henry VIII. requiring that every commission shall be signed by his Majesty's hand. In our present unhappy situation, that essential requisite being unattainable, we cannot condescend to give a sanction to a counterfeit representation of the royal signature, and we dare not assume a power to dispense with the law which makes that signature essential to the validity of a commission to pass bills.

3dly, Because we conceive, that the unquestionable rights of the people, so fallaciously represented as being upheld by these resolutions, are violently infringed by an unnecessary assumption, on the part of the two Houses, of powers beyond those which the nation has assigned them. Invariable practice in all good times, and positive laws established by compleat Parliaments, truly and constitutionally representing the nation, have defined these powers. And we cannot but regard with the utmost apprehension, any proposal to overstep those boundaries, when the consequence of such usurpation is so fatally marked in the history of our country.

4thly, Because it was confessed in the debate, that the powers of this commission were not to be confined solely to the act of appointing a Regent; to what other purposes they may extend were not explained. State necessity, the avowed ground of the measure, may serve as the pretext to any diminution of the just prerogative of the Crown, or of the liberties of the people, that best suits the designs of ambition. Fatal experience had shewn to our ancestors the boundless mischief of power thus usurped under plausible appearances; and it is particularly the duty of the House of Peers, to check the renewal of a practice to assume the name, without the substance, of the royal authority, by which this House was once

annihilated, the monarchy overthrown, and the liberties of the people subdued.

5thly, Because these dangerous and alarming consequences of the measure adopted would have been obviated by the amendment rejected. It proposed to substitute a measure conformable to the practice of our ancestors at the glorious æra of the Revolution. They seized not upon public necessity as a convenience for the usurpation of new powers, but proceeded in a plain and explicit form to the revival of the royal authority with full efficacy, before they entered upon the exercise of their legislative functions. Pursuing a similar course, the amendment proposed the immediate nomination of the natural representative of the King, the Heir Apparent of the Crown, to whom alone, it was universally admitted, the eyes and hearts of all men, during the present unhappy conjecture, were turned; that, with a perfect and efficient legislature, such future provisions might be enacted, as the preservation of the full and undiminished authority of the Crown and the liberties of the people may require.

Frederick,	Went Fitzwilliam,
Henry,	Portland,
Bedford,	Pelham,
Northumberland,	Walpole,
Ponsonby,	Hereford,
Cadogan,	Devonshire,
Suffolk and Berks,	Derby,
Spencer,	Cholmondeley,
Carlisle,	Chr. Bristol,
Maynard,	Scarborough,
Norfolk E. M.	Foley,
Castillis,	Craven,
Rawdon,	Portchester,
Breadalbane,	Boyle,
Cardiff,	Huntingdon,
Audley,	Southampton,
Malmesbury,	Lovel and Holland,
Hay,	Lothian,
Clifton,	Hertford,
Rodney,	Abergavenny,
Kinnaird,	Townshend,
Chedworth,	Plymouth,
Selkirk,	Teynham.
Loughborough,	

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

Tuesday, December 30.

On this day the illness of the Speaker preventing his attendance, no business could be done, neither did any meeting of the House take place, till

Friday, January 2, 1789;

When nearly 200 members being assembled, Mr. Hatfell, the clerk, at the table, stood up and informed the House of the melancholy loss they had sustained

tained by the death of the Speaker. On this report, Mr. *Rose*, in the absence of the Minister, proposed an adjournment till Monday; whereupon,

Mr. *Fyner* rose, not to dispute the motion, he said, but to propose a doubt, whether the clerk at the table could adjourn the House more than from day to day. The journals were referred to, and two or three precedents were found, particularly one in the year 1783, where the clerk was directed by the then Speaker, on the death of a near relation, to adjourn the House for two or three days. This happened on the Monday, and they adjourned to the Wednesday following. This precedent satisfying the House,

Mr. *Rose* observed, that on the ensuing Monday it might perhaps be found necessary to proceed to the choice of a Speaker. The House accordingly adjourned till

Monday, January 5.

When Mr. *Hatfield* having called for the mace, the same was brought in, and by the serjeant placed under the table.

Lord *Euston* then rose, and premising the unfortunate event that had called them together on the present occasion, begged leave to propose Mr. *Grenville* as a fit and proper person to fill the vacant chair; a gentleman, he said, so well qualified in every point, and so perfectly unexceptionable, that it were unnecessary for him to add a word in his recommendation. He would therefore beg leave to move, "That the hon. William Wyndham Grenville do take the chair."

Mr. *Pulteney* seconded the motion, by calling to their recollection the hereditary claim which his honourable friend had to the favour of the House, as the immediate descendant of the guardian of its privileges, who, by the bill known by his name, had done more towards securing the freedom and independence of that House, than had ever before been done in Parliament.—Mr. *Pulteney* mentioned the customary usage of a previous application from the crown; but as the present unhappy circumstance of the time rendered that form impracticable, it was necessary to proceed with the very delicate affair before them with the utmost dispatch.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* rose, and expressed his concern to find the loss of a regular opening of the session aggravated by the unfortunate death of the Speaker. For his own part, he should not hesitate in

the fullest manner to pay every tribute of applause to the hon. gentleman proposed by the noble Lord, and recommended by the hon. Member who seconded the motion, had he not himself intended to propose Sir Gilbert Elliot, whose merits had long been known to the Members of that House, as a fit and proper person to fill the vacant chair. He hoped therefore, as the hon. Baronet had long been his intimate friend and companion, even in his boyish days, it would imply no disrespect to the nomination of the noble Lord, if he moved, by way of amendment, that Sir Gilbert Elliot's name be inserted in the question.

Mr. *F. Montague*, after admitting the qualifications of the first-named Member in their fullest extent, could not help observing how necessary the knowledge of legal forms, and the rules of Parliament, were to the preservation of order in that House; and in that knowledge, it was well known, the hon. Baronet just named had no competitor: for which reason he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. *Grenville* declared, that whatever might be the decision of the House, he should always consider it as an honour to be thought fit to fill the vacant chair.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* could not help expressing his gratitude to the worthy Members who had so freely distinguished themselves by their partiality in his favour. The hon. gent. who had been nominated before him, could not be more sensibly affected by the importance of the high office than he was. He knew it to be the duty of him who should fill the chair of that House, not merely to preserve decency and decorum, but to assert the privileges of the House, both there and elsewhere, because those privileges were essential to the existence of Parliament, and consequently to the security and happiness of those whom they represented. Surrounded as he then saw himself by men of great legal knowledge, and when he turned his eyes inwards, and considered the monstrous disproportion between his own abilities and the difficulties he was to encounter, he could not think of taking that chair, to do justice to the functions of which he was conscious of his own inadequacy; and therefore, if none of those great men to whom he had alluded were named, he could assure the right hon. gent. who had been proposed, that he should have his sincere and hearty suffrage.

The

The House divided,

For the original motion, 215

For the amendment, 144

Majority, 71.

Chanc. of Excheq. informed the House, that the managers for the Commons had met the managers for the Lords, who had acquainted them, that the Lords had agreed to the resolutions sent up by this House. He then gave notice, that he would next day open the restrictions which he should propose as necessary to be annexed to the regency. After which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 6.

The order of the day having been moved,

Mr. Loveden rose, and started an objection to proceeding on the limitations till they knew precisely what was the present state of his Majesty's health. He disclaimed all party views; but reports, he said, had gone abroad of a very contradictory kind, and the authority of the physicians who attended his Majesty had been made use of, to give a sanction to those reports. He would therefore beg leave to move, "That a considerable space of time having elapsed since the examination of the physicians with respect to his Majesty's health, it is necessary to know whether any alteration or amendment has taken place; and that therefore the physicians be called upon, to inform the House if the present symptoms are such as give reason to hope for the King's speedy recovery.

Ch. of Ex. thought that, before the House attempted to interpose any further delay, it was necessary to consider what information they had to proceed upon already, and whether any circumstances had since arisen, to render his Majesty's recovery more or less probable. If no such circumstances had intervened, he thought the House had sufficient grounds to go upon, and that they ought to proceed without further delay; and therefore he thought it his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. Fox said, that as many reports were in circulation, he thought the true state of his Majesty's health proper to be laid before the House.

Mr. Edwards was of opinion, that as the information given to the House was four weeks ago, a fresh examination ought to take place.

Mr. Burke congratulated the House on the declaration of the minister, that he was anxious that Government should be put in a situation to act with energy

and effect. If the right hon. gent was in earnest, the sooner the Government was restored to its energy and effect the better. The right hon. gent. (*Mr. Pitt*) had declared, that, having no other grounds to go upon, they ought to proceed on the report of their own committee. The right hon. gent. would not surely contend, that the report of the House of Lords was no ground to go upon. [Here *Mr. Burke* read several questions and answers from that report, as follows: "Are there any signs of convalescence? None.—Since you were called in to his Majesty, were there any? None.—Is there any probability of cure? It diminishes in proportion as the time of the disorder's continuance lengthens."] This, *Mr. B.* observed, was a regular ratio for the House to go upon. It was to be depended upon. It was the answer of a learned and grave physician, delivered upon oath. It was therefore the duty of the House to pay it due attention, before they cut and carved the Government as they would cut out morsels for hounds. Here being a cry of *bear! bear!* *Mr. B.* repeated the expression, adding, that he perceived it the wish of some gentlemen to disturb him: they had often done so with too much success; but he meant, for the future, to be upon his guard.

Mr. Bastard could not conceive it necessary, at that moment, to institute another enquiry as to the present state of his Majesty's health: it was their duty to lose no time in providing for the exercise of the sovereign authority, already too long interrupted.

Mr. Loveden was happy when his opinion coincided with that of his hon. friend (*Mr. Bastard*); but on this occasion his hon. friend had declared his mind was made up upon the subject, and therefore he wished for no farther enquiry. Upon a similar principle, and because his mind was not made up on the subject, he wished for further information, to enable him to decide like an honest man.

Mr. Vanfittart wished to know the name of the physician whose answers had just been read; and whether the other physicians agreed with him in the opinion he had given.

Mr. Burke said, it was the examination of *Dr. Warren*. [A general cry of *bear! bear!* from the other side of the House.] *Mr. Burke* immediately cried out, Were their schemes ripe? Were they going to build a weak and miserable machine of government on that foundation of fraud,

and falsehood, and calumny? Were they going to rob the first physician in the country of his character?

Mr. *Vansittart* remarked, that though the hon. gent. had frankly answered one part of his enquiry, he had taken no notice of the other, Whether the rest of his Majesty's physicians had concurred in the same opinion?

Sir *James Johnstone* was apprehensive lest the right hon. gent. should impede them from entering on the most glorious act which the subjects of a free country could exercise, viz. that of providing a government for themselves. Was it ever known, he said, that two physicians agreed in one opinion upon the same case? It was idle to expect it; and therefore he advised the House, as the true physicians of the state, to prescribe for it without further delay.

Lord *North* adverted to the sudden cry that had burst forth when the name of Dr. Warren was mentioned. As that cry might be differently interpreted without doors, and the Doctor's character materially affected, he called upon any gentleman who had joined in that cry, if he had the least doubt of the Doctor's skill or integrity, to state to the House on what grounds he had entertained that doubt.

Ch. of Ex. having before given his reasons for opposing the motion, it would not, he conceived, be considered as any violent infringement of order, if he wished to speak a second time. He did not rise for the purpose of making any observations on the character or skill of Dr. Warren. His skill as a physician was generally known and acknowledged; but with respect to the particular disorder with which his Majesty was afflicted, his skill was comparatively little when in competition with those physicians who had made that disorder their peculiar study. In saying this, he begged the House to know, that he spoke from incontrovertible authority, from the Doctor's own mouth, who, in his examination, told the committee, that he always thought it necessary to call in and consult others, more experienced in that species of practice than himself. With regard to their future proceedings, he thought that the grounds afforded by the report were ample; but finding that, in the course of the last month, matters were stated in such a way, that every thing was doubted, and every thing was to be substantiated, he was of necessity obliged to give way, and in a manner

compelled to agree to another enquiry. Before he sat down, he could not help expressing his concern, that the right hon. gent. over against him (Mr. Burke) had done himself so much injury, as to have betrayed a degree of warmth, which seemed to have arisen from his entertaining wishes different from those of the rest of the House.

Mr. *Burke* rose in heat, being compelled, he said, to say something in consequence of the most malignant and unmerited imputation thrown out by the right hon. gent. charging him with not wishing his Majesty's recovery; an aspersion so foul, that he should think himself unworthy to sit in that House, if he suffered it to pass without reprehension. The hon. gent. was fond of throwing out his reasons, and his wishes; but he was not to be brow-beat by either.—In answer to the latter part of Mr. *Vansittart's* question, he read some extracts from Sir George Baker's examination. He insisted, that, if the right hon. gent. prescribed the mode of examination to which he had agreed, the House would never find out the truth. If learned men were to be examined by ignorant men, the ignorance of the latter would render the learning of the former of no avail. Let Dr. Warren be placed against another eminent physician, and a keeper of one mad-house against the keeper of another mad-house; and thus the House will become possessed of well-founded and complete intelligence.

Mr. *Rolle* contended, that all the blame imputable to the introduction of the name of one of his Majesty's physicians, originated on the other side of the house.

Mr. *Pulteney* could not observe without concern so much warmth prevail on a question on which there ought to be no debate; and being desirous of calling back the house to a proper degree of temper, objected to withdrawing the question of the day.

Mr. *Fox* was not surpris'd at the hon. gentleman's objection. The hon. gentleman had not long been in England. Had he known the various reports that had of late been circulated, he would no doubt have thought with him the proposed enquiry necessary. He adverted to what the right hon. gent. [Mr. Pitt] had said, that his right hon. friend [Mr. Burke], in the heat of his argument, had spoken from his wishes. If such attempts to impute unbecoming motives to members for their argu-

arguments were made, unaccompanied with any one reason in answer to those arguments, it was enough to fire any man with indignation. He confessed, that he himself felt equal warmth, not from a wish that his Majesty might not recover, but from his desire to resist an attempt to deceive an affectionate people.

Mr. *Pulteney* expressed his determination to divide the House; for as it was hopeless to expect all his Majesty's physicians to agree, the proposed inquiry could answer no other end than delay.

Ch. of Ex. said, if that was persisted in, he should find himself in the singular predicament of voting against his own motion; and he owned he should do it with the greater reluctance, as he should have the mortification of differing from the hon. gent. who spoke last.

Mr. *Pulteney* waved his objection; and Mr. *Pitt* then moved, "That a committee be appointed to examine the physicians who have attended his Majesty, touching the state of his Majesty's health; and that they do report the same to the house."

Mr. *Sheridan* moved an amendment, which was negatived; and a committee of 21 members being named, the House adjourned, and no business done till

Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Speaker having taken the chair, Mr. *Dundas* rose to inform the House, that, notwithstanding the committee were indefatigable, the report could not be ready to be brought up before Monday; and therefore moved, to adjourn the House to that day.

Monday, Jan. 12.

Sir *Robert Smyth* begged leave to inform the house, that he had a petition to present from the electors of Colchester; but, as he saw the House thin, he would merely give notice of the contents.

Mr. *Dempster* observed, that as nothing, in his idea, could militate more against the principles of the constitution than the supposition that the House, in its present circumstances, could take any step of a parliamentary nature, he hoped the hon. baronet would wave his intention of prosecuting the petition till the third estate was restored, and the House made a regular House.

The House waited in expectation of the report; but no report was brought down till the House had adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

At half after five, Mr. *Ch. Pitt* presented the report, and moved that the

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same might be read. This brought up

Mr. *Burke*, who objected to the report being read, and moved for its recommitment on the ground of the committee's not having faithfully discharged their duty; first, in narrowing their inquiry within the literal construction of the order of the house; 2dly, in the omission of certain material circumstances tending, in his opinion, to give the committee a just estimate of the state of his Majesty's health, and the probability of his cure. Mr. *Burke* added, that it appeared plainly to him, in consequence of what had come out, and he believed to others of the committee, that his Majesty's life was not safe, not from any murderous design, but from the rashness of those to whom the care of the royal person had been committed. On these grounds, Mr. *Burke* said, he should move for the recommitment of the report.

Ch. of Exch. observed, that the right hon. gentleman had entered upon an accusation against the committee, for narrowing their enquiry, which, when the time of investigation and the bulk of the report (400 pages) were considered, he did not believe would be the sense of the House. Whether the committee had examined the physicians fully would be seen by the report. They had not only put all the questions which appeared to them to lead to the main point and object, but, he was ashamed to say, a great many collateral questions besides, all of which had a very remote relation to the state of his Majesty's health. The right hon. gent. had himself, at the last moment, when the committee was ready to break up, introduced a circumstance that conveyed a charge against Dr. *Willis*, on which the right hon. gent. had then rested the strong language which he had just used, of *his Majesty's life not being safe*, as it came out that Dr. *Willis* had trusted a razor in his Majesty's hands; a fact which Dr. *Willis* readily admitted, and without the least reserve had stated his reasons for so doing.

Mr. *Ch. Pitt* insisted, that the committee, after being satisfied as to the immediate end of their enquiry, had very properly thought it their duty (instead of frustrating the expectations of the House and the publick by what they considered as matter of mere curiosity) to close their examinations, and to make their report. He concluded with observing, that the right hon. gent.

will

could not be serious in objecting to the reading of the report, because neither the motion of re-commitment, nor any motion respecting it, could be moved till the report was read *pro formâ*.

Mr. *Burke* had not, he said, complained of the committee on the ground of their not having continued long enough, or not having made their report sufficiently voluminous; but in points in which there was a difference in opinion among the king's physicians; their not having called in other physicians, to fortify the minds of the committee by an open discussion of the points in question. With regard to his having introduced a point collaterally at the end of the inquiry, he appealed to the right hon. gentleman's recollection, if he had not, at the beginning of the inquiry, expressly declared his intention of putting a question to the same purport in the course of it.

Sir *John Scot* desired to call the attention of the House by one word only. He pledged himself, at the proper time, to enable the House to judge for themselves; but upon the present occasion, it would ill become him, he said, to argue upon the result of an inquiry with the contents of which the House were unacquainted.

The question for reading the report was put, and carried.

Mr. *Burke* then moved, that the said report be re-committed.

Cb. of Ex. moved, that the order for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the nation be adjourned to Friday.

Friday, Jan. 16.

Sir *John Smyth* rising, read the Colchester petition. And

Mr. *Dempster* renewed his objection.

Cb. of Exch. thought the matter deserved consideration, and wished the hon. baronet to defer the presentation of the petition till Monday, and in the mean time to look into Mr. Grenville's bill for farther information.

The motion for adjourning this debate was put, and carried. And

Cb. of Exch. opened the debate on the state of the nation, by observing that the particular state of the nation called upon them to exercise a right that had devolved upon them in consequence of the melancholy situation of his Majesty's health, that this business, notwithstanding the voluminous report that lay upon the table, was in a very narrow compass, as it now appeared that

what they had to provide for was no more than an interval, and he hoped but a short interval, the physicians having unanimously declared, that the probability of his Majesty's recovery rested precisely on the same grounds as before. Upon this occasion, he said, he felt it but common justice to commend the skill, integrity, and good sense of Dr. Willis, which were evinced under a severe cross-examination above-stairs, calculated to puzzle simplicity, and to disturb the coolness which should always accompany impartial evidence. Here the right hon. gent. took occasion to speak very highly of the merits of Dr. Willis, on whose opinion he placed great reliance. He wished not, he said, to go at length into the particulars of the last report; but one circumstance had come out, over which he would not draw a veil of delicacy, as he was not ashamed to bring it forward. As to the naked fact, it appeared that Dr. Warren had allowed that certain circumstances of an amendment began to appear; and there was in consequence a wish, on the part of her Majesty, that the report might be such as should give the publick the most favourable account of his Majesty's health; an amendment in the daily report was therefore proposed, that, instead of a *good state*, the words *comfortable way* (see p. 83.) should be substituted. And from this circumstance, would any man, the most malignant, infer an imputation on the respectable personage in question, against whom, after living upwards of 30 years among us, the breath of calumny had not dared to send forth a whisper? Could it be supposed, that any undue influence had been used to deceive the publick by those almost synonymous words? What end could it serve for any political purpose whatever?

Having explained this transaction to the satisfaction of the House, he then proceeded to the more immediate business about which they were met, namely, to provide, he said, for the deficiency in the executive government. It had been determined, that the right to provide for such deficiency devolved on the two Houses of Parliament; in filling up of which, there was abundant reason to hope that the occasion would be short and temporary; and in that interval they were to take care to place the powers in proper hands; and, above all things, to bear in mind they were not placing a King upon the throne.

They

They were to provide only for the present necessity, and not to exceed it; they were to provide against any embarrassment in the resumption of the royal authority, whenever God, in his providence, shall enable the rightful holder again to exercise it. The measures therefore he meant to propose were.

First, to invest his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the whole royal authority, to be exercised in the name, and on the behalf, of the King, under such limitations and restrictions only as should be provided. The principles, he said, were not new, although the circumstances of the case were unprecedented. No man would say, that the same power which the principal possessed ought to be given to the delegate; and if the House referred to precedents, they would find that no one instance could be met with of the whole of the royal prerogative having been so delegated. All the powers might be given, but certainly not to one person; and he declared, he would give his vote for vesting the Regent with all the powers necessary, but would agree to none that were not requisite to carry on the government of the country with energy and effect.

The second resolution would follow from the first, and be a resolution that his Royal Highness's power should not extend to the creating any peer but of the royal issue, having attained the age of 21. This restriction he thought necessary, as it would not embarrass the government of the Regent, and as it tended to guard his Majesty's return from embarrassment. On this resolution the Ch. of Ex. enlarged considerably; he recommended it to the committee to consider, whether, in giving the power of creating peers, there might not be a cabal, a confederacy formed to impede the future government of the rightful sovereign. It ought to be an object to the committee, to guard against persons advising the exercise of such a prerogative, who would have been rejected by the crown, and who might form a cabal. He further observed, that nothing should be done for the interval that might act afterwards to the detriment of the crown; they would, by the resolution, withhold for a time what was not necessary; but which, if granted, might be a permanent evil. The same reasoning, he said, at first sight might seem to apply to the H. of

C.; but he felt and was well convinced of the loyalty of the people, and that there was no danger in leaving to them the choice of a new representation.

The next resolution he should offer, would be to prevent his Royal Highness from allowing any grants, patent place, reversion, or annuity for life, except to judges or officers, so holding offices.

The fourth resolution would be, that his Royal Highness should have no power over the real and personal property of the crown.

The last would be in trusting to her Majesty the guardianship of the King, and the government of the King's household. This he considered indispensably necessary, as her Majesty could not discharge her duty to the king, if she had not the controul of the household, and of every attendant about his Majesty's person. In support of this resolution, he argued against new modelling the royal household under the present circumstances. He spoke of the anxiety and pain which he conceived it must give his Majesty, to find all those whom he had chosen about his royal person discharged. Possibly his Majesty's illness might continue but a few months, perhaps a few weeks; but in such a situation, would it, he asked, be delicate and respectful to make a change?

Having stated this resolution in every point of view as necessary and proper, he concluded with moving his first resolution:

“That it is the opinion of this committee, that for the purpose of providing for the exercise of the King's royal authority, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, in such manner, and to such extent, as the present circumstances of the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient that his royal highness the Prince of Wales, being resident within the realm, shall be empowered to exercise and administer the royal authority, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, in the name, and on the behalf, of his Majesty, and by the style and title of Regent of the kingdom, and to use, exercise, and perform, in the name, and on the behalf, of his Majesty, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and administration of the same, which belong to the King of this realm, to use, exercise, and perform, according to the laws thereof, subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided.”

vided." The clerk then read all the resolutions; and when he came to the last, which stated that her Majesty was to have a council,

The *Cb. of Ex.* said, he had not fully considered this resolution. It had occurred to him, that in cases of difficulty it might be a comfort to her Majesty's mind to have a council, not of responsibility, but of advice only.

On the chairman's again reading the first resolution,

Mr. *Powys* considered the whole system opened by the right hon. gent. as a fabric tending to mutilate and dismember the constitutional authority of the crown. They had voted a resolution, that it was their duty to preserve the royal authority entire. What were they now called upon to perform? To dissolve, separate, and parcel out the royal authority, which they had solemnly resolved to preserve whole and entire. He had been informed, that the political character of the King was entire. Gracious heaven! was not the political character of the crown entire? Was it necessary that government should be new-modelled? The very moment of their taking from the crown the power of bestowing honours, the constitution ceased to continue that which was formed by our ancestors. Mr. *Powys* insisted, that there could be no argument for contracting the prerogatives of the Regent, which would not apply to the exclusion of the heir apparent from the regency. And if that was the object, let gentlemen go to it explicitly and in a manly way; and not in the narrow, mysterious, crooked, mischievous manner which they were pursuing.

Lord *North* entered into a full investigation of all the resolutions; and having stated his objections at large, he concluded with declaring, that he should tremble for his country, if those resolutions were adopted; that, if the House thought that any advantage could repay the violation of the constitution, and acted upon that principle, that principle would prove their ruin; that he should not himself probably live to see the fatal effects that might follow, but his posterity would: and there were gentlemen who sat there, that might one day repent, in the bitterness of affliction, the wreck of public freedom, and curse the hour in which they had suffered the bulwark of the constitution to be assaulted with such illegal violence.

Lord *Belgrave* contended, that vesting all the royal prerogatives in the regent

would be to trust too much power in the hands of one person during the life-time of the sovereign upon the throne. He spoke of Dr. Warren and Dr. Willis in terms suitable to the occasion; and of the Queen, as universally beloved and adored; of the political character of the King as sacred, and, if infringed or suspended, the constitution would be highly endangered. Speaking of the Prince of Wales, he declared, that for his own part he could place implicit confidence in his known and acknowledged virtues; but he might be surrounded with ill advisers, and, in a case like the present, when they were establishing a precedent for posterity, too much caution could not be observed. There might hereafter exist an Heir Apparent, who, equally deaf to the ties of nature, and regardless of the interests of the people, might connect himself with a desperate faction, and, forgetting what was due to his own character and his exalted station, afford the nation a melancholy prospect of what they were to expect after his entrance into power. Heaven forbid that such an Heir Apparent should exist! but as the transactions of the times would doubtless form an important æra in our history, it was their duty to guard against all possible danger. His Lordship called to the recollection of the House, how much the nation already owed to his hon. friend (Mr. Pitt), who in the hour of danger, when the barriers of the throne were broken down by an unprincipled faction, stood forth in defence of its just rights; and who, on the recent occasion, when the liberties of the people were threatened by a declaration of right which had no foundation, with what spirit he had combated that right, and, by bringing it to issue, had obtained a parliamentary decision in their favour. His Lordship concluded with a quotation from the Orations of Demosthenes, and declared he should vote for the resolutions.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

THE "taking a Wife upon Lease," (vol. LVIII. pp. 883, 1007), reminds me of lines written by the late facetious Councillor Samuel Cox, and which were actually worn by a young Widow Lady, on her breast, at a masquerade at Bath:

"To be let on a *Lease* for the term of my life,
I Sylvia J——n, in the shape of a wife;
I am young, though not handsome, good
natured, though thin,
For further particulars pray enquire within."

Z.

104. *Memoirs of the Reign of Bossa Ahadee, King of Dahomy, an Inland Country of Guiney. To which are added, The Author's Journey to Abomey, the Capital, and a short Account of the African Slave Trade.* By Robert Norris. Illustrated with a new Map.

MR. NORRIS is the person to whose experience in the slave trade, and long acquaintance with Negro-land, the Privy Council paid an early and strict attention. It would ill become us to prejudge a question now brought so near to an issue before the Legislature of this kingdom. But, notwithstanding the reproaches we labour under, of leaning too much to the side of a commerce against the abolition of which we continue to repeat we have heard only general argument and popular emotions, we do not hesitate to declare our concurrence with Mr. N, whose narrative, while it makes our blood run cold at the recital of what man can do to man, in a state of nature, for such is the horrid society of Dahomy, convinces us how little of these cruelties is to be charged on European merchants, being the pure effect of every depraved passion in the human mind. We dare not hazard our orthodoxy in any further conclusions, however warranted in deducing them. The lives of thousands are at the will of a tyrant in Guiney, as well as in Morocco; and it is well known that no slave trade instigates the latter; it is the pure fellness of the human savage, whose will is his law.—Mr. N. represents the country as uncultivated as its inhabitants. He confirms the report of his countrymen who have visited it before him; and if any thing could check the commerce in question, one would think it would be the reception he met with,—civil indeed, and hospitable, but amid circumstances that must shock a cultivated mind. His picture of society in Dahomy wants no heightening; it is artless colouring, and the features of the subjects are too strongly marked to be contemplated with pleasure.

105. *Letters on Slavery.* By William Dickson, formerly Secretary to the late Honourable Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes. To which are added, *Address to the Whites, and to the free Negroes of Barbadoes, and Accounts of some Negroes eminent for their Virtues and Abilities.* 8vo.

MR. DICKSON pleads for the gradual abolition of the African slave trade, and for the natural equality of mankind; considers the usual arguments in favour

of the trade, and appeals to the popular writers on the other side, and confirms the whole by his own personal knowledge of facts, particularly with respect to the present state of slavery in the island of Barbadoes; which, allowing for some local difference in circumstances, may be presumed to be a fair specimen of the state of slavery in the West Indies in general. He declares that, during his residence in Barbadoes, he “never did enslave, or contribute to enslave, a fellow-creature.” He recites a variety of instances of the virtues and abilities of the Negroes; the effect, we apprehend, of being introduced into a state of society so different from what is represented in their native country by the preceding writer.

106. *A short Essay on the Subject of Negro Slavery, with a particular Reference to the Island of Barbadoes.* By the Rev. H. E. Holder, of that Place. 8vo.

MR. HOLDER has no objection to limitations and restrictions on the slave trade, which, he shews, has, for the last twenty years, been conducted on more humane principles, particularly in Barbadoes, where he was an eye-witness to the general treatment of them. He doubts of any considerable progress in their conversion to Christianity; but thinks Sunday-schools would contribute to it gradually; but manumission he justly treats as alike visionary and destructive to all parties, as well as to trade.

107. *Reflexions sur l'Esclavage des Negres, &c.* Par M. Schwartz. Paris. 8vo.

THE author, whose real name is concealed, but who is highly spoken of by one of our correspondents, p. 291, includes, in this short work, all the plausible arguments that have been offered for and against the slave trade. When he attributes to philosophy the endeavours to abolish it, we beg leave to observe, that, before the propagation of Christianity, no philosopher had considered slavery as unnatural, and that Moses had long before abolished it among the Jews.

108. *An Address to the Publick, on the proposed Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.* By the Rev. James Ramsay.

109. *The Speech of Mr. Beaufoy, on Tuesday, June 18, 1788, in a Committee of the whole House on a Bill for regulating the Conveyance of the Negroes from Africa to The West Indies.* To which are added, *Observations on the Evidence adduced against the Bill.*

AFTER what has passed in the senate on the question here alluded to, it would

would ill become us to do any thing more than give the titles of the publications for and against the question.—We have spoken our sentiments without reserve, and we have the satisfaction to find many members of both Houses of Parliament think with us,—that the national interest and public faith are not to be sacrificed to false humanity.

110. *A Letter to the Patrons, Trustees, &c. of the Charity Schools; recommending a more efficacious Mode of educating the Children of the Poor.*

THE mode here recommended, however good in itself, is, we fear, too strict for the relaxed habits of the present age. It is, to maintain the children together in one house till they are properly qualified to be placed out in manufactories, or in services, for not less than seven years. That such a plan is practicable, appears from the examples of the parishes of St. Anne, Westminster, St. George, Bloomsbury, St. John, Southwark, St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill, the British Charity-school, and, above all, Rayne's foundation for forty poor girls. The humane proposer of this plan deserves every encouragement from the publick.

111. *Gbarta Papyracea Musei Borgiani Velitris.*

A Merchant found, 1788, in a subterranean vault near Giza, the ancient Memphis, a sycamore chest, full of papers, which he left to the Turks, to light their pipes with, after taking out a leaf to send to M. S. Borgia's museum at Velitri. It proved to be a fragment written in the Egyptian Greek language spoken in that extensive country, and with which we are now unacquainted, and containing a list of the inhabitants of Ptolemæus Arsinoïtica employed on the dykes and canals in the second century of the Christian æra. Mr. Nicholas Schow has here illustrated it with a Latin version, 22 fragments, and learned notes on the form and powers of the letters in this dialect, and a curious alphabet.

112. *The Philosophical and Mathematical Commentaries of Proclus on the First Book of Euclid's Elements. To which are added, A History of the Restoration of the Platonic Theology, by the latter Platonists, and a Translation from the Greek of Proclus' Theological Elements.* By Thomas Taylor. 2 Vols. 4to.

AN attempt to revive Paganism in

this enlightened age can only be added to those many bewilderments of the human mind in the crowd of reveries that perplex our modern reasoners, without any shadow of support, except from the love of singularity and a licence of thinking. We forbear to enter into a fuller discussion of the subject.

113. *A Discourse concerning the Resurrection of Bodies.* By Philalethes. 8vo.

THE author, with great candour and good sense, asserts, that not the *earthly* bodies, but the *immediate principle of life*, which, in his opinion, connects the soul and body, or, in other words, the *body of the soul*, is that which will be united to it at the resurrection; and thus he gets over *responsibility* and *consciousness of identity*, two articles we own we cannot so easily get rid of, as conceiving them essentially connected with a resurrection and future life, on Christian and even Pagan principles.

114. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, instituted in the Year 1773. Vol. II.*

IT is with pleasure we announce this second volume of the Memoirs of the Medical Society, whose plan, equally liberal and salutary in its object, engages the attention of the faculty. Nothing can be better calculated for the advancement of medical knowledge than such societies, which patronise and establish a free communication of the observations of a variety of ingenious men, all actually engaged in practice, and widely remote from each other; the result of whose experience is here drawn, as it were, to a point, from whence it again diverges, to the general improvement and information of the profession.

This volume consists of forty-three articles, which, as far as our limits will permit, we mean to particularise. The first, as in the former volume, is by the president, Dr. James Sims, and consists of *An Essay on the Hydrophobia*, which he hath selected from a large number of ancient Greek manuscripts, in his possession. We wish the Doctor had given some information respecting the period in which the manuscript is supposed to have been written. The symptoms of the disease, which are well known, are here, in a few words, excellently described. But we rather fear that we must still continue at a loss in regard to the cure. It may be proper, however, to observe, that *pepper*, or rather

two kinds of pepper (neither of which are specified) are mentioned as *antidotes* to be given during the remissions; καὶ αἱ διὰ δύο πεπέρων ἀντιδοτοὶ δίδουεναι κατὰ τὰς ἀνέσεις. This circumstance will doubtless engage the attention of the faculty, and may possibly revive the use of the pulvis antilyssus of the old London Dispensatory, which is at present totally disregarded in practice. It consists chiefly of black pepper, and was originally communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Dampier, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog, and was published in their Transactions, N^o 237, and was afterwards, in the year 1721, inserted in the Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians, by Dr. Mead. It will give us pleasure to hear from any of our medical correspondents respecting this interesting subject; the smallest light that can be thrown upon it being of the utmost consequence to humanity*. We think with the learned Doctor, that our present mode of treating the hydrophobia is wrong, because it is, beyond a doubt, as he observes, completely unsuccessful. Oil is recommended in this manuscript, both internally and in the form of a bath; and the Doctor says, he has long resolved, that, should he meet with a case of hydrophobia, he would have the patient rubbed all over repeatedly with oil, and likewise make him drink it very copiously. We beg leave to suggest a reason for the practice. If, as is generally believed, the poison of the viper can be rendered inactive by external frictions with oil, is it not probable that other poisons, such, for instance, as the canine, may also be affected by it? The writer, however, of this, at a very early period of life, after reading Dr. Mead's Mechanical Account of Poisons, evinced the fallacy of his theory in regard to the venom of poisonous animals in general, by a very simple experiment, viz. placing a drop of olive oil on the back of his hand, he suffered a bee to sting him through the drop, but did not find the venom at all deprived of its activity; from which he drew this obvious conclusion, that no such *spicula* as the Doctor mentions existed. But if experience proves the utility of frictions with oil,

* The pulvis antilyssus, we believe, has never been given in this country as a medicine during the actual existence of the hydrophobia, but merely as a preventative. May it not have fallen into disrepute from this cause?

the theory is of little consequence, and to attempt it would be stepping beyond the line of our duty as reviewers. To return, therefore, to the MSS. in question, the antiquity and authenticity of which, under such respectable authority, we feel no inclination to dispute, we were forcibly struck with one observation, which seems clearly to shew that the hydrophobia, at the time that the MSS. were written, could not, as now, be considered almost uniformly incurable; for no writer, we believe, of the present day, would be justified in making use of these words, in treating of the hydrophobia: ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀναλήψεσι. Nor do we believe that any of our readers will ascribe much virtue either to a goddess, or the bracelet of a goddess: but how far their faith may be lessened, in regard to the efficacy of the remedies by ἀμόνοι δ' ἂν ἐν τέτοις καὶ τὸ ἐναρπίδον ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας θεᾶς περιεπίπλον, we will not venture to determine; nor will we dare to insist, that it ought to be with physics as with poetry,—*Nec Deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus*. We wish the assistance of the goddess had not been necessary.

The second article consists of *Observations on the Schirro-contracted Rectum*, by John Sherwen, of Enfield, surgeon; communicated by John Coakley Lettsom.—This paper, which the Society hath distinguished by conferring the honorary medal on its author, contains many useful observations, and sets the disease in a new point of view. But it is difficult to give such an abridged account as to convey an adequate idea of its utility; we shall therefore refer the reader to the work itself, in which it appears that the schirrous rectum is often a source of disease little suspected, and very liable to be improperly treated. We cannot dismiss the article without expressing a wish that medical writers in general would have the courage to publish unsuccessful cases, from which the most useful deductions may frequently be drawn. After pointing out the great impropriety and the fatal consequences of using astringents for the purging which attends this disease, he adds, “I will here candidly confess, that I have myself attempted to cure such a purging from a schirrous rectum; which attempt produced a dangerous stoppage. The purging was again brought back by castor oil, and the patient relieved. It was again stopped, and the stoppage followed by tumefaction of
“ the

“ the abdomen, rumbling of wind in
 “ the bowels, as already described, and
 “ regurgitation from the stomach. I
 “ have seen this patient, after twenty
 “ hard straining motions, void only so
 “ many drops of slime, tinged with
 “ fæces. The purging was a fourth
 “ time brought back by means of cas-
 “ tor oil, but the strength of the patient
 “ was so much exhausted that he did
 “ not long survive it. To be more
 “ particular in this case would be *ince-
 “ dere per ignes suppositos Cinneri doloso.*
 “ Suffice it to say, that, after the first
 “ stoppage, my prognostics were con-
 “ firmed in every future stage of the
 “ complaint, and that knowledge ac-
 “ quired which I have here endeavour-
 “ ed faithfully to communicate: and
 “ happy shall I be, if this imperfect
 “ sketch of a disease which I have rea-
 “ son to think is not generally known,
 “ shall, in any future instance, be the
 “ means of a timely discovery of its
 “ true nature and cause, on a know-
 “ ledge of which depend the right ma-
 “ nagement and future comfort of the
 “ patient’s life.”

Although detached cases of the schir-
 rous rectum may certainly be found
 here and there in medical books, parti-
 cularly in Bonetus’ *Sepulchretum Anato-
 micum*, Morgagni, *De Causis et Sedibus
 Morborum*, Valsalva, and others, yet
 we do not recollect to have observed in
 these, or any other works, a regular and
 connected history of the symptoms con-
 sequent upon the disease, through all its
 variety of appearance, which are here
 so plainly laid down, that whoever
 reads the account with attention must
 ever after be able immediately to detect
 the disease when it occurs. * * *

(To be continued.)

115. *The MICROCOSM* } Reviewed by a
 116. *The TRIFLER*, } Correspondent.

THAT in literary, as in other mat-
 ters, comparison is of all things the
 most invidious, is a maxim, the truth of
 which perhaps may be incontrovertibly
 maintained on the universal assent of
 mankind. In defiance of this inauspi-
 cious opinion we were provoked, by a
 desire of giving our readers some infor-
 mation, to enumerate the merits and
 defects of two works lately published,
 which, as coming from rival schools,
 Westminster and Eton, may justly be
 considered as rival works, in every
 point of view.

The MICROCOSM and the TRIFLER,

as the exertions of school-boys, are phæ-
 nomena,—in general knowledge, accu-
 racy of style, and pointedness of remark.
 As they are an honour to the youths
 themselves, so are they to their tutors,
 whose excellency of education is so con-
 spicuous in the productions of their pu-
 pils; perhaps they will contribute, bet-
 ter than elaborate pamphlets, as PROOFS
 of the utility of Public Schools.

So much for their *general* merit;—
 that there are *particular* faults worthy
 of specification is certain; nor can ei-
 ther publication boast over its rival a
 greater exemption from them. In the
 MICROCOSM there is a wonderful
 sameness in the style of all the numbers
 (except of those written by Mr. CANNING),
 though there are four different
 authors. This sameness has given rise
 to a suspicion, that the *file* of *senior cor-
 rection* smoothed the asperities of juve-
 nile composition, and refined it into one
 similar mass. Its poetry, of which there
 is but very little, is greatly inferior to
 the prose. The TRIFLER is charac-
 terised by its inequality of merit. One
 number, perhaps, is trite, and scarce
 worthy of perusal; while its successor is
 full of bold and excellent observations:
 the language of one, perhaps, is sloven-
 ly, while that of another is forcible, and
 polished to a great degree of elegance.
 In marking this inequality, attention
 should be paid to the signatures of each
 number. The signature, to an atten-
 tive observer, will soon denote to him
 the merit of its number, before he
 reads it. The poetry of the TRIFLER,
 of which there is more than commonly
 appears in periodical works, is, except
 in one or two instances, much beyond
 what could be expected from the pens
 of school-boys; it is infinitely superior
 to that of the MICROCOSM.—In the
 MICROCOSM (though we would by no
 means insinuate that it is destitute of
 genius) there appears more of labour
 and compilation than of genius. Mr.
 CANNING’S papers are, however, an
 exception to this; they are not only the
 best, but also comprise nearly all the
 originality of the work. The papers of
 the TRIFLER evidently appear to have
 been composed in haste; they betray,
 however, evident marks of genius.
 Many are written with much novelty of
 remark, and strength of style.

The MICROCOSM may be compared
 to a lake of clear but standing water;
 the TRIFLER, to a running brook,
 which, with impetuous velocity, some-
 times

times flows through verdant, and sometimes through barren, fields, which is generally clear, but *at times muddy*.

Such is the critical comparison we have made on these rival publications;—impartial, it is hoped. As the efforts of generous spirits, they deserve encouragement; as the effects of learning, they claim applause: in neither instance, we trust, will it be denied them. To comprise all in a word: From the specimens exhibited in the TRIFLER and the MICROCOSM, the authors appear to be possessed of talents which, when matured by age, and strengthened by experience, may shine forth with the strong and reflective rays of unborrowed mental lustre. L. M.

117. Holt's *Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, &c. &c.* (See vol. LVIII. p. 332.)

THE third volume of these Characters, which completes Mr. Holt's plan, begins with Edward VI. and ends with the splendid and amiable example of Queen Anne, "a pattern of conjugal affection, a warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent patron, a mild and merciful mistress."

Having already given our sentiments on the former volumes of this useful work, which a perusal of that now under consideration confirms, it will be sufficient to exhibit at present a specimen of the Historical Notes.

"GLASS was this year (1557) first manufactured in England, the finer sort at Crutched Friars, in London; fine flint glass at the Savoy-house in the Strand. In 1673, at Lambeth a manufactory of plate glass was established, under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham."

"NEGRO TRADE. In 1562, Mr. John Hawkins fitted out three ships (by subscription) for the coast of Guiney, and took in Negroes, and carried them to Hispaniola, and sold them for slaves, in return for hides, sugar, ginger, and pearls, making a profitable voyage. This seems to have been the first attempt from England in this traffick."

"KNIVES were first made in this kingdom in 1563, by Thomas Matthews, on Fleet Bridge, London."

"POTATOES were first imported into Europe in 1565, by Hawkins, from Santa-fé, in Spanish America. They were planted for the first time in Ireland by the great Sir Walter Raleigh, who had an estate in that kingdom. The natural history of the potatoe was so little understood, that a total ignorance which part of the plant was the proper food had nearly ruined any further attention towards its cultivation: for, per-

ceiving green apples appear upon the stems, these were imagined to be the fruit; but, upon being boiled, and finding them unpalatable, or rather nauseous, Raleigh was disgusted with his acquisition, nor thought any more of cultivating potatoes. Accident, however, discovered the real fruit, owing to the ground being turned over through necessity that very season, and to his surprize a plentiful crop was found under ground, which, upon being boiled, were found nourishing to the stomach, and grateful to the taste. The utility of this plant being soon known, rendered the cultivation of it pretty universal through Ireland, and in due time found its way to this kingdom by accident, where it was first planted upon the Western coast, owing, as it is reported, to a vessel being shipwrecked, which contained some potatoes, at a village near Formby, in Lancashire, a place still famed for this excellent vegetable. They are now grown, though but lately (the cultivation being progressive from the West import), in every part of the kingdom."

"EAST INDIA COMPANY. The very last day of the XVth century gave birth and form to the present East India Company; a charter being granted, Dec. 31, 1600, to George E. of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, to be one body politic and corporate, &c. &c. &c. Sir Thomas Smith was to be the first governor. The Queen granted to the Company an exemption from paying any customs for the first four voyages; and for customs which were afterwards payable for merchandize from India, the Company shall be allowed to give their bonds, payable, one half in six months, and the other half in six months after. The members of this Company immediately raised the sum of 72,000*l.* though not in one joint stock, or capital, as at present. The original shares subscribed were 50*l.* each. The first fleet was sent out the following year, consisting of five ships, Captain James Lancaster commander in chief; which returned, after a prosperous voyage, in 1603, being absent two years and seven months. This Company, through many vicissitudes, existed till 1708, when it was absorbed by the present United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies."

"In the reign of Elizabeth the time of meals was usually as follows. The nobility, gentry, and students, ordinarily dined about eleven o'clock, and supped at five, or six at latest, in the afternoon. The merchants seldom dined before twelve, and supped at six. The husbandmen dined also at high noon, as they termed it (and the phrase continues in use to this day) in the country, or twelve; and supped at seven at night. The custom is now quite reversed; that class which then dined and supped the earliest, sit down the latest now to their meals, and *vice versa*; but it may be accounted for in part, since
that

that there is no mention of breakfast, *that meal* not being then in use. The liveries which were mentioned on a former occasion have now ceased, probably owing to the introduction of *tea* between dinner and supper.

“Le Pere Couplet supped with me; he is a man of good conversation. After supper we had tea, which, he said, was really as good as he had drunk it in China.” Henry Lord Clarendon’s Diary for 1688.—From this extract, it might be the custom to introduce tea after supper, as a treat, and in the ancient manner of *liveries*. And we are informed, it was the custom then to boil the tea in a kettle with the water.

“COFFEE. In 1652, one Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who understood the roasting and making of coffee, till then unknown in England. This servant was the first who sold coffee, and kept a house in London for that purpose. It was first brought from Mocha to Holland, in 1616, though it did not come into general use there for many years after. The consumption in time became so great, and the planters so attentive to their own interest, that it has been planted with tolerable success both by the French and English in the West India islands *, and by the French at Lorinam. But still this coffee is inferior in quality to that from Mocha in Arabia, from whence all coffee originally came. The coffee plant has a resemblance to the jasmine tree, bearing a fruit resembling a cherry, within which it is inclosed, and when ripe, divides and discovers the coffee berry. It has been conjectured, that the prohibition of wine by Mahomet excited the Arabs to discover its virtues, as a substitute for wine.”

“The spirit of party has made lamentable horror in the history of this country, so as to make a degree of scepticism a sort of necessary qualification to every reader who wishes to arrive at truth; and from the contest of the red and white rose in the field of battle, to those of court and country in the House of Commons, perhaps no period should be studied with more caution than that before us; when not only public transactions, but private characters, are so often dressed out or distorted, according as the political creed of the author sways him. As an Englishman, one would hope that the executions and cruelties of Jefferies and Kirk in the West of England, have been exaggerated. That there was severity must be admitted. Father Orleans, who wrote from the mouth of James the Second, allows it;

* “This plant was carried into the West Indies by a Mr. D’Esclieux, a Frenchman, who gave up part of his own allowance of water to keep it alive, so early as 1726. It had thriven well in the new soil, but was not to be exported to the mother country, on account of a monopoly granted to the East India Company.”

by endeavouring to excuse the king, who, he says, ‘was informed too late to prevent them.’ In direct contradiction to Burnet, who says, ‘His Majesty had the accounts regularly sent to him, and took pleasure in relating them in the drawing-room, calling it *Jefferies’s campaign*.’ And Kirk himself, when charged with these cruelties, answered, ‘that he and Jefferies acted far short of the king’s instructions.’ But, had that general been really guilty of what the historians lay to his charge, he surely would not have ventured to have made such an assertion. The particular fact alluded to is, his drawing-in a young woman to prostitute herself, with the promise of granting her her father’s pardon, and, as Rapin relates, after having satisfied his brutal lust, leading her to the window, and shewing her her father hanging on the sign-post. ‘I will never believe it,’ says a gentleman in conversation, ‘that a man who could have committed such an inhuman action, such a wanton barbarity, could afterwards have been consulted with the Sidneys and Cavendishes on the plan for the Revolution; or that the glorious William would have armed such a wretch in the cause of LIBERTY.’ And, as another historian * says, it was the girl’s brother that suffered, there is a disagreement in the evidence, which tends to prove it a report fabricated by party: for, supposing the general so infamously given up to his passions, what end would it answer to execute either father or brother of the young woman? Had it been her husband, *jealousy* might have urged; but here is barbarity without temptation. It is *husband* in the original story, adds the well-informed gentleman; turn to No. 491 of the Spectator, and Rhynsault, the governor of the chief town of Zealand, under Charles Duke of Burgundy, will exhibit the prototype of Kirk, and shew you the story which party malevolence has fixed on a British officer.—I could not refrain inserting this anecdote, hoping it might tend towards removing an undeserved stigma from an Englishman and an officer, as well as a reproach from that country in which he was permitted to live, and in whose armies he afterwards commanded.”

118. *The History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knareborough, with Harrogate, and its medicinal Waters, including an Account of the most remarkable Places in the Neighbourhood. The curious Remains of Antiquity, elegant Buildings, ornamented Grounds, and other singular Productions of Nature and Art. The fourth Edition. By E. Hargrove.*

MR. HARGROVE, several of whose papers have enriched our Magazine †,

* Hume.

† Under the signature of E. H. Knareborough.

presents

presents us with a considerably enlarged edition of his *History of Knaresborough*, accompanied with a well engraved map of nearly eight wapentakes, and notices of at least 60 places in the environs of Harrogate. Of the new matter contained in this duodecimo volume, heretofore only the size of a small pamphlet, we may remark the Bishop of Landaff's account of the sulphur wells, from the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1785; a particular account of the arms in glass at Ripley and Fountains-hall; the dimensions of the pyramids at Borough-bridge, measured in 1787; and the following very curious account of a blind man at Knaresborough:

“John Metcalf, born at Knaresborough in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old, soon after which he became unconscious of light and its various effects. Being instructed to play on the violin, he attended as a musician at the Queen's Head, High Harrogate, for many years, and was the first person who set up a wheel-carriage for the conveyance of company to and from the places of public resort in that neighbourhood. In the year 1745 he engaged to serve as musician in Col. Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresborough, and commenced common carrier betwixt it at town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads during the night, or when the tracks were covered with snow; nor was any person more eager of the chace, which he would follow either on foot or on horseback with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has followed for more than thirty years past is still more extraordinary, and one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention; that of projecting, and contracting for, the making of high roads, building bridges, houses, &c. With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he will ascend the precipice, and explore the valley, and investigate the extent of each, its form and situation. The plans which he designs, and the estimates he makes, are done in a method peculiar to himself, and which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others—This extraordinary man was at Knaresborough, his native place, in June 1788, being just returned from finishing a piece of road, and constructing a bridge over a rivulet at Mariden, near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, being then in the 71st year of his age, healthy and strong.”

On the whole, this book appears to be executed in a manner superior to most works of the kind; and, whilst it shews the exactness of the Author, it

evinces his knowledge of the Antiquities of which he treats.

119. *The Abbey of Ambresbury. A Poem. Part the Second. By Samuel Birch, Author of Consilia, &c. 4to.*

THE first part of this pleasing Love-tale has been mentioned in our vol. LVIII. p. 239. As a specimen of Mr. Birch's talents, we shall select his description of the Baron's splendid apartments in Harewood castle.

“All due prepar'd, the shining valves unfold,
Low blaze the lamps sustain'd by chains of gold—
The brilliant flame emits a warm perfume,
And softest music floats along the dome.
The virgin band exalt the vocal lay,
And all the skill of harmony display.
The glitt'ring board upholds a rich repast,
Fair to the eye, and grateful to the taste.
The high illumin'd roof, and every part,
Bespeak the painter's, or the sculptor's art.

“Here with bold strength and softest hue
are seen,
The Trojan Wanderer, and the Tyrian
Pierc'd with his tale the hero seems to speak,
And the big tear rolls down his manly cheek—
In mute attention fix'd, the royal fair
Melts at his woes, and still desires to hear;
And all unconscious of her heav'nly guest,
Plays with the infant god, and hugs him to
her breast.

“There the wise ruler of the Grecian host,
Twice ten years exil'd from his native coast,
The painful bondage of Calypso mourns,
And her free love reluctantly returns;
The lofty bark, unfinish'd at his side,
Invites the gale, and courts the rising tide.

“Now in his palace, mid' the suitor train,
The monarch in the canvas breathes again.
Despis'd and wretched in his mean disguise,
His bow, inflexible to all, he tries.
Drawn to the head, the arrow seems to spring,
And his skill'd hand release the sounding string.
Stung to the quick the baffled suitors rave,
And wreak their curses on the seeming slave.
Each in its turn is every tale pourtray'd,
In all the eloquence of light and shade.
Below appear, in equal order plac'd,
Busts of the men, whom arms or virtue grac'd.
Thence smaller figures of no vulgar fame
Preserve the station equal to their claim.

“When largely fated, each exalted soul
Had drawn refreshment from the mantling
bowl:

All from the banquet rose with one consent,
And to the welcome couch delighted went.
Propitious sleep now shed her softest power,
And wav'd her downy wings o'er Harewood's towers.

“When now the moon descending from
Had lost her glory in superior light;
And the warm sun his splendid course pursu'd,
And all creation at his glance renew'd.

St. Germain's rose, and all alone survey'd
 The stately pile, in costliest grace array'd.
 Through the high-vaulted avenues he pass'd,
 Where scatter'd arms a fullen radiance cast :
 And a long line the martial scene proclaim'd
 Of noble ancestry, for valour fam'd :
 For sable armour each recess contain'd,
 Grim as the bones which once its weight
 sustain'd. [stood,
 Huge piles of spears in rough arrangement
 And vests that still bore witness to their blood.
 Amaz'd he wanders thro', and now ascends
 The solemn porch that to the altar bends.
 The sacrist at his pious work he found,
 The censer breathes ambrosial sweets around.
 The storied window shades the solar ray
 With soften'd lustre and religious day.
 The glitt'ring shrine did silver rails enfold—
 The holy purple blaz'd with fringe of gold—
 With softest texture was the pavement spread—
 Soft to the knee, and silent to the tread."

In his families we think our Author is particularly happy; and have only to express our surprize at finding, in a poem, which is in general harmonious, such rhimes as *eye* and *joy*, *among* and *song*, *dome* and *perfume*. The Alexandrines, also, we wish him to avoid.

120. *Anecdotes, ancient and modern.* By J. P. Andrews. 8vo.

THE nature of this volume is sufficiently explained by the title. No reader will expect in it what shall hurt his feelings, or give him any thing but good-humoured amusement, when he recollects that Mr. Andrews is the gentleman, whom the chimney sweepers are bound to celebrate every May-day, and to bless every day of their (now comfortable) lives.

The Author's account of his book is this :

"A retirement of some years, with the uninterrupted perusal of a library composed chiefly of such volumes as are not in the way of every student, have supplied the Editor with a very considerable stock of extracts and remarks. It has been suggested to him, that if these were connected by a few observations, and ranged under proper heads, they might afford some amusement to those readers who have neither time nor inclination to labour through scores of uninteresting pages, for the sake of two or three entertaining paragraphs. Encouraged by this idea, and by the favourable reception which his former publications (most of them anonymous) have met with, he has slept forward once more in the literary walk, in hopes of meeting the same candour and good-humour which he has before experienced from his countrymen."

Mr. Andrews acknowledges his obligations to three assistants: the humorous Antiquary, Capt. Grose; a lady,

whose article (*sketches*) does her great credit; and the well-known poet of Farringdon-hill (Mr. Pye, member for Berks), who acquires additional fame from his share in this entertaining volume.

If we did not take for granted the civility of the gentlemen, we should make apologies for showing ours to the lady, and exhibiting a specimen of the volume before us from her article.

"EUPHEMIA possesses a mind superior to the sensation of possessing uncommon talents; she would be famed for her wit, her knowledge, her accomplishments, was it not for her philanthropy. She is so much with the wretched, that she is forgotten by the learned, and unknown to the celebrated. In short, she is content with being approved, when every faculty she has entitles her to admiration. Amiable Euphemia! we must know *you* to believe such excellence exists!

"ARAMINTA, you mistake your fastidiousness of humour for delicacy of taste, your extreme positiveness for steady principle, and your irritable temper for exquisite sensibility.

"And what is it you feel? Not the distresses of the wretched—not the excellence of the deserving—not the success of the eminent—but—your own importance. You tell me no one regards their friends more tenderly; why? Not for any merits *they* possess, but because you think them sensible of *yours*; at the same time they applaud your wit, and fly at your command, gratify your vanity, and contribute to your ease. Talk not of sensibility distinct from reason, virtue, and benevolence; it is the selfishness of a feeble mind, it is the tenderness of an un-sound heart.

"ASPASIA has generosity, honour, truth, every thing excellent, excepting that disposition of mind which bears with people destitute of these qualities.

"She is a very vixen for what is good—has neither love nor patience for the unworthy—loses her charity in the cause of benevolence, and her justice in zeal for reformation. Aspasia! this violence of will belongs not to virtue!

"EUGENIO never performed a good action because it was right; for him it was enough to feel it natural. Less generous than profuse, he rather may be said to fling away than to give.

"Though it is not probable he would revenge if he remembered an injury, he is placable more from a careless temper than a noble mind, and oftener forgets than forgives his enemies.

"Charitable, not so much from philanthropy as interest, he relieves rather than sympathises.

"Kind without sensibility, good-humoured without affection, you love him, not for his merits, but his nature.

© "DORICOURT

“DORICOURT possesses that address which only is acquired in the best company, and that kind of knowledge which particularly recommends one to it.

“Speaks ingeniously on subjects of taste; passes with all but critics as a wit; with all but artists as a connoisseur; with all but men of learning as a scholar.

“To a discerning eye, indeed, it is very evident, that his talents are as superficial as his mind is vain and his heart interested: that he is polite and engaging, but that he attends to you, not because he prizes your judgement, but loves your admiration—that he extols *your* virtues, to give you an opinion of *his own*; is good-natured to be popular; and liberal, only that you may call him so.

“Doricourt—‘Tu rectè vivis, si curas esse quod audis.’

“ELVIRA may be classed amongst the excellent and the wise, rather than the amiable and accomplished.

“She has more understanding than wit, learning than taste, principle than sentiment; and though by no means deficient in tenderness of heart, is better distinguished by greatness of soul.

“Her fate required all her fortitude: united to a man without mind, without merit, without morals, she has spent her whole life in endeavouring to reclaim him from his vices, and to conceal them from the world.

“Whilst other women are sinking under their petty disappointments, and boasting of their superior sensibility, Elvira, with the highest sense of honour, the nicest discrimination of right and wrong, neglected, injured, neither complains of the bitterness of existence, the fallacy of earthly prospects, nor the state of human things.

“Misanthropes! sentimentalists! this sketch is as deserving your attention, as the Venus de Medicis is a virtuoso’s.

“FLAVIA is a widow of large estate, and renowned for generosity and good-nature; by her generosity, her tenants are made drunk, and her servants wasteful; and her good-nature gives to sloth and vice what might relieve distress, reward merit, and promote industry.

“Priscilla, her sister, is a very different character; shrewd, acrimonious, vigilant, fearing her bounty should be ill-bestowed, she has not yet ventured to bestow it; and as it requires a life to know the real worth of an indigent object, she reserves liberality to the last day of hers, and in her will has left a considerable legacy to some poor old women now turned of seventy.

“MELISSA is one of those women who are distinguished by what they *have not*, rather than what they *possess*.

“Her features are not devoid of regularity, but loveliness; her shape is not without proportion, but grace; nor her voice discordant, but unmelodious.

“She may be called, in the most exten-

sive sense of the word, accomplished; but the same low tone of colour which characterises herself is evident in all she does. Her drawings, exact and delicately finished, want effect; her translations, faithful, and not inelegant, spirit; her remarks, formed as they are by good company and books, interest.

“With every prudent, every pleasing part, What lacks the fair Melissa?—All—a heart!

“ANTONIO is the most credulous man in the world; if indeed you relate to him a noble action, a tale of sorrow, the ill-treatment you have met with, or the humanity of the age we live in, he is as likely as any one to doubt it; but there is no kind of flattery, when addressed to himself, too contemptible for his acceptance, no degree of it too gross for his belief.

“Admire his understanding (and never was a more confused one), tell him of his virtues (and no person possesses fewer), extol his conduct (and it has always been irregular and culpable), and you are certain of—his *heart*?—his *purse*?—his *interest*?—No; his *EAR*.”

Such of our readers as wish to be amused this summer, and to bring their minds back, by degrees, to the seriousness of study, from perusing no pages but those which speak of illuminations, royal illnesses, and Bow Begums, will do well to break themselves in by this pleasing volume.

Few parlour-windows will be without Mr. Andrews’s amusing Anecdotes, which are calculated to afford equal entertainment to male and female readers. “The busy may find time, and the idle may find patience.” Johnson’s *Life of Addison*.

121. *The Cottage of Friendship; a Legendary Pastoral.* By Silviana Pastorella.

THE scenery of this little history (the production, we understand, of a young lady) is planned in the beautiful vicinity of Marlow. The tale is supported with an agreeable simplicity; and its moral tendency will disarm criticism; that we should bear calamity with patience and resignation; and reflect, that, if for a while we are afflicted, it is for some wise end ordained by Providence.

122. *The Abbey of Kilkhampton.* An Improved Edition. 8v.

OUR opinion of this work having been already given in vol. L. pp. 533, 573, we shall content ourselves with selecting the characters of two beautiful ladies, a celebrated historian, and a most respectable prelate.

1. “Her disconsolate and sorrowfully-surviving Lord,

Who

Who mourns in secret, yet trembles at the impiety of wishing to recal her from those blest abodes, where in eternity she dwells, erects this tomb to the once lovely

Lady L—V—NE,

In person and disposition most amiably captivating;

In understanding accomplished—even to admiration.

Gentleness and humility acquired new graces when they combined to finish so fair a model of perfection:

Benevolence and piety shone with new lustre when cherished as her darling attributes.

Heaven knew no being worthy of possessing such transcendent virtue, save those pure spirits who sing the praises of the just, and bade her relinquish human greatness for immortal bliss."

2. "To the memory of

the D ———s of HAM ———N,

who, with the temper and the form of an angel, encountered uneasiness, and compelled adoration; united all hearts that were interested in well-doing, governed every influence that favoured virtue, and in blessing all whom she knew had a place in the memory of her survivors, and in the record of those whose departure she outlived, which the vain, the thoughtless, and the capricious, can never partake of.

Ob. 11 Aug. 1841."

3. "In the prevalent hope of a total annihilation, rests ———, Esq.

a man possessed of talents which, when called forth in the service of his country, shone with a lustre that obscured the mean abilities of his colleagues in office;

when engaged in the ungrateful task of invalidating the dignity of Religion, and imposing on the credulity of men, who embrace with eagerness every specious opinion that tends to correct what is styled the prejudices of faith,

for a moment dazzled the beholder with an idle glare that vanished at the more steady gaze of conscious Truth and bold Integrity.

His judgement was mature, his conceptions strong, his reasonings seldom to be controverted, even with the appearance of success.

His exuberance of genius and fire of imagination inspired a confidence of victory in difficulties, to the scale even of extraordinary abilities, almost inextinguishable.

He lived in incessant action, and died a bigot to the errors he had adopted from the precipitate rashness of his decisions."

Long, very long, may it be before the following elegant compliment becomes necessary:

4. "PASSENGER,

the urn you have visited contains the heart of ———, Bishop of ———,

a Prelate distinguished by every virtue, and immortalized by every qualification that could adorn the Christian, the Gentleman, and the Scholar.

The Royal Pupils, whose confidence he gained by the elegance of his manners, and the sincerity of his counsels, knew and admired the worth and integrity of their Preceptor.

They cherished the man who had taught them the important lesson how to be beloved; while the arrow of Death forbore to vindicate its errand, and erected this tribute to his memory, when robbed of the felicity of contemplating his living perfections."

123. *A Catalogue of the Pictures in the Shakspeare Gallery, Pall-Mall.* 8vo.

WE congratulate the publick, as well as the worthy Alderman and his associates, on this grand national exhibition. May it long remain a monument of public spirit, fostered by public taste!

"The painter's name, with the act and scene of each play, being marked upon the frames of the pictures, a catalogue seems superfluous. But as it has been suggested that it would be agreeable to some subscribers to have so much of each scene printed as would tend to elucidate the subject of the picture, with the point of time chosen by the painter marked in Italicks; this has been accordingly done, for those who think it necessary, at the smallest possible expence."

Forty of the pictures, we understand, are nearly finished, thirty-four of which are now exhibiting, and eighteen of the plates are in the hands of the engravers, some of them nearly finished, and most of them in great forwardness. To the Shakspeare Gallery each subscriber has a ticket of perpetual free admission.—But let Mr. Boydell speak for himself.

"I cannot permit this catalogue to appear before the publick, without returning my sincere thanks to the numerous subscribers to this undertaking, who, with a liberality and a confidence unparallelled on any former occasion, have laid me under the most flattering obligations. I hope, upon inspection of what has been done, and is now doing, the subscribers will be satisfied with the exertions that have been made; and will think that their confidence has not been misplaced; especially when they consider the difficulty, that a great undertaking like the present has to encounter in a country where Historical Painting is still but in its infancy.—To advance that art towards maturity, and establish an *English School of Historical Painting*, was the great object of the present design.

"In the course of many years endeavours, I flatter myself, I have somewhat contributed to the establishment of an *English School of Engraving*."

Engraving. These exertions have not been unnoticed at home—But in foreign countries they have been estimated, perhaps, above their value—When I began the business of publishing and selling prints, all the fine engravings sold in England were imported from foreign countries, particularly from France—Happily, the reverse is now the case; for few are imported, and many are exported to a great annual amount. I mention this circumstance, because there are of those, who, not putting much value on the advancement of national taste, still feel the advantage of promoting the Arts in a commercial point of view.

I flatter myself that the present undertaking, in that and many other points of view, will essentially serve this country. The more objects of attraction and amusement held out to foreigners, that may induce them to visit this metropolis, the more are our manufactures promoted, for every one on his return carries with him some specimen of them; and I believe it will be readily granted, that the Manufactures of this country need only be seen and compared, to be preferred to those of any other—To the great number of foreigners who have of late visited this country, may in some degree be attributed the very flourishing state of our Commerce, and that great demand for English manufactures which at present so universally prevails all over the Continent.—At least I can with certainty say, I feel the effect of this circumstance in my own branch of business.

That the love of the fine arts is more prevalent abroad than in this country, cannot be denied; but I still hope to see them attain (advanced in years as I am) such a state of perfection in England, that no man in Europe will be entitled to the name of a connoisseur, who has not personally witnessed their rapid progress—And that their progress has been wonderfully rapid in this country within these twenty years, the whole world will readily allow—This progress we principally owe to his present Majesty, who, sensible of their importance in every point of view, has cultivated the fine arts, with a success, that the annals of no other country, in the same space of time, can produce. The enterprise and liberality of several individuals also have not been wanting to contribute to so great an end—For my own part, I can with truth say, that the arts have always had my best endeavours for their success; and my countrymen will I hope give me credit, when I assure them, that where I failed, I failed more from want of power, than from want of zeal.

In this progress of the fine arts, though foreigners have allowed our lately acquired superiority of engraving, and readily admitted the great talents of the principal painters, yet they have said with some reverence, and I am sorry to say with some truth,

that the abilities of our best artists are chiefly employed in painting portraits of those, who, in less than half a century, will be lost in oblivion—While the noblest part of the art—**HISTORICAL PAINTING**—is much neglected. To obviate this national reflection was, as I have already hinted, the principal cause of the present undertaking; an undertaking, that originated in a private company, where painting was the subject of conversation—But as some short account of the rise and progress of the whole work may at a future time be given to the subscribers, it is not now necessary to say, who first promulgated the plan—who has promoted it—or who has endeavoured to impede its success.—Suffice it to say at present, that the artists in general have, with an ardour that does them credit, contributed their best endeavours to carry into execution an undertaking, where the national honour, the advancement of the arts, and their own advantage, are equally concerned.

Though I believe it will be readily admitted, that no subjects seem so proper to form an English School of Historical Painting as the scenes of the immortal Shakespeare; yet it must be always remembered, that he possessed powers which no pencil can reach, for such was the force of his creative imagination, that though he frequently goes beyond Nature, he still continues to be natural, and seems only to do that, which Nature would have done, had she overstepped her usual limits—It must not then be expected, that the art of the painter can ever equal the sublimity of our poet. The strength of Michael Angelo, united to the grace of Raphael, would here have laboured in vain.—For what pencil can give to his airy beings “a local habitation and a name?”

“It is therefore hoped, that the spectator will view these pictures with this regard, and not allow his imagination, warmed by the magic powers of the poet, to expect from Painting what Painting cannot perform.

“It is not, however, meant to deprecate Criticism—Candid Criticism is the soul of improvement—and those artists who shut their ears against it must never expect to improve—At the same time, every artist ought to despise and contemn the cavils of Pseudo-critics, who, rather than not attempt to shew their wit, would crush all merit in its bud.—The discerning part of the publick, however, place all these attempts to the true account—magnanimity.—But, as the world was never entirely free from such critics, the present undertaking must expect to have its share.

“Of the merits of the Artists employed in this work, I can with truth say, that I have sought for talents where ever they were to be found, and without all recommendations but those that merit brought. By this means I have offended some; but a moment's reflection

fection will, I think, show the propriety of this line of conduct. Upon the merits of the pictures themselves it is not for me to speak; I believe there never was a perfect picture in all the three great requisites of Composition, Colouring, and Design. It must not, therefore, be expected, that such a phænomenon will be found here. This much, however, I will venture to say, that in every picture in the Gallery there is something to be praised; and I hope sufficient marks of merit, to justify the lovers of their country in holding out the fostering hand of Encouragement to native Genius. I therefore flatter myself, that the established Masters will support and increase their former reputation; and that the younger Artists will daily improve under the benign influence of the public patronage. They all know, that their future fame depends on their present exertions: for here the Painter's labours will be perpetually under the public eye, and compared with those of his contemporaries—while his other works, either locked up in the cabinets of the curious, or dispersed over the country, in the houses of the different possessors, can comparatively contribute but little to his present fortune or future fame.

“I must again express my hopes, that the Subscribers will be satisfied with the progress made in this arduous undertaking; for it is to be considered, that works of genius cannot be hurried on like the operations of a manufactory, and that Engraving, in particular, is a work of very slow and laborious progress. I confess I am anxious on this subject, for I could wish the Subscribers to be convinced (of what indeed is the fact) that not a moment of time has been lost.

“If it would in the least add to the confidence of the present Subscribers, or of those who intend to become so, I could with truth inform them, that, notwithstanding the liberal subscription already received, there has been advanced, in carrying on this work, nearly a thousand pounds for every hundred that has been subscribed. It happens indeed unavoidably in this undertaking, that the Artists employed on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and subsequent numbers, are as far advanced as those employed on the first. And it is difficult to retard the one, or accelerate the other. This much, however, the Subscribers may rely on, that every exertion will be made, consistent with that excellence that is aimed at, to publish the first number with all possible speed, and that, after that, the work will go on uninterruptedly.

“I cannot conclude this address without mentioning the very great assistance the work receives from the unwearied exertions of my nephew and partner, Mr. Josiah Boydell, whose knowledge in the elementary parts of Painting enables him to be of singular service in conducting this undertaking. Indeed, his love and enthusiasm for the fine Arts peculiarly qualify him for the conduct of

works of this nature; and without that love and enthusiasm for the Arts such an undertaking can never be carried on with becoming spirit. His numerous avocations in the management of the various branches of our business, particularly in making drawings from the pictures for the most capital engravings in our collection, have not allowed him much time to pursue the practical part of Painting; nevertheless, willing to contribute his mite to this great work (in the management of which he has so considerable a share), he has made an attempt in this line of the art. Under these circumstances, I hope the publick will have the candour to receive his performance.

“The typographical part of the work (of which a specimen may now be seen) is under the direction of Mr. Nicol, his Majesty's bookseller, whose zeal for the improvement of Printing in this country is well known. The types, &c. are made in his own house; and I flatter myself that, with the assistance he has in the various branches upon which the beauty of Printing depends, he will be able to contribute something towards restoring the reputation of this country in that most useful art. At present, indeed, to our disgrace be it spoken, we are far behind every neighbouring nation, many of whom have lately brought the Art of Printing to great perfection. In his present endeavour he has had the assistance and advice of some gentlemen, who, were I at liberty to mention their names, would do him honour, and the undertaking credit.

“The publick are so well acquainted with the merits of Mr. Steevens in elucidating the text of our author, that it would be impertinent in me to say a syllable on this part of the subject. I cannot, however, omit mentioning the readiness he has always shown to contribute his labours to this National Edition of the Works of Shakspeare.

“JOHN BOYDELL.

Shakspeare Gallery, May 1, 1789.”

124. *Bell's Classical Arrangement of Fugitive Poetry.*

FROM the four volumes of this collection now before us, we are justified in recommending them as beautiful specimens of the typographic art. Of the arrangement, and the notes, we may take occasion to speak more fully.

125. *Adversity; or, The Tears of Britannia. A Poem. By a Lady. With a beautiful emblematical Etching of a celebrated Poet on Horseback.* 4^{to}.

NOTWITHSTANDING the respectable names which appear as publishers on this title-page, we have in vain sought out the merit or meaning of the poem, which lashes Mr. Pitt and Peter Pindar, and the Urine Doctor, and

and panegyrises Major André, General Washington, Messrs. Fox and Sheridan (to which last Eliza inscribes it), in measure so infinitely diversified that we know not by what name to call them. A few extracts will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

“ ’Tis wond’rous, good friends, to see you
run after

This doctor profound—for casting of *water*.”

“ Now, as the last *just triumvir*,
Here comes the affidavit *monger*.

Perhaps you’ll say—’tis past belief,
That one of these was *Justice Chief*.
Some doubt if e’er he knew the dame;
But all agree he took her *name*.”

“ Nor can I think I’m much to blame,
When Peter Pindar does the same,
And *Pegas*’ rides—he knew not *whither*,
But far beyond all decent *tether*.”

“ The God declares he’ll give up all *pretence*;
If ladies give the palm to *impuance*.
He will surely break the wind of *tby Pegasus*,
Then, curse him, thou must foot it on Parnassus.
Patience, Apollo; ladies will be fickle,
They’ll nothing make of him unless their
pickle.”

“ Pegasus now and Peter *level*,
By a touch of the *poll-evil*.”

These two last lines are put under the wretched caricature of Peter and Pegasus, which serves as a frontispiece, and represents a man with fore ears riding a lean jade with the poll-evil.

The poem concludes with a lamentation on the King’s late illness, and a compliment, in a limping line, to a respectable physician, whose name is not one of those *quod versu dicere non est*:

“ ’Tis thine, great H—b—n, nature to
descry.”

126. *Abstract of Acts of Parliament prohibiting the Importation and Sale of Books originally printed in Great Britain, and reprinted abroad; with Instructions to the Officers of the Customs and others; and a List of Law Books prohibited to be imported by the said Acts of Parliament.*

AN useful guard against the invasion and depreciation of literary property.

127. *History of some of the Effects of Hard-drinking.* By J. C. Lettson, M.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

THIS benevolent little treatise was originally printed to give away; but the demands for it becoming numerous, it is now published for the benefit of the Philanthropic Society, instituted for the prevention of crimes, and for a reform in the manners of the rising poor.

GENT. MAG. May, 1789.

The purport of the publication is, to warn the readers of it against the pernicious effects of strong liquors immoderately taken, and particularly the extreme danger of indulging in SPIRITS: A Thermometer is annexed, which we have transplanted into our p: 399.

128. *An earnest Address to Persons recovered from apparent Death in Cases of suspended Animation; with some Devotional Acts, adapted to their Circumstances and Situations.* By the Rev. Robert Pool Finch, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. John the Evangelist, in that City.

SERIOUS and pathetic, and adapted to the persons for whose benefit it is designed.

129. *A Series of Prints of Roman History, designed as Ornaments for those Apartments in which Children receive the first Rudiments of their Education.*

130. *A Description of a Set of Prints of Roman History, contained in a Set of easy Lessons.* By Mrs. Trimmer.

THE Prints and the Description are admirably well calculated for the useful purposes they are intended to promote.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mr. John Gerrard, perpetual curate of Barb Easton, publishes proposals for printing by subscription, in a large quarto volume, an explanation of the characters and letters used in ancient Latin inscriptions, coins, and manuscripts, arranged in alphabetical order, with the authorities in the margin. His authorities are the various collections of inscriptions from Ursini, and others, to Doni, Gori, Muratori. Such a work cannot be undertaken at a small expence, the author’s situation not permitting him to consult the necessary books without buying them.— We understand he is advanced as far as the letter I; and are sorry to add, that his labours, though recommended to the notice of his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, and patronised by Edward King, Esq. have not met with such general support as might have been expected, and as a family of eight children, and a wife, with a scanty income, seem to entitle him to. On the Continent, such a Supplement to the labours of the learned in this particular department would be attended to: Corsini published a Catalogue of the Greek sigles and abbreviations, in folio; but, except Ursinus’ pocket compendium, and

the indexes to the large *Theſauri Inſcriptionum*, we do not recollect one exactly correſponding with Mr. G's plan; which, if it were not already too extenſive for his ſhoulders, we could wiſh to ſee enlarged by the lateſt diſcoveries, from every book on foreign local antiquities.

CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAW.

Brown's Chancery Reports, 28 George III.

7s

Brooke

Dodwell's Trial againſt Dudley, for Crim.

Con. 1s 6d

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THE KING AND REGENT.

*Report of the Phyſicians on the State of his Majesty's Health, 1s

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Thoughts on the preſent alarming Criſis, 6d

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Oſwald Caſtle, 2 vols, 7s

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Arundel, by Mr. Cumberland, 2 vols, 6s

Dilly

St. Julian's Abbey, 2 vols, 5s

Lane

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

MR. LESLIE, in his admirable treatiſe "On the Divine Right of Tithes," ſays, "If it be a truth, that we ought to honour the Lord with our ſubſtance; if that be part of his worſhip, of the honour due unto his name; if the determinate quantum of a tenth part has been the received notion and practice of the whole earth, ever ſince the beginning, as far as we have any account of times; if God has promiſed great bleſſings, as well temporal as eternal, to our performance of this part of religious worſhip, the due payment of tithe to him, and threatened the neglect thereof with ſevere judgements, even to curſe whole nations, accounting it as a robbing of himſelf; and if we have ſeen

this made good in the Heathen nations, as well as amongſt Jews and Chriſtians, and viſited many years after it was committed, in following generations, to ſhew that he forgets not this ſin, though he may bear long with it;"—Mr. L. then concludes his book thus: "And if a modern example will be any encouragement, he that writes this does aſſure the reader, that he knows now at this preſent where tithes are, and have been for ſome time, punctually paid according to the rules before ſet down, and the effects have been wonderful, more than a hundred fold, and in manner extremely remarkable and ſurpriſing." Qu. what pariſh is alluded to?

DOCTRINE CUPIDUS, with a view to inveſtigate.

investigate the principles on which the art of Navigation is founded, proposes the following questions. Suppose a vessel, immersed in water, presenting to such water a surface of 10 square feet, requires a power equal to 1000lb. to move it (I mean by horses) 16 feet in a second of time; but oars being applied, instead of horses, to move such vessel, and such oars presenting to the water a surface of one square foot, will the same power of 1000lb. applied to such oars, move the vessel with the same velocity; or what additional power must be applied to the oars?—Likewise, supposing a vessel, presenting the same surface of 10 square feet, and oars fitted to such vessel, presenting a surface of only 1 square foot, how much greater space must those oars describe than that vessel in the same time? To move a vessel with a velocity equal to 32 feet in a second, requires more than double that power which would move it 16 feet in a second.

J. W. (much pleased with J. D.'s etymon of various signs, p. 225) wishes to know the primitive meaning of the *Bolt in Tun*.

MERCATOR asks whence, and at what period, arose the custom of THREE DAYS GRACE, which is universally allowed on bills of exchange and promissory notes. He has heard that there was some similar practice among the usurers at Athens and Rome.

SPICILEGUS says, Stephen Poyntz, governor to the late Duke of Cumberland, was fellow of King's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1706; M.A. 1711; and kept a divinity act in that University for the degree of doctor, with which it is believed he was NOT invested. QU. was he ever in deacon's orders?

EUSEBIA asks, whether the author of the good and loyal song, now so deservedly sung, ("God save the King") was ever known;—and observes, that such printed callico hangings as are described in vol. LVIII. p. 1136, were, about the year 1753, pulled down from an apartment in Great St. Helen's, where Chamberlain Godfrey, Esq. who came from Turkey or Leghorn, had lodged.

J. G. (seeing, in White's Ephemeris, a small Table of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, and the Equation of the Equinoctial Points) cannot conceive how the declination of the Ecliptic can possibly change or vary by that sublime motion of the earth's axis round the poles of the ecliptic which causes the precession of the equinoxes, unless the bases of those cones which it describes are ellipses; he entreats a display of the true cause of this effect.

A CONSTANT READER says, "William Fenwick, Esq. (see vol. LVIII. p. 975) lived at Betchworth Castle, in Dorking parish, the seat of the ancient family of the Brownes, of whom were Sir Matthew and Sir Adam Browne.—Mr. F. married Margaret Browne, the heiress of the family; and her devisees sold Betchworth Castle, about 1728, to Abraham Tucker, Esq. whose eldest daughter, a maiden lady, now lives there."—In

the same page, for "Stoke Dabernow," read "Stoke Dabernon."

We are greatly obliged to our excellent friend Mr. POTTER for his communication; and to an infinite number of correspondents for descriptions of the late illuminations in all parts of the country; among which we should have been glad to have particularised those at Liverpool, Lichfield, Hinckley, Burbach, Barwell, &c. so well described by our friends J. H. LEICESTRENSIS, and M. G.; but a whole Magazine would not contain half that we have received. One apposite sentence we shall give, selected by the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Kegworth, from Dan. iv. 36: "At the same time my reason returned unto me: and for the glory of my kingdom, mine honour and brightness returned unto me; and my counsellors and my lords fought unto me; and I was established in my kingdom, and excellent majesty was added unto me."—Of the illuminations in the metropolis an enumeration would be impracticable. From what has been said in p. 270, some slight idea of them may be formed. The same brilliancy in all, but in many of them an infinitely-increased splendour, was displayed; and many hundreds, who on the former occasion had not leisure for preparation, were now conspicuously elegant. Amidst the general blaze of loyalty our own endeavours were not wanting. Sharing, as we did most unequivocally, in the general joy, a G. R. and irradiated crown, with a considerable number of lamps, adorned the outside of our humble mansion; whilst the festive bowl within, amid the circle of congenial friends, bore testimony to the sincere effusions of our gratitude to the All-wise Disposer of Events for the singular and providential occasion of festivity.

PHILANDER's plan should have been sent to some daily news-paper.—The lines beginning, "Thee, Mary, with this ring I wed," are not original;—and Y. Z.'s imitation of Martial, though perfectly just, is too indelicate.

A. B. will agree with us, on reflection, that the arguments in a conversation-society, "on the immateriality or immortality of the human soul," are with propriety suppressed.

Mr. DIMOCK's Version of the Hebrew Ode came too late for this month.

We are so overwhelmed with letters for and against Dr. Priestley, and with others placing the Principles of the Roman Catholics and Dissenters in all possible points of view, that, after having selected the most moderate, we could wish to respite the consideration of the rest till after the dog-days.

THE NON-DESCRIPT ACARUS; the COCK-ATRICE; the MAMMÆ; CHESTER County-hall; various public Buildings at DUBLIN; the ITINERARY of AN OLD CORRESPONDENT, and the EXCURSION of S. E.; J. HENNON Duelling; MR. CHURCHEY and EPAPHRAS on MR. HENDERSON; EFFUSIO HEBRAICA; ADRIAN; and very many others, are intended, if possible, for our next Magazine.

TO THE FRITILLARY.

THEE, Fritillary, dearest of all bells,
A name unknown to Pindus and the
Muse,

Thee let me sing. In willowy mantle clad,
Where Cherwel throws his fond embracing
arms [fam'd,

Round Magdalen's favourite mead, for Beauty
And fam'd for Science more, thy sanguine
flower,

Scatter'd in myriads on the blushing ground,
O'ertops the verdant blade, and like a robe
Of gorgeous purple meets the ravish'd eye.

Some, who possess thee on that ample plain,
Tell falsely that on other soil to grow, [cups,
Save this where oft I've mark'd thy crowded
Thou coyly dost refuse—that boast is vain—

Yet for the love I bear to that fair field,
Where late I linger'd, and which still I hold
Part my inheritance, I fain would grant

Thee, choicest flowret, there alone to bloom
Thine own exclusive privilege. Sweet heads,
That hang so pensively, as there I've stray'd

What time the spring its vital warmth diffus'd
Thro' joyous Nature, how I've griev'd to see
The battering courser with his iron hoof

Bruising your speckled bonnets: with such
rage,

Such blind unthinking madness, on his car
The warrior mounted, drives the grinding
wheels [rang'd,

O'er prostrate foes who late, in order
And grac'd with dazzling armour, like a row
Of beauteous flowers, shew'd lovely to behold.

P. H.

MOON-LIGHT.

HERE on this bank, while shine the
stars so clear,

Come, Lucy, let us sit: how tranquil seems
All Nature! with what mildness from above
Yon regent of the night looks down on earth,
And gives to every herb, tree, plant, and field,
Of softer green; mark now her virgin front;
How calm she looks, how open, and how
pure!

Nor, Lucy, on thy paler beauty dwells
Less sweet serenity; as pure art thou,
As frank and as benignant as the light
Of that fair Planet, when no vapour thin,
Flitting o'er ether, tarnishes her face

With momentary dimples: she, bright Queen
Of all those starry gems which deck this vault
Magnificently built, her silver horn
Monthly replenishes! from that strong blaze
Of unexhausted glory, whose quick heart
Invigorates the world, she still relumes
Her darken'd countenance. But, Lucy, thou,
When Time shall steal those youthful charms
away,

From what full fountain of immortal grace,
What Sun of Beauty, shalt thou then repair
Thy form's diminish'd elegance? Alas,
That female lustre, fairer than all stars,
And dearer than the light which rules the day,
Should know no second rising: that, once set,

Nor months, nor years, nor ages can recall!
But turn now, Lucy, and survey that cloud
Which comes in gloomiest majesty along
To shroud the imperial moon: its envious
shade

Now creeps upon her argent disk, and now
Blots it quite out from heaven; with such
stealth

Malice her thick and baleful darkness draws
O'er lucid Virtue, and beneath that veil
Would hide it ever: but as now that cloud
Sails on, and back restores the radiant moon
To man's desiring eyes, so pass the mists
With which fell Envy labours to conceal
The merit she abhors: thus transient too
Was that dread storm which, sweeping by
the throne [may;

Of England, shook this kingdom with dis-
Till, rising from the black portentous night
Which hung upon his beams, our leading star
Once more diffus'd upon these joyous realms
The sweetest influence of his sober flame.

P. H.

IN ANSWER TO RIDICULE thrown on the
Author's susceptibility in a TENDER PASSION.

BUT who is he shall put his daring hand
To Love's mysterious harp, and with
rude touch

Discordant, violate the silver string,
Whose note is sweeter than the balmy South
Impregn'd with soft Æolian harmony?

The song of Love is like an Angel's voice
Attun'd to heavenly music, and once heard
On this terrestrial, when the Bard of Thrace
Bewail'd his lost Eurydice, and drew
The wild inhabitants to hear his lyre,
Yea savage beasts, and things inanimate,
To listen to his dulcet melody;
Such power is in the magic sounds of Love!

On the DEATH of Mr. JACKSON. (p. 377.)

SAY what is life, and what is power!
And what is wealth's uncertain boon,
That anxious mortals prize so high!
Precarious tenures of an hour,

They're fled, they're gone; alas how soon
The unsubstantial Phantoms die!

Like Spring's first flowers at random cast
They sport awhile their transient dyes,
To charm the sense, and please the eye;
But soon some unexpected blast
Their short-liv'd blushing sweets surprise,
And scarcely ere they blossom die.

Ah! then, since nought is certain here,
But darkness all and doubt and strife,
May we like him, lamented youth,
For whom fond Friendship sheds the tear,
To generous deeds devote our life,
Inspir'd by virtue, love, and truth!

His was the power, and his the will,
To follow Pity's soft command;
To seek and sooth obscure distress:
His soul's fine fervour knew no chill,
No frigid precepts check'd his hand
When want and sorrow claim'd redress.

His

His was the mind sublimely fraught
 With all the classic page could yield,
 Yet still no arrogance appear'd:
 Simplicity by Nature taught
 In each meek action stood reveal'd
 And mark'd the sage--the man endear'd.
 Tho' form'd to move in life's gay sphere,
 And Fashion's circles to adorn,
 No slave was he to Folly's power,
 For still the silent shade was dear:
 The placid eve, the blushing morn,
 Would often claim his pensive hour.
 Where winds the stream yon meads along,
 Methinks I now behold him stray,
 Attentive to the plaintive strain
 Which marks the bird of eve's sweet song:
 I hear a sigh his grief betray,
 Unable to relieve her pain.
 For this shall Pity's tenderest tear,
 Sweet child of Sympathy, be thine;
 And whilst those friends thy virtues made
 Mourn in deep anguish round thy bier,
 The pleasing pensive task be mine
 To sing a requiem to thy honour'd shade.
Canterbury, April 26, 1789.

EPINICION * DEBBORÆ.

Judges, chap. iv. and v. (See above, p. 396.)

ARGUMENT.

AFTER the death of Moses the people of Israel were governed by various JUDGES; of whom *Joshua* was the first. To him succeeded *Othniel*, *Ehud*, and *Shamgar* the son of *Anath*. After his death the Jews became tributary to *Jabin King of Canaan*, who reigned in *Hazor*. He oppressed them twenty years; till at length *Deborah*, who was then judge over Israel, excited *Barak* to collect an army of 10,000 men on *Mount Tabor*, and oppose *Sisera*, who came out to meet him with 900 chariots and an immense army. They fought in *Taanach* by the waters of *Megiddo*. The Canaanites were discomfited; *Sisera* put to flight, and slain by *Jael*; and *Jabin King of Canaan* destroyed.

OF more than human wars I sing,
 When God arose, Judæa's shield,
 And hostile armies overthrew
 In *Tanac's* desolated field.

Fit subject for triumphal pomp!
 Fit subject for the Muse to sing—
 Rise, *Deborah*, begin the lay,
 Then mistress of the vocal string.

But ah! what Bard in equal strains
 Shall sing *Jehovah's* matchless force,
 When *Edon* felt his whirling car,
 The winged thunder of his course?

* The Septuagint pronounces it thus, and *Spenser*, B. 3. C. 4.

“How stout *Deborah* strake
 Proud *Sisera*—

The world's vast fabric shook throughout,
 The steadfast earth confess her God;
 Th' eternal hills in silence bow'd,
 And *Sinai* trembled as he trod.

What woes, what dangers, we endur'd,
 In princely *Shamgar's* hapless reign,
 When death and war's destructive sway
 O'erthrew the cities of the plain.

Gaunt desolation thro' the land
 Each peaceful village swain dismay'd,
 And hostile troops in *Judah's* streets
 Their arms victoriously display'd.

Thus prostrate lay *Judæa's* sons,
 In ruin whelm'd my country lay,
 When I arose, that country's boast,
 Her glory and her warlike stay.

Then rising from her late defeat,
 She boldly quell'd her proudest foes,
 When, furious to revenge her wrongs,
 Vindictive *Deborah* arose.

Degenerate sons: can vassal fear
 Detain my warriors from the field?
 Where fly'it thou, *Reuben*? canst thou see?
 Thy native land, thy country yield!

Heroic tribe of *Nephtalim*,
 You will I praise with latest breath,
 That, prodigal of life, could'st wade
 Thro' slaughter to a glorious death.

I see the martial pomp of war,
 The glitt'ring of each massy spear,
 How grimly shines each host in arms!
 Inflam'd by rage, unaw'd by fear!

That day the sword of *Barak's* might,
 Matchless o'erthrew each chosen band;
 While brazen cars, with heroes arm'd,
 Fled basely from a woman's hand.
 Then God himself his red right hand,
 With vengeance arm'd, th' Almighty Sire;
 With blazing stars, Heaven's glitt'ring host,
 Hurl'd angry beams of flaming fire.

What heaps of mangled carcases,
 Unbury'd heaps of heroes slain,
 What foes expecting sudden fate,
 Lie scatter'd on the bleeding plain!

Witness *Megiddo's* fruitful stream,
 And *Kithon King of Rivers* old,
 What thronging helmets and ferried shields,
 Down the discolour'd waters roll'd.

Blest be thy fame, advent'rous maid,
 Blest be thy hand divine, that shed
 The blood of *Sisera*; by thy arts,
 Great in deceit, the hero bled.

Beneath thy feet, he bow'd, he fell,
 The lifeless corse distain'd the ground,
 While purple streams of sanguine life
 Well'd copious from the fatal wound.

Have they not sped? his mother cries,
 Ah, what detains his wonted speed?
 Or do they share the ample spoils,
 The happy conqueror's glorious meed?

What

What royal captives does he bring,
To crown his state in warlike pride?
What vestments shall adorn his bed,
In Tyre's resplendent purple dy'd!
Unhappy mother, vain thy wish,
The flattering purpose of thy soul;
What hopes can stop the course of fate,
Or God's almighty word controul?

So perish ever Israel's foes,
Thy hated foes, Judæa's light,
But vigorous shine thy chosen friends,
As the Sun's beam in summer's night!

R. WARD.

Lines addressed to SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, recommending an affecting scene in the shipwreck of the HALSEWELL as a proper subject for a picture.

REYNOLDS, whom Painting, to thy wishes kind,
Led to her noblest province of the mind,
Taught with a master's daring hand to trace
The lines of truth, of majesty and grace,
O let thy genius breathe that parent's soul,
Whose strong sensations like the billows roll;
As dread impends the daughter's wretched fate,
That virtue's tender hope had cherish'd late,
When like great Nature's scene existence
smil'd, [wild,
Where spread their flow'ry lap the meadows
And Heaven's high concave, pierc'd with
orient sheen,
Mildly reveals its azure brow serene, [stand,
Till thunder's fullen clouds fierce-marshal'd
And whelm in ruin Pleasure's fairy land.
As in the parent-arms the youngest fell,
Her senses bound by Sorrow's gloomy spell,
What pathos here that pencil would bestow
Which gave to canvas Ugolino's woe!
Here might the potent magic of thy art
Create the look that wounds the feeling heart,
Bids soft compassion's tearful source unfold,
Or points the dreadful pang that makes the
blood run cold. L. M.

HORATIANA,
IN REGEM CONVALESCENTEM.

[The lines with inverted commas are not in Horace.]

OET Præsidium, et dulce decus meum,
Georgi rex atavis edite Regibus!
Audivere meas, Dî mea vota, Dî
Audivere preces, "Sanus et impiger
Regalisque iterum sis decus ingeni."
Intermissa diu jam rediit salus;
Rursus magna moves, qualis eras, eris.
Sano, jamque, canam, Cæsare, tetricis
Te suavem imperiis flectere desinunt.
Absint longa feræ bella febriculæ,
Atque æstus reduces, unde periculum
Fulgens Angligenum contremuit domus.
Tam non quæsiro quem mihi, quem tibi
Finem Dî dederint, nec Babylonios
Tentaro numeros, vina liquo, brevi

Spem longam refeco: haud credula postero
Ætas, carpe diem, fugerit invida,
Vos sanum pueri dicite Georgium!
Reginam teneræ dicite Virgines!
Et vos Villisium, vosque Bakerium
Dilectos penitus dicite Apolline.
Hic pestem lacrymosam, hic rabiem feram
Insanam à populo, et principe Cæsare, in
Coneretas glacies, et Boreæ freta
Longinquosque sinus æquoris Indici,
Vestra motus aget fatidicus prece,
Jam nunc tristitiam, jam dubios metus.

Nocturnos lemures, sub mare Bosphorum
Detrudam, "propriis quem regionibus
Securus metuant Austriaci duces,
Turcarum imperii solliciti nimis."

"Gaude carminibus," carmina possumus
Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
Non incisa notis marmora publicis
Per quæ spiritus, et vita redit bonis
Post morbum ducibus, clarius indicant
Laudes, quam Calabræ Pierides, neque
Si Chartæ fileant, quod bene feceris
Mercedem tuleris. "Lingua potentium
Lumenque, et favor, et dextra Machaonum
Nostris Brunsvivium consecrat insulis."
"Sol promit vacuum nubibus orbitam,"
"Tædarum tenebras Lux fugat improbas;"
Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
Liber vota bonus ducit ad exitus.
PAULI namque domo maximus optimus
"Inflexis genibus te Deus audiit."

ALUMNUS ETONENSIS.

DELIA IN NIVE AMBULANS*.

SOLA ut per flavos spatiosa est Delia
campos,
Alatus subito desuper imber adest;
Adstitit è summa delapsus Jupiter arce,
Ut DEUS argenti luderet imbre Deam:
Qua patere sinus, se nix heic indidit audax,
Se velut in nidis multa recondit avis.
Mœsta sed in lacrymam semet guttamque resolvit,
Victa quod a gremio candidiore foret;
Membraque dein fluxit tristis per lactea, de-
num
In tunicæ limbo gemmula facta stetit.

THE SAME THOUGHT IN ENGLISH*.

[Qu. Which is the original, the Latin or the English? and whose the latter?]

AS I saw fair Clora walk alone,
The feather'd snow came softly down,
As Jove descending from his tower,
To court her in a silver shower,
The wanton snow flew to her breast,
As little birds into their nest,
But overcome with whiteness there,
From grief dissolv'd into a tear.
Thence falling on her garments hem,
To deck her, froze into a gem.

* From Ludus Heliconius, five Carmina
Miscellanea quæ variis in locis cecinit Eman.
Swedberg Scææ.

INSTITUTIO CHRISTIANI.

TU, qui discipulus *Christi* es, cupis atque doceri,
 Huc ades, hæc animo dicta reconde tuo.
 Quære bonum, averfare malum, respisce, fatere,
 Abstineas, vigila, pende, quiesce, tace.
 Sæpe precare, lege interdum, meditare, labora,
 Vive tibi, constans pergito, perfer, ama.
 Vir pius et felix fiet è pluribus unus,
 Sic fugienda cavens, sic facienda colens,
 Intus agente *Deo*; cuius sine numine frustra
 Sudabis *Summum* conciliare *Bonum*.

THE COLLEGE HERO.

[Translated from the Latin. See p. 260.]

IN fire! in frost! much did the youth endure. [cares,
 Sing, Oh! my Muse, the pleasures, studies,
 The various labors, of an only son
 Of a fond mother, in her bosom nurs'd,
 The graceful pillar of an ancient race, [sent.
 With trembling, anxious heart to Cambridge
 Scarce out of sight, his mother and his seat,
 Paternal seat, and dignify'd by years;
 He hastens on the road—The tears he wipes,
 Which trickled, as he view'd his future fate.
 Shall I, he cries, endure a tutor's task,
 And condescend to drudge, for studious lore?
 No—my proud soul disdains to wear the
 curb: [night;
 My fortune frees me, from the studious
 I'll not consume my hours with musty books;
 I wear the honours of an ancient race, [gold.
 And my kind aunt has fill'd my purse with
 Thou, Liberty, shalt glut my greedy soul.
 These were his thoughts—and now he
 spurs his steed,
 Approaches *Granta's* gates, and joins the throng
 Of gownsmen—and the hero stands confess'd.
 At first, he listens to his tutor's voice,
 And seldom cheats him, with a quivering lip;
 But soon, o'erweening pride, luxurious sloth,
 And levity, dire pests of youth! arrest his soul.
 Worthless companions lure him into vice;
 He grows unmindful of his virtuous fame,
 And disregards his honour'd ancestry.
 Now, he puts on the manners of the cit,
 Dresses in scarlet, easy, degagée;
 Flies from the summer heats to Alpine hills,
 Driving his courser o'er the open plain,
 Forcing, with shining spur, his active steed.
 White with Olympic dust, now drives his
 His lofty phaeton, now wins applause, [chaise,
 From every gazing, wondering village throng.
 Autumn advanc'd, he quests the hills, the
 woods,
 With guns and dogs, destroys the timid hare,
 And stains the fields with blood of many a
 bird. [steeds,
 But when Newmarket foams with panting
 The race is his delight—See hungry swarms
 Of caterpillars watch the forward youth;
 Greedy to win, he boldly stakes his gold,
 And wastes, improvident, the little gifts,
 His mother yielded from her thrifty store.
 Merciless Fortune strips him of his cash,
 He flies to college, hides his drooping head.

Now with the rites of Bacchus tries his brain.
 Th' inspiring God deep buries all his woes.
 Now sober grown, he seeks the Eastern
 coast, [flood,
 And drinks large draughts of Neptune's briny
 Chearing his heart with daily sports and cards.
 Now politician grows, and mends the state.--
 [Mourns a lost Empire! sets the Negro free.
 Th' unpension'd Muse an Empire lost de-
 plores! [slave!
 And Heaven forbid that man should be a
 But oh! 'tis sad, to yield the free man's throat
 To the relentless, vengeful, Negro's knife!
 Strict laws shall regulate this trade of blood.]
 Now, to the gaping crowd, recounts the
 chace,

The fox's wiles, the straining courser's leap,
 The fleet, quick-scented, joy-inspiring pack;
 With peals of vacant laugh, he shakes the dome.
 Lies till eleven, sunk in sleep and sloth;
 Now studies trifles, shunning virtuous lore;
 Reads novels, fill'd with loosest arts of love,
 Or crazy tales, or memoirs stain'd with lust:
 While tuneful Horace lies by moths devour'd;
 Hesiod bound fast by spiders' twisted threads,
 The sweetest page of Virgil smear'd with dust,
 And Homer, thrown away, condemn'd to
 sleep.

The pipe and tabor, violin and harp,
 When dance and merriment occasion yield,
 Cheer his glad soul; the boards resound the
 time; [heel,
 Twin'd with the jumping lads, with springing
 He skims and floats, with ease, along the floor;
 Graceful his step, in every feature joy;
 Softness and art now flash in either eye;
 Lust fills his thoughts, and extacy his soul,
 And looseness beats and throbs in every vein.
 Now courts the Sapphic Muse, and passion
 Forges, oh horrible! the billet-doux: [feigns,
 The fair Eliza listens to his tale,
 Yields her soft heart to his dissembled love,
 Embittering ever moment of her days!

Thirsting for novelty, Augustatrics, [streets,
 The wealth, the noise, the busy pompous
 Unusual sights! now fill his vacant soul.
 Insidious Pleasure pulls with silken cord,
 And daring profanation burns his breast.
 His graceful form, prey for the wanton's eye,
 Catches her practis'd artificial fire,
 And *Ætna's* flames the burning victim seize,
 His fancy'd Venus into Circe turn'd. [cup;
 Now see him rage, with madd'ning Bacchus'
 While hazard robs him of paternal wealth.
 Thrice through the shatter'd window flies in
 fear,

Conquer'd seven times in Bacchanalian frays;
 At length he grows a horrid spectacle! [snorts.
 With croaking voice, through ulcer'd nostril,
 Tottering! a staff scarce bears his weary limbs.
 Confin'd at home, he boils with anxious care,
 The juice of herbs and woods, his ills to cure,
 And drive grim Death from his diseas'd corsè.

Oh that my humble Muse had power to draw
 One thoughtless youth from Vice to Virtue's
 path!

But much, I fear, too weak my slender quill !
 Inferior far to that most beauteous draught,
 From whence I dar'd to copy these mean lines.
 Forgive, great bard ! this well-intended lay,
 Spurn not the humblest votary of t. e Nine.

SONNET V.

On seeing JULIA at Church; (See p. 352.)

ANGELS of light, who round th' eternal
 throne

Sing endless hallelujahs ! sure your choir
 A moment paus'd, to listen, and admire,
 A spirit, voice, and face, so like your own !

The blooming Julia, bowing graceful down
 Within the holy fane might well aspire, [lyre,
 With her sweet notes to match your golden
 With her devotion to deserve your crown.

What angels are in Heaven's bright courts
 above,

To men below she sure was sent to tell ;
 Was sent to win their hearts to holy love
 By beauty's charm, and music's potent spell ;
 Happy Myrtillo, if to thee was given
 To know in her a foretaste here of Heaven !

SONNET VI.

On seeing JULIA gathering Roses in the Dew.

FROM balmy sleep by restless fancy torn,
 As slow their devious path my steps
 pursue,

Dark they were printed in the morning dew,
 That hung its trembling lustres on the thorn.

Is it Aurora, breaking to adorn
 The misty landscape with her rosy hue ?

Ah ! no, to Julia's beauty vibrates true [morn.
 This heart, and owns her brighter than the

Were ever lillies with the blushing rose
 So sweetly blended as her fingers cull

Now here, now there, each bud that open-
 ing blows,

The various tinted nosegay to compose,
 With dews besprinkled, and of fragrance full ;
 But mine its thorns in added love, and woes.

RETIREMENT ; AN ODE.

" Not in fancy's maze he wander'd long,
 " But stoop'd to truth, and moraliz'd his song."

POPE.

'TIS not as legendary bards believe, [pine,
 That when disgust for haunts recluses may

That we relief from spleen and care receive ;
 Nor is it barely business to decline,

That leads to happiness of constant face,
 To bosom'd hills supreme, unfetter'd to a place.

But happiest he, who inly can retire,
 His every wish and motive to arraign ;

Nor dreads a pang the process may inspire,
 Nor that strict justice should her laws explain,

Content what Heav'n assigns him to endure,
 Nor meanly would be rich, nor murm'ring

would be poor.

Thrice happy he, instructed to divide
 Against himself, within his equal breast,

'Neath flush'd opinion, passion's brawling tide,
 Of each deep winding to become possesst,

Where good or evil naked to the view,
 Gives virtue brighter joys, or judgement to
 subdue.

Who thus preserves an undisturb'd retreat,
 Society in solitude may find,

Tho' rains descend, and stormy troubles beat,
 He ever shall have music in his mind ;

Him winds and waves and swelling floods obey,
 Nor pride his soul elates, nor scorn his looks

betray.

Unmov'd by pomp that pow'r alone may bring,
 He envy'd none the glory of a crown,

The monarch of himself is more than king,
 His will a sceptre, and his breast a throne ;

Imperial power the meanest wight may boast,
 The greatest monarch he, who rules himself

the most.

Hence may fair Order, true Religion's pride,
 Still shun Libertinism of giddy race,

No mask she needs her motives pure to hide ;
 A conscious dignity illumines her face,

While at her feet as conquer'd spoils await
 Large heaps of casuist lore, huge volumes of

debate. W. HAMILTON REID.

A TRIBUTE FROM VECTA ;

Written on the immediate application of a
 venerable Divine, for the solemnity of the
 late Thanksgiving for the ROYAL RECO-
 VERY. The lines were received with appro-
 bation, and in some degree contributed to
 animate the fervour of pious duty.

" Illius æternum floreunt sceptrâ, notabit
 " Sed pudor hostiles inficietque genas."

LEAD to the Temple,—there be paid
 Our warmest thanks, which Heav'n
 demands ;

The SOVEREIGN calls, and be obey'd
 The duty thro' his rescued Lands.

'Tis not to Fortune's fancy'd hour,
 He yields the pageant of a day ;

Deep in the dust he owns the Power
 Which could alone his help convey.

The mighty King of Kings, the LORD
 Of Hosts, invincible and kind ;

Who wounds to heal, and hath restor'd,
 Impresses all his grateful mind.

And what more grateful than the theme
 Can lead us to the heavenly hill,
 The SOV'REIGN heal'd, with joy extreme,
 And solemn awe, our bosoms thrill.

Trembling with fear, but no despair,
 Thanks to the Grace his word bestows ;

We fought our GOD in humble prayer,
 And he reliev'd us from our woes.

Our Monarch in imperial state
 Lays at thy feet his sceptre low ;

O ! see his filial subjects wait,
 And hear their glad united vow.

O ! may thy mercy still extend,
 Preserve the lives declar'd thine own :

From thee bid every gift descend,
 To bless the people and the throne.

April 23,

W. SHARP, JUN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE affairs of the North have taken a new turn; and some advices have been received, that the court of Denmark have resolved to observe a strict neutrality in the war between Russia and Sweden. The motive that has produced this wonderful change may be deduced from the following declaration, if its authenticity may be depended on.

Declaration made by Mr. Elliot to the Count Bernstorff, April 23, 1789.

“I willingly acquiesce to the desire your Excellency has expressed of receiving in writing the summary of those representations I had the honour to make to you, by word of mouth, by the orders of my Court.

Your Excellency will be pleased to remember, that at the instant that the King of Denmark yielded up a great part of his land and sea forces as auxiliaries to Russia, his Danish Majesty applied for the intervention of his Britannic Majesty to re-establish tranquillity between Sweden and Russia.

It is also with the liveliest sorrow that I must recall to your Excellency's memory, that the Empress of Russia thought proper to avoid the mediation of the King and his allies; and that this refusal was the only cause of the continuation of hostilities, since his Majesty the King of Sweden had accepted, in the freest and most amicable manner, that offer from the three Courts, which were animated with the only desire of stopping the shedding of blood, and maintaining the Northern balance.

Your Excellency has afterwards been witness, that the King and his allies have acted with energy, to give the most undoubted proofs that they thought the preservation of Sweden was of the greatest importance; and that these Courts mutually endeavoured to obtain a cessation of hostilities from the land and sea forces of his Swedish Majesty, which had acted in the military operations of the last campaign, and their endeavours had the most salutary effects.

The King my Master still sees with sorrow, that since that epoch the offers of mediation and services from the King and his allies have not produced the desired effect; nor could they incline the Empress to agree to a mediation for restoring peace to the East or to the North of Europe.

Under these circumstances, when Russia refuses to accept every mediation, and that the continuation of hostilities proceeds from this refusal only, his Britannic Majesty and his allies think they should strongly represent to the Court of Denmark, that this Court appears to them entirely freed from every stipulation of a treaty merely defensive; and even to add, that in the present case the joining of the Danish forces either by land or sea to those of Russia would even cause Denmark to be considered as one of the

powers at war, and could but justify the King of Sweden in asking for a speedy and efficacious assistance from his Britannic Majesty and his allies, from whom his Swedish Majesty has accepted a pure and unlimited mediation.

From the principles of sincerity which I have ever observed towards a Court in alliance and a friend to Great Britain, I must assure you, Sir, that neither the King of England, nor his allies, can give up the system they have adopted with the design only of maintaining the equal balance of the North—a balance no less interesting to Denmark than to all maritime and trading nations.

I doubt not that your Excellency perceives how little the most favourable interpretation of your treaty could assist the Empress, if it occasioned by land and by sea a vigorous co-operation of the three powers in defence of Sweden: nor that the Council of Copenhagen is too wise and too moderate to expose either Russia or Denmark to an increase of hostilities from Courts which in other respects wish but for peace, and who desire to establish it on the most solid foundation, and on conditions the most advantageous to every party concerned.

Therefore, Sir, I must expressly intreat you, from the King and his allies, to induce the Court of Denmark not to grant any part of their forces, either by land or sea, to act offensively against Sweden under pretence of a defensive treaty; but, on the contrary, to support a perfect neutrality in every province, and on all the seas belonging to the King of Denmark.

Depend on it, Sir, that as soon as Denmark will have taken a resolution so conformable to the wishes of its true friends, the concurrence of the King of Denmark towards the re-establishment of a general peace would be infinitely agreeable to the King my master; and I dare add, that your Excellency has too long been acquainted with the true interests of Russia, and with the sentiments of England, not to be sensible that the Empress of Russia cannot better confide to effect a peace than to his Britannic Majesty, and his allies. My instructions are, to ask of your Excellency a clear and decisive answer on the intentions of his Danish Majesty with regard to a junction of part of his forces, either by land or sea, to the forces of her Imperial Majesty of Russia, and to propose the neutrality of the Danish States and of the Danish seas, under the most efficacious promise of security from the King of England and his allies.

The desire of avoiding every kind of useless animosities has caused me to address myself to your Excellency by a private letter, rather than deliver a formal declaration, the contents of which might have been made more

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more public than the actual circumstances of affairs require; and I am bold enough to flatter myself, that, whatever may be the event of my negotiations, your Excellency will do me the justice of acknowledging that I have laboured to prevent the miseries of war. May our united endeavours revive in the hearts of the Sovereigns the true love of their subjects, too unhappy victims of that chimerical love of glory which has so frequently and so unnecessarily stained Europe with blood."

Since the above memorial of Mr. Elliot to the Swedish minister was presented, the Comte Arnim arrived at Copenhagen, as Envoy from his Prussian Majesty to the Court of Denmark. His professed business is said to be, to accelerate the negotiation for preventing the renewal of hostilities between Sweden and Denmark, though Russia seems disposed not to profit by the interposition of the friendly powers. It appears, however, that many obstacles are yet to be surmounted before the Peace in the North can be established.

By an authentic Letter from Harmanstadt in Hungary, the campaign was opened on that side on the 8th of April, by an attack on the advanced post of Vallie Muliers by 7000 Turks, which being defended only by 200 soldiers and chasseurs, it was resolved to abandon it; and that the enemy having attempted to harrass this small corps in their retreat, were so warmly received by the chasseurs, and a party of hussars detached to their assistance, as to oblige them to retreat, with the loss of 253 men killed; while the Austrians lost only one man killed and nine wounded.

The Turks have marched 120,000 men to Bender and Oczakow, and 72,000 to Moldavia.

On the 5th of this instant May, his most Christian Majesty opened the so long talked of Assembly of the States General by a speech from the Throne, which was received with loud acclamations. The Queen was seated near the King, on his left hand; Monsieur and the Comte d'Artois at a small distance on the right; Madame and Madame Elizabeth (his Majesty's sisters), together with Mesdames Victoire and Adelaide (his Majesty's aunts), on the left hand, behind the Queen. The other princes of the blood, with some dukes and peers, were also on the right; the Marshals of France, with others of the same rank, were on the left; the Garde des Sceaux was also on the left, and the other Great Officers of State were on the right of the Throne. The Duc d'Orleans, who is the only prince of the blood chosen deputy to the States General, took his seat as such amongst the nobility. The ministers were seated close under the platform on which the Throne was placed. As soon as his Majesty had finished his speech, the Garde des Sceaux and Monsieur

Necker addressed his Majesty and the assembly; and at about four o'clock in the afternoon the King rose from his seat, and adjourned the meeting to the following day.

On the 27th of April the bewillening or extraordinary free gift was voted in the Plenum, of the nobility in the Swedish Dyet at Stockholm, after which the termination of the Dyet was announced by sound of trumpet, with the same parade as was observed at its opening; on the 28th the session was closed by his Majesty with a very gracious speech.

His Swedish Majesty, having effected the great objects for which he had assembled the diet, has since its dissolution liberated the members of the equestrian order who opposed his views. The Duke of Sudermania takes the command of his army in Ireland, and Count Wrangel the command of the fleet.

The Prussian Treaty (see p. 357.) and the powerful opposition made to the schemes of the Court of Russia, it is said, have given rise to a Quadruple Alliance, of which the following are the ostensible articles.

Articles between Russia, Austria, France, and Spain.

ARTICLE I. That in case any of the parties are attacked by sea or land, the other three shall defend, with money, forces, or shipping.

II. The treaties of 1748, 1753, 1756, the Bourbon Family Compact in 1761, and the Convention between Austria and Russia in 1787, shall be in full force.

III. Their most Christian and Catholic Majesties oblige themselves to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war with the Turks. But in case the Emperor should be attacked by any other power, the French King is to furnish him 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money, on demand. And in case the French King is attacked, the Emperor is to furnish the like succours.

IV. The King of Spain agrees, on his part, to the aforesaid third article, which the Emperor also does toward the King of Spain.

V. If the Empress of Russia should be attacked in the present war with the Turks, his Most Christian Majesty engages to assist her with eight ships of the line, and six frigates; and his Catholic Majesty is to furnish the like succours; the Empress of Russia binding herself to furnish either or both powers with an equal assistance, in case any attack is made on them.

VI. The Treaty of Commerce between France and Russia, made in 1787, shall be in full force, and a similar treaty be signed by Russia and Spain.

VII. The treaty of 1761, between France and Spain, to be in full force.

VIII. Though this treaty is to be purely defensive, the parties agree, that if any of them are attacked, the other three shall not make

make peace, until the province which is invaded is restored back in the same state it was before attacked.

IX. Whenever any of the parties shall, by their Ambassadors, demand stipulated succours, the said Ambassadors shall be reciprocally admitted into the Councils of War, and deliberate upon, and settle whatever may be most advantageous to the four contracting parties, and the auxiliary succours are to be augmented as events may require.

X. The High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to invite such other powers to accede to the present treaty, as they may think proper.

XI. Denmark, as an ally of Russia, shall be specially invited to accede thereto.

Extract of a Letter from Ostend, May 1.

“The edicts of Toleration, issued out by the Emperor of Germany in 1781 and 1782, conveyed a permission to Protestants in general, under certain restrictions, to enjoy, within his dominions, the public worship of God, according to the faith and practice in which they had been educated; with a restriction that such privilege should not be obtained, unless there should at least a hundred families in any one town lay claim thereto, by an application to the magistracy of the said town. Of the Protestants resident in the Austrian Netherlands, those of Ostend only stepped forth to take advantage of the privilege; who forthwith entered into subscriptions for the support of a minister, for the maintenance of a numerous poor, particularly the relief of invalid British seamen, who would have been otherwise either inveigled into foreign service, or left to starve, and for the other contingent expences of a place of worship. Such, at the time, was the prejudice of the Catholics, that the only procurable apartment was an old warehouse, which they however converted into a temporary chapel, till Providence should bring about a period more favourable to their religious views. For this warehouse they have hitherto paid a heavy annual rent of fifty pounds. The Rev. T. J. Prichard, M. A. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, on the particular recommendation of several personages of distinction and pious estimation, was about two years ago, unanimously appointed, in an extraordinary general meeting of the Protestants, to their spiritual government. The congregation at first was few; but this gentleman, by his prudent conduct, and conscientious regard to the duties of his sacred function, has since not only considerably increased the number of his hearers, but has also acquired the esteem and confidence of the natives, who frequently attend the service; and some of the principal Catholics in the place even subscribe towards the annual maintenance of the institution. Nor is there an individual at Ostend, who, at the present

moment, wishes for a suppression of the toleration. Private opinions, relative to *distinct parts* as well of *faith* as of *practice*, in a community which is composed of such a variety of people and nations, must necessarily be various; yet, notwithstanding all this, they may be truly called, from the prevailing *general* harmony, to be “*a Church at unity in itself.*” Such is the beauty and order of the excellent Liturgy of the Church of England—so forcible the truth and energy of its divine precepts—that it has already, in a great degree, dispelled that mist of prejudice through which their Roman Catholic neighbours had at first viewed the institution. As this will, in course, be an expensive undertaking, which they will not be able to bring into due effect without considerable assistance; they have deputed their worthy minister, Mr. Prichard, into England, for the purpose of soliciting the concurrence and benevolent support of such as will look favourably on their efforts for the permanent establishment of the *Protestant Faith* in a *Romish Country*. If such favourable effects have been produced by their little Church, in the humble and precarious state in which it has hitherto subsisted; what might they not expect, were a decent edifice erected, so as no longer to appear an object either of contempt or ridicule to the professors of Popery? And, until such time as a place of worship can be built and decently fitted up; they cannot hope to have the divine service performed with that due solemnity which is requisite to give it a proper effect. The Protestant form of worship, as established in England, it is true, possesses an inherent dignity that must procure it respect, even in the lowest situation; but, in this country, where the people are accustomed to splendid temples—where they have their rites and ceremonies performed with all the pomp and parade of exterior shew—it becomes absolutely necessary, that the Protestant Church, if not elegant, should at least be such as to reflect no discredit in the eyes of the natives, on their holy profession. A thousand pounds—*together with what they could raise among themselves*—would enable them completely to carry into effect this desirable end—an end, that, in all reasonable probability, would be productive of most permanently beneficial consequences;—by removing ancient and deep-rooted prejudices, so inimical to genuine religion; and by extending the knowledge and love of truth “*as it is in Christ Jesus.*” They therefore beg leave, in the most respectful, yet earnest manner, to apply to the generosity of their fellow-Christians in Great Britain for support and patronage on this important occasion: Nor are they destitute of a lively hope, that their prayer will meet with all proper regard from those that have it in their power to contribute towards the completion of a design so salutary: By this means, the Protest-

tant Establishment at Ostend would be rescued from its now depressed condition;—be freed from the heavy burden of an exorbitant annual rent;—and, no longer dependent for its subsistence on eleemosynary contingences—would thenceforth be founded on a respectable and permanent basis.—[On a proper representation of the above facts to the corporation of London, one hundred pounds was, on the 22d of May, unanimously voted to be contributed out of the city's cash.]

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By advices received from Macao, the Chesapeake. Metcalf, from New York, but last from Bengal, had been boarded, plundered, and part of the crew murdered, amongst the islands a few leagues to leeward of Macao, by a large party of Chinese fishermen. It appears that the Chesapeake had been some weeks smuggling on the coast, and that the fishermen had procured intelligence of a large quantity of specie on board her; that they found means to decoy Capt. Metcalf on shore, then boarded the ship, and murdered the chief and second mates, and part of the crew, and landed the specie, or the greatest part of it.

Letters from Fort St. George, dated the 25th of October, state the death of the Ameer ul Omrah, second son and Minister of his Highness the Nabob of Arcot.

The Ameer having for many years past acted a principal part in the politics of the Du bar, many changes will probably be occasioned by this event. The Ameer was about 40 years of age, Captain General of his father's army, and Prime Minister.

He understood the English language, and possessed as much public and private virtue, as the generality of Mussulman Princes.

His body was sent to Trichinopoly, to be interred in the family vault.

The old Nabob is said to be inconsolable at the loss of his favourite son.

Since the arrival of Gen. Meadows at Bombay, the following appointments have taken place.

Mr. Wm. Ashburner, warehouse-keeper, *vice* Mr. Green, appointed a member of Council.

Mr. Rt. Perce, marine store-keeper

Mr. Rt. Henslaw, military pay-master.

Mr. Wm. Freeman, marine pay-master.

Mr. Michael Firth, collector of Mahim, *vice* Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Rd. Torin, resident at Broach, *vice* Mr. S. R. Smith.

AMERICA.

The 4th of March, being the day appointed by the ordinance of Congress for proceedings to commence under the new Federal Constitution, the morning was ushered in by a discharge of 11 cannon. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the salute was re-

peated; and again at sunset. The same day the separation of the States of Rhode-Island and North Carolina, from the American Union, and from each other, took place. They now stand in a state of independence similar to that of Vermont; in a state of independence comparable to that of Great-Britain and France. From that day all sea-captains belonging to the States sail under the sole protection of the States to which they belong, having no claim to the flag of the United States: for the 11 Confederated States are in fact the United States."

Since the above was written, the Federal Congress has been convened, and had delivered the votes transmitted from those States which had acceded to the new system of government. On investigation it was found, that George Washington, Esq. was unanimously elected President, and John Adams, Esq. with a very few dissentients, Vice President, of the United States. These appointments had diffused the most universal transports of joy; and the immediate adoption of such measures as should secure unanimity at home, and respectability abroad, was expected.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Castle, May 5. Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, constituting and appointing the Most Rev. Father in God, Robert Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. Hugh Carleton, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Samuel Bladstreet, bart. one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench, to be commissioners for the keeping of the Great Seal of Ireland.

On Friday the 8th of May, Mr. Secretary Hobart delivered a message from the Ld. Lieut. to the Commons, acquainting them that it was his Excellency's pleasure, that the House should at its rising adjourn to the 25th of the present month.

Mr. Grattan said, he did not mean to oppose the message; he should only observe, that the desire of the Ld. Lieutenant is not a positive ingredient, an essential motive for the conduct of the House, either as to its adjourning or continuing to sit. It passed without a division accordingly.

Mr. Grattan afterwards moved, that the bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into the state of tythes should be read a second time the 25th of May. He argued very strenuously for more than two hours, and was well supported; but that gentleman has now lost his majorities (see p. 263.), and has little influence on the house.

SCOTLAND.

On the 25th of April the Lord Provost, magistrate, and ministers of Glasgow, governors of Wilson's charity, patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital, Committee of the City Hospital,

Hospital, together with the whole children of these charities, consisting of near 200 boys and girls, neatly cloathed, walked in procession from Hutchieson's Hospital to St Andrew's church, to hear a sermon, agreeable to annual custom. — Among the charity children who usually make this procession the boys of the Highland Society made their first appearance; these boys are chiefly orphans, and children of poor people in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, several of whom have come 200 or 300 miles to get the benefit of it. The Society give their boys a course of three years education, during which they are decently cloathed, and put to such trades as they are inclined to follow. Thus, while religious and industrious habits are exercised, a foundation is laid for future usefulness.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At *Barnstaple* an earthquake was very sensibly felt on the 3th instant, in the morning, at a quarter after three; it began with a rumbling noise, and continued for near a minute. The direction was from East to West.

On the 14th instant, between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, a fire broke out at Mr. Shanley's, surgeon, at *Brandon* in Suffolk, which burnt so furiously, that it was with difficulty several people saved their lives. No less than eleven families were sufferers, eight of whom were entirely burnt out of house and home. The whole loss has been estimated between 4 and 5000l. most of it uninsured.

On the day of the general thanksgiving (April 23) the foundation stone of the church of *Great Packington* in Warwickshire was laid, in the presence of a numerous concourse of the tenants of the Earl of Aylesford, to whose bounty the parish is indebted for this edifice.

On the 4th instant Mr. Tawton, a farmer, in his way from Hatherleigh to *Exeter*, was attacked by two desperate ruffians, about 4 o'clock in the morning, who knocked him down, rifled his pockets of 70 guineas in gold, tied his hands behind him, and threw him over a ditch into an adjacent field, where one of them proposed to murder him, to which the other would not consent, but tied a handkerchief through his mouth and left him. He was discovered by a boy, who alarmed the town of Hatherleigh, the inhabitants whereof spread themselves every where in pursuit of the villains, but without effect. The money was land-tax money, which the farmer was going to pay in.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the night of the 26th of March, the prison in *Königsberg* and the adjoining buildings were reduced to ashes. But, what is memorable, not one person perished in the flames, nor were the prisoners liberated, but all removed to other places of security.

On the 10th of April the ceremony of Baptism was performed in the Emperor's chapel, at Vienna, on a Tartar girl, whom his Majesty brought from Cherson. She is 12 years old, and brought up under the inspection of the Archduchess Elizabeth: she is named Mary Elizabetha, after her illustrious benefactress, who stood godmother.

At Rotterdam, the day of thanksgiving for his Britannic Majesty's recovery was kept with great solemnity by the congregation of the Episcopal church in that city.

An insurrection lately happened at Paris, attended with very dreadful consequences, and originated from a well-intended declaration of one of the first manufacturers in France, That if certain imposts were taken off, 15 sous would be sufficient to support a journeyman and his family for one day. This declaration being misunderstood, the whole body of journeymen manufacturers surrounded their benefactor's house with the most hostile intentions. The guards were ordered out, to preserve the peace; but the multitude were so enraged, that they threw stones, and proceeded to such violence as to kill some of the soldiers; in consequence of which, a very large party of the military were drawn forth, and a shocking slaughter is said to have ensued, in which more than 300 persons were killed or wounded. The manufacturers had, previous to the general engagement, committed the most outrageous depredations, and had threatened the life of the unfortunate gentleman who had become the object of their vengeance. In this riot there were of the military only four soldiers, one officer, and a knight of St. Louis, killed, besides a few people who were imprudently lookers-on. Since the riot, Paris has resembled a besieged town. Several regiments are arrived from the country. The Duc de Chatelet commands.

Some of the rioters have been prosecuted with the utmost rigour. Two were hanged, and with circumstances extremely peculiar. Never was an execution of the common order of people conducted with such pomp. All the streets and bridges were lined with cavalry from the Châtelet to the gate of St. Anthony. At this place the French and Swiss regiments of guards, and some others, were stationed, with cannon at all the avenues of this extensive quarter of the town. The criminals were followed by another party of the guards to the place of execution. These precautions were thought necessary, for fear of a farther disturbance, though the mob shewed no inclination towards it.

On the 11th of March, the public arsenal belonging to the Venetians at Corfu was burnt down; in which was 72,000lb of gunpowder; and upwards of 600 bomb-shells filled; all of which blew up, and did incredible damage. The wall towards the sea was thrown down, and the fleet of galleys and ships

ships riding in the haven were shattered in an astonishing manner; 180 men were killed, and many wounded.

The differences which had arisen between the courts of Rome and Venice are said to be settled. His Holiness in consequence is to bestow a hat upon the Bp. of Brescia.

The latest accounts that may be depended upon speak favourably of the Emperor's recovery, who was given over by his physicians (see p. 356.); but at the same time bring a certain account of the sudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Grand Signior and Emperor of the Turks, on the 7th of April, without any previous illness. His death is ascribed to poison. He was born the 20th of March, 1725, and ascended the Ottoman Throne January 21, 1774, by the name of Achmet the 4th. It is said he will be succeeded by his nephew Selin. See our *Obituary*.

The Porte has caused the Khan of the Tartars to be strangled, being suspected of holding a correspondence with the enemy.

A Turkish spy has been taken up at Cherson, for endeavouring to set that city on fire, and impaled alive.

On the 6th instant the city of Teschen, the capital of the dutchy of that name in Silesia, was reduced to ashes by fire, the Lutheran church and castle only excepted.

The observatory at Malta took fire by lightning; and that superb building was entirely consumed, with all the astronomical instruments. What is most to be regretted, as irrecoverably lost, are the astronomical observations of the Chevalier d'Argos; and other learned astronomers, the fruit of 26 years labour, which all perished in the flames.

Grazz, April 16. From the 1st of January, 1788, to last October, we have reckoned in Styria 5244 marriages, 19,139 births, and 22,441 deaths.

Frankfort, April 12. According to a general statement of marriages, births, and deaths, in the provinces of the Prussian dominions during last year, we reckon 46,082 marriages; 218,207 births, 112,090 of which were boys; and 106,217 girls; and 170,319 deaths. The births exceed the deaths 47,888. The military state is not included in this account.

Hamburg, April 13. The government of Moravia and Silesia has published an account of births, deaths, and marriages, from the first of January, 1788, to the end of October in the same year, by which it appears that the births in Moravia amount to 51,838, the marriages to 9517, and the deaths to 39,871. In Austrian Silesia the births amount to 8576, the marriages to 1753, and the deaths to 6398.

The Emperor has presented his Prussian Majesty with a beautiful Arabian horse, which the Prince de Reais has sent to Potsdam. The King, in return, has presented the Emperor with a fine Prussian stallion.

These reciprocal presents are favourable indications of peace.

His Catholic Majesty has published a decree, by which he permits the free trade of Negroes into his American dominions.

On the 10th of March last, a lady had the misfortune at Rome to be severely burnt, by her clothes taking fire. To give temporary ease to the torture she felt, when the flames were extinguished, a domestic had recourse to some honey that was at hand, which not only assuaged the pain for a moment, but in nine days accomplished a cure.

On the 30th of March the Pope held a consistory, in which the rank of Cardinal was confirmed on Stephen Borgia, Secretary to the Society De Propaganda Fide; on Ignatius Busia, Governor of Rome; on the Abp. of Toledo; the Bps. of Passau, Metz, Turin, and the Marquis Antici, Minister of the Court of Warsaw at Rome.

The appointment of general of the armies of the Holy See, which was said to be conferred on D. Philip Albani, is suppressed for ever. The family of Albani, who had made great preparations for a public entry on the occasion, are highly incensed against the Pope.

We have already announced the death of the late Doge of Venice on the 15th of February. On the 2d of March his effigies was exposed to public view; and on the 3d instant the Grand Council proceeded to the choice of five correctors, appointed to review the statutes, the articles of which his successor is sworn to observe. The solemn obsequies were celebrated on the 5th; and on the 6th the known formalities of election (see vol. XLIX. 97.) began; and on the 9th they agreed to elect the noble Lodovico Manini Procurator of St. Mark, formerly Podestarte of the republic at Vicenza and Brescia, Proveditor General, &c. Doge of the Republic. This nobleman is 63 years of age; and this perhaps was his greatest recommendation, for he was not among the candidates, but, being old and infirm, is not likely to remain long in the way of another election. One of the first acts of the new Doge's Administration has been the witnessing the new treaty of alliance between the Republic and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which is now concluded, and to last for 10 years. The Squadron has not yet sailed into the Adriatick. The Chevalier Emo has nine ships of the line and five frigates ready. It is said this fleet are to oppose any assistance from the Barbary powers going to Constantinople.

The funeral obsequies for the deceased King of Spain, once the beneficent sovereign of Naples, have been solemnized with emulation in every city of that kingdom, and with the zeal with which the recovery of his Britannic Majesty has been celebrated in England. On this occasion the number of funeral

funeral orations, elegies, and inscriptions, has been incredible.

The following is a specimen of the latter,
" Carolus III.

Armis, Confiliis, Pietate,
Ter Maximus, Ter Felix, Ter Pius.
Regnum Neapolitanum
Ter Pio, Ter Felici, Ter Maximo,
Ferdinando IV.
Fortunavit.

Obiit Die xij Decembris
A. M. DCC. LXXXVIII."

On the 19th of March, sentence was pronounced by the Council of State in Holland, against Maj. Van Ryffel, and Col. Vander Poll. The first is declared infamous, dishonoured, and perjured. The second deprived of all his employments; and both are banished for ever from the Seven Provinces.

A conspiracy has lately been discovered for setting on fire the Russian and Danish fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen. Had it taken effect, the explosion would probably have reached and set on fire one side of the city of Copenhagen. Two persons have been apprehended; but till their fate is determined we shall defer any farther account.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Additional particulars of the Grand Procession to St. Paul's, April 23. (See p. 366—370.)

In the carriage with their majesties, the dowager duchess of Ancafter and the countess of Holderneffe attended; and with the princesses, lady E. Waldegrave.

The earl of Salisbury, lord chamberlain to the king, rode in the carriage with the duke of Montagu, master of the horse to his majesty. The earl of Ailesbury, lord chamberlain to the queen, accompanied the earl of Waldegrave, master of the horse to the queen.

In the coach immediately preceding their majesties, were the countesses of Pembroke, Harcourt, and Courtowne, and the viscountess Weymouth.

The duchess of Gloucester, princess Sophia, and the duchess of Cumberland, passed in the train of carriages belonging to the members of the house of commons.

Seventy-two peers attended the solemnity.

His majesty's, though not a state coach, had, nevertheless, glass in place of pannels. Those who have seen the cream-coloured horses must recollect their beauty and delicacy of colour, their stately motion, &c. These horses, of foreign breed, are both in fashion and figure doubtless most accordant to a state procession. But the two sets of English horses which drew the prince of Wales's carriages were such as struck every beholder with admiration. The coach in which his royal highness himself rode was drawn by six beautiful nag-tailed grey geldings, richly harnessed, and decorated with

ribbons. His attendants, by a set of equally beautiful black nag-tailed geldings. Among the king's carriages, (of which there were twelve with six horses each) was that of the master of the horse, drawn by a set of black stallions, beautiful figures, with full tails and manes. These were foreign horses, and, like the cream-coloured, moved with the grand pafs. The coachmen and helpers were dressed as usual when his majesty goes in state to the house of lords; but the jackets of the king and prince of Wales's postillions (both lads) were covered with gold lace, and their caps loaded with the same.

When the lord mayor approached the king's coach, and with a bended knee presented the sword to his sovereign, his majesty returned it with these words; "My Lord, the sword cannot be in better hands: I hope your lordship is well." The appearance of the chief magistrate on horseback, bare-headed, carrying the city sword, impressed the mind with a veneration for the solemnity of former times, and brought to the recollection what once was fashion and grandeur in a city procession.

The houses in those streets through which the procession passed made one of the finest appearances that can be conceived. They looked like a continued gallery of female charms, where the pencil of Nature had finished in the highest perfection a selection of the most beautiful faces in the universe, among which appeared numbers that were quite new in the metropolis, some celestial rosy cheeks, as yet unpolluted by late hours, or ruined with the meretricious fashion of paints and cosmetics.

The predictions of numerous accidents which were to happen proved that the authors of them were false prophets. As yet we hear of none of any consequence whatever. A better ordered procession, nor a more orderly crowd of spectators were never before observed.

April 24.

This day, the first public festival of the newly instituted SOCIETY for the RELIEF of WIDOWS and ORPHANS of MEDICAL MEN in LONDON and its Vicinity was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand. The meeting was well attended by a numerous assemblage of the first Literary and Medical characters in town: among whom were Sir George Baker, Sir Joseph Banks, &c. &c.

April 29.

Monf. Bukaty had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his new letters of credence, giving him the character of Envoy Extraordinary from the King and Republic of Poland.

FRIDAY, May 1.

As the papers have for some time past been filled with the entertainments and illuminations that have taken place on the happy recovery of his Majesty, we are persuaded

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our readers will think with us the following account of the gala given by the Princess Royal at Windsor, on that occasion, worthy to be recorded.

THE CARDS OF INVITATION

were in her Royal Highness's name to the unmarried branches of the nobility and other persons of distinction who were honoured on this occasion; the married were invited by Lord Ailesbury, in the name of the Queen.

THE COMPANY

consisted mostly of those who were not at the last Gala, which will account for many of the King's particular friends being at the Opera on the same night. Among those who were particularized by a second invitation to Windsor, were the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Richmond's, Duke of Leed's, Duke of Chandos's, Duke of Marlborough's, Lord Sydney's, Lord Ailesbury's, Lord Weymouth's, Lord Aylesford's, Lord Wakegrave's, Lord Chatham's, Lord Fauconberg's, General Harcourt's, Marquis of Stafford's, and Lord Galloway's families.—These, added to all the foreign ambassadors and those of the nobility and commoners, who were foremost in distinguishing themselves as friends to his Majesty, when Faction were endeavouring to seize the Crown, and who had not been at the Queen's concert, made two hundred and twenty-eight persons, who began to assemble in the Ball-room about eight o'clock, which by ten was extremely full.

THE DRESSES

were the Windsor uniform, with a small distinction between the old and the young ladies, the former having a long purple train, the latter without any train at all.

The gown was white tiffany, with a garter blue, or, as it appeared by candle-light, a purple body. The sleeves were white, and ornamented, as was the coat, which had three rows of fringe at equal distances from each other, to answer the fringe at the bottom of the gown, which fell only just low enough to appear like another row of fringe over the uppermost of those three, as if there was no separation between the gown and coat. This gave a neatness, as well as an elegance, to the dress, and, as there was no hoop, made it perfectly convenient for dancing. The gown was laced behind, and, as the reader must perceive, terminated several inches short of the petticoat.

The hair was dressed to suit the colour of the face, extremely light, and in general with not more than two curls on each side. The hind part flowed down in ringlets, which hung over the shoulders, and not being thickened by pomatum, or overloaded with powder, gave no offence to its natural beauty. A large plume of white feathers, either plain or tipped with orange, gave a grandeur to the whole, which had a very fine effect.

Her Majesty and her daughters did not differ from the general uniform; and, excepting the Princess Mary, whose hair was in curls on her forehead, and without powder, their heads were dressed alike.

The King wore the Windsor uniform, as did all the gentlemen present. He had on his diamond star, which made a most brilliant appearance.

All the ladies wore bandeaus round the front of their head-dresses, with the words "God save the King;" and many of them had beautiful medallions of his Majesty, some plain, some in pearl, and some set in diamonds.

THE DANCES

did not begin until near ten o'clock, their Majesties and the Princesses being more than an hour intermixed with the company, conversing in the most affable manner with every person in the room. The six Princesses were present.

During the dances their Majesties either sat under the throne, or walked round the Ball-room. His Majesty was particularly attentive to all who did not dance, and remarkably cheerful in both his countenance and conversation. About a quarter before one the ball finished, and the company went into St. George's Hall to

SUPPER,

which on this occasion was furnished with such an entertainment as exceeded any thing of the kind ever given in this kingdom.

There were two long tables, and at the upper end opposite the center, one table under a throne, laid out for thirteen, and raised above the rest, to which the King, with great dignity, led his consort, and then, wishing the company a good night, retired.

The two long tables were sixty-four feet each, besides which there were two short tables at the end of the room; but these were not sufficient for the whole of the company.

At the royal table sat

THE QUEEN.

<i>On her left.</i>	<i>On her right.</i>
Duke of York,	Prince of Wales,
Princess Augusta,	Princess Royal,
Duke of Cumberland.	Duke of Gloucester.
Princess Mary,	Princess Elizabeth,
Duke of Gloucester's daughter.	Duke of Gloucester's son.

The company at the other tables sat promiscuously, a gentleman between each lady, except in a few places, where it was necessary to have two gentlemen, there being more men than women.

Saturday, 2.

The Earl of Leven has been appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Court of Scotland.

The right hon. Edward Lord Elliot has received his Majesty's royal licence and authority

thority for him and his issue, to take and use the surname and bear the arms of Craggs, in addition to those of Elliot; and that he may hereafter subscribe the name of Craggs before all titles of honour, pursuant to the will of Ann Nugent, sometime wife of Robert Nugent, esq. afterwards Earl Nugent, eldest of the three daughters of James Craggs, esq. formerly Post-master General, and one of the three daughters and co-heirs of the Right Hon. James Craggs, esq. formerly Secretary of State.

Dudley Long, of Saxmundham in Suffolk, esq. has likewise received his Majesty's royal licence and authority, that he, and his issue, may take the sur-name of North, pursuant to the will of his aunt, the Hon. Ann Herbert, deceased; sister and co-heiress of Dudley North, late of Little Glenham, in the said County, deceased.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1739.

Berks. Ed. Golden, of Maiden Earley, esq.

Bedford. S. Boyden, of Milton Ernests, esq.

Bucks. Rich. Davenport, of Great Marlow, esq.

Cumberland. Postponed.

Chef. Sir Jo. Chetwode, of Agden, bart.

Camb. and Hunt. Tho. Panton, of Fen Ditton, esq.

Devon. M. Ed. Parker, of Whiteway, esq.

Dorf. F. T. Wentworth, of Henbury, esq.

Derb. M. Farnell, of Coton in the Elmes, esq.

Essex. T. Fowell Buxton, of Earle Colne, esq.

Gloucest. George Miller, of Ozleworth, esq.

Hert. Drum. Smith, of Tring Park, esq.

Hereford. W. Taylor of Tillington, esq.

Kent. Joh. Cartier, of Bedgbury, esq.

Leices. Jos. Cockshutt, of Osbaldiston, esq.

Lincoln. Lew. Dymoke, of Screvelsby, esq.

Mon. Thomas Lewis, of Saint Peer, esq.

Northumber. Rob. Lisle, of Acton, esq.

Northampt. R. Hanwell, Long Buckby, esq.

Norfolk. Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, of Letton, esq.

Notting. Jo. Chamberlin, of Sutton Bonnington, esq.

Oxford. John Blackall, jun. of Hasley, esq.

Rutland. Benj. Cramp, of Oakham, esq.

Shrops. Jos. Oldham, of Cainham, esq.

Som. Geo. Templar, of Shapwick.

Staf. T. Leveridge Fowler, of Penford, esq.

Suff. Nat. Lee Acton, of Livermore, esq.

C. of South. W. Harris, of New Alford, esq.

Surrey. T. Sutton, of East Molesey, esq.

Suffex. Sir Fer. Poole, of Lewes, bart.

War. T. Ward, of Moreton Morrell, esq.

Worcef. Jo. Spooner, of Leigh Court, esq.

Wilts. Tho. Grove, of Fern, esq.

Yorkf. Wal Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carm. Wal. Thomas, of Wainrhodod, esq.

Pembroke. Geo. Roche, of Clareston, esq.

Cardi. Joh. Jones, of Derry Ormond, esq.

Glam. Jo. Lewellyn, of Welch St. Donats, Esq.

Brecon. Jeff. Wilkins, of Brecon, esq.

GENT. MAG. May, 1739.

Radnor. Tho. Duppa, of Knighton, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglef. J. Williams, of Nantannog, esq.

Carnarvon. W. Hughes, of Nantcall, esq.

Merioneth. Ed. Lloyd, of Palan, esq.

Montgomery. Fr. Lloyd, of Domgay, esq.

Denbighf. Ch. Brown, of Marchwiel, esq.

Flint. Rich. Willding, of Prestatyn, esq.

Tuesday 5.

As Ward the boxer, with others of the fraternity, was travelling on the Lincoln stage to assist at the boxing-match between Humphries and Mendoza at Stikon; while the coach baited at the Black Horse, Enfield-highway, he was challenged by one Swain, a blacksmith of Enfield, who was always forward on such occasions. After several blows exchanged on both sides, Swain gave out, and retreated to the bar of the house. The other pursued him, and gave him two blows, which instantly dispatched him. Ward and his companions made the best of their way to London, but were stopt in a post-chaise, and committed to prison. The Coroner's jury divided in their verdict, nine deeming it *manslaughter* and seven *murder*; on which Ward was not admitted to bail, and the parties were bound to attend at the Old Bailey. Whatever be the issue of this unfortunate affair, which we will not take upon us to prejudge, it is hoped that, added to several similar ones, it may occasion a total stop to such savage *amusements*, unworthy a civilized and Christian nation, and which the humanity and good sense of the present worthy Chief Magistrate has restrained in the City in its first stage—the foolish plan of *teaching gentlemen the art of boxing*.

Wednesday 6.

The Purser of the Minerva East Indiaman, Capt. Fairfull, came to the India house with the agreeable news of the arrival of that ship from China, off Brighthelmstone. The passengers in the Minerva were Mr. Turnley, one of the writers on the China establishment; Mr. Scott, late Mayor of Bombay; Signior Castelle, a merchant from Mantua; and Major Phillips and Mr. Bell from Fort Marlborough.

Came on to be heard before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and a very respectable special jury of the County of Norfolk, the important cause respecting the right of the Citizens of London to an exemption of the payment of Exchange tolls, and all other customs, upon the exportation of goods from any town in England; and whether those Citizens possessed that privilege respecting goods exported from the Port of Lynn, who were not resident therein. The Recorder of London opened the cause. He said, he should prove the right of the Citizens by prescription, by charters, and by the testimony of the witnesses. This it appears he did, to the satisfaction of the jury, as they found a verdict for the citizens of London.

This day Ward, the boxer, was committed to

to New Prison, for the murder of Swain the blacksmith.

Friday 8.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the Test and Corporation acts, Mr. *Beaufy* rose, and opened his speech with an account of the reasons which had induced the Dissenters to renew their application to Parliament, and with a few remarks on the temperate conduct which had distinguished their proceedings. He then proceeded to a specific statement of the case of the Dissenters; and concluded with moving, "That a committee of the whole house be appointed to take into consideration so much of the said acts as related to the Protestant Dissenters, and to report their opinion on the same to the house."

The motion was seconded in a short speech by Sir *Harry Hoghton*.

Lord *North* immediately rose, and objected to the motion. Several members spoke for and against the motion; among whom were Mr. *Fox* for and Mr. *Pitt* against it. The house divided, Ayes 102. Noes 122.

Saturday 9.

Whitehall, May 9. The King has granted to the Right Hon. James Lord Malmesbury, and his issue, his royal licence and authority, in pursuance of the royal permission of the King of Prussia, under his Signet and Sign Manual, bearing date the 21st of October last, to add to the arms of his family the black eagle of Prussia, either quarterly or as one of his supporters, as a public mark of his Prussian Majesty's esteem and regard, and as a memorial of the satisfaction he derived from his conduct, in the character of his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, during the late Revolution in that Country, as well as from his services in cementing the union between the two crowns, by the treaty lately signed at Loo. And the King has further granted to the said James Lord Malmesbury his royal licence and authority, in compliance with the request of the Prince of Orange, by letter written with his own hand, dated the 8th of October last, to take and use the motto of his Serene Highness's House, "*Jè main-tien rai*," in commemoration of the above-mentioned Revolution.

Tuesday 12.

The Purser of the Triton, Capt. Agnew, came to the India-House with the news of her safe arrival off Brightelmstone on Monday afternoon, and standing on to the Downs. The Triton has been only 13 months and a few days on her voyage to and from Bengal.

The Belmont East Indiaman, Captain Gamage, is arrived safe in the Downs; she spoke with the Pigot, outward-bound, two degrees North of the line, the 27th of March, all well.

The Scarborough and Charlotte, from

Botany-Bay, arrived at China the 15th of September, and sailed from thence with tea the 16th of December, on account of the East India Company.

The Admiral Hughes, Smith, from China, is arrived off the Isle of Wight. She sailed the 5th of January, and left St. Helena the 24th of March, in company with the Scarborough, Marshal, from Botany Bay and China.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved the order of the day in the House of Commons for a committee of the whole House to consider of the slave trade. In a speech of between two and three hours, he called the attention of the House to the cruelties practised by the Europeans in the course of this savage trade. It appears, however, that these cruelties are mercies in comparison to the sufferings of these unhappy people in their own countries. Lord *Penrhyn* and Mr. *Gascoigne* pledged themselves to invalidate many of the principal arguments advanced by the honourable gentleman; and Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Pitt* spoke in support of them.

Thursday, 14.

Capt. Collins, lately arrived from Botany Bay, attended the Admiralty with Governor Phillips's dispatches; since which it has been reported that the natives are more ferocious than was at first apprehended, and that they kill the white men whenever they can master them. The Friendship transport, after losing 11 men in her passage, has been obliged to be sunk.

This day the term of the armistice between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, expired; but it has lately been prolonged at the instance of the powers in amity.

Was held the Anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, which was respectably and numerously attended. The collection at St. Paul's, at the rehearsal of the music, on the 12th, amounted to

	208	18	6
On the 14th	-	275	5 0
At Merchant Taylors Hall	624	11	1

Total - 1108 14 7

Friday 15.

This day the Right Hon. Sir Robert Murray Keith was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Monday 18.

Earl Stanhope presented a bill to the Lords, the object of which was to repeal the numerous penal acts relative to religious opinions which yet existed in our Statute-book, and, his Lordship said, were a disgrace to the Legislature of the country. It was read, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, 19.

The King has been pleased to grant to his most dearly beloved son, Prince William Henry, and to his heirs male, lawfully begotten, the dignities of Duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl in Ireland,

land, by the names, styles, and titles of Duke of Clarence and of St. Andrew's in Great Britain, and Earl of Munster in Ireland. *Gaz.*

The Royal assent was given by commission to 36 public and private bills; among which were, an act for repealing the shop tax act; another for suspending the act of last sessions for the better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at Elections; and a third to enable his Majesty to authorize the importation of provisions from the United State of America into the Province of Quebec; a fourth for defraying the charge of the Militia; the rest were acts for particular purposes of Roads, Churches, &c.

An afflicting accident happened at Eye-mouth this morning: some fishing boats being at sea, in order to haul their lobster creels, one of them having gone too near the rocks, and the wind being northerly, with a considerable swell of the sea, the boat was overfet, and five stout young men instantly perished, leaving behind them five widows, and seventeen helpless children.

Friday 22.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen, and a great number of Commoners, were present. The business chiefly related to the transactions of the Committee appointed to conduct the ceremony of receiving his Majesty on the Thanksgiving-day. They stated the obligations they were under to the Lord Chamberlain, and the Bishop of Lincoln as Dean of St. Paul's, for their ready compliance with the wishes of the Court, to be accommodated in the cathedral, it being the first time the Common Council ever appeared there on any public occasion. Mr. Griffiths moved the thanks of the Court to the Committee, "for the very handsome manner in which they had executed the several orders of reference from the court;" which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Chamberlain then laid the state of the balances of the different City accounts, kept in his office, before the Court, which were referred to the Committee of City Lands to examine and report. A great deal of other business, of a general nature, was introduced; and the Court did not break up till three in the afternoon.

This day James Robinson, William Robinson, and Richard Brooke, Esquires, justices of the Peace for the Tower Hamlets, were brought up for judgment, for discharging Charles Bannister, William Palmer, &c. who had been committed as rogues and vagabonds, for acting plays, &c. at the Royalty Theatre, and imprisoned 14 days. Mr. Justice Ashurst pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was, that each of the defendants should pay a fine of 100*l.* and be imprisoned till it was paid.

Lord Stormont expressed his disapprobation in the H. of Peers, of the rumour circulated respecting the Prussian Treaty, as if, instead of a Defensive Treaty, it was a Treaty of a very different nature; and knowing the ill consequences that such rumours were likely to produce, if not authentically contradicted, his Ldp. wished ministers to state fairly, whether the paper upon the table, intitled, "Copy of a Defensive Treaty between his Majesty, &c. and the King of Prussia," stated the whole of the engagement his Majesty had entered into.

The Secretary of State (D. of Leeds) was astonished that such a question could have come from the noble Lord Viscount, who had been understood to set himself up as the oracle of every thing that concerned diplomatic duty. Had the noble Viscount been himself in office, and such a question had been put to him, he was persuaded that the noble Viscount would have reprobated it. He felt it to be right to give the question no answer whatever.

Monday 25.

A dispute having lately happened between His R. H. the Duke of York and Col. Lennox, of the Coldstream Regiment, concerning some words spoken at Daubigny's club; the Colonel, not knowing any better way to clear up the matter, has written a circular letter to every member of that club, desiring each of them to let him know, if he can recollect any expression to have been used in his presence which could bear the construction put upon it by public report. These Letters are dated, *Richmond house, May 18*, and an answer desired in 7 days; but that if no such expression should occur to memory, then no answer need be sent.

Tuesday 26.

To preclude the unfounded representations which may be propagated respecting an affair that took place this day, the Seconds think it necessary to give the following authenticated account:—

In consequence of a dispute of which much has been said in the public papers, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon,—and Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon common. The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire upon a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's curl. The Duke of York did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interfered, and said, "That he thought enough had been done." Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox observed, "That his Royal Highness had not fired." Lord Rawdon said, "It was not the Duke's intention to fire; his Royal Highness had come out upon Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox's desire, to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him." Lieutenant-Colonel

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nel Lenox pressed that the Duke of York should fire, which was declined upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the Duke of York, and expressed his hope, "that his R. H. could have no objection to say, he considered Lieutenant Colonel Lenox as a man of honour and courage;" his R. H. replied, "that he should say nothing; he had come out to give Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him; if Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox was not satisfied, he might fire again." Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox said, "he could not possibly fire again at the Duke, as his Royal Highness did not mean to fire at him."

On this, both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity.

(Signed)

RAWDON.

WINCHELSEA.

Tuesday Evening, May 26, 1789.

Saturday 29.

An alarming accident happened a few days ago to his Majesty. Taking an airing attended only by Col. Goldsworthy, he fell from his horse in a walking pace. The Colonel sprung forward to break the fall, and hurt his shoulder. Fortunately his Majesty received not the least injury.

We have frequently seen advertisements in the papers of goods to be sold for counterfeit halfpence. These halfpence, it seems, were circulated in Scotland; where, or for what reason, cannot well be accounted for: the common people would not receive the halfpence of King George the Third. The Magistrates of Edinburgh have lately taken cognizance of this fraud, and the principal person concerned is now under prosecution at Edinburgh. The Magistrates have been at the pains of ascertaining the value of the counterfeits, and found that nearly seven of them was worth one sterling penny. They pass current in Scotland 24 for a shilling.

Authentic news by the last mail.

Vienna, May 6. About 8 in the morning the Emperor went to his Pavilion, where after a very long walk he dined alone. About six in the evening he transacted business with his secretaries. About 8 a select company of six persons whom he had invited were no sooner assembled, than the Emperor was seized with a shivering, and obliged to go to bed.

May 8. On the 8th his Majesty had a slight return of the fever; but is better to-day.

May 11. News of a signal advantage of the Russians commanded by Prince Coberg, over the Turks near the river Sareth, was received. Among the prisoners are the two Bataws, with the whole artillery corps.

Letters from Copenhagen say the cessation of arm is prolonged to the 24th of June.

Those from Holland prolong the term till the 15th of September.

The Slavonian and Croation armies are inactive for want of provisions.

Every thing is yet in suspense at the meeting of the States General in France, owing to the unsettled rights of the respective states.

The commanders of the respective armies in the Emperor's service have all left Vienna, and repaired to their separate posts. The Grand Vizier's army lies along the right bank of the Danube, from Ruschuck to Silistria. It consists of about 150,000 combatants, including the irregulars and the Asiatic troops. Belgrade has 15,000 men in garrison. The Grand Vizier will not be able to move for some time, for want of provision and forage.

On the other side, an action has already taken place between the Russians and the Turks in Moldavia. It happened on the 16th of April. The Turks were completely routed, and lost two Pachas, with all their artillery. Soon after this action, a corps of Russians passed a bridge on the Sereth, entered the Province of Wallachia, and got possession of the magazines.

Ld. Dover (late Sir J. Harris) is now at the Hague, on a political negotiation of the higher importance; from thence he goes to Berlin, and returns by the way of Holland to this country.

The story of a plot to set fire to the combined fleets of Russia and Denmark, as told in the foreign prints, is so improbable, that to mention it is to refute it. A Swedish officer had agreed with the captain of an Irish trading ship for the purchase of his vessel, and this vessel was to burn the combined fleets of the two nations moored in the ice on the road to Copenhagen; but how was she to get at them? By cutting through the ice five or six ells deep to get at a single ship. And this accomplished she could burn but one!

Constantinople, April 7. The death of the Sultan being declared, the Mufti, captain Pashaw, and other grandees, assembled in the Seraglio and paid homage to the now reigning Sultan Selem, the third whose accession to the Ottoman Throne was announced by the Canon of the Seraglio; and the remains of the deceased Sultan were deposited in the magnificent tomb prepared by his order several years since for himself and children.

By the last accounts from Dragoe we are informed, that there is yet a great quantity of ice about Moen and Bornholm. We are apprehensive there is much damage done to the shipping bound up the Baltic by the ice.

A large fleet of vessels still remain at Copenhagen for fear of the ice, but the weather for some days past having been exceedingly mild, we trust the Baltic will very soon be cleared of ice.

P. 374, col. 1, l. 45, for "she was the surviving daughter," read "she was the *second* surviving daughter;" l. 48, for "Cushot-house," read "Eushot-house;" l. 55, for "Tattons," read "Tatton." Col. 2, l. 19, for "lofs," read "love;" lines 30, 31, for "enlivened by her vivacity, or soothed by her benevolence," read "enlivened by her vivacity, soothed by *her tenderness, or succoured* by her benevolence." Charity to the distressed was one of the distinguishing characteristics of this unfortunate lady.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 65. We take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge an error in our last Obituary, respecting Mr. Ardesoif, whose death, we are well informed, was not occasioned by the circumstance there stated, but by a violent fever, brought on by hard drinking, which kept him in a high delirium three days before his death. The anecdote of the cock, which was taken from the Public Advertiser, was in a very small degree true; Mr. A. having, some years ago, in the rage of disappointment, tossed an unsuccessful bird on the fire, from whence it escaped by its natural unconfined agility.—Mr. A. left behind him an handsome fortune, of which he has settled 200l. per annum on the woman who lived with him, and whom, but for family considerations, he would have married. He has also left her 500l. and provided handsomely for his children by her, to whom he gave a good education.

BIRTHS.

April **L** ADY of Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, 28. **L** esq. of Brington, co. Northampton, a daughter.

May 5. Lady of John Plumtree, jun. esq. of Jermyn-street, a daughter.

21. Lady of Wm. Wynyard, esq. of Work-sop, co. Nottingham, a son.

MARRIAGES.

L ATELY, at Leighton, Anthony Kinnersley, esq. to Miss Browne, daughter of the late Archdeacon B.

At Catwick, in Holderness, Wm. Henry Pennymann, esq. eldest son of Sir James P. bart. to Miss Charlotte Robinson.

At Mixbourg, co. Oxford, Geo. Elwes, esq. to Miss Emily Alt.

At Hall Garth, co. Durham, Capt. Barrington Price, to Lady Maria Bowes, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Strathmore.

At Lyme, co. Dorset, Wm. Daniel, esq. to Miss Cotton, daughter of the late James C. esq. of White-End, Chesham, Bucks.

Tho. Harvey, esq. of St. Petersburg, to Miss Maria Paris, 3d daughter of John P. esq. of Wanstead.

At Bristol, Charles Campden, esq. to Miss Anne Bullock, of Pensford, co. Somerset.

Mr. Dykes, to Miss Brownin, both of Eye, co. Suffolk.

Ap 11 21. David Poole, esq. of Achworth, co. York, to Miss Sarah Maria Mitchell

At Ceres, co. Fife, the Rev. Mr. Frederick Mac Farlan, of Montrose, to Miss Isabella Bennet, daughter of Rev. Mr. B. of Ceres.

23. Bennet Cuthbertson, esq. captain and adjutant in the Northamptonshire militia, to Mrs. Goldwire, of Salisbury.

24. At Broxbourn, Herts, Mr. Rob. Hilton, surgeon, of East Grinstead, Sussex, to Miss Charlotte Moore, only daugh. of Wm. M. esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

26. At Bradford, co. York, Lieut. Alex. Gillespie, of the marines, son of Principal G. of the University of St. Andrew, to Miss Priestley, daughter of the late Jonathan P. esq. of Winteredge, near Halifax, York.

27. At Shipton, Hants, Mr. Etwall, jun. of Andover, to Miss Bird, only daughter of Rich. B. esq. of Sneddington.

28. At Bristol, Rob. Hurst, esq. to Mrs. Palmer, of Aston-hall, co. Stafford.

29. By special licence, Christopher Ash, esq. to Miss Phoebe Jenkins, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

Cha. Parkhurst, esq. to Miss Braithwaite.

30. At Rye, Sussex, Mr. John Proffer, grocer and tea-dealer in the Borough of Southwark, to Miss Haddock, daughter of Capt. John H. of Rye.

At Loose, near Maidstone, Mr. Habgood, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Jones, daughter of Wm. J. esq. of Loose.

James Gibson, esq. of Highbury-place, Hillington, to Miss Hillyard, of Northampton.

Mr. John Rice, one of the proprietors of the Brightelmstone Bank, to Miss Vallance, of Hove.

May 1. At Sefton, near Liverpool, Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton-hall, to Miss E. Blundell, of Ince.

5. Mr. Tasker, of Mortimer-street, to Mrs. Paxton, of Titchfield-street.

6. Henry Sheridan, esq. to Mrs. M'Gilchrist, of Portland-place.

7. Mr. H. Waddington, merchant, of New Bridge-street, Black-friars, to Miss M. Simpson, dau. of Jas. S. esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Chorley, Josiah Birch, esq. of London, third son of the late Josiah B. esq. of Manchester, to Miss Dawson, of Chorley.

8. Mr. Dyson, of Botolph-lane, orange-to Miss Ilbery, of Tunford-hall, Herts, millener at Enfield.

Thomas Woodroffe Smith, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Anne Reynolds, daughter of Foster R. esq. of Carlhalton.

9. Edw. Webber, esq. captain in the 40th regiment, to Miss Charlotte Philips.

10. Mr. Timothy Cooper, orange-merchant, Little Eastcheap, to Miss Pilgrim, of Fore-street.

12. At Walton upon Thames, John Pakenham, esq. captain in the navy, to Miss Thomas, of Windsor.

At Dereham, co. Norfolk, Tho. Alderson, esq. of Hertford, Jamaica, to Miss Bouilly, daughter and coheir of the late Henry B. esq. of Newcastle.

At Pencomb, co. Hereford, Mr. Brown, of Hall-court, to Mrs. Clark, of Pencomb; and at the same place, on the same day, Mr. B's younger brother was married to Miss Clark, the daughter of his brother's wife. By this double family alliance the brothers become father and son; and, should there be issue, the son will be both brother and uncle to one person, and the father both uncle and grandfather to the other.

At Dublin, Cornelius Bolton, esq. M.P. in the Irish parliament for the borough of Lanesborough, to Miss Eliz. M'Donnell, niece to the Rt. Hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien.

13. At Hackney, W. Cooke, esq. of Newport, in the isle of Wight, to Miss Fullagar.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house at Melksham, Mr. Thomas Brown, of Cirencester, to Miss Lucretia Jeffreys, of Melksham.

Mr. Whitwell, of Thames-street, to Miss Anne Flight.

14. Wm. Hall, esq. of Northaw, Herts, to Miss Cooke, of Alderfgate-street.

Mr. Bunhill, cutler, of New-str. Coventgarden, to Miss Savage, of Enfield.

Grey Jermyn Grove, esq. of Pool-hall, co. Salop, to Miss Bliffet, of Clinton, co. Glouc.

15. Rev. Mr. Bisset, chaplain to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, to Miss Erle, of Salisbury.

At Bridgnorth, Lieut. G. Langley, of the navy, to Miss Stevens, daughter of the late Tho. S. esq. of Bromley.

16. At Queen-square chapel, Bath, Sir Jn. Caldwell, bart. and Count of Milan in the Sacred Roman Empire, to Miss Harriet Meynell, dau. of the late Hugo M. esq. of Yorksh.

19. Mr. Bethune, of Westerham, Kent, to Miss Bodicoate, of Hammersmith.

20. By special licence, Sir Simeon Stuart, to Miss Olmius.

Mr. John Turner, of St. Paul's Church-yard and Stationers'-court, Ludgate-hill, to Mrs. Cope, of Kensington.

22. By special licence, at the Right Hon. Lord Pelham's, in Stratton-street, the Right Hon. Lord Leslie, eldest son of the Countess of Rothes, to the Hon. Miss Pelham, eldest daughter of Lord P.

Edward Broderip, esq. of Dover, to Miss Stringer, only daughter of Phineas S. esq.

Mr. Jonathan S. Burford, of the E. India-house, to Miss Simmonds, daughter of Rob. S. esq. of Charles-street, Bedford-square.

25. At Shenfield, Essex, Rev. Jn. Lettice, rector of Paesmarsh, Suffex, to Miss Hinckley, dau. of the late Dr. H. of Aldermanbury.

Capt. Jn. Richards, of Stepney Causeway, to Miss Forster, of Low Layton.

26. Geo. Edw. Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby-hall, Cumberld. to Miss Evans, of Harley-str.

DEATHS.

1788. **A**T Dartmouth, aged 70, Mr. Oct. 19. Tho. Rennell, limner; a man whose rare and eminent qualifications might have raised him to the most distinguished rank of science; but of so placid a mind,

that, preferring ease to ostentation, he contented himself to live, rather to the edification of his friends, than to his own worldly advantage. Looking down with contempt on the parade of human greatness, he died respected and esteemed by those who knew him best.

Dec. 6. At Canton, in China, Lieut. Geo. Tierney, of the East India Company's marine, who had just arrived there from Bombay, to take his passage for England.

1789. Jan. 17. Mr. John Ledyard. He had proceeded in the service of the Society for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa as far as Grand Cairo, in Egypt; had made an agreement with the conductor of a caravan, and was on the point of taking his departure for Sennaare, when he was seized with an illness which terminated in his death.

Feb. 13. At Vermont, in North America, Ethan Allen, esq. brigadier-general of the militia of that state, and well known during the disputes between this country and the United States.

March 24. On board the Ally, on her passage home, Archibald Calder, esq. commissary-general of his Majesty's troops in the island of Dominica.

Lately, At Moss-town, co. Longford, Ireland, Sir T. Newcomen, bart.

At Paris, M. de Gibreauval. The French Government has sustained a very heavy loss by the death of so brave and experienced an officer. His knowledge of ordnance was supposed to be greater than that of any other officer in Europe. He has left a treatise behind him, containing an accurate description of all the machines and instruments of war now in use. He was to artillery what the late King of Prussia was to tactics. His burial was as extraordinary as his merit. The curate of St. Roch refused to perform the office, because the General had not received from him the *extreme unction*, and *tenecus* was the money paid for his interment; he having desired in his will, instead of a grand procession, that the expences it would cost should be given to the poor.

In France, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the celebrated Christopher A. and daughter of the late John Saville, esq.; and thus an end is put to all her troubles.

Rev. Rich. Millward, LL.B. one of the chaplains of the collegiate church of Manchester, and domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle.

At Wantage, Berks, Mr. Towfey, attorney. At her father's feat, after a few days illness, Miss Henrietta Winstone, 4th daughter of Wm. Wayward W. esq. of Oldbury-court, co. Gloucester.

At Bellvue, Tho. Wylde, esq. Sir Henry Peyton, bart. of Doddington, M.P. for the county of Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Mence, rector of St. Michael, Winchester.

Rev. Cha. Morgan, one of the canons residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, rector of Whitborne, and vicar of Lidney, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mr. James Perry, brewer, of Shepton-Mallet. He had long been in a desponding way, had made several attempts on his life, and at length drowned himself in a large cask of beer. One Shepherd, a clothworker, in attempting to save him, unfortunately shared the same fate. The verdict of the coroner's jury on the former was lunacy, on the latter, accidental death.

Mrs. Moysey, relict of Dr. M. and mother of Abel M. esq. M.P. for the co. of Somerset.

Near 100 years of age, John Hammond, gardener, the oldest freeman and inhabitant of Maidstone.

Rev. Mr. Hartley, upwards of 40 years rector of Bingley, near Bradford, co. York.

At Galswhey, near Rippon, co. York, in his 109th year, Wm. Prest, who worked as a labourer at Studley-park till within these ten years. He has left a widow and eight children, the eldest of which is in her 88th year, and the youngest 16.

Suddenly, while walking on Hargest-ridge, near Kingston, co. Hereford, Mr. Tho. Knowles, of the Haywood Common, in the same county.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. Jn. Smith.

At Bath, Jn. Skinner, esq. of Poole, Dorset.

Vincent Corbett, esq. second commissioner in the sick and hurt department in the navy.

At Uppingham, co. Rutland, Dr. Armstrong, an eminent physician at that place, and the inventor of the vegetable green paint.

Dr. Mallie, late surgeon-general to his Majesty's forces in the West Indies, and many years surgeon to the first regiment of dragoon guards.

At Preston, co. Lancaster, aged 73, Edw. Pedder, esq. an alderman of that borough.

At Bristol Hotwells, most truly lamented, Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late J. W. esq. of Penthowel, co. Carmarthen.

Much lamented by his tenants and friends, Christopher Bassett, esq. of Llanelly, co. Glamorgan, and late sheriff of that county.

At his house on Usher's Island, Wm. Lyfter, esq. the oldest counsellor of Ireland, having been called to the bar in 1742.

At Eton College, the rev. John Prior, M. A. formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and one of the assistants of Eton School. Mr. P. was admitted at King's in 1745. Wherefore slept the feelings of those who had been under his tuition? That he, whose modest merit intitled him to preferment, should never acquire any, is, and has been, the surprize of every body. The many fellowships of Eton which have been bestowed on persons who have never assisted in the school, may be said to have been lost to Mr. P. by his want of patrons. But the presiding person, in whose power chiefly it lay, ought to have stepped forward and re-

warded those labours which a series of years had made him heir to. Some have been preferred to these stalls who never were of King's. This has been disputed as unfair, and improperly bestowed; and the late Mr. Hetherington, being one of that description, absolutely resigned on those laudable considerations. Dr. Berriman, Dr. Burton, Mr. Barnard, and many others, were, under the like circumstances, preferred to it from the partiality of, or their affinity to, the different Provosts of their times. Surely there is an injustice in a man's not taking care of his own family; and every Provost ought to consider the King's-men as children of his own house, and especially under his patronage. Mr. P. frequently solicited for this preferment, and became more and more anxious as age came on, and infirmities increased. It is wonderful therefore to reflect, that all solicitations proved in vain. He stood the way-post to shew the road to others, but never changed his own situation, till at length, at the age of 63 years, he submitted to fate, on a translation, it is to be hoped, of a better expectation than fellowships or mitres. He was a modest and unexceptionable man; no luminary of extraordinary brightness, but sensible; intelligent, and attentive. I cannot, says the correspondent who furnishes this article, dismiss the subject without furnishing you with the idea of poor Lloyd in his poem of "Apology" for his quitting the same situation at Westminster.

"Were I at once impower'd to shew

My utmost vengeance on my foe,
To punish with extremest rigour,
I could inflict no penance bigger
Than using him as Learning's tool,
To make him usher of a school.

For, not to dwell upon the toil
Of working on a barren soil,
And lab'ring with incessant pains
To cultivate a blockhead's brains.

The duties these but ill besit
The love of letters, arts, or wit.
For whosoe'er, though slightly tips,
Their grateful flavour with his lips,
Will find it leave a smatch behind,
Shall sink so deeply in the mind;
It never thence can be eras'd—
But, rising up, you call it Taste.

'Twere foolish, for a drudge to chuse
A gusto which he cannot use.
Better discard the idle whim,
What's He to Taste? or Taste to Him?
For me, it hurts me to the soul,
To brook confinement or controul;
Still to be pinion'd down to teach
The syntax and the parts of speech;
Or, what perhaps is drudging worse,
The links, and joints, and rules of verse;
To deal out authors by retail,
Like penny pots of Oxford ale;
Oh! 'tis a service irksome more
Than tugging at the slavish oar!"

Mr. William Earlom, son of Mr. E. the engraver.

April 7. At Constantinople, suddenly, Abdul Hamid, Grand Signor and Emperor of the Turks. He was born March 20, 1725, and ascended the Ottoman throne Jan. 21, 1744, by the name of Achmet IV. (See p. 458.)

10. At Nottingham, co. Caitlincs, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of John S. esq. of Forfe.

12. At Weacombe, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Cridland, attorney.

19. At Lisbon, where she had resided some time for the benefit of her health, Miss Gunman, only surviving daugh. of the late Christopher G. esq. of Dover.

21. At Solihull, co. Warwick, Mrs. Elyth, wife of the Rev. Tho. B. rector of Elendon, in the same county.

22. At Kendal, Rev. Mr. Jackson, vicar of Ulverston, and curate of Colton, near Pennybridge.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Taylor, relict of P. T. esq. a rear-admiral in the navy.

At Stockholm, aged 67, his Excellency Christopher Falsengren, president of the Swedish admiralty, and knight of the king's orders.

At Paris, in his 80th year, Claude Thomas Sibillé Gaspiad Nicholas Dorothee de Roncherolles, marquis of Roncherolles, first baron of Normandy, honorary counsellor in the parliament of Rouen, lieutenant-general in the king's armies, and governor of St. Malo.

24. Mr. Propert, upwards of 50 years vicar choral of the cathedral of St. David,

At Malaga, Tho. Davis, esq. head-surgeon of the establishment there; no less eminent and useful in his profession, than beloved in the social and friendly habits of life.

26. Mrs. Newcome, wife of Mr. N. jeweller, in New-street. She died in her husband's arms, while handing her out of a coach.

27. In Bedford-square, Mrs. Lambe, relict of James L. esq. of Fairford, co. Gloucester.

At Lewerton, near Chatham, Kent, of an apoplexy, Mr. Webb, farmer.

28. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, sister to Lord Castletwart, and wife to J. H. esq. of Strabane.

At Cronstadt, aged 111, Marie de Chapellet. She was sister to M. de Resen, brigadier in the Russian service, into which he entered under the reign of Peter the Great, and died lately at the age of 101 years. The case of these persons is the more singular, as, notwithstanding their longevity, they preserved their faculties even to the last moments of their lives.

29. At Dublin, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. James Hewitt, Lord Viscount Lifford, lord high chancellor of Ireland. He was in apparent good health the most part of the preceding week, and on April 23 gave a sumptuous entertainment to a number of his friends. The whole of his illness, which did not amount to quite five days, arose from a cold he had received in the House of

Lords, which, not being much attended to in its beginning, terminated in a malignant sore throat, which occasioned his death. The benefits said to accrue from the exalted station of lord chancellor of Ireland are estimated at 12,000l. per annum; and Lord L's personal property is said to be 150,000l. If his Lordship had lived a short time longer, it is almost certain that he would have resigned the seals, and retired on a considerable pension. He was the longest in office of any lord chancellor since Edward the First's time (being appointed Nov. 24, 1767), and of any since the Conquest, save two, viz. Stephen Ridel, in Richard the First's time, and Fromund le Brun, in the reign of Henry the Third. The first officiated 33 years, and the second 24; whereas the late Lord Chancellor was in office but 22 years.—Previous to Mr. Hewitt's having been appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, in 1767, the seals, in the political phrase, went a begging, having been offered to the late Baron Smythe, the late Judge Aston, and the late Mr. Sewell, then master of the rolls. When Mr. Hewitt accepted the office, he was but a puiſne judge of the King's Bench.

At Chatham, of a consumption; Wm. Peek, esq. master-caulker and builder's third assistant in the dock-yard there.

At Netherbury, co. Dorset, Mr. Rich. Conway; and, on the succeeding day, at Mapperton, in the same county, Mr. Rob. C. his father.

At Canterbury, Christ. Lethieullier, esq.

Mr. Edw. Marment, landlord of the Angel Inn at Monmouth.

Of a decline, at Gravesend, where he was waiting to embark for Lisbon for the recovery of his health, Major John Darell, in the service of the East India Company.

At Newington-green, Mrs. Aislabe, wife of Mr. Rawson A. merchant in E. Smithfield.

30. In Marybone-street, Golden-square, Mr. David Marie, watch-maker.

Of a paralytic stroke, after a few days illness, greatly respected and lamented, the Rev. John Hutton, of Gainsborough.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mrs. Jane Pomeroy, widow of the late H. P. esq.

At Richmond, Wm. Johnson, esq. of Clayhill, Enfield, son of the late Vicar of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

May 1. At Lewisham, Wm. Paynter, esq. head-clerk of the Ticket-office in the Navy-office.

2. In Essex-street, aged 66, W. W. Vander Esch, esq.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Deputy S. in Bucklersbury.

At his chambers in Paper-buildings, Temple, in an advanced age, Tho. Jacomb, esq.

In his 67th year, Dr. John Jacob, an eminent and respectable physician at Salisbury.

Mr. Groome, near 30 years hall-keeper of Guild-hall, London.

4. At Charley-wood, Herts, George Winfield Wilson, esq.

In Wapping, Mr. Jn. Colquhoun, maltster.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. Theophilus John Huckle.

Mrs. Glasse, wife of Mr. John G. cyder-merchant in Cannon-row, Westminster.

Mr. Schele, shoe-maker in the Borough.

Wm. Windham, esq. of Carsham, Norfolk.

5. At Pilham, near Gainsborough, James Ward, esq. formerly a captain in the E. India Company's service.

In consequence of the wounds he received in a duel on the preceding day at Kennington Common, Count Seella, from Piedmont.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Estlin, relict of the late Mr. Tho. E. hosier, of that place; who has left, now living, four daughters and a son, the Rev. John Prior E. a dissenting minister at Bristol.

In Harley-street, Mrs. Bannister, relict of John B. esq. By this lady's death, her jointure of 1000l. a year devolves to her surviving daughters, Mrs. North, wife of Bishop of Winchester, and Mrs. Porter, and to Master Osborne, the only child of her eldest daughter, Lady O. the first wife of General Sir Geo. O.

Joseph Baretti, esq.—Mrs. Piozzi has reason to rejoice in the death of Mr. B. for he had a very long memory, and malice enough to relate all he knew. That he was a wit and scholar, is acknowledged by nations not his own. Thirty-five years he lived in a foreign country, in whose language he was such a master, that he would wield it in attack on its inhabitants, sometimes better than they could in their defence. Often pleasing, yet never praising any one in book or conversation! Long supported by the private bounty of friends, he delighted rather to insult than flatter. He at length obtained a competence from a publick which he detested, and died in the refusal of that aid he deemed useless. An old correspondent has sent us the following strictures on this extraordinary character: "Now Mr. Baretti is gone, it cannot be amiss to repeat, what I have often asserted before, viz. that he met with a better reception in this kingdom than he merited, either for his abilities or his gratitude; and therefore, whatever you may say in your Obituary of his merits, let me give the following specimen of his *love and gratitude* to a kingdom who fed him, caressed him, and who favoured him when he exercised one of his own country practices in the public streets. I know, when he was writing to Englishmen, or in the English language, the flattering manner in which he expressed himself; but, Mr. Urban, I have seen what he wrote and printed at *home* (Italy) relative to this country, in three or four familiar letters, as he styles them, to his two brothers; and *there*, it is most reasonable to suppose, he delivered his *real sentiments*. In these letters he calls London *the sink of Europe*; he says, the common prostitutes of that city are children of *eleven years of age*,

and that officers of justice are placed at the corners of all the streets on Sundays, to hurry away to prison all persons who are partaking of those rational diversions which are allowable in all Catholic countries. Yet, when he lay in a most deplorable condition in an inn at Genoa, and there passed on his own country as an Englishman, Mr. Horne Tooke can tell a tale, and will, I dare say, if he be asked, which would shew that the charge he has made against *English children* would have come nearer the truth had he said *Italian children of eleven years of age*.—The attack too he made upon Mr. Sharpe, an ingenious and an honest man, to whom this kingdom is obliged, was mean and spiteful, nor did it do your friend Dr. Johnson any credit in assisting him in it. I neither know nor care for Madam Piozzi; but yet I think Baretti's attack upon her is in many parts false, and in all malicious, and that he has seldom written but with the stiletto in one hand, and the pen in the other. As I did not personally know the foreigner, I leave you, Mr. Urban; who perhaps did, to point out his virtues, for virtues he certainly must have possessed; or he could not have met with so many friends and protectors in a strange country."—Thus far had we actually printed, when we received from a valuable friend the following particulars, which we gladly annex to our account, though the conclusion of it is not yet come to hand. "So much asperity of language has been employed to exhibit Mr. Baretti in an odious light to the publick, that it is but justice to a foreigner, who lived among us six and thirty years of his life, to produce some testimonies of his better qualities, and shew that, though his severity had created him enemies, his talents, conversation, and integrity, had conciliated the regard of many valuable friends and acquaintance. The writer of this account was acquainted with him for the last seventeen years of his life, and such particulars as he collected, either from conversation with him, or from others concerning him, he thinks it a duty to lay before the publick, through a channel that presents better hopes of duration than a daily paper. Joseph Baretti was a native of Piedmont; with little patrimony, except his education. To his education he was indebted for his knowledge of the Latin language. To his own industry, for the acquisition of French, English, Spanish, and Portuguese. Greek he was not acquainted with, and was never ashamed to confess and lament it; nor is it improbable, but that the facility he naturally experienced in acquiring modern languages, added disgust to the difficulty of making a proficiency in Greek. In the languages he did possess, his knowledge was not merely superficial or colloquial, but accurate and critical to a great degree; and though his countrymen have sometimes denied him the credit of possessing the

the Tuscan purity in his Italian writings, he failed possibly in those little niceties of the dialect, which none but a native can discover; and certain it is, that he had laboured so earnestly to attain that excellence, as totally to neglect the Piedmontese, and become incapable of conversing in it with fluency and propriety. It is no small testimony of his industry or abilities, that he was a publisher in the Italian, French, and English languages. Of his proficiency in English, we are the best judges; and if we say that he failed in the manner, rather than the language and phrase of our best writers, we must still leave him the merit of being able to amuse, delight, and instruct;—a merit, perhaps, none will deny him who have read his “*Travels in Spain*,” or his “*Remarks upon Mr. Sam. Sharpe’s Letters from Italy*.” His “*Travels in Spain*” is the work by which his friends would wish him to be remembered; and as he received 500*l.* for this work from the booksellers, it might have been a lesson to teach him, that where profit was most attainable, it was most creditable likewise, and ought to have deterred him from commencing that style of invective by which he was ever a loser. Large supplies, however, like this, were not the produce of every day. We ought not to be surprised, therefore, if we find Baretti engaged in the humbler offices which almost every man must submit to who has no profession but his pen. It was want that compelled him to be a corrector of the press for Spanish or Italian works, to frame dialogues for instruction in those languages, or compile dictionaries in the service of booksellers, in order to find the means of a regular support. The latter labours of his life, which claim the title of originality, were, “*A Letter to M. de Voltaire*,” in French, treating very freely his strictures upon Shakspeare. His “*Tolondron*,” in English, a severe invective against Mr. Bowle, the translator of “*Don Quixote*,” and some remarks, in Italian, upon the conduct of the Bishop of Pistoia, who is supposed to be instigated by the present Duke of Tuscany to prepare the minds of his subjects for throwing off the spiritual tyranny of Rome. Of the first of these works little need be said to recommend it to Englishmen, when they are told it is in defence of Shakspeare, the god of their idolatry. But it is in reality a sensible work, combating the volatile and impetuous Frenchman on his own grounds, and proving, to a demonstration, that, though ignorant of English and Italian, he had, without scruple, written in the one language, and criticised the authors of the other. The “*Tolondron*” contains a series of the grossest abuse upon Mr. Bowle, which nothing could justify, unless Mr. Bowle was the author of the publications in the Gentleman’s Magazine, imputing the crime of murder to a man assaulted by pickpockets in the streets of London. Baretti certainly thought Mr. Bowle the author

of those charges, and took therefore this severe, though perhaps unwarrantable, mode of retaliation. It is not even good of its kind, but must appear far more reprehensible to those who are not aware of the provocation. The publication in Italian relating to the Bishop of Pistoia, the writer of this account never saw, and can therefore pass no judgement upon it. Having said this of his writings, it may be necessary to add something of his fortunes. He has himself been heard to say, that he was induced to come to England first, about six and thirty years ago, by an Irish nobleman (Lord Charlemont, it is supposed), to whom he had had the opportunity of shewing some civilities in Italy. What were the prospects held out to him are not so evident; but certain it is, from his first setting foot on English ground (though he has been reproached with not loving the English nation), his attachment to the country and people was fixed, and incapable of diminution. It was after this first arrival that he returned to Italy, and commenced the publication of his “*Frustra Literaria*,” which brought him in a considerable profit, but raised such a flame in Venice, as to make his stay in that country at least disagreeable, if not dangerous. With the profits of this work, and with unabated love to England, he returned to this country, and had the address or good fortune to introduce himself to the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and most of those who were distinguished for their talents or professional abilities in the metropolis. How he supported himself before he was master of the English language is uncertain; but his spirit and moderation were such, that he was under pecuniary obligations to very few of his acquaintance, that he sought the assistance of no one by servility, and, when he received it, was in that absolute distress which his friends could not fail to discover, and which they were ever more ready to afford than he to accept. It was not distress that compelled him to take refuge in the hospitality of Mr. Thrale (as has been suggested): he had lately received 500*l.* for his “*Spanish Travels*,” but was induced by Dr. Johnson (contrary to his own determination, of never becoming a teacher of languages) to undertake the instruction of Mr. Thrale’s daughters in Italian. He was either nine or eleven years almost entirely in that family, though he still rented a lodging in town, during which period he expended his own 500*l.* and received nothing in return for his instruction but the participation of a good table, and 150*l.* by way of presents.—Instead of his letters to Mrs. Piozzi in the European Magazine, had he told this plain unvarnished tale, he would have convicted that lady of avarice and ingratitude, without incurring the danger of a reply, or exposing his memory to be insulted by her advocates.”

6. At Ongar, Essex, Rev. John Pett, son of

of the late Rob. P. esq. one of the commissioners for victualling the navy.

At Esher, Surrey, Wm. Rice, esq. many years clerk of the Works at Hampton-court.

At Paddington, the Hon. George Byron, youngest brother to Lord B. and father to the gentleman whose comic pencil has lately enlivened the polite arts.

Suddenly, Tho. Devonshire, esq.

At Shadwell, aged 85, Mr. James Sinclair, senior master in the navy.

Mrs. Stevenfon, wife of Mr. S. of Pentonville, Islington.

7. In Frederick-place, Old Jewry, Phil. Scheemacker, esq.

At Mount Ebford, near Exeter, Matthew Lee, esq.

At Wargrave, Berks, Johan Horne, esq.

8. At Carshalton, Surrey, Tho. Lewis, esq. of Austin-friars.

In the Temple, Jn. White, esq. one of the court of assistants of the Goldsmiths Comp.

Mr. Bunnett, farmer, of Westerfield, Suffolk. He had just arrived at a relation's house at Shotley, whom he went to see, shook hands with him, fell down, and expired immediately.

9. Suddenly, Lieut. Hugh Lloyd, of the royal navy.

At Newington, Surrey, Thomas Munday, esq. one of the four surveyors general of the customs for the port of London.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Paterfon, printer.

11. At Chelsea, after an illness of nine years, Henry Roper, esq. many years one of the directors of the London Assurance Company, and one of the commissioners of lieutenancy.

In North Audley-street, Richard Mitchell, esq. of Cullam-court; Berks.

W. Hughes, esq. of Islington. He was struck with an apoplectic fit while attending the company of Clothworkers, in Fenchurch-street.

In his 20th year, Mr. Jonathan Carter, of Caius College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Jonathan C. rector of Flempton with Hengrave, near St. Edmund's Bury.

At Addington, near Town Malling, Kent, aged 67, Mr. Sam. Parkhurst. He came home to dinner at the usual time, seemingly well, laid down upon the bed, and was found dead soon after.

At Norwich, aged 75, Isaac Houghton, esq.

At Hertford, advanced in years, Mr. Kirby, an eminent bricklayer, and one of the aldermen of that corporation.

12. At Kensington-gore, Mr. Bremner, music-printer in the Strand.

At Wandsworth, Mrs. Gattey, wife of Mr. G. of Point Pleasant.

At Islington, Mr. W. Gaywood, formerly of the Stamp-office.

Rev. R. Ball, D.D. rector of Ereswell, co. Suffolk, and of Maffingham, co. Norfolk, to which he was presented in February last, on the death of Mr. Cock Langford (see p. 278).

13. At his seat at Casewick, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Sir Tho. Wm. Trollope, bart. He was the eldest son of Tho. Middleton T. esq. who married, August 14, 1759, Miss Thorold, daughter of the late Sir John T. bart. of Cranwell, and had succeeded his grandfather in the title but a few years. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and had taken the degree of M.A. He had nearly completed some considerable alterations and additions to the family residence at Casewick, which, with the title and estates, devolve to his next brother, now Sir Jm. T. bart.

At Lowestoff, aged 75. Mrs. Salter.

14. In Leeson-street, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Leigh, relict of John L. esq. of Rose garland, and mother of the Countess of Meath.

15. At East Grinstead, Suffex, John Staples, esq. formerly of the Middle Temple.

As he was walking in his garden, Mr. Tho. Baldon, master of the London inn and tavern at Taunton.

At Bath, aged 69, Henry Hudson, esq. of Wheatley-hall, co. Northumberland.

16. At his Lordship's house in Davies-str. Mrs. Wilson, lady of the Bishop of Bristol.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Mr. Windham Bowyer.

At Caversham, near Reading, Berks, aged 78, John Loveday, esq. who to the steadiest Christianity added the pleasantest manners, and most refined learning, from the stores of which that he was ever ready to communicate, our Magazine bears ample testimony, as do the Prefaces of very many writers, who have been indebted to him for useful information. So respected was he by his family, friends, and neighbourhood, as to make his loss a calamity long to be felt. As he had ever lived in the practice of virtue, he returned to his Redeemer with hope and resignation. So perfect a character as this excellent man has perhaps very seldom been exhibited. Others, many we would hope, may have made a proportionable progress, and some may have attained to equal degrees of excellence; but few have begun their course of virtue and religion so early, few have continued it so long, and few, in a retired station, have had the opportunity of exercising it to so great an extent. From his earliest youth to the age of 78, his life was an uniform series of undissembled piety, uninterrupted, perhaps, by the deviation of one day. He discharged the several duties of private and domestic life with the most exact justice and the most comprehensive liberality, with the most constant affection and tenderness as a friend, a parent, and a husband. So warm and diffusive was his philanthropy, that he felt the happiness or misfortunes of others as forcibly as if they were his own. With the most consistent strictness of virtuous and religious sentiments, his manners were those of the most accomplished gentleman, and his conversation was easy, chearful, and instructive. His erudition was solid and various; his mind ac-

tive, capacious, and persevering, directed principally to the cultivation of sacred learning, but employing and delighting itself continually with whatever was great and excellent in literature; and the vigour of his intellectual enjoyments accompanied him to the last. He was one of those few remaining private gentlemen who, constantly residing in the country, have made it their object, by their authority, their example, and their beneficence, to promote the good order and comfort of their parishioners. He was a true member of the Church of England, whose institutions and discipline he thoroughly understood, and whose worship he most conscientiously attended, till increased infirmities rendered him incapable. His memory will remain for the good of those who survive him, as a man whose piety and obedience to his Maker was most zealous, whose faith in his Redeemer was most pure and unshaken, whose affection to his family and his friends was most exalted, and whose charity and benevolence was most extensive and universal.—It appears from the Oxford Graduates, that Mr. L. was of Magdalen College, where he took the degree of M.A. June 12, 1734. He was father to Dr. John Loveday, of the Commons.

In her 31st year, Miss Anne Renaud, only daughter of Rev. Mr. R. rector of Havant.

17. At Streatham, the Hon. Emily Eliz. Coventry, youngest daughter of Lord Viscount Deerhurst.

Of a paralytic disorder, — Loftman, esq.

18. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Loughnan, esq.

In Lincoln's-Inn, aged 83, Tho. Cater, esq.

At Halfed, Essex, Rev. Mr. Younge, rector of Widdington, in that county; and in the commission of the peace for the same.

Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. Sam. S. rector of Stanton St. Quintin, and sister to Rob. Ashe, esq. late high sheriff for Wilts.

19. In his 76th year, Nath. Free, esq. of Old Broad-street.

In Devonshire-street, Peter Champion, esq.

At Paris, M. La Moignon, late keeper of the seals. He put an end to his existence with a pistol, in his own park.

In his 66th year, Mr. James Parke, of Prospect-hill in Everton, to which place he had retired only a few years, and where he really enjoyed that *otium cum dignitate* which so many have sought, but few have found, after a life of business which he actively followed in the capacity of a common brewer for many years in the town of Liverpool. Fond as he was of swaying the rod of power over others, he was himself impatient under the correction or contradiction of equals or superiors. If the deceased, therefore, had some enemies, he had also some sincere friends; and if he exhibited traits of character which to those who viewed him at a distance might appear defects; yet to those intimates who saw him nearer,

those shades generally vanished by viewing them under another point, and in their genuine colour. His bluntness of expression was generally compensated by the integrity of his sentiments; and if his mode of supporting an argument against an opponent was not maintained with all the gracefulness of *suaviter in modo*, a conviction of the truth of his own assertion will best account for his *fortiter in modo*. That he was true to the many trusts which have been so often reposed in him, let the tears of those widows and orphans, now lamenting the loss of their guardian and friend, bear testimony. When his opinion was asked (which was not seldom), it was freely given, generally with judgement, but always with sincerity; and therefore his advice was frequently followed. The many applications he had to settle vexatious contentions amongst his numerous acquaintance, and his usual success, proves him to have been a powerful advocate, and skilful arbitrator. His knowledge was not confined to what he had acquired from a study of the ways of men only; he had read much, with a studious attention and keenness of discernment. From the works of Chubb he is supposed to have formed his later religious opinions. Untutored in the schools of science, he was almost a self-taught genius; he knew no other language than his mother-tongue, in which, however, he expressed himself generally with neatness, always with perspicuity. As in the earlier part of life he had had many difficulties to surmount, his present state was to him the utmost bound of his worldly wishes, and which he enjoyed with the utmost gratitude of heart; so also at the final close of the scene, he died, as he had ardently wished, and frequently expressed, without lingering illness, without trouble to his friends, without pain to himself. After an exertion on the Friday before in walking, and which caused him to spit some little blood, in vain the lancet was applied to the arm, which never had yet undergone (such has been his uninterrupted state of health) that operation. Although the incision was deep, no blood could be obtained. The day on which he died, after rather a restless night, he rose early; in a few hours lay down again, then rose up; talked cheerfully and composedly about his approaching dissolution; but with more than usual awful dignity of manner, desiring his weeping family to refrain their tears, and help him to keep up his own spirits, which were yet tolerably good. About six o'clock he once more wished to go to bed, to which place he walked, undressed himself, and lay down. In a few minutes, offering to turn himself round, he was assisted; immediately after which he sobbed out his last breath, without groan or struggle. Such was the man, and such was his exit! May we profit from his infirmities! may we imitate his excellencies!

20 Mr. Rob. Jones, of Bow, Middlesex.
After a lingering illness, Mrs. Watts, wife of Mr. W. bookseller at Gosport.
Mrs. Gibson, wife of the Rev. Tho. G. of St. Helen's, Ipswich.

At Kew, of a decline, in his 27th year, Mr. James Harris, late a draughtsman in the service of Government.

At Hackney, Mrs. Eliz. Reedhurst.

21. At his house in the Great Sanctuary, Westminster, in his 71st year, Sir John Hawkins, knight; to whom the publick are infinitely indebted for the many valuable anecdotes recorded in his "History of Music;" see our vol. XLVI. p. 522, XLVII. pp. 29, 78, 125, 219, 229, 273, LV. 875. His Biography of Johnson, it must be confessed, was undertaken in an evil hour; but "we war not with the dead;" and enough, perhaps too much, has been said already on that subject. He was elected chairman of the session for Middlesex, Sept. 19, 1765; in which capacity he published "A Charge to the Grand Jury, Jan. 8, 1770;" see vol. XL. p. 37; and received the honour of knighthood Oct. 23, 1772.

At Sandbach, in Cheshire, in his 85th year, Wm. Lowndes, esq.

Mr. Abraham Portlock, of Leadenhall-st.

At York, Mr. Wright, chemist and druggist. He served the office of sheriff of that city in 1783.

22. In Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Grisby, wife of Joshua G. esq. M.P. for the county of Suffolk.

At Enfield, Mr. Parrot, shop-keeper, formerly partner with Mr. Rainsforth, of Clare-market.

23. Near 73 years of age, Tho. Ecclestone, esq. of Ecclestone, co. Lancaster.

24. Mrs. Owen, many years keeper of the tap in the King's Bench prison.

At Sheffield, John Wilkinson, esq. of Potterton, co. York.

Suddenly, Mr. Mullington, surgeon.

25. At Jeffery Jackson's, esq. at Woodbridge, Essex, Miss Kellet, only daughter of Mrs. K. of Shottesham, co. Norfolk.

At Bath, Rob. Burrow, esq. of Ireland.

26. In Fleet-street, Mr. Edmund Monk, small-worker in gold and silver.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Dan. Crespin, esq.

27. At Newington, Mr. Goldsworth, merch.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

HIS Royal Highness Prince William-Henry, created Duke of Clarence, and of St. Andrews, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Munster, in Ireland; and sworn of the privy council.

His Grace George Duke of Montague, appointed lord lieutenant, &c. of the county of Huntingdon.

Rt. Hon. George Alleyne Fitzherbert, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

The Earl of Leven, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Patrick Wilkie, esq. appointed consul at Carthage, *vice* Lidderdale, dec.; and Daniel Budd, esq. appointed consul at Alicant, *vice* Wilkie.

Rev. David Brown, presented to the church and parish of Crailing, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and shire of Roxburgh.

Rev. Tho. Burns, presented to the church and parish of Renfrew, in the presbytery of Paisley, and county of Renfrew.

Rev. Jos. Smith, presented to the church and parish of Birse, in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and co. of Aberdeen.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Tindersly, clerk to the works at Windsor, appointed clerk to those at Hampton-court, *vice* Rice, dec.; and Mr. Brown, from the King's Mews, Charing-cross, promoted to the works at Windsor, *vice* Tindersly.

Jacob Rudhall, esq. appointed receiver-general for the county of Monmouth, *vice* Morgan, resigned.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Birmingham, appointed a master extraordinary in chancery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Edw. Beadon, D.D. elected bishop of Gloucester, *vice* Hallifax, translated to the see of St. Asaph.

Rev. Sam. Postlethwayte, M.A. senior tutor of Trinity College, Cambr. appointed master thereof, *vice* Bp. of Peterborough, resigned.

Rev. John Stapleton, D.D. collated to the prebend called Bishop's Prebend, in the cathedral of Hereford, *vice* Morgan, dec.

Rev. Tho. Wilson, M.A. Soham V. Camb.

Rev. Jn. Clayton, Frome R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Dupuis, Wendlebury R. co. Camb.

Rev. Mr. Humphreys, Daventry curacy, co. Northampton.

Rev. John Burrow, Bradford V. co. Oxford, *vice* Rugg, dec.

Rev. Geo. Ball, M.A. Bloxham V. Oxf.

Rev. Mr. Menzies, appointed chaplain of the Scipio man of war, *vice* Stephens, dec.

Rev. Tho. Methold, LL.B. Stonham Aspel R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Geo. Boldero, Helhoughton V. with Rainham St. Martin R. annexed, co. Norf.

Rev. Jas. Powell, Diseworth R. co. Leic.

Rev. Christ. Taylor, Clippeby R.

Rev. Wm. Clarke, Homersfield and San-croft RR. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Cha. Blackstone, Andover V.

Rev. G. Isaac Huntingford, Milborn Port V.

Rev. Tho. Bennett, M.A. High and Good Ester consolidated RR. *vice* Drake, dec.

Rev. Bartholomew Edwards, Finningham R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Wm. Edwards, dec.

Rev. Aulay Macaulay, M.A. Frolesworth R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Noble, dec.

Rev. Wm. Macklin, Caine R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Jeremiah Gilpin, M.A. Bolton-le-Moors V. co. Lancaster.

Rev. Mr. Monkhouse, St. Mary R. Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Robinson, Kirkby Kendal V. co. Westmoreland, *vice* Symonds, dec.

Rev. Septimus Hodson, elected chaplain to the Asylum, Surrey, *vice* Duché, resigned.

DISPENSATIONS.

RIGHT Rev. Sam. Hallifax, D.D. bishop of St. Asaph, to hold *in commendam* the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, with Llandrinio R.

Rev. Roger Mafsey, M.A. to hold Law-bitten R. near Launceston, with Farringden R. near Exeter.

Rev. Tho. Waddington, to hold Wympall, otherwise Wimple R. co. Cambridge, with Downham R. in the isle of Ely.

BANKRUPTS.

ELY Sutchiffe and John Sutcliffe, White Horse-ya. dealer and chap.

John Brace, of Worcester, taylor.

John Thompson, Lancaster, dealer and chap.

Bennett Champion, Cornwall, hat-maker.

John Cuming, Totness, co. Devon, tobaccon.

David Williams, Gr. Mary-le Bone-st. deal. and chapman.

John Thomas, jun. Edmonton, grocer.

Michael Evans, Stafford, grocer.

Thomas Richardson and John Murray, Minorities, dealer and chap.

Thomas Pugh, Liverpool, scrivener.

John Learner, Norwich, dealer and chapman.

Deborah Cromhall, Cramhall, Gloucester, blanket and rug manufacturer.

Robert Higham, New Shoreham, dealer and chapm.

Thomas Twine, Warrington, Lancaster, liquor merchant.

William Lucas and William Beaumont, Middle Yard, Gr. Queen-st. cabinet mak.

Richard Whitlam, Water-l. deal. and chap.

Duncan Fergusson, St. James's-st. milliner.

Samuel Turner, Gainborough, dealer and chap.

Richard Delve, Chudleigh, co. Devon dealer and chapm.

John Strickland, Newgate-mark. cheesem.

John Hopkins, Horsley, dealer and chapm.

Stephen Parmantier, Conduit-st. taylor.

William Simpson, Fleet-mark. mealman.

Isaac Delvalle, Fenchurch-st. broker.

Thomas Wall and William Ball, Bristol, malsters and brewers.

John Munden, Swansea, dealer and chapm.

John Percival, Norwich, deal. and chap.

John Hays, Hindley, deal. and chapm.

John Dent, Wapping-st. grocer.

William Mears, Hatton-st. deal. and chapm.

John Flock Roberts, Jermyn-st. deal. and chapm.

Joseph Brown, George-y. warehoufeman.

William Brodhurst, Walsall, buckle-maker.

Samuel Blake, Totton, deal. and chapm.

Michael Hubert, Liverpool, deal. and chap.

Richard Goodall, Hallifax, grocer.

Hugh Muir, Liverpool, merchant.

James Crompton, Chipping Ongar, Essex, money-scrivener.

Robert Pearce, Brown's-la. deal. and chapm.

Nathaniel Barber, Snow-h. dealer and chap.

John Kupky, Henrietta-st. taylor.

Samuel Pearce, Crescent, merchant.

Thomas Finlyson, Bow Church-y. deal. and chapm.

Wil. Pearson, Nottinghamsh. fishmong. and carrier.

Joseph Mort, Cross-hall, Lancaster, dealer and chap.

John Rider, Preston on the hill, tanner.

Joseph Flavell, Birmingham, whitesmith and steel toy-maker.

John Gell, Lewes, deal. and Chapm.

Henry Salomons, Gerard-st. Soho, deal. and chapm.

Robert Spoll, Godalmin, dealer and chapm.

Benjamin Cullington, Tottenham-court road, dealer and chapm.

John Ollenranshaw, Stafford, cordwainer.

John Seymour, Bristol, dealer and chapm.

John Barnes and John Skiddy, Broad-street, dealer and chapm.

Richard Nickson and Edmund Nickson, of Adde-st. hosiers.

Henry Symons, of Beer, dealer and chapman.

Richard Dale, of Stafford, grocers.

Thomas Brown, St. Martin's-lane, dealer and chapman.

John Lumley, Gr. Wyld-st. woollen-drapeer and man's-merc.

Drayson Moore, Oxford-st. haberdasher.

Gerhard William Tellkampff, Blue Anchor-yard, dealer and chapm.

Ferdinando Tenducci, Dean-st. Soho, dealer and chapman.

Richard Cross and Robert Morgan, Battle-bridge, dealers and chapm.

Jonathan Michell, Wilstead-pl. carpenter.

Nifs Nisson and Charles Reinhold Forster, Liverpool, merchants.

John Wilson, Cockspur-st. hosier.

Charles Abbot, Bath, haberdasher.

John Martin, Dunkirk in French Flanders, merchant.

James Lowes, prisoner in the King's Bench, mariner.

Michael Watson, Staindrop, shop-keeper.

Richard Hemming, Ware, shop-keeper.

Anthony Bird, Hemming's-row, bricklayer.

James Crump, Glasshouse-st. hardwareman.

Joseph Clark, Thomas Rigg, and John Compton, Manchester, merchants.

Joseph Clark, Manchester, merchant.

James Palmer, Bristol, corn-frctor.

William Robertson, Gould-sq. merchant.

Sampson Freeth and James Bayley, Birmingham, merchants.

John Battis Stefanini, alias Stevins, Bristol, dealer and chapman.

James de Drufina and James Clerk, London, merchants.

William Edgington, Longcott, cheese-factor.

Henry

Henry Solomon, Rochdale, and Simon Solomon, Leeds, dealers and chapman.
 Thomas Fuller, Kensington, dealer and chap.
 James Cole, Crown-co. Princess-st. hosier.
 Robert Towson, Craven-hill, deal. and chap.
 Charles Urquart, Trump st. Cheap-side, deal. and chapman.
 John Lee, Priesthorpe, dealer and chapm.
 William Pilkington, Gainsborough, grocer.
 Henry Wood, Houndsditch, linen-draper.
 Thomas Farrer, Mark-la. dealer and chapm.
 Samuel Fenby, Beverly, dealer and chapm.
 Thomas Bellamy, Stubton, dealer and chap.
 Festus Phillips, Plymptree, Devon, dealer and chapmen.
 Robert Leeming, Axminster, deal. and chap.
 Thomas Vernon, Princes's-str. deal. and cha.
 Richard Patmore, Braintree, deal. and chap.
 Charles Eddy, Devonshire-str. merchant.
 Matthew Abrahams, Park Coffee-house St. James's park, coffee-man.
 James Bland, Sheffield, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Tildesley, Birmingham, dealer and chapman.
 Thomas Brownson, Manchester, dealer and chapman.
 William Sant Freer, Atherstone, tanner.
 Joseph Taylor, Stourbridge, baker.
 Francis Teriill, White-Cross-co. Coleman-street, dealer and Chapman.
 Robert Herring, Newfoundland, dealer and chapman.
 John Hallett and Henry Thompson Hallett, Battersea, brewers.
 John Cowpe, James Cowpe, and John Hatchman, Whittle in le Woods, Lancaster, dealers and chapman.
 James Bontein, Little Tower-hill, merchant.
 Henry Chapman, Bristol, shop-keeper.
 James Stone, Ratcliffe Highway, tea dealer.
 John Noble, Coppice-row, deal. and chap.
 Isaac Thorne, Bread-str. dealer and chapm.
 Henry Davis, Exeter, dealer and chapman.
 George Gardner, St. Martin's-la. linen-drap.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- May. DRURY-LANE.
1. False Appearances.—*The Farm-house*.
 2. Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
 4. The Constant Couple—Devil to Pay.
 5. Love for Love—Rosina.
 6. The Revenge—The Farm-house.
 7. The Way of the World—The Critic.
 8. The Heiress—Doctor and Apothecary.
 9. Mary Queen of Scots—Comus.
 11. Romeo and Juliet—The Toy-shop.
 12. False Appearances—The Farm-house.
 13. Twelfth Night—Doctor and Apothecary.
 14. The Strangers at Home—Devil to pay.
 15. The Heiress—The Critic.
 16. False Appearances—The Fannel.
 18. The Confederacy—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
 19. Provok'd Husband—The Toy-shop—*Lacudainonos, or, A People made happy*.
 20. The Constant Couple—The Romp.
 21. Twelfth Night—Doctor and Apothecary.
 22. Lecture on Heads—Heiress—Don Juan.
 23. The Country Girl—The Padlock.
 25. Trip to Scarborough—Rich Cœur de Lion.
 27. The Follies of a Day—Gentle Shepherd.
 28. Inkle and Yarico—The Divorce.
 29. The Constant Couple—Devil to pay.

9. Ditto—Marian.
11. Ditto—Midas.
12. Alexander the Great—Love in a Camp.
13. The Child of Nature—Death of Capt. Cook—Marian.
14. The Heiress—Intriguing Chambermaid.
15. *The Dramatist; or, Stop him who can—The Highland Reel*.
16. Inkle and Yarico—Death of Capt. Cook—Annette and Lubin.
18. Beggars Opera—Ditto—Cheats of Scapin.
19. More Ways than One—Tom Thumb.
20. Fontainebleau—The Fitch of Bacon.
21. The Dramatist—Rosina.
22. The Winter's Tale—The Quaker.
23. The Dramatist—The Farmer.
25. Fontainebleau—Death of Capt. Cook—Annette and Lubin.
26. Such Things Are—Love in a Camp.
27. The Highland Reel—Midnight Hour—Poor Vulcan.
28. The Defenter—Barataria—Don Juan.
29. Comedy of Errors—Cheats of Scapin—Tom Thumb.

- May. COVENT-GARDEN.
1. Inkle and Yarico—Death of Capt. Cook.
 2. The Sultan—Highland Reel—The Romp.
 4. The Farmer—Death of Capt. Cook—Little Hunchback.
 5. The Lady of the Manor—The Intriguing Chambermaid.
 6. Inkle and Yarico—The Quaker.
 7. Merchant of Venice—Death of C. Cook.
 8. *The School for Widows*—Highland Reel.

- May. HAY-MARKET.
18. The English Merchant—*Ut Pictura Poefis, or, the Enraged Musician*.
 20. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Spanish Friar—Ditto.
 22. English Merchant—*Ut Pictura Poefis!*
 25. Miser—Ditto—*Half an Hour after Supper*.
 27. Gretna Green—*Half an Hour after Supper—Ut Pictura Poefis!*
 29. The Manager in Distress—The Miser—*Ut Pictura Poefis—Half an Hour after Supper*

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 5, to May 26, 1789.

Christened.	Buried.	
Males 687	Males 813	} 1576
Females 651	Females 763	
Whereof have died under two years old		616
'Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.		

Between	2 and 5	175	50 and 60	119
	5 and 10	55	60 and 70	96
	10 and 20	68	70 and 80	73
	20 and 30	102	80 and 90	35
	30 and 40	103	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	132		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1789.

Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Cent. Consol.	5 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Exchange Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27 1738 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2 a 1/4	—	94 1/2	114 1/2	22 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
28 1738 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4 a 1/2	—	94 3/4	114 3/4	22 3/4	—	13 3/4	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	1 3/4	—	—	—	—
29 1738 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2 a 1/4	—	95 1/2	114 1/2	22 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	79	—	73 1/2	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
30 174	74 1/4	74 1/2 a 1/2	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	79	—	—	74 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
1 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	79	—	—	74 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
2 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
3 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
4 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
5 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
6 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
7 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
8 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
9 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
10 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
11 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
12 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
13 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
14 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
15 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
16 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
17 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
18 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
19 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
20 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
21 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
22 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
23 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
24 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
25 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
26 Sunday	74 1/4	75 1/8	—	95 1/4	114 1/4	22 1/4	—	13 1/4	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—

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For JUNE, 1789.

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Embellished with a beautiful View of the COUNTY HALL and EXCHEQUER COURT at CHESTER; various Public Buildings at DUBLIN; a singular ACARUS microscopically delineated; a supposed COCKATRICE; remarkable MAMMÆ; ancient SEALS, COINS, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JUNE, 1789.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1789.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1789.
May.	0	0	0			June	0	0	0		
27	55	69	58	29,8	fair	12	53	63	52	30,24	fair
28	54	64	60	,98	cloudy	13	51	64	55	,26	fair
29	55	65	60	,88	showery	14	50	61	56	,19	cloudy
30	56	64	62	,76	showery	15	56	71	57	,5	fair
31	57	60	49	,64	showery	16	57	75	59	29,89	fair
J. 1	53	60	50	,78	showery	17	64	76	61	,82	fair
2	51	70	54	,96	fair	18	61	65	56	,88	rain
3	54	69	50	,96	rain	19	58	74	61	,85	fair
4	53	56	51	,5	showery	20	56	69	57	,66	fair
5	54	55	50	,63	showery	21	58	73	54	,71	thunder show.
6	55	62	48	,86	showery	22	57	62	53	,48	rain
7	50	59	49	30,2	fair	23	54	64	51	,5	rain
8	54	67	58	,26	fair	24	56	62	53		rain
9	57	68	60	,15	showery	25	57	66	52	,62	showery
10	56	67	55	29,98	fair	26	56	69	54	,87	fair
11	56	68	52	30,11	fair						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

July. Days.	Barometer Inch. 20th.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in July, 1788.
1	29 14	70	W		cloudy morn. wind, gleams of sun ¹
2	29 15	71	SW		dark, much wind ²
3	29 14	73	S	.. 4	shower, dark, pleasant and ripe
4	29 7	68	SW	.. 5	showers, boisterous wind
5	29 8	67	SW		showery, blustering wind ³
6	29 10	72	NNW		bright and still, rain
7	29 10	71	SW		heavy rain, hollow wind, sun
8	29 11	67	SW		vast dew, faint sun, misty showers ⁴
9	29 9	64	W		mild, overcast and still, showers ⁵
10	29 9	68	SW	. 18	cloudy with wind, showers ⁶
11	29 10	76	S		rain
12	29 8	80	S		misty rain, clear, distant lightning
13	29 10	74	S		misty rain, cloudy
14	29 10	65	S		dark showers
15	29 9	70	S		rain, sun
16	29 8	69	W		showers, clouds and wind ⁷
17	29 9	70	NW		heavy show. gleams of sun, clear even ⁸
18	29 16	76	N	. 29	vast dew, bright and still ⁹
19	29 15	72	S		thin clouds, grey, brisk wind
20	29 15	72	N		soft and mild
21	29 18	72	N		pleasant, bright even. ¹⁰
22	29 17	75	N		calm & pleas. [beyond compare ¹¹
23	29 16	79	N		lovely weather, calm and beautiful
24	29 14	75	N	.. 1	flight showers, brisk wind.
25	29 16	71	N		great dew, bright, cooler even
26	29 16	74	NW		soft, grey clouds, overcast, clear even ¹²
27	29 14	74	NW		grey clouds, gentle br. gleams of sun
28	29 15	75	NNW		soft clouds, sun, fresh breeze, fultry ¹³
29	29 16	78	N		vast dew, fine harvest-weath. fultry
30	29 17	79	N		misty, overcast, fultry, aurora bor. ¹⁴
31	29 18	82	N		mist, gleams of sun, hot and close ¹⁵

¹ Young swallows fly.—² Cherries ripe.—³ Fly-catchers (*Muscicapa grisola*) build again with a view to a second brood. Rasps ripe. Bloom of limes highly fragrant.—⁴ Banks gaily adorned with great botanical variety of plants in bloom.—⁵ Bethwind (*Clematis vitalba*) predominates over the hedges again; has been much humbled by the late hard winters.—⁶ Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) in full bloom. The latest shrub which bears fruit, though a native.—⁷ Wheat ripens very fast.—⁸ Flight of swifts so large that their young must certainly be flown.—⁹ Fly-catcher feeds his sitting hen. Mushrooms plenty.—¹⁰ Wheat-harvest begins in general in this district.—¹¹ Fields beautifully diversified with ripe corn and harvest scenes. The whole country presents a charming landscape.—¹² Springs fail. Oats mown.—¹³ Fly-catchers have a second brood.—¹⁴ Pease in some places do not produce their seed again; oats sadly edge-grown.—¹⁵ Grass burns, and gardens dry up. * Nor

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For J U N E, 1789.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART I

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

THE following letter was printed in the Reading Mercury of May 23; and I have no doubt you will be glad, on every account, to preserve it in your valuable Magazine. The incomparable person who is the subject of it, never, I believe, gave any thing in his own name to the publick; for the tract which is called his in the Archæologia, vol. I. was inaccurately published without his knowledge or consent, and had not received his last hand. But the hints which he suggested, and the information which he most liberally communicated to others, frequently enriched the Gentleman's Magazine as well as other learned works. Mr. Hearne, in many of his publications, acknowledges his obligations to him; and in the Preface to his *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, printed in 1748, he mentions Mr. Loveday, then a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, as *optima spei juvenis, litterarum et litteratorum amantissimus*. It is needless to say that, throughout the course of a long and honourable life; he amply verified the early expectations of his judicious friends. Dr. Johnson, with the satisfaction natural on such an occasion to a great and good man, has mentioned some persons, who, at an advanced time of life, with a debilitated body, have retained strong mental powers. Such instances, perhaps, are not very uncommon; Mr. Loveday certainly was one. If some small allowance is made for memory in regard to recent occurrences, he possessed to the last his admirable understanding and recollection in all their vigour. But I detain your readers from

what is much more worthy of their attention. Yours, &c. R. C.

“WHEN the world is deprived of men of eminent virtue and great abilities, it becomes an act of justice to pay that tribute of applause to their memory which is due to their superior merit. It may likewise reasonably be hoped that, by presenting such characters to the public eye; others may be incited to emulate their virtues; and copy their bright example. I shall, therefore, make no apology for laying before your numerous readers some further account of the late Mr. Loveday, of Caversham, whose death was recorded in your paper of last week.

“Mr. Loveday possessed a most excellent understanding, which he carefully improved by study, and an unremitting attention to letters, during the course of a long life. He read much, and had well digested and made his own whatever he read. Hence he had acquired an extraordinary fund of knowledge, particularly with respect to history, antiquities, the original languages of the Sacred Scriptures, and all kinds of philological learning. His merit was so conspicuous and well known, that, perhaps, few great works have been lately undertaken in these branches of literature, concerning which he was not previously consulted. Indeed he was always ready to communicate useful information in this way, either in conversation or by letters. Hence his friendship and correspondence were solicited by men of the first rank in literature; and he numbered among his intimate acquaintances, Mr. Hearne the Antiquary, Bishop Tanner, Bishop Lowth, Dr. Ward of Gresham college, Dr. Kennicott, Mr. James Merrick, Mr. Granger, and many others equally eminent. His judgement both of authors and their works was just and accurate. If he ever erred, it seemed to arise from excess of candour; which, perhaps, sometimes disposed him to judge more favourably of publications than they appeared to merit. Authors, of whatever rank and reputation, who endeavoured

* Nor are the hills unamiable, whose tops
To heaven aspire, affording prospect sweet
To human ken; nor at their feet the vales
Descending gentiy, where the lowing herd
Chews verd'rous pasture; nor the yellow fields

Gaily interchang'd, with rich variety
Pleasing, as when an emerald green, enchas'd
In flamy gold, from the bright foil acquires
A nobler hue; more delicate to sight.

to injure the cause of religion and virtue, he always spoke of with the contempt and abhorrence which they deserved.

“Nor were his goodness of heart and rectitude of conduct inferior to his natural and acquired abilities. In true piety and fervour of devotion, in the most strict and scrupulous attendance both on the solemn offices of the church, and the domestic and private duties of religion, few of the present age have equalled, perhaps none have surpassed him. This spirit, as might reasonably be expected, pervaded his whole conduct, and influenced all his actions. He was in himself humble and unassuming, without guile, of the greatest candour, and most amiable simplicity. With respect to others, he was a man of the strictest justice and integrity to all persons, of boundless hospitality to his friends, of munificence and charity to the poor and necessitous, almost without example.

“In his relatives and nearest connections no man could be more truly fortunate, or deserved more to be so. As a husband and a father, he was strict and exemplary without severity, kind and affectionate without culpable indulgence or misplaced partiality. The long continuance of the servants in his family fully evinces the propriety of his conduct as a master.

“Such was the man, of whose character this short sketch is attempted. May each of us endeavour to imitate him as far as we are able; that, like him, we may live beloved and respected, like him may be lamented at our death! CRITO.”

P. S. If a much inferior hand might add one feature, which is not distinctly exhibited in the above portrait, I would say, that, besides other qualities, in themselves perhaps more valuable, and therefore here very justly noticed, I revere Mr. Loveday in this respect, that time had neither blunted his feelings nor soured his manners. With the stability of years, he possessed a sensibility of heart scarcely equalled in any period of life, a fervour of affection never surpassed; and his unparalleled cheerfulness and true piety shed a kind of heavenly lustre on all he said or did. In the gaiety of youth, the mere want of thought, or vigour of health, may give a temporary flow of spirits. But it is Christianity alone, planted in an honest heart and sound understanding, that can crown old age with uniform serenity, and, on the very verge of the grave, array the countenance with smiles*.

R. C.

friends and the publick, that I have seen the Bishop of St. David's new edition of his *Traacts in Controversy with me*; and pledge myself to shew, in my *Defences of Unitarianism for 1789*, that his *additional Notes and Disquisitions* contain nothing more favourable to the doctrine of the Trinity, or more to his own advantage as a scholar, than his original *Letters to me*.

Yours, &c. J. PRIESTLEY.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.

M. BOUGAINVILLE, in his Voyage round the World, tells us, the detachment which the Government of the Cape of Good Hope sent out for eight months, 1763, to search the interior parts of the country, found a quadruped *seventeen feet high*, of which Mr. B. gave a drawing to Buffon. It was a female suckling a young one, which was only *seven feet high*. They killed the mother, and took the fawn alive, but it died after a few days march. M. de Buffon assured M. Bougainville it is the animal which the Naturalists call the *giraffe*. None of them had been seen after that which was brought to Rome in the time of Cæsar, and shewn there in the amphitheatre. About three years ago they likewise found, and brought to the Cape, a quadruped of great beauty, which is related to the ox, horse, and stag. It only lived 2 months at the Cape. He likewise gave M. de Buffon the exact drawing of this animal, whose strength and fleetness equalled its beauty. Mr. B. concludes this account with this shrewd observation, “It is not without reason that Africa has been named the MOTHER OF MONSTERS.”

Now, Mr. Urban, being no *Naturalist* myself, but a general admirer of the wisdom of God in the creation, I cannot help indulging my suspicions, that these wonderful monstrous animals are the creation of these Dutch discoverers, who M. Bougainville, in the same paragraph, tells us, “were disappointed of the success they expected, by discontent and discord which got among them.” I have not found what is the exact height of a camel; but a height more than three times that of the tallest horse would hardly gain credit with a common observer. The *giraffa* of Leo

* In your last Magazine, since come to hand, in what is said so justly and so well at p. 471, col. 2, l. 41, read “of every virtue.”

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, June 24.
I BEG leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to acquaint my

Africanus is not *measured*, and but very briefly described, as having a head like a camel, ears like an ox, feet like (here the comparison is wanting in the original). But these vague measures of travellers, who do not tell us whether they are taken from the ground to the shoulders, or to the head erect, are corrected in the History of Quadrupeds, I. 59; and a *Rhynland foot*, which is 3-8ths of an inch longer than an English, determines the animal to be nearer 20 feet high from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet. Mr. Pennant has stamped authenticity on it, from the *skin* of a *young* one which he saw well stuffed and preserved at Leyden, "otherwise he might possibly have entertained doubts in respect to the existence of so extraordinary a quadruped." Dare any man, after this, advance a doubt on this single specimen? Those who have seen *griffins* made up of snakes' skins, bats' wings, lizards' feet, and other ingredients, and shewn about *stuffed* and *dried*, perhaps may suspend their faith. But when Natural History has undergone such scrutines as at present, let it be remembered, that a disciple of Linnæus was imposed on by the *Snese Hattentot* about an unicorn; see Sparman's Travels, II. 147, and your vol. LV. 902. Do not our Philosophical Transactions convince us of the necessity of consulting original specimens? We might mention only the difficulty Dr. Camper had to convince mankind of the difference between a physeter and a crocodile; and it was not till within the last 20 years that we understood the specific difference between a hare and a rabbit*. How much does the anatomy of the brute creation owe to the investigation of John Hunter! and yet how little is known of the anatomy of the brute creation! Of so much importance is ocular demonstration to drive away the *monsters*†, not only of Africa, but of Europe. The question is hardly determined, whether monkeys are not men: the philosopher of nature has proved men to be monkeys. Still less have the Negro species been ascertained. It is, however, become the fashion to think them so accomplished both in body and mind, that we may soon expect a Mestize or Creole race to be propagated in Europe, whose origin will to posterity be not quite so obscure as the Gipsy race.

NO NATURALIST.

* See Phil. Trans. LIV. p. 4.

† See our present Magazine, p. 494. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

I MUST beg a place in your useful Repository for a Stricture which I think of some consequence to the publick, especially to the superior part of it.

The scholastic use of birch has been pretty much discontinued in modern days, and with good cause; a punishment, which is itself an offence against all decency, is not likely to edify much the sufferer, and is perhaps a greater crime than that for which it is inflicted. If it be improper where boys only are in question, the impropriety of it is still more apparent in places of education sacred to the fair-sex, whose delicacy and modesty, as they are their greatest ornament, require a management peculiarly suited to preserve them. An additional argument against flagellation, is the readiness with which other modes of punishment suggest themselves, unexceptionable in kind, and equally salutary in effect. The sharp reproof, the forfeit, the fool's-cap, the imposition, or double task, the loss of a holiday, or confinement to a closet, have been found, in the way of discipline, formidable enough to prevent transgression, or severe enough to avenge it.

But, sufficient as these methods may be, a school-mistress, it seems, of genius and ambition, is not to be satisfied with the coarseness of such trite expedients. There is a school in this metropolis, at which females are educated of the first fashion, and, I believe, such only. From this school the use of the *fasciæ* has, I understand, been very properly discarded. But what has the polite and elegant governess adopted in their stead? When a young lady, daughter of a duke or an earl, or whatever her quality may be, has, by some great offence, exposed herself to particular severity of animadversion, she is stript of her own apparel, and attired in that of a *charity-girl*.

It seems hardly necessary to comment on a practice which at once proclaims its own impiety and folly. How then? is a charity-girl, as such, an object of contempt and ridicule? so ridiculous too, as that, when a young lady is condemned to do penance in *maquerade*, *her* dress of all others shall be chosen as the most ludicrous, and fittest for the purpose? and is it thus that the good lady inculcates on the hearts of her fair pupils the great duties of humility and consideration of the poor! Let her be

told,

told, Sir, that though a charity-girl can never attain to the address and air with which she qualifies her scholars, thousands of them have carried forth into the world amiable dispositions, blameless morals, and understandings sufficiently informed for their preservation. But of this she cannot herself be ignorant. And is the dress of a child thus trained the proper representative and emblem of undutiful and perverse behaviour? or can it justly be used as a symbol of disgrace and ignominy? Let her think again, and invent some sifter habit by which to stigmatize the trespasses of her own delinquents.

A concern for the children of the Great, and some little indignation on behalf of the virtuous children of the Poor, have been my only motives to this censure. It may, perhaps, suppress the evil where it obtains; and, if the lady be not too wise for correction, certainly it will. Or it may prevent the adoption of so absurd a practice by others. Or, should it fail to effect either of these desirable ends, it may yet serve to caution here and there a parent, and may save his daughter from the mischiefs of an education, where the poor are virtually traduced, and the rich instructed to despise them.

Yours, &c. PTOCHOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

Nec singula morbi

*Corpora corripunt; sed tota æstiva repente
Spemque gregemque simul, cunctamque ab
origine gentem.*

*Tum sciat, ærias Alpes et Norica si quis
Castella in tumultis, et lapides arva Timavi,
Nunc quoque post tantè videat, desertaque
regna*

Pastorum, et longè saltus latèque vacantes.

Virg. Georg. III. v. 471.

IF the gentleman who signs B. L. A. in p. 410, will give himself the trouble to re-examine this passage, I apprehend he will abate somewhat of his confidence, that the *Norica castella* were fortified and constantly-inhabited castles*. The poet is describing, not a pestilence among men, but a murrain among cattle. The former may have often depopulated large districts; but I believe it will be difficult to prove, that the settled inhabitants of any country ever totally deserted their dwellings on account of the latter calamity. The reader need not be informed, that *castellum*, the diminutive of *castrum*, is a military term, used in a larger sense

for any inclosure in agriculture or pasturage. The *hyberna* and *æstiva* (castra) were also the summer and winter camps of the Romans; the former frequently (as the more constant residence) became cities, while the latter either formed villages, or were occupied only in summer by Shepherds; or where these were not found, they gave the same name to inclosures made by themselves. It is well known that the cattle migrated from the burnt-up vallies of Italy during summer, and retired to the verdure of the neighbouring mountains. The custom still continues in Spain (see an account of migrating sheep, *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXXIV. 203, 266). Without recurring to this usage, *æstivi saltus, summer-forests*, in the following passage of Livy, lib. 22, ch. 14, is scarcely intelligible: *Nos hic pecorum moas per æstivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, conditi nubibus silvisque.* "We trail about the army here among summer-forests and blind paths, like shepherds with their flocks, concealing ourselves in the clouds and woods." This is part of the accusation of the rash Minutius against Fabius, for keeping his army inactive on the Alps, while Hannibal was ravaging the country beneath. But, on second thoughts, I ought not to have mentioned the migrating sheep of Spain, for fear it should call to the reader's mind the adventure which befel a certain knight-errant, who, misled by the spells of a malicious necromancer, mistook these Spanish flocks for armies of soldiers. This wicked enchanter, since knight errantry ceased, is, I fear, more busy with us critics and commentators than we are aware of, and in this case has betrayed either myself or your correspondent B. L. A. into an error of the same kind; I have mistaken men for sheep, or he has been led into a contrary illusion, and has mistaken sheep for men.

Something similar to what has happened to the word *castellum* has befallen the Saxon word *tun*, or *ton* (whence our modern *town*). *Ton* originally signified an inclosure of any kind; but in the Southern part of the kingdom it means, at present, a large collection of houses, and the French word *village* is applied to smaller assemblages. *Tunlic spæc*, did not anciently mean the polite language of cities or towns, but the clownish speech of cottagers.

Though I happen to be of a different opinion from your ingenious corre-

spondent

* See hereafter, p. 531. DMIT.

spondent concerning the *regna pastorum*, yet I perfectly agree with him, that fortresses placed on abrupt eminences terminate landscapes very gracefully; so much so, that inferior painters have been induced to place their castles frequently on precipices totally inaccessible either to architect, or garrison. If the corrected judgement of the learned Poussin has always kept him free from this absurdity, it is well. T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

IN consulting the pedigree of the Northampton family, which I saw at Castle Ashby (p. 112), I find that the 5th coat of arms, there emblazoned, is that of *Brereton*, the heirs of which family is there said to have brought in eight more coats of armour; amongst them, those of *Berkeley* and *Battisbam*. It may seem extraordinary that Bistern manor, &c. should have been in the possession of a younger branch of the Compton family; but as Sir H. Compton (father to Richard), who is said in that pedigree to have been living in 1634, was eldest, indeed only, son to Henry first Lord Compton, by his second wife, the widow of Lord Monteagle, it is not improbable that Bistern, being a detached property, might have been settled on the male issue of that second marriage; and, as some confirmation of this conjecture, it comes from good authority, that, on the death of Henry Compton, the last male heir of that name and family, in 1723, the Northampton family made proper enquiries into their right of Bistern's reverting to them on the failure of the male line. E. J.

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

IT must, I think, be acknowledged, that the glory of a nation principally depends on its literary character. The age of Augustus at Rome, and that of Lewis XIV. in France, will be mentioned with applause by the latest posterity. The advancement of literature will always be proportionable to the encouragement of learned men. Learning in this country has been sometimes rewarded; but this noble principle has never been sufficiently extended. There are various ways of remunerating men of eminent abilities among the laity which cannot be easily specified. But, in the church, there are ample rewards for the promotion of learning continually existing. The archbishops and all the bishops are patrons, and some of

them very considerable ones. There are above 800 livings, and 100 dignities, in the gift of the Crown, that is, of his Majesty, the Minister, or the Lord Chancellor. If these were properly distributed, if some of them were made the rewards of merit, without solicitation, the great and noble patrons of arts and learning would acquire IMMORTAL HONOUR, and the reign of George III. would be distinguished by rays of glory while the world shall exist. POLLIO.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

IN vol. XXIX. p. 475, of your Magazine, mention is made of a conspiracy being entered into by Savage, with some priests, for the assassination of Queen Elizabeth; and that Savage, having bound himself under a curse for the execution of the horrid deed, came into England with intention to execute the same; which was communicated to one Anthony Babington, who disclosed the design to certain others therein named; and says, as the enterprize was considered by the conspirators as an act that was meritorious in proportion to its danger, they caused a picture to be drawn, containing the portraits of the six who were to assassinate the Queen, with that of Babington in the middle, and a motto; intimating that they were united as one body, in the prosecution of one design, attended with mutual and equal danger. I could wish, if through the channel of your Magazine any of your correspondents could give information whether that picture is in being, in whose possession, and who was the painter. X. Y. X.

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

AT several villages in the vicinity of Wisbech, in the isle of Ely, the fifth Sunday in Lent has been, time immemorial, commemorated by the name of Whirlin Sunday, when cakes are made by almost every family, and, from the day, are called Whirlin cakes; but, notwithstanding my frequent enquiries, I have not been able to discover the reason of this festival, which, I believe, obtains in no other place in the kingdom, and should be happy if any of your correspondents could elucidate a matter grossly involved in obscurity. I write Whirlin, as it sounds in my ear; consequently, not having seen it in any Glossary which I have had opportunity to consult, I am not responsible for the orthography of the word.

I was

I was going to say, that Whirlin is probably a corruption of whirlwind, and that the observance of the Sunday is to perpetuate the remembrance of such a convulsion of Nature having happened in an unusual manner in the village abovementioned; but the supposition is forbidden by the inhabitants considering the day as a festival, as I have already taken notice. M. H.

MR. URBAN,

June 8.

YOUR correspondent J. W. is desirous of being informed of the etymon of the *bolt in tun*. This, like the other names of signs which, at my leisure, I transmitted to your amusing literary deposit, is also a vulgar corruption; it is derived from the monogram* of the name of *Bolton*; the person who, perhaps, originally kept the inn or tippling-house which was depicted on the sign under the form of a BIRD-BOLT and a TUN; and, by the natural course of ignorant tradition, the primitive meaning corrupted to the *bolt in the tun* (*plate I. fig. 1*). These kind of devices were not uncommon in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII. On a painted square of glass I have seen the name of *Harington* devised in a similar manner: an *bare on*, or *in, a tun*.

The late Mr. Jacob of Faversham, a worthy and respectable Antiquary, had some specimens of painted glass, among which several devices of this nature also occurred. As this is a fact too well known by the curious in these kind of ancient researches, it will not require any particular investigation. Suffice it, therefore, that I am happy in having an opportunity, under favour of an idle moment, to gratify the taste of J. W.

RETROSPECTOR refines too much on the *Bull and Gate*. There was, doubtless, the sign of the *Gate of Boulogne*, as well as the *Mouth of the Harbour* of Boulogne, once extant, and being written, and not depicted, on the sign, became in the course of time perverted from its original meaning; and when the fancy of publicans and shopkeepers led them to embellish their signs with pictorial representations, the ignorant publican, and as ignorant an artist, doubtless conceived the preposterous images which have become the subject of this enquiry.

Moth is not easily perverted to *mouth*;

* I have made use of the word *monogram*, as best adapted to convey my meaning; though, critically speaking, it implies a compound character of several letters.

and as the worm in the backs of horned cattle is not peculiar to the bull, this conjecture can acquire no ground. As a sign, how could the *worm* or *moth* be represented in the back of a bull? You may as soon talk of painting a worm in a *lady's nose*, if it be true that ladies have such things in their noses.

However, I am much obliged to *Retrospector*, who will excuse a little jocose freedom, for referring me to *Dugdale's Warwickshire* to substantiate my conjecture on the sign of the *Bear and Ragged Staff*.

And now, Mr. Urban, give me leave, for the use and amusement of your intelligent readers, to reply to G. G. p. 25.

In March, 1787, I was at Bruxelles, where I made it my business to make particular enquiries among the best informed persons concerning the truth of Schiriff's art in raising shades or spirits. G. G. may rest assured the whole is fabulous. But if this gentleman is in possession of any similar stories, and wishes to add to his collection, I have it in my power to afford his curiosity some amusement; having, in the course of my travels on the Continent, selected some surprising narrations of this art. In return, I flatter myself that G. G. will not fail to impart a reciprocal communication from his budget of apparitions, shades, genii, and goblins. J. D.

N. B. In the village of Barnwell, at the skirt-end of Cambridge, on the road to Newmarket, there is a public-house with the sign of the *bird bolt*. This arrow or bolt was discharged from a cross-bow, which instrument is now converted to the use of discharging bullets with wonderful precision at a short range. Sometimes indeed, as I am informed, the cross-bow is still made use of in piercing jacks with a barbed arrow fastened to the instrument with a line, and with which they are stricken when they are found near the surface of the water.

* * * Fig. 2. is an *Islington* token.

MR. URBAN,

June 9.

YOUR last volume has occasioned the following observations:

P. 437, col. 1, l. 9. These views were drawn by the late Lord Courtenay, when a schoolboy at Westminster.

P. 604, col. 1, l. 18, "for 1786 read 1785, pp. 501, 2;" and l. 23, r. "xxix."

Give me leave to add, that Mr. Mickle's letter to the redoubted Harwood, mentioned in p. 217, col. 1, of your present volume, was noticed in that for 1777, p. 216.

VINDEX.

Mr.

Fig 1. p. 492.

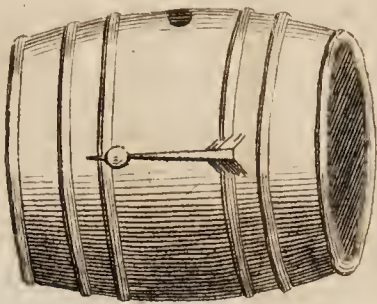


Fig 2. p. 492.



Cart. Mar. June 1789. Plate I. p. 492.

- 1. The County Hall.
- 2. The Exchequer Court
- 3. The Bridge leading to the Inner Court of the Castle.

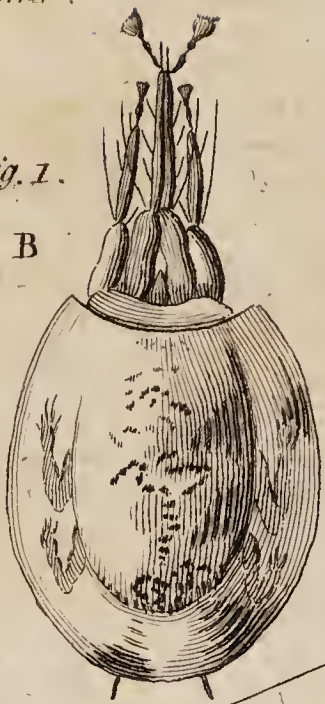


non-descript. Scams, highly magnified.

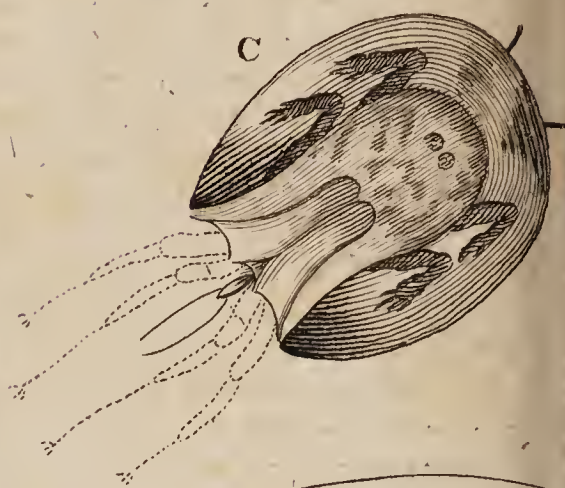
Genl. Mag., June 1789. Plate II.



Fig. 1.



B



C



Fig. 2.
p. 494.

Fig. 3.
p. 494.



Fig.

W. A. W.

Fig. 5. p. 494.

Shabrow

By Mr. William Shabrow

W. A. W.
Shabrow



Fig. 6. p. 494.

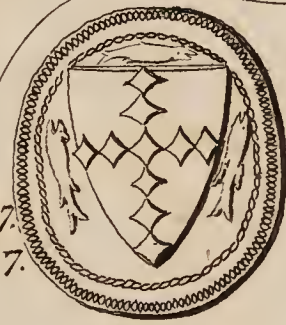


Fig. 7.
p. 497.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 8.
p. 497.



Mr. URBAN, Chester, March 23.

I CONSIDER your Magazine as a repository of Antiquity, as well as other useful knowledge, and have therefore ventured to recommend to your engraver a draught of a building, part of which is already demolished, and the remainder will soon share the same fate. It is the County-hall and Exchequer-court in Chester Castle (*see Plate I.*) This and the prison compose one side of the Bas-court. The demolition of it is owing to a national spirit of reform and improvement, which condescends to our common prisons, and wishes to make these necessary places of confinement as comfortable as circumstances will allow. But some lovers of antiquity have thought that it ought not to have stretched its line and rule near this venerable structure; and I believe many others, who are not antiquaries, but have their provincial prejudices, would have been glad to have seen it preserved, if it had been compatible with the enlargement of the prison. The only preservation of it now in our power is by giving it a sort of existence in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

For a further illustration of the draught I will beg leave to subjoin a quotation from King's "Yale Royal of England." "Another part is a goodly hall, where the Court of Common Pleas and Gaol Delivery, and also the Sheriff of the County's Court, with other business for the county of Chester, are constantly kept and holden, and is a place, for that purpose, of such *state* and *comeliness* that I think it is hardly equalled by any shire-hall in any of the shires in England. And then next unto the South end of the same hall is a less, but fair, neat, and convenient hall, where is continually holden the Princess Highness' most honourable Court of Exchequer, with other rooms fitly appendant thereunto, for keeping the records of that Court." Yours, &c. B.

P.S. I have in my possession a very fair copy of some Theological Works of Bishop Pearson, which have never been published. They are in Latin. My copy informs me, that it was transcribed *ex ipsis autographis in museo Reverendi Thane, Archd. Cestr.* I am solicitous to know whether those original manuscripts of the learned Prelate are extant, and where. Thane was the editor of the Chronological Works of Bishop Pearson. B.

GENT. MAG. June, 1789.

MICROSCOPICAL OBSERVATIONS.
NUMBER IV.

Acarus (formica) obovatus depressus testudineus levis, pedibus quatuor anterioribus longissimis pilosis, testâ postice bicorni. (Plate II. fig. A. B. C.)

AS this insect has escaped the notice of all the authors I am acquainted with, I have ventured to name it as above. It is, without doubt, perfectly distinct from the *Acarus Vegetans* of Linnæus (in the *Appendix Animalium* to his *Regnum Lapideum*, p. 226), though it agrees with that insect in a few particulars. It is a very small species, not more than one fourth the size of the *Acarus Siro*; its body is of a figure approaching to oval, depressed, smooth, shining, and furnished with a kind of firm testaceous covering, truncated at the end next the head, and with two short horns, or appendages, behind: the body is small, in proportion to the shell; the four front legs are very long, and beset with bristles; these and the head are extended forward from the truncated part of the covering: the hinder legs are short, and entirely covered by the edge of the shell, except when the animal is in motion, and then the feet are protruded (*see fig. A*). When the insect is at rest, the front legs are drawn together, and cover the head (*see fig. B. upper side, highly magnified*). The whole insect is so perfectly transparent that the body, legs, traces of the intestines, and every thing else under the shell, are easily seen.

I discovered this creature last summer, in examining the ant described in the last number of observations. It was fixed to the body of that insect, like the *Acarus Coleopterorum* to the beetle, by the suckers, with which its four front feet are furnished, and was so securely fastened by their means, that no effort of the ant could remove it (*fig. C. the under side highly magnified*).

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Halifax, Yorkshires, March 18.

* * * The reader is desired to take notice, that, through a mistake, the trivial name of *Apus* was erroneously applied to the *Monoculus*, in the first number of observations.

☞ In compliance with A CONSTANT READER's first letter, we had engraved the figure he had sent us as a COCKATRICE, before the receipt of his second letter, in which it appears that it is not an uncommon species of trick. "I have seen," he says, "another

“another of them, in which the marks of imposition were very plainly discoverable, from its being put less artfully together. The Scate, or Thornback, was the subject so artfully transformed into the Cockatrice. It is so contrived as to make a most hideous appearance. It is nearly of the size of a pullet in the body; its tail is about a foot long. It supports itself erect on two feet, and has wings, as appears by the drawing. Its breast is furnished with horny protuberances, armed with hooks, calculated, by their appearance, to fasten him to the victim on which he darts himself. Its eyes are very large and red, as the cockatrice is fabled to kill with its eyes; and may not unaptly have the appellation of a fiery serpent. We read, Numbers xxi. 6, that “the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people; and they bit the people, and much of the people died.” May not this have been the cockatrice?”

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, May 13.*

HAVING accidentally discovered the following singular case, I send you the particulars, that you may insert them in your valuable repository, as I think they will not be unacceptable to your philosophical readers. In the month of November last, I was called to the delivery of a poor woman, named Anne Sidley, of her first child. A few days after, I learned that she had two *papillæ* on her right *mamma*; upon inspecting of it, I found the one in the usual situation, the other about four inches below, and two inches from the junction of the *mamma* with the fore part of the *thorax*; so that the preternatural one (not being equi-distant between the usual *papilla* and the union with the *thorax*) is not discovered on a front view, but, from the natural fall of the *mamma*, rests in the position as described in the section, Plate II. fig. 3.; and, when observed obliquely from the left, a small part only of the *areola* shews itself, as at *a.* fig. 4. On examination, I found both *papillæ* perfect, the preternatural one as readily admitting the milk, and when irritated erecting, and as prominent as the other; the lactiferous tubes terminating as complete as in the best-formed nipples, and are as easily distinguished by the pressure of the fingers. The *mammæ* are of equal size, well formed, and remarkably full. The circumstance of there being two *papillæ* on one of them was entirely unknown to the woman herself, who never conceived the lower *papilla* to be any thing more than a mole, and first discovered it to be otherwise by the milk running

from it on her applying the child to the natural one.

The annexed figures of the views were taken by my valuable and ingenious friend Mr. Tracey, of Brompton,
Yours, &c. GEO. CONQUEST.

Mr. URBAN,

May 18.

SO much having been written in your Magazine, and elsewhere, upon the spelling of the name of our greatest dramatic poet, I make no doubt but your readers will be obliged to you for republishing, in a corner of one of your plates, the *fac similia* of his own manner of spelling it (*see plate II. fig. 5*). From them your readers will see that his last editors, not being accustomed to manuscripts of the sixteenth, and beginning of the seventeenth, century, have mistaken an *e* for an *a*, and read *Shakspeare* for *Shakspeare*. I have perused innumerable MSS. of that time, and am clear that the letter is an *e*, not an *a*. Thus our poet spells his name twice *Shakspire*, and once *Sbakspeare*; and the former is surely to be preferred, as being the most usual way with the poet himself, and as the three *e*'s in the latter are displeasing to the eye, and the middle *e* superfluous in sound. Leland spells the name of the pope Hadrian IV. *Brekspere*, and is surely right. To modernise the name to *Breakspear*, as some late writers do, is ridiculous; a name being so minute a matter, that every element, every letter of it, ought to stand exactly as spelt when the author lived. The Saxon spelling, continued by Chaucer, is *spere*; and I question much if our modern spelling, or corruption, *spear*, was ever used till fifty years after Shakspeare's death. A name ought never to be altered to modern spelling; else perhaps, in progress of time, we may spell *Shake*, *Shik*, and *Spear*, *Sper*; and must Shakspeare's name follow our caprice? A writer in your Miscellany is angry at this abbreviation, never reflecting that an elongation of a name is more ridiculous. He compares *Shakspeare* to *Shakspir*, &c. without thinking of comparing *Shakespeare* to *Shakeaspearingenburgerhoff*. Who can reason against caprice? The middle *e* ought to be omitted, even for the sake of foreigners, who are apt to pronounce *Shakéspear*. DIPLOM.

Mr. URBAN,

April 30.

THE inclosed seal (*see plate II. fig. 6.*) was found in ploughing a field before Cowling Castle, in Kent, and is now

now the property of Mr. Comport. It is made of bell-metal, and has the figure of St. Andrew, with his cross in his right hand, and something like a book in his left. The inscription is, S. OFFICIALIS ARCHIDIACONI LEWENSIS. Yours, &c. A. C.

Fig. 7. an impression from a brass seal found lately in the garden of the hall-house at Elmsthorpe in Leicestershire, formerly the mansion of the Charnells, whose arms appear upon the seal. As the original is little corroded, it possibly may have been left in some part of the old house, and not deposited in the earth till the mansion was demolished.

Fig. 8. is a silver coin found at Clare in Suffolk.

Fig. 9. a silver coin found at Leicester. M. G.

Mr. URBAN,

May 24:

THE account and view of St. Michael's Chapel near Aldgate, in your Miscellany for April last, p. 293, led me to look into honest John Stowe's description. The result of my enquiry was, that the house now occupied by Mr. Relph, sloop-seller, (and, if I mistake not, about twenty years ago by a chemist, whose name I have forgot, and who then shewed me the identical remnant of antiquity we are treating of,) was, about 200 years ago, in the occupation of John Stowe the antiquary, taylor; and that "upon the pavement of his dore where he then kept house*" was hanged the bailiff of Rumford in Essex, for telling the curate of Aldgate that there was an insurrection in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, for which the priest could never after shew his head. The execution was performed at the "well within Ealdgate," where yet remains a pump.

It may seem extraordinary that St. Michael's chapel, in his own neighbourhood, and, it may be, under his own house, should have escaped this diligent investigator; especially as he relates, p. 144, that "in setting up, 1590, a frame of three houses betwixt Belzetters (Billiter) lane and Lime street, in place where before was a large garden-plot, inclosed from the high street with a brick wall, which wall being taken down, and the ground digged deep for cellarage, there was found, right under the said brick wall,

another wall of stone, with a gate arched of stone, and gates of timber, to be closed in the midst, toward the street. The timber of the gate was consumed; but the hinges of iron still remained on their staples on both the sides. Moreover, in that wall were square windows, with barres of iron, on either side the gate. This wall was under ground above two fathomes deepe, as I then esteemed it; and seemeth to be the ruines of some house burned in the reigne of King Stephen, when the fire began in the house of one Aleward, neere London Stone, and consumed East to Ealdgate, whereby it appeareth how greatly the ground of this city hath been in that place raised."

Admitting the ground to have been raised twelve feet between the reign of Stephen and James I. a space of 600 years, and six feet more in a course of twenty or twenty-five years, the soil of London has had a more rapid rise than that of Modena, where, Keyser tells us; large stones; the remains of streets and buildings, are found at the depth of fourteen feet; below which is hard earth, or virgin mould, undisturbed, fit for building. "In making the great sewer in Walbrook, 1774, the labourers brought up wood ashes, mixed with soft earth and mud, twenty-two feet below the present surface, which is much deeper than the present level of London, and therefore must have been the effect of some fire long before that of 1666, and before the ground could be raised by the rubbish of various structures, or much built on, this depth being probably the natural soil of the city, and a hard gravel. It is to be ascribed to the destruction by Boadicea, this spot being near the centre of their city." See the new edition of Camden's Britannia, II. 15.—The greatest depth at which Roman pavements were found in Lombard Street, 1786, was twelve feet. See Archæologia, VIII: 117.

What was the hall of business of a Lord Mayor of London 500 years ago, is now a cellar under an inn, descended into by eighteen, sixteen, and twelve steps, each about seven inches deep. See your vol. LIV. p. 733.

The crypts of a church at the corner of Leadenhall and Bishopsgate Streets, under an house then occupied by Mr. Hardy, hard-wareman, now, I believe, by a linen-draper, laid open by a dreadful fire, which destroyed the four corners of those and the adjoining streets,

* Survey of London, 1633, p. 152.

in November 1765, were engraved in your vol. XXVI. for February 1766, and supposed to have belonged to St. Mary's Church, Gracechurch Street, mentioned only by Maitland. (See British Topography, I. 721.)

The Chapel of St. Michael, of which we are now treating, seems to be the same which, in an old perambulation of the soke of Aldgate, in a book called *Duntborne*, is called the church of St. Michael (Strype's London, I. b. ii. p. 55). The chapel of St. Michael is mentioned in a bull of Pope Gregory IX. 1240, 24 Henry III. granting it, with that of St. Catherine, to the priory of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate (Rymer, I. 390.)—In a bull of Pope Martin IV, dated 10 Edward I. 1282, not as Bishop Tanner (Not. Mon. 303) 1285, this is spoken of as a parish church, whose parishioners refused to pay their dues to the convent in whose patronage the church was. It is called St. Michael within Alegate; and the other the church of St. Catherine within the precinct of the monastery (*in atrio ipsius monasterii*), *London churches*, appropriated to the uses of the prior and convent (Rymer, II. 202).

"The priory was built on a piece of ground in the parish of St. Catherine towards Aldgate, lying in length betwixt the king's street (or highway) by the which men go to Aldgate, near to the chapel of St. Michael, towards the North," (Stowe, 145); *i. e.* the priory was North of St. Michael's church, the ruin in question.

"Norman," says Mr. Stowe, "took on him to be prior of Christ's church, 1108, in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, and St. Katherine, and the Blessed Trinity, which now was made but one parish of the Holy Trinity." Here then were four parish churches consolidated into one. See also Newcourt, I. 555.

This was in the beginning of the twelfth century, in the reign of Hen. I.; but query if the parish churches of St. Michael and St. Catherine did not subsist distinct later, even down to 1282, when Pope Martin mentions its *parishioners*; though one of his predecessors, forty years before, styles it only a *chapel*? Query, also, whether this church, whose ruins you have engraved, be not the original church of the twelfth century, destroyed in the fire of London in the reign of Stephen, and perhaps never rebuilt? What authority your corre-

spondent has for ascribing it to Norman, the first prior, does not appear. The fine register of this priory, formerly in the hands of Mr. Austin, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Astle, and by him presented to Dr. Hunter's library, in a passage published by Hearne, in his Notes to William of Newborough, p. 703, says, the priory church was burnt, 1132, by a fire which destroyed the greatest part of the city.

PALÆOPHILUS LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, May 26.
YOUR correspondent T. W. p. 337, will find the wooden figures of the St. Cleres at Danbury engraved in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," plate VII. fig. 3, 4, p. 32; and a hint of the discovery, which he has given you at large. His account confirms what you tell us, p. 271, of the body of Edward IV. being inclosed in a *leaden* and a *wooden* coffin; meaning that the *leaden inclosed* the *wooden*: but I wish your correspondent had explained what he meant by the "appearance of the feathers helping to discover the cause of the dark appearance of the face and throat." I cannot adopt his explanation of the different attitudes of the figures and their lions, nor his idea that the body was buried *cross-legged*, or his reason for this idea; though Mr. Camden himself (Northumberland, p. 664, ed. 1607,) says, that in this attitude *croisaders* were buried (*sepulti erant*). I rather understand his words of the figures on their tombs, than of their bodies in their graves; which attitude, as we learn from the Introduction to the Sepulchral Monuments, p. xciv. continued after the cessation of the Croisades. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, May 28.
THE Abbé Brotier, whose death you recorded in p. 276, insured to himself immortality by his splendid edition of Tacitus, in 4 vols. 4to. 1761; of which he lived to publish an edition in 7 vols. 12mo, 1776, more adapted to general use, and enlarged with a variety of learned dissertations, which were selected in a publication, noticed in the present vol. p. 53. The Abbé was excepted out of the transportation of the Jesuits for his literary merit.

His edition of Pliny's Natural History was little more than superintending it in its passage through the elegant Barbeau press.

The inscription in Birdbrooke church, p. 410, should be read,

De terre fuy fait et formé
et en terre fuy [retourne]
jadys
Dieu de m'alme eit pite.

The third line probably contained the names of the party. Compare the epitaph with John Blebury, Berkshire, in Sepulchral Monuments, I. 131; and that on John Lord Cobham, in the Sylloge of Inscriptions, Bib. Top. Brit. No. XLI. p. 42.

Your worthy correspondent P. G. p. 420, is right in his correction, and I desire to acquiesce in it; and rejoice to find, by his citation, that the third volume of Mr. Hasted's History of Kent is published.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

May 27.

DR. PRIESTLEY may fancy he has gratified the public expectation in his communication of Mr. Henderson's letters to him, p. 287. But what do we learn from them, but that Mr. H. was a *sceptic*? if that is a strictly proper term for a man undetermined in his opinions. Perhaps *speculatist* would be a properer word; and that on points where his opinion seemed to be fixed, he was, if such a word may be used, a *credulist*: and, on points where he did not chuse to speak out, a *JESUIT*.

I am glad you give yourself and readers a respite from the controversy touching Dr. P. the Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, till after the dog-days. Perhaps it might be as well to refuse any further admittance.

Shut, shut the door, good JOHN, 'tis past all
All Bedlam, all religions are let out. [doubt,

This is not the kind of controversy to which your Magazine should be open.

P. 450. Surely we have had enough of the melancholy scene of the Halfewell in every print-shop, and on every tea-board, and need not excite the pencil of Reynolds to revive the afflictions of the surviving relatives.

The separation of two states from the thirteen, in America, which you have recorded, p. 456, is a most interesting event to Europe in general, and to this country in particular.

Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Perth, March 12.

WITH this I send you a translation of the Gaelic Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland, rendered line for line from the original. Though now extremely

rare, it must have been better known formerly, as it has been taken notice of by Stillingfleet and Kenedy, by Sir George Mackenzie, by Ward and Colgan, and by the Author of a Dissertation prefixed to the Memoirs of the Marquis of Clanrickard.

Several reflections which it suggests must be postponed to another time. Suffice it to say, that there is reason to consider it as a valuable monument of antiquity, prior to any of our written histories; from which its deviations may, I think, be justified by reason and argument. The period it assigns to the accession of the family of Erc, though an hundred years later than that marked by our historians, may be plausibly defended. Some remarks may therefore be expected in a future letter, on the foundation of the Scottish monarchy, on the succession of our monarchs, and on the chronology of this curious piece, with several other particulars suggested by it; which will be submitted to the better judgement of the Learned.

Yours, &c. JOHN GILLIES.

P.S. For an account of my Collection of Gaelic Poems, I refer to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, sold by Elmsly.

CHRONICLE of the KINGS of SCOTLAND, from ANGUS, the Son of ERC, to MALCOLM CANMORE. Translated from the Gaelic of Malcom Canmore's Bard, Historiographer, or Senneachie.

YE skilled of Albion all,
Ye knowing people of yellow hair,
When did you first possess, do you know,
When did you first possess the lands of Albion?

Albanus took possession with his people,
That respectable son of Isiacon
(Brother of Britus without doubt),
After whom is named Albion of Vessels.
His impetuous brother banished
Britus over the sea Nichtnamus,
Britus possessed Albion renown'd
At the persuasive desire of Jothadain.

Long continued Britus of smooth lips.
The race of Nembi received Erglan
Coming from his ship: after
Building the tower of fam'd Conang,
They possessed the Western division
After coming from Erin.¹
Ten and threescore kings
Possessed the Cruthean portion.
Cathluan the first king of these.

I inform you for certain
Who was the last king of them,
The strong champion Casandin.
The offspring of Echach after these
Took possession of Albion exhausted;

¹ Ireland.

The race of Conar the mild,
The best of the brave Gaël:
The three sons of Erc, son of Echach glad,
Three who surpassed the blessings of Patric,
Took possession of Albion nigh,
Angus, Loarn, Fergus.

Angus ten years, Loarn three years
In the sovereignty of Albion;
After Loarn, inherited
During twenty-seven years Fergus.

Donagard, son of Fergus high,
Just five years in mildness.
Twenty-four years without strife
To Congall the son of Donagard.
Two years mild without contempt
After Congall to Goran.
Three times five years entire
Reigned Connel son of Congall.
Twenty four years complete
Reigned Aidan.²

Ten years in his turn yellow Echach³
Maintained the sovereignty.
Conchad,⁴ left-handed, a quarter of a year—
Sixteen the good son of Ferchard. [soft star.
After Ferchard,⁵

Fourteen years Donald.
After praise-worthy Donald the spotted,
Connal and Dongal ten years.
Thirteen years Donald the brown
After Dongal and Connel.
Malduin son of Connal of spoils
Seventeen years in rightful manner.
Ferchard, tall and sinewy,
Spent twenty-one years. Echach⁶ of horses
Possessed great regal sway.
One year determined the exalted fortune
Of Amkellach the excellent son of Ferchard.

Seven years of sovereignty to Dongal im-
And four to Atfin. [petuous,
Three years to Murdach the good.
Thirty to Eth in elevated rank.
Twenty-four year without fail
Of years spent Donald.
Two years Connal,⁷
And four years Connal left-handed.
Nine years Constantine beloved.
Nine Angus over Albion.
Four years Eth renounced,
And thirteen Eogaran.

Thirty years Kenneth hardy.
Four Donald handsome.
Thirty years of action
To the hardy Constantine.
Two years dearly purchased
To his brother Eth the nimble.
Donald, son of generous Constantine,
Spent four years.

² The words *nan Colrann* subjoined to *Arwan* in the original, the translator knows not how to render.

³ Or Achaius.

⁴ Or Kenneth.

⁵ *Fegdadrain*, the epithet subjoined, is either corrupted or obsolete.

⁶ Or Achaius.

⁷ The epithet *ceimngle* in the original is not intelligible to the translator.

Constantine strong in battle,
Spent forty-six.
Milcolumb four years.
Indulf eight in the sovereignty.
Seven years Duffod the brown,
And four Culen.
Twenty-seven over the nation
Kenneth the son of Milcolumb.
Seven years Constantine shared,
And four the son of Duffus.
Thirty years of varied life
Reigned with success Milcolumb.
Six years Duncan.
Seventeen years the son of Finlay⁸ Macbeth
After Macbeth, for but part
Of a year, Lulach was in the sovereignty.
Milcolumb now is king,
The son of Duncan the fair,
As is known to all,
Whether skilled or ignorant.
Two under fifty successions of kings
(Including the son of Duncan)
Of the illustrious race of Erc
Have possessed Albion, ye skilled.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, May 6.

THE inclosed is an extract of a sermon preached on the late thanksgiving day by a dissenting minister of this city; and will shew you how ill informed was your correspondent; who in p. 341, threw out the following unqualified assertion: "It is remarkable no preacher of any denomination has *dared* to open his mouth on the subject of the slave-trade in Bristol, Liverpool, or the other towns interested in this commerce."

Now, Sir, so far is this declaration from being well founded, that the author of the discourse from which the inclosed extract was taken, has repeatedly *dared* to open his mouth upon the subject, and once preached a sermon wholly upon it; from those words of the Saviour; "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

The rev. Dr. Camplin, one of the most respectable of our established clergy, has done the same; though there are perhaps more gentlemen of his parish interested in the slave-trade, than in the whole city besides.

Add to this, the worthy Dean of Bristol, Dr. Hallam, was chairman of a numerous and respectable meeting, expressly called for the purpose of agreeing upon a petition against this trade, and which petition was signed by the Dean of Gloucester. by a great number of the clergy, and, I think, by every dissenting minister in the city. Several both of the

⁸ *Gblaingaorth*; obsolete, or corrupted: ettab.

Established and dissenting clergy are still upon a committee for the purpose of effecting the abolition of this trade, and have repeatedly *dared* to open their purses as well as their mouths against it. Our worthy Bishop also, in a letter to the committee, communicated by the rev. Dr. Camplin, one of that body, has expressed his warmest approbation of the petition; and his readiness to support it in parliament.

And with respect to Liverpool, I am credibly informed, that the clergy in general there have often dared to open their mouths against the slave-trade; and it is well known, that the rev. Mr. Darnet of that place has written ably and warmly upon the subject, in answer to the superficial performance of Raymund Harris.

I trust I have said sufficient to convince you of the falsehood of your correspondent's assertions*; and therefore rely on your candour and justice, to give this letter a place.

AN ENEMY TO DETRACTION.

††† THE subject was Psalm cxviii. 27. "God is the Lord which hath shewed us light, bind the sacrifice with cords even to the horns of the altar."—After describing the late melancholy affliction of our beloved Sovereign, and his speedy and happy recovery, as a striking illustration of the first part of the text, God is the Lord which hath shewed us light; the preacher gave us the following anecdotes, to impress us with a sense of our obligations to the Providence of God for this signal mercy. It was thus introduced, if the hasty notes I took of it are correct, which I believe they are.

"An awful proof has been given in the late affliction of our Sovereign, that no height of station, no excellence or importance of character, either private or public, can screen us from the most humiliating and awful evils of human life.—It is but for God, said the pious Mrs. Rowe, to give a turn to one of my nerves, and I should become an idiot.—And, said the deep-thinking and truly pious Bishop Butler to a friend, What security has any individual, that his reason shall not be deranged? None; the answer was, but the good providence of God.—What security then, rejoined the Bishop, has a community, all the inhabitants of a parish, a town, a city, a kingdom, that they shall not lose their reason, and lose it at the same time? The answer was still the same, None, but the good providence of God.—Oh, said

* We have inserted the above extract and letter in compliance with the wish of our correspondent who communicated them: but at the same time must whisper in his ear, that *misrepresentation, for want of better information, is not DETRACTION.*

the Bishop, how great then are our obligations to that good providence!"

At the close of the sermon, speaking of the sacrifices proper to be offered upon such an occasion, he expressed himself thus:

"May we not hope our illustrious Sovereign, thus happily restored to the prayers of a grateful, affectionate, and loyal people, will arise upon this auspicious occasion to the help of the oppressed Africans, and indulge, as an animated writer expresses it, the benevolent bias of his own heart, in putting an everlasting end to this trade in blood?"

"This glorious event, together with the repeal of the Test Act, that foul blot upon the church as well as nation, and which, whether it respects Catholics or Protestants, is as absurd as it is impious, would render our Sovereign more truly illustrious than ever, entitle him to the exalted character of a Patriot King, and cause him, in the remembrance of an admiring grateful posterity, to live for ever!"

"And shall we his subjects pretend to rejoice in the recovery of our Sovereign, and in the blessings of a free constitution and a free government, and yet for the sake of filthy lucre plead for oppression and slavery, and deprecate the abolition of it? When I saw the other day, in a list of persons of this description, some names which would have given strength and added lustre to any other cause; the names of men of liberal principles in other respects, and enlightened minds, combined not to win others over to the cause of humanity, freedom, and general happiness, but to join with them in support of oppression, slavery, and blood; my soul within me sickened at the sight. Great God! dissolve the enchantment, burst the golden chains asunder with which they are held so fast, and set them free!"

"Thankful for a good King, and for a good because free government, God forbid *we* should narrow the felicity of a worm, much less of any of our fellow-beings! Let us rather consider ourselves as under the strongest obligations to become, as far as ever it may be in our power, the patrons of freedom and of happiness to all the world."

"And surely, if we call ourselves Christians, we ought to remember the words of our Lord Jesus, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy;' and, 'With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again:' in that day when you stand, as you shall all stand, the wretched slave and his cruel oppressor together, at that bar where there is no respect of persons; and from the sentence of which there is no appeal!"

"Impressed with these sentiments, let us abandon every selfish ungenerous thought, and, in perfect friendship with all mankind, let our united glowing language be, What shall we render to the Lord for all his benefits? Bind the sacrifice with cords, even to the horns of the altar!"

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, May 4.

SEEING the late Bishop Rundle mentioned in p. 206, I send you a view of his monument in one of the cemeteries of this city (*see plate III. fig. 1.*); and I request permission, at the same time, to add a sketch of the front of the theatre in Smock Alley (*fig. 2.*), in order to preserve it for present and future curiosity; as this building, now neglected, and near becoming ruinous, may soon countenance the dilapidations of our churches; whereof two are, and for some time past have been, totally in ruins, whilst many of the Romish chapels here are rebuilt with splendour, and sumptuous edifices erected for public amusement (I dare not say, dissipation), in addition to the Lying-in Hospital in this city, one of which you have heretofore inserted.

A. is the upper gallery door of the Theatre; B. the box door; C. passage to the pit and middle gallery.

Fig. 3. represents Rathmines Castle, near Dublin; formerly the seat of Sir William Yorke, Bart. and now the school of the Rev. Charles Barry.

Fig. 4. Lord Loftus's Park-gate at Rathfarnham, near Dublin.

Fig. 5. Rabuck Castle, near Dublin, now repairing and enlarging, 1789. The tower marked A. is not yet finished.

Fig. 6. is an Armagh Threepence.

Yours, &c. N. M. T.

MISTER HURBANE, SIR, May 10.

AMONG all the pretty things you have in your 58 pocket volumes (and by my soul's conscience you have many pretty things in them) will you please to give your kind readers, past, present, and to come, this view of the West front of St. Patrick's Church in Dublin, it's own self: aye, by my faith, and of his own steeple too (*see plate III. fig. 7.*), which, they says, was built 430 years before the year 1800; but then the spire is not quite so old by 378 years; and, my dear, you will be the better man for the doing this: because as why, myself does not know that any picture of this front was ever given to the publick before, unless locked up in some great gentleman's study. And moreover nor all this, how can we all tell how necessary it may be to keep this view alive: for, by my soul, part of the church has already tumbled down to the very ground, to save the charges of pulling it down when it was all rotten.

And, my dear, the devil a pinny our wife and good Parliament will be after giving to build it up again; no, no more nor the church of St. Michael, that is all ruinated to the very earth; for, by my troath, honey, they be's all saving the money of the nation to build a devil of a great new Custom House, in hopes that a big trade will come and see it (for by my conscience it has now only a little one), and in making a great Parliament House, bigger nor St. Paul's Church, to hold all the wisdom of the nation; and besides all that, in making a great and fine Tavern and Alehouse anunder that same Parliament House, to keep all the parliament men sober together, and so give no more money to Mr. Ell and Mr. Tee, and other great mens in their own conceit, for the running about to call those folk (by my soul I believe they calls them senators) from Kipps, and from gambling houses, to give their votes about making of turnpikes all over Dublin city, and putting taxes upon the houses, and taking away the tythes and the clargy, and making laws to hang and whip the people for being poor. And now, honey, was it the people of Garmany, or the High Dutch in the Low Countrys, that used to talk all their business over, once while they were sober, and once while they were drunk? But that's neither here nor there now; because all our lords and parliament mens has insured their lives at thirteen pence halfpenny an head, against drunken duels, for every session; and which is a good pattern for you not to follow in your country of London, for why, we see in p. 1080 and 1081 of your last December book, that English members can get drunk and squabble too; but indeed it seems he was a Scotchman: and moreover nor all that, your engraver forgot the directory letters in my cousin's view upon Castle Street, and made some other mistakes, which is nothing at all to your humble servant to command, whilst

MURTAGH M^c WHISKEY,

Mr. URBAN,

May 27.

THE following notes are abstracted from an itinerary which I made in my travels some years ago; and the remarks having some reference to history and antiquity, they are at your service for insertion when convenient: At *Calais* there is an old spacious building which goes by the name of the Queen's palace;

Fig. 2. p. 500.

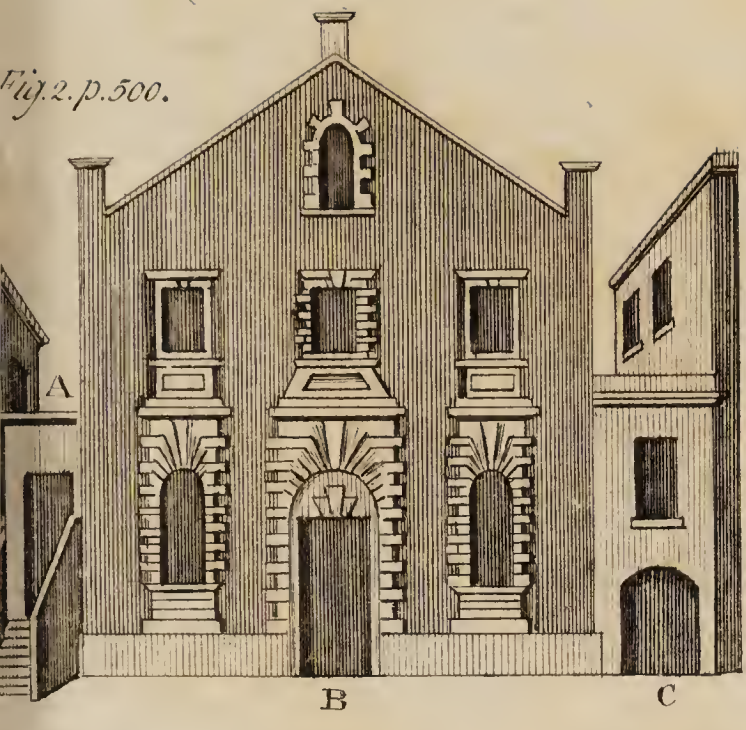
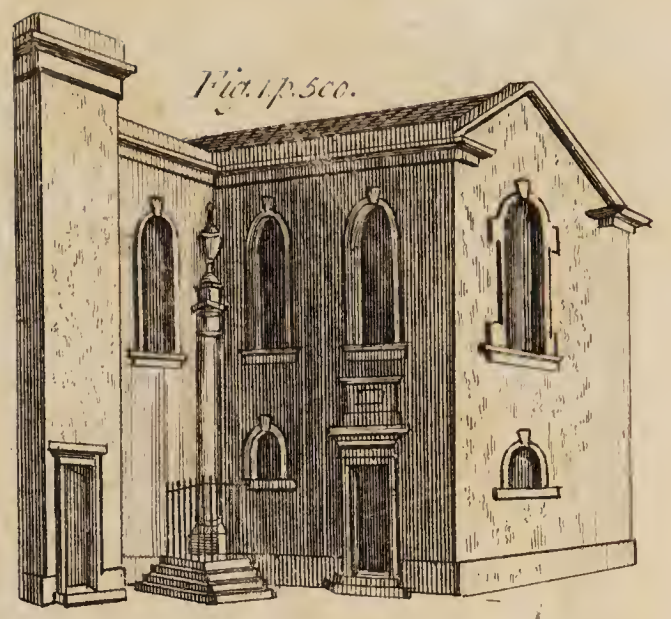


Fig. 1. p. 500.



ALEX.
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ARMAGH
1736.

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p. 500.

Fig. 4. p. 500.

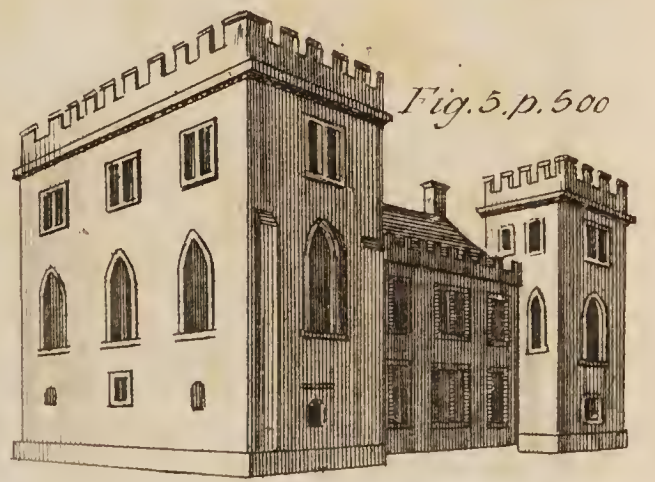


Fig. 3. p. 500.



p. 500.

Fig. 5. p. 500



palace, or, as it is sometimes called, *la Cour de Guise*, very much resembling many of our ancient noble mansions, and supposed to have been constructed during the time this town was under the English government. The parish-church in part, as also the high tower in the market-place, appear to be the works of our countrymen. A gentleman residing there shewed me some curious old bricks, which he assured me had been recently dug out from the ruins of an old house. Their proportion was quite different from the common size, much thicker and longer, though not so broad; on these were moulded various figures in relief, some with grotesque devices, others representing battles and sieges, which the French *amateur* regarded as presumptive memorials of the famous siege of the place in the reign of our King Edward III. My credulity at first did not level, however, with his fond supposition, till he pointed out to me another of the kind, fixed in a wall above ground, whereon I read these words in aukward spelling. *God sauve the King.* He kindly offered me two or three to take home, but they were too heavy for carriage. They were well baked, of a compact clay, dusky red, and not unlike in matter the quarries that are to be seen in the pavement of some old churches, but not painted or glazed.

At St. Omer's I visited the abbey-church of St. Bertin, a fine Gothic structure, more curious within than outwardly so. Here one of the monks, a *confrater in antiquis*, introduced me to a *cabinet de raretés* as he called it, whereof he was the *custos*, and who daily employed himself with much zeal in collecting subjects to augment a new-formed museum for the use of that society. There appeared nothing very rare in this depositum; and the only particulars worth notice were the assortments of shells, fossils, and minerals, which he had classed with very good judgement. He afterwards conducted me to the library well stored with books; and, out of compliment to my country, he reached me down the first edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, which is to be found in most of the capital religious houses of the Low Countries, and accounts, in some measure, for its being so scarce at home. He shewed me at the same time a model or raised plan, in wood, of the church, abbey, gardens,

and all the buildings within the limits of that extensive inclosure: it was neatly executed on a small scale, and very accurately done. This way of modelling in *plano-relievo* seems the best calculated to form a design for a bird's-eye prospective, which mode of drawing represents to the greatest advantage gentlemen's country-seats, with gardens, parks, or pleasure-grounds. The choir of the church is truly noble, and the high altar therein well deserves the attention of a church-antiquary, who, in the treasury, may also be pleased with the exhibition of rich copes, mitres, and ancient croziers. One of the mitres they pretend was brought from England, with some other pontificalia belonging to Thomas à Becket; it was very small and flexible, after the ancient manner. Many other curiosities are shewn, whose authenticity I doubted of; but there is a pastoral staff of silver gilt, of a very remote date, most ingeniously wrought with imagery and foliage.

The next day I viewed the suburbs of St. Omer, called the *Haut-pont*, whence I determined to go to *Clairmarais*, and for this purpose hired a small flat-bottomed boat no larger than a canoe, which the waterman pushed along with his pole at a pretty good rate, in the management whereof the *Hautponois* are very expert. We passed through many narrow channels by gardens well stocked with culinary plants and fruit-trees. These gardens and canals, by the influx of several waters, form a natural labyrinth. At last, after a tedious circumnavigation, we reached the *floating islands*, the object of my little expedition. The islands so called are formed by a congermination of various aquatic shrubs, which, linked together, uphold the boggy substance, so as they may be moved at some little distance from their natural bed; which experiment was soon made, and with much ease, by my honest pilot of the marshes, having both of us landed designedly on one of them. He afterwards directed my sight to another island, on which there was a cow pasturing; the animal, he told me, being commodiously shifted from one place to another, by drawing with a rope, and at last to terra firma, the beast immediately leaping thereon, through frequent practice. Several of the lesser islands were cultivated with garden plants. My civil guide would

not let me return to the city without conducting me to visit the Abbey of Clairmarets, inhabited by monks of the Cistercian order, founded, as I was informed, so long since as the year 1140, by a Count of Flanders. The church is about 400 feet long, and 80 high, very ancient, and built in the true Gothic order, and real style of monastic gloom, the painted windows *casting a dim religious light*. The mouldered green which hung on the damp walls made me wonder that men should fix upon so unhealthy a situation to pass their lives in, under the double influence of solitude and a continual exhalation of cold vapours. It appeared to me the more extraordinary, as monks in general have ever chosen more elevated and far more pleasant spots for their retirement. It was in one of the summer months when I took this ramble; notwithstanding, on entering the oozy edifice, my spirits sunk, and I was chilled as with an ague. The hardy boatman had quite different feelings; unaffected by similar sensations, and warmed by exercise, he enjoyed the *fraicheur*, contrasted with the exterior heat of the atmosphere, endeavouring, at the same time, to persuade me it was a palace, and the monks lived like little princes, *comme des coqs en pâte*, that is, perfectly at their ease.

I made another little excursion, to examine a bridge built where two canals intersect each other at right angles, and the water level. The piers are constructed on the salient points which support the abutments of the quadruple arch, whereupon two principal carriage-roads cross each other. The common people esteem it a wonder, and call it *Le Pont sans Pareil*. It is situated between Calais and St. Omer. I did not take the dimensions; and to hazard a drawing from memory would neither please myself nor satisfy your readers. Many years ago I saw the triangular bridge at Croyland, in Lincolnshire; which of the two is the most admirable, must be referred to professed architects for their decision.

After this, I took a short journey to see *Aire*, a small but neat town, not so populous as St. Omer, wherein there is nothing very remarkable except the collegiate church of St. Peter and the Town-hall. The tower of the church remained in ruins for many years, a monument of the siege and bombardment in 1710, by the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough,

which is now restored according to its ancient form. The word *Marlbrouque* is still used by the vulgar women of this town as a bugbear to frighten their children into good behaviour; whereby the actions of that great General will be handed down to their posterity. At this place I had a friend, the Baron de L—, the chief magistrate of the town, who with the greatest politeness invited me in a party to L—, his country residence, about two leagues off; where he has an old *chateau*, built castle-wise, flanked with embattled towers, and crowned with cupolas; the chief entrance was formerly guarded by a draw-bridge, or *pont-levis*, now demolished, and the fossées which surrounded the castle are filled up. The invitation was made in part to give me an opportunity of examining the site of old *Terouanne*, little more than a mile from the *chateau*, a city better known in some of our old English historians under the name of *Terwyn*, or *Torwine*, famous for having been the place near to which the memorable battle of Spurs was fought between the English and French armies, and thus contemptuously called from the French making more use of their spurs in flight than of their swords to defend their ground. This battle happened at *Guinegate*, a village near Terouanne. “King Henry the Eighth having besieged the city during fourteen days, it was at length delivered up to him, and the Earl of Shrewsbury set up the banner of St. George on the highest part of it, in sign of victory. Six days after which, the King entered the town, and dined in the Bishop’s palace, where it was resolved that the walls and fortifications of *Terwyne* should be razed, and the town burnt, all but the cathedral church and palace*.”—“It is a melancholy satisfaction to tread that ground which has been the scene of bloodshed, and the cause of death and distress to so many thousands of the human race.” These are the words of your correspondent CL10, p. 221 of this present volume, in whose letter many of the antecedent remarks are justly applicable to my subject, to which I refer, without repeating, for brevity sake. I walked over the ground of ancient *Terouanne* in solemn reflection on the vicissitude of human things. *Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit*. A city once so flourishing, so consequential as to raise the envy of two

* Baker’s Chronicle.

such powerful potentates, a King and an Emperor, is now covered with turf, or standing corn, where the solitary shepherd guards his peaceful flock over desolated temples and palaces. Scarce any vestiges remain, but here and there some ruins may be discerned of its stone walls and towers projecting above the grass and weeds. I imagined, however, I could trace the line of circumvallation, and an elevated spot within the ramparts we concluded to be the place where the castle stood, which castle is traditionally held to have been similar to that of the Baron at L—. Indeed, if one could credit a plan of the town which I have by me, taken before the demolition, there seems little or no difference. In the cathedral of St. Omer are to be seen, at this day, various images, monumental stones, &c. which have been translated from the great church of Terouanne. The name is derived; they say, from the Latin, *Terra avenæ*, or from the French vulgar dialect, *avene*, instead of *avoine*, the country round about being remarkably fertile in oats. The arms of the town bear allusion to this, being *Azure, an oat gerbe Or, bound of the same*. In our return from the afternoon walk, we called at the parsonage-house of L—, a mean, thatched cottage, but very neat, where we saw *Monsieur le Curé* busily employed in passing paper to the worn-out leaves of an old ritual, in order to restore with his pen the deficiencies. His mending the book, he observed to me, was not obligatory, but he did it to save the parish expence;—a man truly primitive, affable in his deportment, humility and contentment were pictured in his face, and his whole study seemed to be directed for the peace and welfare of the flock which he had served for many years. Passing by the church, there was heard a singular jingling noise of the bells, which, they told me, was to announce a feast on the morrow, it being the eve. The *magister*, who is always both clerk and school-master, was mounted up in the steeple, whose office, it should seem, obliged him, upon these occasions, to play, during a whole hour, something like a tune; which he performed, seated on the bell-frame, by the means of ropes fastened to the clappers, and worked with his hands and feet. In the church there is a chapel, the family burial-place of the De L—s, where I saw several curious raised tombs, wrought in a very ancient manner, with recumbent effigies placed

thereon. Had their connexion been with England, I would have taken a sketch. Another particular custom they have in these parts, which is, the distribution of a loaf of bread on all Sundays in the church. It is divided into small pieces, and given to the congregation, and this loaf is provided in rotation by every substantial family in the place; a memorial, they say, of the ancient *Agapæ*, or symbol of Love and Charity, used in the primitive church. I returned by the way of Boulogne, where, having walked up to the high town, I viewed the cathedral, a small edifice, having nothing remarkable in it. From the ramparts of this little city (a mere citadel indeed) there is a pleasant and romantic prospect of the harbour below, and the sea appearing between the rocks. On the right hand cliff near the beach, at the top, may be traced the vestiges of an intrenched camp, said to be a Roman work, and, as the inhabitants tell you, made by order of Cæsar, just before he sailed for Britain; but in the Northern parts of France, as well as in the Low Countries, the generality of old encampments and fortifications are erroneously attributed to him, without certain foundation. Under one of the cliffs upon the sands above the common high-water mark, yet within reach of the spring-tides, I gathered some seed from a curious shrub-like weed of the thistle kind, not much more than a foot high. It was of a compact round form, and bushy, being armed at the extremities with sharp prickles. Some of these seeds I sowed in my garden, by way of experiment; but proving an absolute marine plant, it did not vegetate. Near the rocks upon the shore I picked up several fossils of the Cornu Ammonis, or Opioides species; and many were perceivable in the solid cliff, of a very large size. They have a very large kind of oyster here, which, though not so pleasing to the eye as ours, are of a pretty good flavour; and there is very excellent claret for sauce, imported to this place by some English or Scotch merchants, as store-house-keepers for the London market: at Calais I thought it not so good when I returned; where I conclude my tour. Yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

May 29.

PRESUMING upon your candour, which was, much to your credit, exercised on a similar occasion, with respect

respect to the very subject of this critique, a very few years past, I beg leave to trouble you with some remarks on your review of a sermon, written by Mr. Agutter, of Magdalen college, on the death of the late Mr. John Henderson, p. 151. Having had the honour of an acquaintance with the deceased, in the early and latter part of his life, I have some reason (along with my love for his memory) to justify my vindication of his character, when any persons (be they *who they may*), through mistake or mis-information, blacken that character, or degrade his merits.

I will admit, as you virtually do, that the old trite adage of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* ought, in general, to be disregarded; because, otherwise, there is an end of all history, till righteousness shall cover the earth, or a millenium shall commence.

I hope, Sir, to shew you, in the manner of these animadversions (which yet are intended to be *plain*), that I have benefited by the *temper* of my late friend, if I have not by his *talents*. Your words are included in commas underneath, to which the answers are subjoined. Your quotations are distinguished by *Italics*.

“This wonderful personage, whom we have been taught to believe was equal, in learned accomplishments, to the admirable Crichton, is here, on the same account, and for his extraordinary meekness, paralleled with Moses.” The exordium of this critique on the sermon does not seem to arise from the most serious spirit: the language seems that of *ridicule*; and, if this quality was always the infallible test of truth, it would, of course, bear hard here on the deceased. “The wonderful personage, whom we have been taught to believe,” &c. are words which might very well have fallen from an adversary who had a faculty of sneering, nor is the conjecture unwarranted by what follows immediately afterwards. Let the reader judge. “The Jewish Law-giver, we are told, *was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians*; a modern wag might say he was a conjuror; but, waggery apart, his panegyrist must excuse us if we cannot believe all that he ascribes to Mr. J. Henderson.” The supposed sarcastic application of a modern wag against the wisdom of the Egyptians and of Moses, falls short of its sting, or of any effect, unless, thro’

their medium, it reaches the character of J. H. as a conjuror.

Bishop Warburton has ably vindicated the wisdom of the Egyptians, which Moses learned too well to let waggery triumph against them; and let it be observed, what experience has but too *lately* verified, that buffoonery has often spent all its powers on objects so serious, that ridicule has become truly ridiculous, and defeated its design. There are those who do believe all that Mr. Agutter writes of his friend, although you may not. There was a Dr. Adams, of the same college, who, says a certain Magazine for February last, p. 176, which you have seen, “bore the most honourable testimony of him.” Your acknowledgement, “that he was a good scholar; and that, at a period of life when other young men have hardly made themselves masters of their own or the living languages, he understood the dead ones,” is a confession, after which we should not expect to see this cooling draught, “and might have a smattering of divinity, physic, law, and chemistry, we admit.” Now, is it very likely that a man, who is acknowledged to have been an excellent classic, and who was so well known, by those who knew him (among whom we can rank *several* of the first-rate geniuses of his age), to have possessed a large capacity for general knowledge, and to have been uncommonly assiduous after it, is it very likely, Mr. Urban, that such a man should have only a smattering of divinity, physic, law, and chemistry, or of any other science which he gave his mind to study?

Is it likely that one who was, for many years to his last, of so thoughtful and Socratic a mind, to observe what passed within him and without, who had searched the Scriptures critically in the original languages; who had an insight into all the sects of religion, from an extensive line of reading, and such opportunities of observation as few learned men enjoy; who had converse and acquaintance with many of the most eminent of all persuasions around him; is it likely that such a man had only a smattering of divinity? In the physical line, the late Dr. Tilladams, and others of eminence in that profession, have borne ample testimony; nor is it likely that he was shallow in any science, to which he gave his attention, when he grew to maturity.”

You add, "that he was a most orthodox Christian, and carried his credulity to its utmost excess in theology, and every thing else (for he believed in witchcraft, dæmonology, judicial astrology, and the philosopher's stone), we do not deny." Softly, Sir, and permit a stranger to ask you to define one term, that seems to precede and draw after it such a legion of hard names: what then do you mean by "an orthodox Christian?" It would not be fair in me to ask you of what persuasion you are; nor shall I really quarrel with you for being of any, or of all, or of no persuasion in particular. Many good and honest men love to avoid singularities in this matter. I believe my late friend was of this turn; and, seeing something to blame, and something to commend, in all sects, would be a bigot to none, although he saw the Church of England in the most respectable light. But when a *term* is so banded about by all sects, when every one thinks itself only, or chiefly, possessed of the right system of doctrine, which may be best compounded from them all at last, a question of this sort seems pertinent, in order to see whether that, which appears so much like ridicule in your application of the term *orthodox* to Mr. Henderson, be really so or not: the context gives it a very suspicious cast. Whether he carried his credulity to excess (if he had such in any irrational sense) I believe very few indeed are able to determine, as he kept his own real sentiments upon metaphysical subjects to an excess in reserve; so that it may be difficult for us to prove, that he was credulous to excess in witchcraft, dæmonology, judicial astrology, and that pretty fable, the philosopher's stone; not to add, as you say, in theology, and every thing else. I could say some bitter things on such language; but would rather wish you to re-consider the propriety and the extent of language of this kind against the character of a dead man, who deserved it not. I can bring one instance of his caution on the subject of dæmonology myself. I applied to him, to know his thoughts on a late affair in Bristol, in which Mr. Easterbrook was concerned, whose religious, moral, and rational character, there, is too well established to be shaken by pointless ridicule from that or any other quarter. Mr. H., so far from shewing his credulity, gave me no reply. Credulity you know, Sir (for you have seen it in others), is, in its nature,

active like fire. Some of us may remember our aunts or grandmothers entertaining their families, both eagerly and seriously, on long winter nights, as the little branches of them, for fear, closed round the kitchen hearth, to hear them descant on Hobgoblins, Jack-o'-lanterns, Will-o'-whisps, and Jack o'-Kent. But I am persuaded that Mr. John Henderson would not risk the reputation he had so justly gained for sound judgement, to give credit to any tale, unsupported by stubborn facts, exceedingly well attested. But, supposing he had believed in the present possibility of witchcraft and dæmonology, or even in the appearance of disembodied spirits, no less a precedent than Mr. Addison seemed to go *very near* such credulity, if you must attach that name to such sort of faith. If Mr. H. was or was not fond of, or did or did not understand, any thing of judicial astrology, it matters not; it may be a science of curiosity for inquisitive minds; and he had as much right to study it, as others have to blame him for so doing. To me it appears of little consequence, because, perhaps, my taste and studies lean another way; but I blame no man for trying all things, if he holds fast that which is best, *viz.* the love of God and man. As to "the philosopher's stone," it might be the secret in Freemasonry, the art of Midas, the wand of Merlin, the hocus-pocus of Bresslaw, or the jewel in a toad's head, or any other fond conceit, for aught I know; but you may as well make me believe that Mr. Henderson had a credulity of that kind, as that the late Bishop Warburton believed in witchcraft, dæmonology, judicial astrology, and the philosopher's stone. The foundation of Mr. Henderson's credulity in these articles you trace very wrongly indeed, for I have had full demonstration to the contrary. You say, "this was the natural consequence of his being a teacher in the college of Treveka, then governed by the late Mr. Fletcher, vicar of Madeley." I have reason, personally, to know this to be a mistake. While he was, at a very early period of his life, most ably instructing the students there in the learned languages, he well understood the theory of religion; and, because he was often arguing against the inconsistencies of their idol-doctrine, Calvinism, with a beardless countenance, and the sprightly levity of a lad, he made them weary of his lessons, and,

by

by degrees, had the honour of a dismissal, because he was not an orthodox Christian, and did not carry his credulity to its utmost excess in theology, and every thing else. I must also rectify another mistake; as I lived near the spot, I know it to be such, of which Mr. Agutter, living at such a distance from it, could not be aware. That venerable man, the late vicar of Madeley, was not dismissed from this college. He saw and felt the tide of *Augustine's* main error flowing in, and he went out of his own accord, with words like these, "this is no longer a place for me." The good consequence of his resignation was, the world was obliged and instructed by his *checks*, which have cut up Calvinism by the root in a manner never done before; and this was effected by one who possessed the most exemplary piety and humility, uncontroverted by his bitterest enemies (if indeed he had any), and who had the best opportunities of seeing and hearing all that could be written or said on each side of the question.

In summing up your charge, you say, "After all that Mr. A. has said in his praise, it cannot be doubted, that, with all his learning, he was a man of a weak and uninformed judgement." Dr. Johnson, and the late Head of Pembroke, thought otherwise; the former has expressed quite contrary sentiments of his judgement, and lived in a habit of *intimacy* with him; and the judicious Dr. Adams did the same: nor does it seem to me reconcileable to common sense, that a man who has so often, so largely, and so ably displayed such powers of reasoning, such a fund of well-digested learning, such brilliant parts, and whose company was courted by some of the first geniuses of the age, and by the most judicious scholars of his time, could possibly deserve your character of "a man of a weak and uninformed judgement." I question if you would throw down the gauntlet of argument to him (if he was alive) upon theology, or any of those sciences in which you were pleased to say he had a *smattering*. Nay, I doubt whether, if any prelate was so kind to the *world* as to refuse such a man ordination, he could excel him, on a scrutiny of examination, as to *judgement* on any abstruse point that required the exertion of the human intellect.

You do not stop here, but add, that he had "an independence which more than bordered on contemptuous pride."

Can you blame a man for avoiding that curse, May attendance and dependance be his fate! Is the *proud man's contumely* to be coveted? whose very *obligations* disoblige. Consider a little, Mr. Urban, the present degenerate state of mankind, and you will not wonder at Mr. Henderson's love of an independent spirit. He did not wish to be obliged to strangers, or to trouble his friends, but *kept the noiseless tenour of his way* to the last; and, if this be not a sign of deep *humility*, instead of *pride*, I know not what either means.

Finally, you triumph *too much* over his real frailty*, after the concession made in the sermon itself, and after his own deep humiliation for it, in the last solemn scene of his life. Shall we, for this alone, forget his amiable spirit, his striking, though not ostentatious, piety, which was rooted in his heart? his benevolence to the poor and distressed? his love of good men, of all persuasions? his uncommon patience, under the greatest afflictions of mind and body? his mild and inoffensive temper? his filial virtue? his intellectual and acquired excellencies? O, Sir, you knew not half his worth as I did, or you would be equally warm in his praise, and leave

His frailties in their dread abode,

The bosom of his Father and his God!

Nay, Sir, had you *well* known him, when living, and mused upon his failings, you might, at the same time,

Look at his *face*, and well forget them all.

There was so much of innocence and benevolence, mixed with intelligence, in a charming countenance, which might have entitled him, at Oxford, to the name of *Molly*, as much as Milton's, that cannot be forgotten by his friends, while they think of him, if the unparalleled picture of *Palmer* at Bristol was destroyed.—I am, Mr. Urban, with the

* The case stands thus: a young man of parts, renowned for wit, wisdom, or for what can afford entertainment, is often sought after, and his company naturally desired by his contemporaries; if he has much good-nature, he is, of course, led into that tyren source of repentance called "conviviality." He becomes, sometimes, betrayed, by an innocent and pleasing sociability, into excess; for which he is afterwards accused by those who have brought him into that *shame* of which, in their own persons, they too evidently glory. If such a person should contract a love for drinking, is it to be wondered at, and is he *alone* to blame?

sacrifice

sacrifice of my name on *such* an occasion, and with urbanity, yours, &c.

WALTER CHURCHEY.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

IT is, I believe, a maxim with painters, that a picture cannot be perfect without shade. The reverse of this observation proves what human nature is; and it frequently occurs, that the most splendid abilities are accompanied by the greatest weakness. I was led into these reflections on perusing the different anecdotes of the late Mr. Henderson, who seems, however, at last to have surmounted those doubts, difficulties, and (permit me to add) labours of the imagination with which he was surrounded in his juvenile years, and to have died serene, placid, and a Christian. I am the more inclined to believe this, from the biographical anecdotes of him in your Obituary for November; for a mind like his must have been *convinced*, or he certainly never would have entered into holy orders. Human Nature possesses a certain pride that frequently affects to judge of things that may be superior, though not contrary, to reason, thinking itself the standard of truth, and, with an unsparing hand, lops off every idea that does not combine closely with its own. This, I believe, is often the case with young minds, just launching out into those speculations that Reason, when opening, conducts them to. We find our infantile years occupied by the more narrow conceptions which the dawn of reason ushers in upon us. As our years increase, our faculties enlarge; our ideas take a more comprehensive circle; and a youthful imagination, unsupported by cool reasoning and mature reflection, raises a thousand doubts, and carries us into a labyrinth of conceptions,—conceptions frequently as weak as they are futile. I do not conceive this is always the case; there are numbers, I fear, that never think,—never reflect! but I trust I am justified in supposing that it is the case with some; the instance before us proves as much.—Strength of genius perhaps may be discovered from the period in which youth begin to receive the larger faculties of the soul. What one may discover at twenty-five, another does at eighteen, and a Johnson at twelve, years of age. The youth who has to struggle through the mazes of his own imagination, without the assistance of a friend to conduct him, treads a thorny path for a time;

and when his reason is improved, looks back with triumph on the wilderness he has passed through. Doubts, fancies, and scepticism seem to have marked the road of young Henderson; and that pride which is so natural to man, and so inherent (particularly in youthful minds), is easily traced in his ideas. To a mind of a religious cast, the first doubts arise respecting the Trinity, the mediation of Christ, original sin, and, perhaps, on the very existence of a great first cause, our all-powerful Creator! Thus, at once, we find a youth, whose inexperience, even in matters of common life, shall not hesitate to enter the lists against St. John and St. Paul; yet, was he, so soon as he had read Blackstone, to pretend (for instance) to face the Minister in the House of Commons, his weakness would be detected, and his youth might be pitied. On such an event, what would the reflections of the impartial be? “That the youth had pride and inexperience.” If this be granted in one instance, it must in another. If then pride lies at the foundation, pride certainly is a principle in our nature; and, as our Creator formed us perfect, it must have crept in somehow; and when, or how, but by original sin, I confess myself at a loss to account for.—The second letter of Mr. Henderson to Dr. Priestley, p. 288, is without a date; it may perhaps be about 1781 or 2: the former Dr. P. deserves credit for inserting; it shews his candour. They both betray the struggles of a young mind, that required, and I doubt not afterwards enjoyed, the powers of reason to bring into a right channel, and to direct the intellectual faculties to conviction and to comfort.

EPAPHRAS.

LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from vol. LVIII p. 491.)

LETTER VIII.

I looked through my casement, and discerned among the youth, a young man *void of understanding*, passing through the street. In the twilight there met him a woman in the attire of a harlot, and *subtile* of heart. She was *loud* and *stubborn*,—*her feet abode not in her house*. Now she was *without*, now in the *street*, and lay in wait at every corner. With an *impudent* face she said, “Come, I have peace-offerings with me.”—But her house is the way to HELL.

SOLOMON.

SUCH were the observations, and such the reflection of one of my most

most ancient and inveterate enemies, on looking one evening from his window; and by people of *absurd* taste it is reckoned a very fine description even at this day. But, after all, he saw but *one* among the many so employed; which shows that *my interest* was then rather at a low ebb. Times, however, are greatly *mended*; had the author lived now a-days, he probably would have thought that his window had been glazed with *multiplying glasses*, or disbelieved his own eyes, especially if it happened to be *Sunday evening* when he made his observation.

If it was from the *attire*—the being *subtile* or *cunning*—the *gadding about the streets*, and *never resting at home*—the *impudent* or *undismayed countenance*—the *loud talking* or *obstinacy*, that he took the woman for a harlot, he probably would (according to *his notions*) have had but an indifferent opinion of many of the modern females at first sight. But these appearances I may possibly come to defend, for the sake of my female friends, in some future letter.

He does not mention the age of the youth he observed; but as, till of late, *boys were boys* till eighteen and upwards, it is presumeable that, in these earlier days, his *singular* young man was at least above the age of majority at the time of the observation. Had he lived now-a-days, however, he might have seen whole groups of *little fellows* at thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years of age, answering the description of his YOUNG MAN, even in this cold climate; and often led on by those who, although they cannot indeed be said to be *youths*, may yet be allowed to be *void of understanding*!

It is matter of pleasing astonishment to me to observe the success of my plans respecting *education* and *manners* of late years; and I must say, that my *emissaries* have been very attentive and assiduous. These plans I may some day more fully open, when my interest has acquired a proper degree of strength, and when I see people of all denominations determinately going to HELL as fast as they can. In the mean time, I wish to avoid bold and violent *stretches* in vice, for these strike even the dullest and most lukewarm enemies; but I would rather steal gently on, step by step, without alarming, till I get a proper footing.

“Ex glande altissima quercus.”

Some, indeed, of what are called *the*

discerning, detect my schemes, and perceive the consequences to society; but these are few in number, and only lament in secret. They mark the beginning of the disease, and would wish to apply an immediate remedy; but they have no power or influence; and, as my poison glides in by a soft and slow progress, people become accustomed to the disorder, and think nothing is wrong till the whole mass is corrupted. I was somewhat apprehensive I had gone on too rapidly by provoking a ROYAL PROCLAMATION* against me; but it has been feebly enforced, or rather, not enforced at all. Few people knew any thing about it. The great disregarded it; my friends among all ranks sneered at it, as they very properly do at every thing serious,—and magistrates could not be at the trouble to attend to it.

In the latter part of the above quotation from OLD SOLOMON, he wishes to throw a very ungentlemanlike reflection against the place of my abode. My friends, however, must disregard such *suarlers*. I can boast of a *warm fire-side*, and they may trust that they will meet with very *genteel* company, and that all my visitors will be treated with equal hospitality, and without my *wearrying* of their presence, which they must allow has too often been *the case with them* in their landlords houses during their short stay upon earth.

Vice has always something sweet and alluring in it, at the time; and, to make people pleased with the present, and disregarding of the future, is my great system of politics. When restraints of conscience and decency of manners are neglected or despised by the great, then *freedom* and *pleasure*, or (to speak in common language) *licentiousness*, will quickly spread among the people. It is said, that the high and the low ranks stand most in need of religion, to keep them what is called correct in conduct; but I am glad to see that, by these *two* classes, religion is most neglected. Hence the violent pursuit of what is called *pleasure*, in the first; and the prevailing *fierceness of manners* and *crimes*, in the latter. I must, indeed, allow that I am most indebted to the great; and, but for *their* aid and example, the lower classes might become moral, honest, gentle, and fearful of offending.

In the motto from Solomon, he also

* His Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality, in June, 1787.

strikes at one of the greatest sources I possess of acquiring new subjects to my kingdom; but while there is a plentiful circulation of obscene books and prints;—no restraint from police to the immense number of prostitutes which infest the streets of every great town;—and a freedom of manners that spurns at religion and common decency, encouraged by licentious plays and newspapers; I do not despair of always having a rich crop on the ground.

I have always said, that TOO MUCH LIBERTY AND LUXURY would make Britain my own.

Your reasoning people argue thus upon this subject:—The births of males and females in the human race are nearly equal: hence, say they, the marriage of one man with one woman is the obvious intention of Providence. That an abandoned woman, or a *barlot*, is therefore a human being lost to society,—that she forfeits every hope of domestic comfort and usefulness,—and the intention of her existence is perverted by the unlawful passion of man. But she is not only lost to society and herself, but she becomes a dangerous nuisance, by being the cause of the corruption and the loss of others who might have been useful. Besides, she leads youth from the path of integrity and duty. From industry and sobriety, she plunges them into idleness, expence, dissipation, and crimes, which often terminate in the gibbet. Witness the confessions of the numerous malefactors at the fatal tree!

Better then, say these WISE ONES, if such an evil is unavoidable in corrupt society, to devote a few, and keep them separate, than allow general destruction, by permitting the streets to be crowded with the abandoned, so that neither male nor female of any age can pass without importunity to vice, insult, or robbery, at every step*. Vice soon spreads its baneful influence from individuals to families—from families to cities—from cities to the empire—and an empire corrupted is an empire lost.

I must allow that there is something

* The police of the city of Newcastle upon Tyne is said to be better attended to, in this particular, than any of its size and population in Britain; and there are consequently few crimes. Prostitutes infesting the streets there are immediately taken up and confined, and effectually banished.

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plausible in these arguments; but, fortunately for my interest, men are guided more by *passion* than *reason*; and Government is above paying attention to the MANNERS of the people, although upon them depend the security of the state.—I am much offended at the late institution of Sunday-schools, and must exert myself to defeat the purposes of this innovation. The young I consider as my peculiar charge; and it is long since I said,

Farewell fear,

Farewell remorse:—All good to me is lost.
Evil be thou my good.

And such a way of thinking is my wish for all mankind.

This subject has led me to too great a length.—In my next, I shall conclude these letters with a short sketch of my pupil as a member of society, when directions are unnecessary, the character being formed. I am, &c.

BELZEBUB.

“Perhaps Fate wills in honour to thy fame
“No marble shall record thy mighty name.”

Mr. URBAN, May 16.

IN an age like the present, when public merit awakens public admiration and gratitude; is it not rather surprizing that no monument hath yet been erected to the memory of that great circumnavigator, Capt. Cook, either in Westminster abbey or some other place, where the publick might be gratified with beholding a tribute to justly due for services, which, though they want not the “storied urn, nor animated bust,” to transmit them to distant ages, may yet, thus perpetuated, excite others to emulate his example? His unfortunate end will long be lamented by this nation, indeed by Europe in general, and by every country where eminent abilities in the line of his profession are esteemed valuable. The wise Romans, who knew the worth of every individual to society, decreed public honours to the man who saved the life of a single citizen. Now, it is well known that Captain Cook was so particularly attentive to the health of his ships’ crews, that in the course of two voyages, in which he more than twice circled the globe, and was exposed to every change and rigour of climate from 71 degrees North, to 70 degrees South latitude, fewer of his men died by disorders incident to sea-faring people, than many commanders have fatally experienced in a voyage to the East or West Indies;

Indies; for which Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal was adjudged to him by the Royal Society, when the methods he pursued for preserving the health of seamen were read and explained to them. Surely then Captain Cook deserves our most grateful remembrance: might not a little of what money which hath of late been so lavishly thrown away in amusements which would almost disgrace the savages who deprived the world of this great discoverer, and which most certainly will never redound to the honour of the British or the Christian name, be much more properly employed in perpetuating the remembrance of a man who was more disposed to preserve the lives of his brethren, than they take away at a bruising-match; and if one of the first characters in this nation, instead of countenancing such savage sports, would erect a monument to Cook, or subscribe largely with others towards it, I am of opinion the country at large would much more applaud the action. The writer of this would be glad to know how many children the gentleman left, to mourn, with his widow and the nation, the loss of one of its greatest ornaments? Yours, &c. ADRIAN.

MISS SEWARD'S STRICTURES ON THE PREFACE TO THE WOODMEN OF ARDEN; (*concluded from p. 391.*)

FEW, Mr. Urban, that attend to the extracts in your last number, will think Mr. Weston *wise* in *rejecting* the excuse which Friendship, less blinded by injudicious zeal, alledges for the frequent coarseness of Dryden's ideas, and the frequent bathos of his style, viz. "writing for bread, he had not time to chuse and reject his thoughts, to polish and refine his language." But its being known that he never expunged, or even altered, a single passage in the course of those various editions of his Poems that passed under his eye, prove that the pruning-knife and the chissel were *not* voluntarily withheld; since it is impossible to conceive that there ever lived a man so notoriously conceited as that, in repeated revision of so many volumes, he could see no passage, nor even expression, that he wished to omit or alter. It is therefore plain that Dryden found his wilderness so weedy, that to attempt clearing it would be an Herculean labour, swallowing up that time which he wanted to employ in pressing on with *new* publications, for whose

profits his necessities, so loudly called.— He trusted to the majestic trees of this wilderness, "laden with blooming gold," for the preservation of his fame; and they *will* preserve it. But he little dreamt that their fruits should so far intoxicate the brain of a brother poet, in future time, as that he should assert the superior beauty of this wilderness on *account* of its weeds, and abuse the majestic parks and lawns of succeeding bards, from which the nettles and witch-grass have been rooted up.

It is also terribly impolitic in Mr. Weston to bring Dryden and Pope into view *at once*, and then to attack the moral character of the latter, whose imputed crime must be only conjectural; and whose errors are, compared with the mean faults of Dryden, but as a passing cloud of Summer to December's darkness.

Pope did every justice to Dryden's genius; witness one amongst many lines in his praise:

And what Timotheus *was* is Dryden now. But in that style in which they both *chiefly* wrote (for Pope was *not* a master of lyric composition) he felt his own superiority; not *vainly*, because thousands felt, and still feel it also. He probably wished to see it *asserted*. Why should that wish be deemed proof of a bad heart, even if he did sinness a little to obtain it?

Dryden's writings prove that he was wholly without fixed principles in Religion, Politics, or Criticism; that his Interest was his Legislator; his Guide, and his God. Witness his mean and profane renunciation of the religion in which he had been educated, and had ably defended, for the idolatries he had stigmatised! A Popish King just then mounted on the throne, *who* discerns not the court parasite in the new apostate? Witness his hyperbolic praise of the deceased Cromwell, to please the Republicans, whose downfall he did not then foresee!—and witness his subsequent *abuse* of Cromwell, who being dead when he extolled him, the Poet had no excuse, from any after-conduct of the imputed *angel*, for changing him into a *devil*. Even Mr. W. allows that he formed his critical opinions according to the interest of the hour, callous to all the self-contradictions into which such meanness betrayed him.

How inconceivable is it, that beneath the obtrusive prominence of such faults in Dryden, the writer, who compares the

the two poets, *can* be severe upon the human frailties of Pope, relieving the necessities of his abusive foe, and watching, with filial tenderness, by the couch of his aged mother!

Mr. W's observation is just upon Dryden's Alexandrine, reprobated by Dr. Johnson, in his Life of that Poet. But to reprobate poetic excellence was Dr. Johnson's *custom*; a thrice dangerous one to the public taste, since it requires unusual strength of mind to escape the pernicious influence of that wit and force of language,

which can make the *worse* appear
The *better* reason, to perplex and dash
True criticism.

The line reprobated by the despot is this:

And with paternal thunder vindicates his throne.

Mr. W. justly defends its dignity of sound.

And, like another Helen, *fir'd* another Troy, is upon the *same* construction. But it appears to me that *this* is the only variation from its perfect model that the ear *endures* in the Alexandrine; though Mr. W. affirms that the pause may be placed after *any* of its syllables, without injury to the harmony.

The next line, quoted in *proof* of that assertion, is to *my* ear a doleful drag, little resembling a *verse*:

By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd
by all.

There are several of *kindred* imperfection in Guiscard and Sigismunda; for instance:

Like Liberty, indulg'd with choice of good and ill,
and

A pomp, prepar'd to grace the present be design'd.
Those lines, if read with *proper* emphasis, are *not* verse, though they may *scan* as such, since the *sense* allows no pause after the words *indulg'd* and *grace*.

Mr. W. asserts the poetic right of intermixing, at pleasure, lines of fourteen syllables into the common heroic couplet. The first line quoted from Dryden, to illustrate the claim,

But Maurus sweeps whole parishes, and peoples every grave,

has such strength of thought and imagery, that they atone for *any* liberty, however generally unjustifiable, that may be taken with the numbers; but the *next* citation,

The tedious qualms of nine long months, and
unavail, to requite,

possessing nothing striking or poetic in the *thought*, it cannot surely be in the mere echo of its sound to its sense to recompense the bad effect of putting a line and three quarters, of eight feet measure, into *one*, and then drawing it through the texture of the couplet numbers, like a hoop, five yards wide, stuck across the limbs of an elegant maid of honour!

This *last* Drydenic licence sounds to me like ludicrous ballads, part of which are sung, and then a line *said*.

Captain Colvert's gone to sea, heigh boys!
ho boys!

Captain Colvert's gone to sea, O!

Captain Colvert's gone to sea, with all his
company,

In the great Benjamin, ho!

Now you shall hear how he was cast upon
an uninhabited island, and married the
governor's daughter.

Captain Colvert's gone to sea, &c.

Mr. W. gives to Pope's patrons amongst the nobility the title of *Wou'd-be Mæcenases*. The phrase is invidious; and his poetic brethren of this day are not much obliged to him for thus discouraging poetic patronage; for assisting to spread that Gothic mantle over the Muses which the dark huge hands of the envious Colossus first unfurl'd in the Lives of the Poets. Either Horace has had more injustice from his translators, Cowley, Dryden, and even Milton of the number, than ever poet met, or those whom Mr. W. calls the *wou'd-be Mæcenases* patronised a *greater* poet than *Horace*.

Mr. Weston writes in this Preface as if the excellence or worthlessness of a poem depended wholly upon the construction of its *measure*; and as if the couplet was the only order of rhyme. He seems to forget that the lyric, with its countless varieties, and almost unlimited privileges, affords ample field for his alexandrines and triplets, whose frequent intermixture suits not the chastity of the heroic couplet; though it appears to me that it is by no means an advantage to make the sense so generally end with the second line, as in the otherwise *perfect* style of Pope's versification.

After all, it is a small part of the intrinsic excellence of poetry that the elegant style of Pope, or the slovenly one of Dryden, can give or take away. A poem has little merit if it does not remain fine poetry after having been taken out of *all* measure. Where there is
lostiners

loftiness of thought, ingenuity of allusion, and strength of imagery, to stand *that* test, true lovers of the art allow an author to do almost what he pleases with the numbers, provided he does not insist upon their preference of the slovenly to the polished ones, readily promising that such a work shall be dear to them in *any* dress. They will by no means wish that *every* part should blaze; but would *chuse* that there should be “interstices of black velvet between the gems;” desiring, however, to be excused from *applauding* the custom of *Dryden's* Muse, to put on “soiled linen with her diamonds.”

Several of Mr. W's poetic friends, as well as himself, are surpris'd that any person can prefer his *close* translation of Mr. Morfitt's fine Latin poem to his more ingenious *paraphrastic* one. He, and they, must however *expect* that preference from those who agree with him in thinking that Pope has degenerated from Dryden in the beauty and purity of style. My friend will find many who, because the latter-named poet lived a degree more remote from the present day than the former, will decree the palm of pre-eminence to *him*; but whatever author shall be rash enough to resume the slipshod licences of Dryden, *see* if they will applaud the result. Not they; even though it should be adorned with all the riches of allusion and imagery which glow through the writings of Mr. Weston. His Miltonic Sonnets appear to me models of perfection in that arduous order of poetic composition.

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

I WAS much concerned to observe, vol. LVIII. p. 1060, that Mr. Weston, in his very just and reasonable appeal to the publick on the premature, incorrect, and clandestine appearance of his poetry, in the conclusion should apply such an harsh epithet as “execrable” to Mr. Pope, that favourite of the Muses, whose harmonious numbers, elegant sensibility, condensation of good sense, poignant wit, delicacy and taste, have, and will continue to charm thousands, as long as our language has existence. I doubt not Mr. Wested had his excellencies. I am willing to allow him every merit, as a Poet and a Man, that Mr. Weston attributes to him, and that he has been too severely satirised by Mr. Pope; and, in abatement of Mr. Pope's character, would allow he might have a spark of

envy in his composition; that he might be too irritable, too peevish, that he would

Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne.

Yet who does not know that exalted genius and first-rate talents generally have too high a sense of their own superiority, and are too apt to bear hard on those a few degrees below them, and, from a fear or envy of their rising merit, will depreciate that they really possess? Undoubtedly it is wrong; and in the particular instance under consideration, Mr. Pope might and did diffuse his satiric wit with unmerited acrimony: yet, though I blame, I cannot execrate him for it. My Dictionary says the word means *hateful, detestable, abominable, very wicked, odious, or impious*; surely Mr. P. cannot deserve all these; if he did, he might as justly be said to deserve a halter. I hope Mr. Weston, on a retrospect, will regret that the word escaped him; and I wish he may think a gentler term more just and applicable in the comparison of Pope and Wested.

Yours, &c.

M. F.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

WHEN Emlyn argued from Mill's authority, Prol. 1226, p. 126, that Stephens's collation was imperfect, and pressed Martin with this objection, that good old man told him, for want of a better answer, that Stephens had only neglected the trifling variations of the Complutensian edition, and selected the most important. This, indeed, is notoriously false; for, if you will be pleased to look into Stephens's margin, or Mr. Travis's book, p. 172, you will find, that, of *four* differences from the Complutensian upon this very place, Stephens mentions—*exactly one*. He mentions his omission of εἰς τὸ in the seventh verse, and is altogether silent upon the addition of οὐτοι; in the eighth verse upon the change of ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς into ἐν τῇ γῆ, and the addition of the whole clause, καὶ οἱ τρεῖς εἰς τὸ ἐν εἰσι. After this flagrant proof of Stephens's inaccuracy, I expect to hear no more of his diligence and fidelity.

But whether Stephens had sixteen or only fifteen MSS. is not of so much consequence as the next question, how many of these contained the Catholic Epistles? Martin (Verité, p. 171) says, nine at least,—and thus he argues: If Stephens had only seven MSS. in all, he would not have

have made a particular enumeration, but said ω . or $\epsilon\nu\ \omega\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\nu$ in the margin. If he had only eight, he would have said ω . $\omega\lambda\eta\nu$ (adding the number of the dissentient MS.) such being his custom in other places. I answer, 1. That Stephens could not, consistently with truth, as Martin himself owns, use the mark ω . in this place, because the Complutensian edition, his N^o 1, dissents; nor, 2. could he, consistently with himself, say, ω . $\omega\lambda\eta\nu$, because he never so expresses himself in his second volume. But Mr. Travis is not content with Martin's scanty allowance; his lively imagination hurries him beyond the bounds of sober reason; and in one of his happy inventive moments he sets down the whole sixteen, p. 284, as containing *this disputed passage*. A jolly company! What luck old Robert had to light upon these MSS. and settle the true reading from them, before Satan and his Arians laid their claws upon them! Did Mr. Travis ever hear of any large collection of MSS. all containing the whole Greek Testament? Or, to deal liberally, let the Apocalypse be excepted, did he ever hear of so many as fifteen MSS. all containing the rest? Let him take the trouble of consulting fifteen at hazard, he will be very fortunate if seven of them contain the Catholic Epistles. Or does he piously believe, that an editor who has not described his MSS. may have found only such as are complete, while scarce a sixth part of those MSS. which have been particularly described, contains the N. T. entire, even with the exception mentioned? He informs us, p. 275, "that it does not follow from R. Stephens's not citing all his MSS. to all parts of his Greek Testament, that all his MSS. did not contain all the Greek Testament." See also p. 295-6. But I can tell him what does follow. If R. Stephens's MSS. all contained the whole N. T. either those MSS. that are so rarely cited, had a miraculous agreement with his text, such as never has been since found in any one MS. or R. Stephens's collator was so infamously careless, that his silence and his testimony are equally undeserving of regard. A ray of light, however, pierced through the Egyptian darkness of Mr. Travis's mind, when he wrote the following sentence, p. 136: "The MS. of R. Stephens marked 15 does not seem to have contained the Gospel of St. John at all; FOR there is no reference to this MS. in

the margin." But to what purpose do we prolong this childish play? Newton, Wetstein, and Mr. Griesbach, knew well enough that Stephens's N^o 2. was once quoted upon the Epistle to the Romans, N^o 5. twice upon the Apocalypse, &c. but they expected that an adversary, who had the least sense or candour, would not build any argument upon the infallibility of a printer or compositor. They knew too, that Stephens's margin was full of this kind of mistakes, and they judged it much more likely that β was a mistake for some other letter, than that the MS. which in the Gospels and Acts was so prolific as to produce near 400 various readings, should become so barren on a sudden, as to yield only one in the Epistles. Whoever can bring his mind to believe this, possesses a faith that disdains all intercourse with reason; a faith that not only can remove, but has actually removed mountains. Nor would it be difficult to rectify many of these mistakes from the internal evidence of the margin. For instance, N^o 5. ought to be 15. in the Apocalypse, &c. If a single number is once quoted in Stephens's margin, Mr. Travis sets down that number as "beyond all contradiction," p. 295, containing that whole book of the N. T. where the marginal reference is found. Stephens has given us as vague and unlearned an account of his MSS. as if he intended to keep us in the dark; and yet, with the few lights we have, we are often able to detect his mistakes. This argument, therefore, will do Mr. Travis no service, unless he can shew that it was impossible for Stephens to err in his marginal numbers. I know such an accident is impossible in Mr. Travis's creed, yet I have been told that it sometimes happens in printing; and perhaps he may find, that, in his own enumeration of Stephens's MSS. p. 295, (where, by the way, he has been able to reckon up only fifteen) by the author's or printer's fault, 15 is left for 18.— I shall therefore make bold to believe, that Stephens had only seven MSS. of the Catholic Epistles, and that if any of them omitted 1 John v. 7, they all omitted it. To which important discussion we now proceed.

Near two hundred and forty years are past since R. Stephens published his famous Greek edition of the N. T. with various readings. The marginal note upon the contended place would undoubtedly say, if there be no error, that his

seven MSS. all have the 7th verse, except the words ἐν τῶν οὐρανῶν. But that seven Greek MSS. collected by the same person from different places, seven MSS. of different ages and merits, should all consent in a reading that no critic or editor has been able, during so long a space of time, to find in any other MS. whatever, Greek or Latin, is such an excess of improbability, as the very persons who maintain it here would be foremost to ridicule in any other dispute. For let us suppose, by way of argument, that some other Greek MSS. retain the text; still these retain at the same time the words ἐν τῶν οὐρανῶν. How comes it to pass, that none of these seven orthodox MSS. agree with that noble pair the Dublin and Berlin in rejecting the final clause of the 8th verse? And what makes the wonder of the thing is, that the seven MSS. which omit the words ἐν τῶν οὐρανῶν should all fall into the same hands, perform the task imposed upon them, and then vanish for ever. All these difficulties Mr. Travis obviates by answering, that the MSS. are lost. If any MSS. containing the three heavenly witnesses ever existed, they certainly are lost: but how does he prove that they ever existed? Because R. Stephens and T. Beza say that they existed. What says the former? He puts a mark in his margin that seems to say as much. Is this, Mr. Urban, the eighteenth century, the age of criticism and learning, when such arguments as these are heard with patience, and thought to need a serious refutation? Does an editor, when he marks various readings in the margin of his edition, intend solemnly to pledge his word, or take an oath, upon the truth of every assertion which his marginal notes virtually contain? If such be the conditions of publishing, publishers are of all men the most miserable, and no man in his senses will undertake so painful and thankless an office. A critic who expresses his various readings at full length, has a much better chance of avoiding mistakes; and yet mistakes occur very frequently, notwithstanding all precautions. Thus Grotius, in his note upon this passage, *positively* affirms, that our Alexandrian MS. omits the final clause of the 8th verse. What would Mr. Travis say upon this, if he found it his interest to defend Grotius? He would say any thing rather than acquiesce in the true solution, that Grotius did not rightly understand or rightly copy the collation that was sent him

from England. "That Grotius was a man of so much sense and veracity that he could neither be deceived nor deceive; and that therefore the Alexandrian MS. wanted this clause; that to suppose the contrary, would be to suspect Grotius of a wilful lye; or that the MS. which he quotes upon this verse was not the Alexandrian, &c." But how could seven MSS. be lost at Paris? Many MSS. used by editors of that age are preserved. Beza's two, the Clermont and Cambridge, are still extant, and in good condition. Most of the MSS. which Erasmus used are still extant and in good condition. Were they in safer places, or more likely to survive, than Stephens's? What was Robert doing, not to restore to the King's library the eight MSS. that he had borrowed? Le Long's testimony would indeed save Stephens's honesty, but alas! at the same time it would demolish a main support of this verse. For Le Long says, that *eleven* of the very MSS. that R. Stephens used (not *fifteen*, as Mr. Travis imagines, p. 128), are now in the King's library, four of which omit the disputed passage. We might hence conclude, that R. Stephens had restored all the eight that he had borrowed, and meant to give the library the rest of the fifteen, such at least as were his own. But Mr. Travis is so offended with this testimony, that Le Long, R. Stephens, and every body else, shall be liars, sooner than this charming text shall come to any harm. He therefore finds a trifling error or two in Le Long's account, makes several more, and thence takes occasion to set aside his whole evidence. But his chief argument is founded on a tacit assumption (which I have already considered) that Stephens could not commit a typographical mistake. This, however, is so important an axiom, that he ought beforehand to be very sure of its truth. Again, Le Long says, that the eleven MSS. in the King's library have the insignia of K. Henry II. upon them. Then, quoth Mr. Travis, they are not the MSS. of Stephens; for he borrowed his MSS. of Francis, Henry's predecessor. The minor of this argument is omitted; but you will allow it, I doubt not, to be an eternal and self-evident truth, *viz.* that no King * ever sends his books to be new-bound. I told you, that Mr. Travis never read through Wetstein's Prolegomena. I now add,

* Stephani *is*. Codex Reg. 2869.—Compactus est iterum Henrico II. Galliarum Rege. WETSTEIN, tom. ii. p. 12.

that he has not read through Wetstein's note upon the very passage that he defends. For there he would have found these words (to which also Le Long refers, in *Emlyn*, vol. II. p. 274), quoted from R. Stephens's answer to the Paris divines: *Postulant afferri vetus exemplar—respondeo, non posse fieri, quod non unum esset, sed quindecim relata in bibliothecam regiam; quæ mihi precario data fuerant.* Mr. Travis says, "that it does not concord with the known probity of R. Stephens, that he, who had only borrowed eight MSS. from the royal library, should return fifteen thither, for no other purpose, as it should seem, than to abuse the confidence of those friends who had lent to him the other MSS. and to deprive them of their property."—Who told him that they were lent? *Quæ undique corrogare licuit.* Does *corrogare* signify so strictly to *lend*, that Stephens's friends could not have made him a present of these MSS? But be that as it may, R. Stephens affirms two things, 1. That he once had fifteen MSS. (not sixteen); 2. That he now had them no longer, but had sent them to the King's library. There is indeed a small inaccuracy in this account, but of no consequence. Stephens probably spoke from memory. The MSS. had long been returned; and it did not concern his examiners, who required him to produce them, to know the exact history of every MS. its quondam possessor, &c. It was enough to tell them in general terms, that the MSS. were gone out of his hands, that they belonged to the royal library, and were now returned. Or he might perhaps forget the exact words of his answer to the examiners, and only retain the substance. However, if Mr. Travis chuses to take advantage of this slight mistake, and to give Stephens the lye, what will become of his pathetic declamation about *worth*, and *probity*, and *honour*, p. 125? I cannot help observing how amiable this concern for Stephens's character is, and how well it fits upon a man, who, though he is shocked at the idea of that learned printer's cheating his friends, feels no scruple in making him cheat the King, and carry off the royal MSS. to Geneva, as his own private property. From this confession of Stephens in the year 1552, four years

before Beza's first * edition, that he then had no MSS. in his possession, it follows that Beza never had the use of them, and that all Mr. Travis's assertions and conjectures upon that subject fall to the ground. But why does Mr. Travis attempt to confute Le Long, and leave Wetstein untouched? Wetstein affirms, that he with his own eyes saw at Paris five of the seven MSS. which Stephens used in publishing the Catholic Epistles (4. 5. 7. 9. 15.) and that these all omit from the words ἐν τῶν οὐρανῶν, to the words ἐν τῆ γῆ, inclusive. And I shall venture to think Wetstein in the right, till Mr. Travis talk something more to the purpose. If he asks, how Wetstein came to know that they were the same MSS. I answer, by collating them, and finding them agree with Stephens's margin in other places. And lest he should reply, that the readings of these MSS. as given by Wetstein, differ in several places from the readings given by Stephens, *cognoscat ex me, quoniam hoc primum tempus discendi nactus est*, that in these cases a general and remarkable similarity is a stronger argument for the affirmative, than a few instances of variation for the negative. If we reject this canon, such absurdities as these will ensue; that if a collator makes here and there a mistake, whoever afterwards collates the same MS. must not, from the perfect agreement of the rest of the collation, infer the identity of the MS.—Thus the MSS. will be daily multiplied, in the joint ratio of the number and negligence of the collators.

Having before shewn that R. Stephens's work was in general defective and full of errors, I proceed, in the next place, to point out some particular faults. In 1 Pet. iii. 11, the words ἀγαθὸν ζῆσοῦσθε, contrary to all MSS, versions, and former editions, are omitted. You, Mr. Urban, will perhaps imagine, that this was only a blunder of the printer. For if you dare to suspect any fraud, *it will become you to consider how you can justify yourself either in literary candour or Christian charity, &c.* (Travis, p. 13). And you will get very little by taking the other [part of the] alternative, that Stephens omitted these words by mistake. For by the help of the Travisian logic,

* Beza first published his N. T. in 1556, though Mr. Travis, p. 7, (1st and 2d edit.) erroneously, as his manner is, makes it 1551. He twice indeed contradicts himself, and says 1556, in his 2d edit. pp. 130. 275. With the same exactness he makes (p. 111, 1st edit. p. 337, 2d edit.) Erasmus publish his Paraphrase in 1541, several years after his death.

which is of the sort that deduces QUID-LIBET EX QUOLIBET, I will prove that Stephens omitted them upon the authority of MSS. Now he omitted them not by mistake; because he would in that case have re-placed, in his subsequent edition of 1551, a passage which he had left out of this edition by mere oversight. Not by mistake; because a man, who had been so painfully accurate, as to point out in his errata the misplacing of one comma, and the omission of another, cannot be supposed to have suffered two such important words to escape his notice. Not by mistake; because the words in question are omitted in the edition of John Crispin, 1553, who was the friend and fellow-citizen of R. Stephens, and who must be concluded to have published with his assistance; for it is impossible to suppose, &c. Not by mistake; because the Latin version in the edition of 1551, which is placed by the side of the Greek, contains these words, and must consequently force them upon the attention of Stephens, whose duty and interest would conspire to make him insert them in the original, unless he had (upon good grounds doubtless) determined to reject them. If such laboured nothings (which I have faithfully imitated from Mr. Travis, p. 122, 3), had any force, what would they prove? That a reading is supported by authority, which, as far as I can learn, every man hitherto has believed to be a mere error of the press. Yet this error passed at least three editions without observation or correction. With respect to the marginal numbers, and the marks in the text, errors abound in this edition. To set this matter in a clearer light, I will give a collation of two pages in the Apocalypse, p. 176, 7. In these two pages, Stephens's margin omits eighteen various readings of the Complutensian edition, and notes nineteen.

Of these nineteen, two are inaccurate, and two palpably false. Three times the semicircle which ought to determine the quantity of the text is omitted, and in a fourth passage it is at least once misplaced, for it is twice printed. Twenty-six faults in the compass of two pages! Apoc. xv. 2, καὶ is marked as wanting in two copies, whereas καὶ is extant in those copies, and the four following words ἐν τῷ χαράγματι αὐτῶ are wanting. If then Stephens could, as I have proved, place both his obelus and semicircle wrong, I am surely very moderate, when I only contend for half of this mistake in a case of necessity. I am certain at least, that the tremulous ball of orthodoxy must be almost invisible, if it vibrates within the narrow limits* of this momentous semicircle. But Stephens ought to have corrected this mistake, if it was a mistake, in his errata. Yes, to be sure he ought; so he ought to have corrected many others, some of which I have mentioned; but he has not done it, and therefore no particular reason obliged him to do it here. The transposition of a stop, or a mistake in orthography, is easily rectified; but those errors, which are in truth of the greatest consequence, are, at the same time, most difficult to detect, a sophisticated text, or a falsified margin. It was full as easy to misplace a semicircle as a comma, for they are nearly of the same size and shape; but if the semicircle were misplaced, it might elude all discovery, unless the editor either carried all the various readings in his memory, or would undertake the pleasing task of performing the whole collation anew. In short, when we consider that these seven MSS. of Stephens, on the one supposition, give a reading which has never yet been found in any MS. Latin † or Greek; that they destroy the antithesis between *heaven* and

* Gibbon, vol. II. p. 253, 4to; III. p. 335, 8vo.

† I have said, in no Latin MS. though Martin, I know, has said (Verité p. 170), that the words *in caelo* are marked in Hentenius's margin, ed. 1547, as wanting in five MSS. It seems to be the fate of this *marvellous text*, as Martin calls it, ib. p. 140, to lead both friends and foes astray. For Simon himself, speaking of the edition of 1547, says, that it commits the same error as Stephens's Greek, and that it marks only the words *in caelo* as wanting in five MSS. instead of marking the whole verse. Whether Martin was misled by Simon, or whether the error was the coinage of his own brain, I cannot tell; but, unless there are different copies of Hentenius's edition (which I hardly believe), Simon's assertion is totally false. For, in the copy that I have seen, the whole seventh verse is comprehended in the marginal reference. Nor indeed could it be otherwise. The list of MSS. given by Hentenius includes those very copies which Stephens had collated. Since then four of Stephens's Latin MSS. did certainly omit the whole seventh verse, it is no less certain, that, whatever the margin of Hentenius may seem to say, Hentenius himself meant to extend his marginal reference to the same quantity of text. Perhaps Simon confounded a re-publication of the

and *earth*, which the context, if the 7th verse were genuine, would plainly demand; that Stephens frequently misplaces his marks; and lastly, that no MS. can now be found in the library to which Stephens returned his MSS. which exhibits this reading; while, on the other hand, if we suppose the semicircle wrong placed, we shall have a text agreeing with all the other Greek MSS, or, at least, with more than one hundred; when we add to this, that Wetstein found five MSS. at Paris, which agreed with five of Stephens's MSS. in the other readings, but in this place contradicted his margin; none will hesitate to pronounce, that Stephens's copies followed the herd, and omitted the whole seventh verse, except only those, who by long studying Tertullian, have adopted his maxims of reasoning, and measure the merits of their assent by the absurdity of the proposition to be believed.

I have already quoted the passage from Beza's preface or dedication, which proves that he had not the ocular inspection of Stephens's MSS. I have likewise proved that Stephens, in the year 1552, had them no longer in his possession. I might, therefore, safely dismiss the subject, but it may divert you to see Mr. Travis's alacrity in blundering. He says, that Beza detects mistakes in R. Stephens's collation, and thence argues, that Beza had the use of Stephens's MSS. A most exquisite reason! Stephens, in printing the collation made by his son Henry, sometimes committed a mistake; Beza, by the help of Henry's autograph, corrected the mistake*. Is this so difficult to conceive? It is also pleasant to observe, that Emlyn tries to prove a truth by a falsehood, and that Mr. Travis gravely follows him. For Beza detects no mistake in the passage to which

Emlyn refers, but perfectly agrees with Stephens †. Again, "Beza says in other places, *ego in omnibus nostris inveni. Sic legitur in omnibus—quæ quidem mihi inspicere licuit,*" &c. The former of these notes Beza had afterwards the modesty to withdraw. As for the other, and any expressions of the same sort, we must either soften them by a gentle interpretation, or be obliged to fix an imputation upon Beza, which would ill suit his *erudition*, and still worse his *piety*. Beza too is very lax in his assertions. Matth. i. 11, he published in his first editions from an interpolated MS. of Stephens. In his later editions he recanted his former opinion; but that he might seem to have followed the false reading upon better grounds and authority than what he really had, he goes on, *Robertus Stephanus ex vetustis codicibus excudit,* &c. Now R. Stephens did never so print it in his text, but only puts it in his margin from one MS. Such was Theodore Beza's good faith or exactness in sacred literature! Besides, any impartial reader will be convinced by the conduct of Beza himself with regard to this verse, that he had not the immediate use of Stephens's MSS. For in his first and second editions having said, *legimus et nos in nonnullis*, he afterwards changed his tone, and only says in the succeeding impressions, *extat in nonnullis*. How meek and modest! Such a sweet-tempered man as Beza, armed with the authority of so many MSS. would not have thundered his anathemas against the *sesquiberetic* ‡ Erasmus for wresting the capital texts out of the hands of the faithful. Instead of charging the opposers of this verse with *assisting the devil*, he is so faint-hearted in his latter editions, as to hint a doubt whether the seventh verse ought not to be expunged. If we may believe

book with the original edition. For the Antwerp edition, 1570, omits both obelus and semicircle; the Lyons edition, 1573, has this mark], which answers to the semicircle in other editions, after the words *in cælo*. But these mistakes are set right in Lucas Brugensis, edd. Antw. 1574, 1583. Martin somewhere says, if I recollect, that Hentenius's edition, 1565, omits the words *in cælo*; but I believe him mistaken. From these facts it follows as an unavoidable conclusion, that it is no hard matter to conceive how R. Stephens should misplace his semicircle in the text, when we see the self-same error committed by another editor upon the self-same verse. Still, if Mr. Travis wishes to catch at a twig that may save him from sinking, I will be charitable enough to direct him to R. Stephens's Latin edition of 1545; but I expect his thanks for the information.

* Distinguendum inter collationem accuratam et editionem collationis accuratam: Cl. de Mastricht accurate quidem contulit codicem Cæsareum; sed collationem non accurate edidit; quin plurima suppressit. WETSTEIN. Proleg. p. 160.

† Neque extant in Comp. ed. neque in alio quod in vetusto codice ex nostris. Emlyn understood it as if it had been *quoquam*. v. c. STEPH.

‡ Attuli Novum Testamentum ab Erasmo versum. Ab Erasmo? Aiunt illura esse *sesquibereticum*. ERASMUS Colloq. Adolescentis et Scotti.

Mr. Travis, p. 130, not. b. 275, R. Stephens himself *expressly declares* that he had lent Beza the MSS. which he formerly used. I wish Mr. Travis would pay a little attention to the truth of his facts, and not quote books without consulting them. R. Stephens is so far from affirming what Mr. Travis puts into his mouth, that, upon an attentive perusal, he would appear to affirm the direct contrary. His words are, *Quod ad exemplaria attinet—sunt autem cum alia tum ea omnia quæ in regis Gallorum bibliotheca extant, &c.* If they were then in the French king's library, how could Beza have them at Lausanne? If Stephens had kept them, and lent them to Beza, he would have expressed himself in this manner: *quæ ex regis G. b. utenda accepi, quæ ex regis G. b. mihi precario data sunt.* Having at last discussed the subject of Stephens and Beza's orthodox MSS. I am compelled to decide (with sorrow I pronounce it!), that they have disappeared; perhaps they were too good for this world, and are therefore no longer visible upon earth. However, I advise the true believers not to be dejected; for, since all things lost from earth are treasured up in the lunar sphere, they may rest assured, that these valuable relics are safely deposited in a snug corner of the moon, fit company for Constantine's donation, Orlando's wits, and Mr. Travis's learning.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

P. S. In my 4th letter, p. 299, col. 1, transpose $\sigma\iota\ \tau\epsilon\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\ \delta\epsilon\ \nu$ and $\omicron\delta\tau\omicron\iota\ \sigma\iota\ \tau\epsilon\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \epsilon\iota\upsilon$. Col. 2, l. 27, add $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\ \delta\epsilon$ before $\delta\epsilon\ \nu$. The latter is your printer's fault; the former my own.

Mr. UREAN,

May 3.

YOU are here presented with the descriptive particulars of a late excursion, which may either afford some trifling information, or momentary amusement, to your readers.

Leaving Exeter, upon a down about four miles West I had a fine view of that sloping city and its verdant and fertile environs. The prospect on the South was bounded by the sea, and that on the East and North by high hills, truly *Devonianian* (if I may be allowed the expression), that is, cultivated clear over their summits, the only hills of equal height I ever saw in the predicament.

Moreton Hampstead, about 13 miles West, is a town situated upon an eminence in the midst of a vale, which, though not so rich as the vales to the

East of the county, yet bears similar marks of cultivation.

But a mile or two from Moreton Hampstead, and entering the dreary boundaries of Dartmoor, we soon lose sight of all cultivation whatsoever. The Genius of this place wears a settled and eternal frown. Barren, rocky, savage, the wearied eye recoils from the waste; but the active mind yet urges it to roam along, to try if hill or dale can afford it one intervening charm to rest upon—but in vain—the lark was the only pleasing object I beheld, and his song was the more welcome, as being a sprightlier strain than I could hope to hear in so deserted and leafless a region. His having communicated the only pleasing sensation I felt in a progress of 18 miles over Dartmoor, gave birth to the following effusion:

S. O N N E T

TO THE LARK ON DARTMOOR.

Sweet soaring minstrel of the wild, I hear
The pleasing music of thy tuneful throat,
As welcome o'er the desert to mine ear,
As to benighted hinds the matin note.

I thank thee, warbler, for thy cheering lay—
But why, in such a barren lonely dell,
While other scenes the vernal sweets display,
A wing'd recluse art thou content to dwell?

O, yet I trace the motives in thy song,
For freedom now the lofty burden bears,
And now a tenderer strain is pour'd along,
And Love is breath'd with all its charming
cares: [prove

Thus, though ev'n here sequester'd, dost thou
Life's dearest blessings, Liberty and Love.

After having passed Dartmoor, I reached Tavistock, a borough town, the *property* of the Duke of Bedford. You may often hear people expatiate upon freedom in such boroughs as these, and at the same time forget that (with regard to representation) they are the most abject of slaves. This town is situated in a valley upon a bank of the river Tave, and is noted only for a few vestiges of a once famous abbey, a manufacture of serge, and for its church and dwelling-houses being built of moor-stone, a stone of a dark appearance, but said to be of a very durable nature. About three miles N.W. of Tavistock, Brent-torr is to be seen; it is a rock that rises in the midst of an elevated down to a very great height. On the very top of the rock, within a few feet of the edge on its abruptest side, and upon a base of very little more extent than the building, stands a church, in which is inscribed, appositely enough, the following quotation from Scripture:

“ Upon

“Upon this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.” It may be literally said of the inhabitants of this parish, that they make weekly atonement for their sins; for they can never go to church without the previous penance of climbing up this steep, which they are often obliged to attempt with the wariest industry, and in the lowliest attitude. In blowing or rainy weather, the worthy pastor himself is frequently obliged to humble himself upon all fours preparatory to his being exalted in the pulpit.

About two miles farther lies the romantic scene, enlivened by the constant dashing of the waters of Lydford cascade. This cascade consists properly of two falls; the upper about 30, and the lower 80 feet high. At the foot of this last (which precipitates in a remarkably fine sheet) it joins the river Lyd, and the confluence runs down a winding dell, enriched on each side by hanging woods, of the boldest extent and most beautiful foliage.

Lydford Bridge is still farther up near the town, and is indeed a very great curiosity. The approach to it is not marked with any thing more extraordinary than a common road-bridge of one arch, for it has but one; but when you reach it, and look over, the depth is truly tremendous! The rugged rocks on both sides, as you look down, that in some places almost join, so narrow is the channel; the broken abruptness and wild irregularity of each, and the perturbed stream roaring in the profundity, as if it had even yet to force its way through the rocky impediments below; all these give you a strong representation of the terrible and sublime; and you are told of two local anecdotes, that, in these respects, considerably heighten the picture.

A young man, of the name of Williams, finding his circumstances hopelessly embarrassed, rode one night after a ball, in the madness of despair, thirty miles to this bridge, and would have leaped over the parapet, but the horse failing him in his design, he alighted, threw himself over, and was in consequence dashed to pieces.

The other story is told of a commercial rider, who happening to be benighted on this road, at a time that the bridge had been broken down by a torrent, rode so hard to gain the town, that his horse almost imperceptibly took the leap, and compleatly cleared the chasm that the flood had left. Upon viewing the place next morning, his sensibility was so

shook at the danger he had escaped, that the effect was as unfortunate to him as if the escape had never been experienced—he dropped down and expired.

The assizes were formerly held at Lydford alternately with those of Exeter. At that time it was a noted borough-town; but, losing its character, it is now so decayed, that the only trace we discover of its ever having been any thing more than a village is the remains of its castle.

In the parish of Lamerton, four miles West of Tavistock, by the side of a small brook, in a retired rural spot, the roof is still to be seen that gave birth to the elegant and gentle Rowe. The rural retired scene of his birth is not more serenely sweet than was the flowery region of that poet's mind, nor the gurgling of his native brook can equal the dulcet cadence of his song: his tenderness, like Otway's, is the tenderness of nature; but some of his sentiments are so divine they seem the immediate inspiration of Heaven.

The Duke's wood (meaning his Grace of Bedford) are about five miles South-West of Tavistock, the Devonshire side of the Tamer. I was told there was a view worth seeing in this neighbourhood, but had little idea of the species of prospect it presented, till crossing two or three common fields, and entering a copse, before I went ten yards along a pathway, I found myself suddenly upon Morl rock, a prominence 200 feet high from the base of the river, perpendicular, and, to look down, dreadful! Half-way between you and the river is another rock, that seems to have been originally riven from this, and, now separate, adds to the romantic grandeur of the scene. After the first sensation of surprize (in which I believe I may conclude some few of fear, occasioned by the height of the sublime pedestal I was so unexpectedly placed upon), you become insensibly more calm and pleased with your situation. The abrupt slope, and varied foliage of the impending woods on each side; the glassy smoothness and meandering course of the river, and the verdure of the meadows on its opposite bank below; the cottages, orchards, cattle, and flocks, scattered before you; are all so many sources of pleasure to a mind that loves to attach itself to the authentic charms of nature, that here such a mind may long gratify itself with the beautiful landscape below, and the extensive variety around.

S. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

April 22.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Barrett, of Manchester, in your Miscellany for March, p. 211, may not be displeas'd at being inform'd, that several of the titles he sent you from Caen were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London by John Henniker, esq. one of their members, accompanied by a description of them, and the place whence they came. Mr. H. afterwards had them engrav'd, and the account printed, for the use of his friends, among whom, in this instance, he was pleas'd to rank your humble servant.

The arms engrav'd by Mr. H. are those of *France, Matilda* consort of the Conqueror, *Chamberleyn, Mallet, Tregoze, La Rogue Mesuillet, Harcourt, Bay, La Riviere, Redange* or *Lucy* of Warwickshire, *Longualliers* or *Giffard, Talvas, Fiennes* Lord Say and Sele, *Annelley, Tilley*, and two others unknown: in all sixteen.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

April 23.

I Perfectly agree with your correspondent Clio, p. 221, in his opinion, "if every clergyman would adopt Mr. Warton's (let me add, Mr. White of Selborne's) advice, and write the history of his parish." And I go a step further: "if every clergyman would mind his own business (I mean every clergyman who has common understanding, and I will not suppose our Bishops ordain those who have not), and not sacrifice to the Graces, the bottle, or fashion, instead of *coxcomb boys, grey-headed fribbles, and sotting fox-hunters, or town danglers*, we should have a series of antiquaries, topographers, geographers, and historians, that would do honour to this kingdom, as the literati of Denmark do to their native country by their researches. When I consider how little time, pen, ink, and paper, such simple researches cost, I marvel every man, who has eyes, ears, and fingers, cannot so employ one or two of the twenty-four hours in such researches; for day-light and candle-light are both alike to a man of curiosity. I do not mean a man who has more pleasure in augmenting the value of his living, than in enquiring what the soil of his parish produces, "about, above, or underneath."

W. Whittingham, dean of Durham, p. 291, was the man who, in his zeal for reformation, destroyed all the innocent monuments in the cathedral cemetery at Durham.

Your correspondent J. D. p. 226, will find in Dugdale's account of the monuments of the Earls of Warwick at Warwick, that the *bear* rearing up against the *ragged staff*, was a device of the Dudley family, and used as a sign, as the arms of our nobility are now in the inns or alehouses near their respective habitations.

Apropos, Mr. Urban! I have my doubts if *Julius Caesar's* name ever appeared on a spear hand, or if the Greeks or Romans had a practice of engraving names on cutlery or weapons; for I doubt if the art of engraving had made such a progress.

P. 223, col. i. l. ult. r. Mrs. Weston, who died.

P. 261, col. i. l. 20, r. protocols.

Your correspondent *Academicus Oxon*, p. 315, has offer'd an ingenious explanation of the inscription at Swington, Wilts. But though I have never seen the original, or any other copy, I will venture to pronounce it is not a true explanation, nor consistent with the forms of such inscriptions.

It is no difficult matter to discover who *Anti Gothicus* is, p. 315.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

THE sprightly distich on Johnson, p. 350, might be varied (if not improved) thus:

In blissful sleep behold the RAMBLER lie!
Who knows how well he knew, he could not die.

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

YOUR correspondent T. H. W. (p. 305), says, "that it is no easy task to apologise for the innumerable plagiarisms which are daily obtruded on the publick." Nothing is so true: and I sincerely wish that Richard Paul Jodrell, esq. had read that sentence, and duly pondered it, before favouring us, p. 350, with the epitaph propos'd for Dr. Johnson's monument in Westminster Abbey. What! only two lines, and both a literary theft, without the least candid acknowledgement!

Here, into slumber lull'd, see Johnson lie!
For who dares say, that Johnson e'er can die?

That thought has been trimmed in so many different ways, these two thousand years, that, with a little patience, I could venture to quote it out of twenty authors with very little variation. But I suppose R. P. Jodrell, Esq. will have enough

enough of these two lines out of Callimachus :

Τῆδε Σάων ὁ Δίκωνος Ἀκάνθιος ἱερὸν ὕπνου
Κοιμᾶται· Θνήσκειν μὴ λένε τὸς ἀναθῆς·

Poor Johnson! *Mutato nomine de te, &c.* I will further observe, that R. P. Jodrell, Esq. has not even the merit of being the first who applied that Greek epigram to a modern grave :

Here *lies* great Wolfe.—No, there the poet *lies*.

'Tis phrase absurd to say a hero dies.

At least we have here the pleasure of laughing at a bad pun; and the author besides has candidly given it as imitated from a Greek epigram. Give me leave to add, that the following French epitaph, inscribed at Ermenonville on the monument of Jean Jacques Rousseau, appears likewise to be an imitation of Callimachus, but with such a delicate turn, that it has all the freshness of original composition.

Entre ces peupliers paisibles
Repose Jean Jacques Rousseau ;
Approchez, cœurs droits & sensibles,
Votre ami dort sous ce tombeau.

Yours, &c. XENOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sulgrave, May 7.*

READING the observations made by your correspondent R. R. E. p. 14, and having fortuitously found the following copy of a letter among some loose papers, I resolved to communicate it to you. Whether it ever was printed or not, I shall not deem myself bound to assert; therefore, I trust your readers will excuse its insertion.

“ To ————.

“ SIR,

“ I must absolutely decline the challenge you sent me yestearday by ———, and frankly acknowledge I dare not fight you. I am very sensible the world in general will call this cowardice, and that the odious appellation will be given me in every coffee-house. But I hope you will not judge with the multitude, because you have been an eye-witness to my behaviour in no less than seven engagements with the common enemy.

“ I had then the reputation of being a brave man, and am conscious I am so still, even when I once more tell you, I dare not fight you. The reasons of my conduct in this affair, Sir, are very valid, though very few.

“ To be brief, Sir, I had rather endure the contempt of man than the anger of my Maker; a temporal evil rather than an eternal one.

“ In one of the wisest states of the world

there was no law against parricide, because they thought it a crime the worst of villains would be incapable of.

“ Perhaps the silence of our Legislature with regard to duelling is owing to some such reason. What can be more enormous than for men, not to say Christians and friends, to thirst for the blood of each other; nay, more, to aim the blow, with a true Italian vengeance, at once both at the body and soul!

“ I hope in the coolness of reflection you will think as I do; if otherwise, I am determined to give you up to the tyranny of your passions, as I am to remain master of my own. Yours, &c.”

Much has been said, and much might yet be observed, of the *honourable* [as it is termed] custom of deciding differences by the sword, and that more advantageous [though less *courageous*] engine, the pistol. It is much to be lamented, that some of our bravest veterans seem to have too much countenanced this [it may be called] savage practice. A late field-officer of recorded bravery, and with whom I had the honour of being a mess-mate, having heard that a young officer, *not broke in*, had received repeated petty affronts and indignities, but at length summoned sufficient *honourable* resolution to challenge to the field his antagonist, the old hero exclaimed, “ they would *after that* let him alone.” It is great pity, Mr. Urban, that a class of men, whose vocation it is to defend and protect their king and country, should be, as it were, unavoidably compelled to this practice: but, alas! I too well know it *is* so; for a young military adventurer appears as much bound to defend his cause with the fatal weapon in the *field of honour*, as to exert himself in the heat of battle with the common enemy; and, if he does not, the consequence is repeated insults from his brother-officers, contempt from his inferiors, and—a total bar from preferment. If what I have observed be not the case [at least with too many], I hope some intelligent correspondent will, from his *own experience* in the military world, give a better view of the situation of a young vigorous-spirited son of Mars, who has no more than his sword whereon to found his future prospect of advancement, than the antecedent instance exhibits. Doubtless, in the circulation of your Miscellany such may be found; and it is “ a consummation devoutly to be wished,” that something may be proposed to bring duelling to its period. Penalties would prove feeble hindrances to those in affluence;

ence; and even those in inferior situations would almost glory in being consigned to a prison for default or inability of payment for this affair of honour. Perhaps reducements with the military might prove as powerful an antidote as any yet proposed. With respect to those in other spheres, there certainly are laws*, and excellent ones too. I have somewhere read, that “the law has provided a remedy for every wrong, and that it delights in giving right, &c. ;” and were it not for *loop-holes*, chicanery, and a long train of *et ceteras*, would be sufficient to prevent the further progress of this public evil, and which, perhaps, derives one great source from the present modes of education; most gentlemen of the present day being supposed to be completed by being versed in the polite accomplishments of fencing, dancing, a smattering of French, and a certain *je ne sçai quoi* in all their transactions, together with the *late fashionable* appendages of a red coat and cockade. I shall only observe, Mr. Urban, that the writer of the forementioned letter appears, in my opinion, to exhibit the true man of courage, the soldier, the gentleman, and the Christian, combined together.

Yours, &c. J. HENN.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

YOUR correspondent, p. 401, on the subject of the alterations of Lichfield cathedral, has been remiss both in duty and gratitude, by forgetting to mention the noble present made by Mr. Gell, of Hopton in Derbyshire. At Hopton there is a quarry of stone, the property of Mr. Gell, of remarkable quality, being, in firmness and beauty, equal, if not superior, to any in the kingdom. Mr. G, on being solicited by the dean and chapter of Lichfield to contribute something towards beautifying the cathedral, spiritedly offered to give them as much stone as would pave the whole church, the choir excepted, which is now elegantly covered with fine marble, bought from Mr. Crewe of Cheshire. By your permission, I wish the above to be inserted in your Magazine, as a public memorial due to the munificence of so noble and generous a benefactor.

LICHFIELDIENSIS.

* Vide Blackitt. Com. vol. IV. pp. 145, 150, 185, 199; 1 Hawk. P. C. 82, 135, 138, 193; Hale, P. C. 451, 479, 481; Foster, 256; cum aliis.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.

IN Mr. Hoole's Account of the Life of John Scott, the poet (prefixed to a volume of Critical Essays written by him, but published since his decease), he mentions, that when Mr. Scott was seized with his last illness, “he feared from the first his disorder would prove fatal, to which the state of his mind did not a little contribute;” but Mr. H. gives no further explanation on the subject. The inclosed short Narrative (which has been printed and circulated amongst his private friends, but not sold), clears up Mr. H's obscure hints; and, as I confess the account appears to me (allowing for the peculiar phraseology of the sect to which Mr. S. belonged), to contain what is of more real importance than the whole information in the Life, as it now stands. I send it for insertion (if you concur in opinion) in your Magazine, as it strongly enforces the necessity of our living as we would wish to die, and that we should not

To the mercies of a moment leave
The vast concerns of an eternal scene.

Yours, &c. B. S.

“John Scott was favoured with strength of body, and an active and vigorous mind: he was esteemed regular and moral in his conduct, and extensive in his knowledge, being remarkably diligent and attentive in promoting works of public utility; in assisting individuals in cases of difficulty; and in the conciliation of differences. His removal hence is generally lamented by his neighbours both in superior and inferior stations. Notwithstanding those qualifications, there is reason to believe he frequently experienced the convictions of the Spirit of Truth for not faithfully following the Lord, and adhering to the Cross of Christ, by which true believers are crucified to the world, and the world to them.

“During the yearly meeting at London in the year 1783, he attended many of the meetings for worship, and appeared to be more religiously concerned than for some years preceding.

“On the 1st of the 12th month he was seized with a fever, and expecting it would prove fatal, he was greatly humbled in spirit, saying to his wife, that his father was a good man, and he believed was gone to heaven, expressing a sense of the happiness of the righteous in futurity; but being convinced of his own low and unprepared state, he said, he himself was unworthy of the lowest place in the heavenly mansions, but hoped he should not be a companion of accursed and wrathful spirits.

“In the early part of his illness he dis-
coursed

coursed with his wife concerning some outward affairs, particularly desiring that his only and beloved daughter might be brought up among friends.

“Notwithstanding the severity of the distemper, he was favoured with a clear and unimpaired understanding, and the exercise of his spirit seemed to be almost continual for peace and reconciliation with his Maker; having a hope, that if it should please the Lord to spare him, he should become a new man; but in much diffidence he expressed a fear, lest the old things should again prevail: he also said to the person who attended him, that ‘he had been too proud.’ But it is well known, that his behaviour to his inferiors was the reverse, for to them he was remarkably easy of access.

“Speaking frequently of his brother, and expressing a desire to see him, on the 9th of the 12th month a special messenger was sent to Hertford from Ratcliff, requesting his attendance there. His brother, on being informed next morning by letter of his continued solicitude to see him, and him only, reached his house at Ratcliff about four that afternoon. Being introduced to his bedside, on asking him how he did, he answered, ‘Very bad; I wanted to see thee, and if thee had come sooner, I had a great deal to say to thee, but I fear now I cannot.’ What afterwards passed between them was as follows. After a short space of silence, John Scott began to speak with a voice full of power: ‘I wanted to see thee, to tell thee, that I have nothing to trust to but the blessed Jesus, and that, if I die, I do not die an unbeliever. If I die, I die a believer, and have nothing to trust to but mere unmerited mercy.’ Finding him brought down as from the ‘clefts of the rocks, and the heights of the hills, into the valley of deep humiliation,’ his brother rejoiced in spirit, and spake comfortably to him, expressing the deeply humiliating views he frequently had of his own state; J. Scott replied, ‘O! if it is so with thee, how must it be with me, who have been the chief of sinners.’ The insufficiency of self-righteousness being mentioned, ‘oh!’ said he, with great earnestness, ‘righteousness! I have no righteousness, nor any thing to trust to, but the blessed Jesus, and his merits.’ Pausing awhile, he proceeded, ‘there is something within me which keeps me from despairing. I dare not despair, although I have as much reason to despair as any one; were it not for him who shewed mercy to the thief upon the cross. The thief upon the cross, and Peter who denied his Master, are much before me.’ Being advised to trust in the Lord, he replied, ‘I have none else to trust in. Oh! (said he) the Saviour, He is the way, and there is no other; I now see there is no other; oh, the Saviour! I have done too much against him; and if I live, I hope I shall be able to let the world know

it, and that, in many respects, my mind is altered. But I dare not make resolutions.’ His brother mentioning former times, and the days of his youth, in which they frequently conversed about, and were both clearly convinced of, the necessity of inward and experimental piety, he answered, ‘I was then very deficient, but I have since been much more shaken.’ Visiting the sick in a formal customary manner being represented as unprofitable, he replied, ‘Oh! it is not a time to be solicitous about forms! Here is a scene, indeed, enough to bring down the grandeur of many, if they could see it. I buoyed myself up with the hope of many days.’ Recommending him to the great object Christ within, the hope of glory, to which his mind was measurably turned, his brother seemed to withdraw, on which he clasped his hand, and took a solemn farewell.

“He continued in mutability about two days longer, altogether in a calm and rational state. About twelve hours before his decease, his speech much faltered; but, by some broken expressions, it appeared that the religious concern of his mind was continued.

“On the 12th day of the 12th month, 1783, he departed this life in remarkable quietness, without sigh or groan, and was buried in friends burying-ground on the 18th, being nearly 54 years of age.

“The publication of these Memoirs proceeds not from partiality to our deceased friend: they are preserved as a word of reproof to the careless, and of comfort to the mourners in Sion.

“May none in a day of health and prosperity reject the visitations of His divine grace and favour, who hath declared, that ‘His Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh!’ Nor, on the other hand, may the penitent, and truly awakened, at no time despair of that mercy and forgiveness, which the Lord hath promised to them who sincerely repent!”

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

STRANGE as it may seem, though a female, I am exceeding partial to your Gentleman’s Magazine. In p. 409, I perceive that a gentleman is unable to find out whose coats of arms those in Bathorne-hall painted-glass window were meant for. I have it in my power to give him some information about two of them, viz. No. 2, Ermine, a fess Azure, charged with three lions rampant Arg. are those borne at present by the family of *Burrs*, and No. 11, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three leopards heads Azure, belong to the *Cosbys*; and, what is rather singular, these families have, within these twenty years, intermarried.

Yours, &c.

SOPHIA.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

THE following edicts were affixed, in the course of the last year, on what is usually denominated *the black board*, on the walls of the council-house in the university of Gottingen, on the expulsion of three students for riotous behaviour, and other misdemeanors. They were written by Professor Heyne, and appear deserving of a place in your valuable Magazine.

1. "Academiae Georgiae Augustae Prorektor THEOPH. JAC. PLANCK cum Senatu. Non sine gravi animi dolore in te animadvertimus GULIELMI AUGUSTE WESTFELD, Hannoverane, cum et paterna disciplina liberaliter educatum te audierimus, et animi indolem a natura tibi inditam ingenuam, animique spiritus haud illiberales in te agnoverimus; tu tamen juvenili levitate, praevoque aliorum exemplo adductus de existimatione qua inter sodales flores, falsissima quaeque tibi persuasisti, protervitatem et ferociam pro animi virtute amplexus, et pro bona fama sinistram celebritatem. Utinam tu malo tuo edoctus melioribus consiliis parere, ad sanio rem mentem te componere, vitam non aliorum arbitrio, sed tuo judicio, regere, et ex vera litterarum bonarum, virtutis et modestiae, laude tibi gloriam parere nunc saltem in animum inducas! Interea legum severitati est parendum, adeoque te, Gulielmi Auguste Westfeld, senatus academici sententia ac decreto hac academia, urbe et agro, proscribimus et relegamus; idque hac ipsa tabula publice proposita edicimus. P. P. in Georgia Augusta d. 16 m. Sept. a. 1788."

2. "Academiae Georgiae Augustae Prorektor THEOPH. JAC. PLANCK cum Senatu. Obscurum et ignobile nomen est, quod hac tabula proscribimus, N. N. BAUER, Hassiaci, et utinam in obscuritate illud ac fordibus suis latuisset, nec unquam Musis nostris innotuisset; etsi, si ex animo dicendum est, non tam Musis illud innotuit, quam Bellonae ac Furiis, ejus comitibus. Accessisti enim huc, insane, ex Academia Marburgensi, vocatus ab aliis, qui tua opera uterentur ad laceffendos alios ac provocandos ad certamen belluinum, quo quidem tu aliquid esse tibi videbare. Discessisti quidem re infecta; sed malo tibi tuoque capiti ac tergo arcessito; flagris enim ac verberibus probe mulctatus capessuisti fugam, nec a judicio academico citatus die dicto adfuisisti ac respondisti. Nunc tu contra ex nobis audis pronuntiatum, quod hac tabula ex senatus academici auctoritate promulgatur: proscriberis tu, N. N. Bauer, Hassiace, et relegaris ex hac academia, urbe et agro in perpetuum; nec tibi, homini atro carbone notato, fines hos ingrediendi ulla aut venia, aut peccati locus esto. P. P. in Georgia Augusta d. 16 m. Sept. a. 1788."

3. "Academiae Georgiae Augustae Pro-

rektor THEOPH. JAC. PLANCK cum Senatu. Quandoquidem tu, CAROLE GUIL. THIELE, Fridland. Megapolit. cum variis de causis nomen tuum ad judicium academicum esset delatum, tuque habereris custodia libera, malo dolo hinc fuga te subduxisti, nec citatus die dicta adfuisisti ac respondisti: propter haec, ex auctoritate regia, legum sanctione, a senatu academico, ex hac academia, urbe et agro in perpetuum proscriberis ac relegaris: idque ex hac tabula promulgatum edictumque esse volumus. P. P. in Georgia Augusta d. 16 Septembr. a. 1788."

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

HOW long the present mode of briefs for religious and charitable purposes has subsisted, or whether a more eligible one might not be adopted, I shall not at present enquire; but beg leave to lay before your readers the following curious extract from the parish register of Sheffield.

EDW. GOODWIN.

"A brief, dated Sept. 26, 1621, was sent by the Archbishop of York to the town of Hull, for the relief of French Protestants who fled to England on account of religion; for whom was a collection of near 150l. and sent them accordingly. But soon after appeared another of a different nature, for redeeming thirteen religious, and to repair an ancient chapel on Mount Golgotha, where our Saviour had suffered, which was built by St. Helen, a British princess. But this was very coldly received by the people, who thought the king was dotting in his old age upon account of the Spanish match; and there were but 5l. gathered on this unwelcome occasion."

As to the former of these briefs, it appears that the Hugonots were at that time in a state of persecution, and that many of them might probably take refuge in England, as they did after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, though my reading does not enable me to establish the fact. But with respect to the latter, I was exceedingly struck with a passage in the abstract of Lithgow's Travels (vol. XLV. p. 424), which evidently refers to, and illustrates it:

"On Thursday they visited the place where (it is said) the cross grew on which Christ suffered, being 'reserved' by Greeks, who have a convent built over it. And here our author relates a story of a knavish Greek, who came to London to beg a support for the repairs of the decayed monastery; and being entertained and recommended by Gundamora, the Spanish ambassador, a contribution was granted over all England.

But

But Lithgow meeting this counterfeit rascal in Whitehall, and several courtiers desiring him to try whether this Greek had ever been at Jerusalem, &c. he asked where the convent stood? He replied, 'in Jerusalem, and upon Mount Moriah;' which is false, it being three English miles from the city. Our traveller also posed him farther about the situation

of Jerusalem, the size of its cloister, its church, the number of friars, &c. &c. none of which questions he could answer, but stood quivering for fear and shame, having never been in Asia, nor those parts. Whereupon, stealing out of the Court, he was no more seen abroad, for he had got at Court, and in the kingdom, above 1200l. Sterling."

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, on SETTLING the REGENCY. (Continued from p. 432.)

MR. Sheridan began a very brilliant speech, by stating to the House the misapplication of the line in Demosthenes, which the Noble Lord who spoke last had quoted in justification of the present proceedings (see p. 432); whereas Demosthenes, he said, meant to reproach the Athenians for wasting that time in fruitless enquiries, and elaborate harangues, which should have been spent in opposing the enemy. He then spoke to the examination of Dr. Willis, which the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] had pointed at him, and declared he would speak out, "that if there was a witness who appeared to give prevaricating and evasive answers above stairs, it was Dr. Willis." This he endeavoured to illustrate with great ingenuity. He then adverted to what he called the feeble claim which the Right Hon. Gent. had been pleased to admit in the Prince's favour, and which appeared to be extorted from him by the concurrent voice of the people. The question was, What were the motives which induced the Rt. Hon. Gent. to refuse the full powers of the Crown to the person who was to act as its representative? what but an intention to tie up the hands of ministers, at a time when they would stand the most in need of unrestrained authority? Towards the latter end of the Right Hon. Gent.'s speech, the true motive of his conduct had manifested itself, and that was, his belief that the Regent would change the administration, and that the Government would fall into the hands of those whom the Right Hon. Gent. had dared to assert had been convicted of a confederacy to overturn the constitution. He must beg leave to remind the Right Hon. Gent. how ready he was to have joined the confederacy. He could hardly, he said, believe the Right Hon. Gent. in earnest, when he talked of the dangers to be dreaded from the evil advisers as to the abuse of the power of

making peers. The Right Hon. Gent. had made no less than 44 peers (one-fifth of the whole number) during the five years of his administration, and yet he had never heard of any cabal that had taken place. He smiled at the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's test of his future conduct, that he would not oppose the measures of the new Ministry, and reprobated the idea of reserving the patronage of the royal household. He ludicrously described the state of the ex-minister coming down to the House in pomp, with the cap of liberty on the end of a white staff, a retinue of black and white sticks attending him, and an army of beef-eaters (whom the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, and Lord Chamberlain, were to be employed in marshalling), to clear his way through the lobby.

The bad advisers, Mr. Sheridan said, were to be intrusted with the power of making war, peace, treaties, and the exercise of various other important authorities; to talk, therefore, of his Majesty's feelings being shocked when he recovered and found his household changed, was to suppose that he would be less shocked to learn that the constitution of his country was changed, part of his dominions ceded to foreign potentates, and other mischiefs committed, than that his wardrobe had been set on fire, and some of the insignia of royalty had suffered in the conflagration. After a great variety of sarcasms and shrewd observations, Mr. Sheridan concluded with declaring, that when it should be known to the publick, that the motive for such restrictions and limitations was no other, than because the Prince was going to take into his service a different set of men from those now in office, they would despise and detest the cunning and deceit from whence so wretched a proceeding had originated.

Mr. Grenville (SPEAKER) rose next, to state his opinion with respect to the resolutions

resolutions above proposed and to explain the principles from which that opinion was derived, and the argument on which it rests. This he did in a speech which arrested the attention of the House for more than three hours, in the course of which he recapitulated all that had passed on both sides of the House, declaring his opinion candidly of what he approved and disapproved, though not present at the time of the debate. Of this speech it were impossible to give an adequate idea in the compass allotted for this department of our Magazine. We must, therefore, present our readers with some striking parts, by way of specimen of the Honourable Member's manner of reasoning:—"We are, I believe (he said) all agreed, that the government of these kingdoms should, during this unhappy interval, be committed to the administration of one person, and that it is extremely desirable that this person should be his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. But if by general consent we depart in this respect from the practice of our ancestors, it surely cannot be reasonable to argue, that we are, therefore, bound to adhere to it in another point so intimately connected with the former. It cannot be a just conclusion to say, that because they committed the whole authority of a King into the hands of a Regent, controuled and fettered by a fixed and permanent council, it is proper for us to delegate the same power to a single person, unrestrained by any similar check. It seems, on the contrary, that the more widely we depart from one line of limitation and restraint, the more we are bound to look to some other mode of carrying the same purpose into effect.

"Those who hold that principle to be founded both in wisdom and in justice, must make their option between the two propositions of a Regent controuled in the exercise, or limited in the extent of his authority. Of these I have no doubt in saying, that the latter is infinitely more agreeable to the true spirit of the British constitution.—That whatever degree of political authority is fit, under any given circumstances, to be exercised for the purposes of executive government, should be exercised by a single person; and that wherever any just ground of danger is found to exist, it should be guarded against, if possible, by limiting the extent of the power so exercised; rather than by dividing amongst many what cannot with propriety be in-

trusted to one. Such is the principle on which Parliament has proceeded at different periods, to diminish the influence of the Crown itself; not holding it necessary, as a general proposition, that the same degree of power or influence should at all times belong to the executive government; but thinking it their duty to consider and regulate this point according to the fluctuation of the various circumstances by which it has been affected. In this manner the household of the King has, within these few years, been regulated by the authority of Parliament; and, in proportion as circumstances appeared to require it, the number of placemen sitting in this House, and the influence of the officers of Government, has at different times been restrained by our interference. The application of the same principle to our actual situation is much stronger; and I am satisfied in my own mind, that it affords not only the most constitutional, but also the most advantageous, mode of providing that security which in the present case is of indispensable necessity.

"But there is another topic which belongs to this part of the subject, and to which I wish to be permitted to call the particular attention of the Committee; the evils which would arise hereafter, if, on the King's recovery, we should be found to have neglected the just security of his rights. The eyes of all Europe are turned to the deliberations of this House. The attention of the people of Great Britain is more particularly directed towards us, because they feel that we have taken upon ourselves to act for them in this arduous and delicate situation, and to exercise on their behalf the most important of all their privileges. Let us then, as we value the continuance of this harmony and confidence, be particularly careful that we do not overstep the bounds of our authority; that we give no grounds for imputing to us that we have exceeded the limits of the necessity under which we claim to act; and that we have granted powers which it did not belong to us to delegate. Let us also pay a just regard to those sentiments of dutiful and zealous attachment to their Sovereign with which we know that our country is animated. Let no breath of suspicion go forth into the world that we have been wanting to the same feelings; that in such a moment as the present we have deserted our duty to the King, or sacrificed

ficed to any considerations the sacred trust which his misfortune has imposed upon us.

“ If unhappily a contrary impression should prevail, what must be its effect upon the minds of a generous and loyal people? I ask not what would be their conduct when the occasion would arise for which we had neglected to provide; but what would be the present security of a system built on such foundations?

“ Sir, I feel the delicacy of this part of the subject; and if I had not also felt its infinite importance, I should have forbore to touch upon it. I trust it will never justly be imputed to me, that I am forward in raising up a spirit among the people to question those measures which have received the sanction of Parliament. But we cannot avoid being sensible, that the strongest security for their acquiescence in our proceedings, especially under such circumstances as now exist, is an adherence on our part to the principles of justice, and a conscientious discharge of the duties which are incumbent upon us. It, therefore, I have felt myself bound to suggest these reflections to the committee, it is because I feel a jealous concern for the honour and dignity of this House; it is because I feel an anxiety for the preservation of that respect and deference from the people to the decisions of Parliament, which is at all times necessary for the prosperity and glory of this country, but which in the present moment I do in my conscience believe to be absolutely essential to the maintenance of our internal and domestic tranquillity.

“ Therefore, Sir, upon all these grounds—on the full consideration of the extent of that necessity by which we are empowered to act—of the example of our ancestors whose steps we follow—of our duty to our Sovereign, of whose rights we, and we alone, are the true guardians and protectors—and of our concern for the interests of millions of our fellow-subjects, whose dearest interests are now exclusively committed to our care; I feel myself enabled and called upon to give a decided opinion in favour of a Regency limited with respect to power.”

Having said this, he proceeded to consider the several restrictions contained in the resolutions already recited (see p. 431), to all of which he gave his most unequivocal consent, with powerful reasons for his approbation. His concluding address to the House was modest and

affecting: “ I have now (he said) trespasssed upon the attention of the House much longer than I have done at any former time, or than I had intended upon this occasion. The nature of the subject, its extent, its consequences, and the deep impression which it has made upon my mind, must be my apology. The question is one of the most interesting that has at any time been agitated within these walls. It is probably the most important that will ever occur during the course of my life.—And sure I am there will be no moment of it, at which it will not be a satisfaction to me to reflect, that I have discharged this high and sacred duty faithfully and conscientiously, without respect of persons, or consideration of interest, and looking only to that allegiance which I owe to my Sovereign, and to that concern which is due to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of my country.”

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* maintained, that every step which the House had taken in the question of the Regency was not only irregular, but directly contrary to the spirit and essence of the constitution; for that no precedent had or could be produced, where any law had been carried into execution by only two branches of the Legislature without the concurrence of the third. He said, the precedent they were now about to establish was of the most dangerous consequence, and might lead to the subversion, if not the exclusion, of the whole royal line. An elective Regent would naturally tend to give colour to an elective Monarch; and it is not beyond the bounds of credibility to suppose, that some ambitious Minister may hereafter arise, who, in possession of both Houses, and misled by bad advisers, in case of a demise, may form the design of setting aside the lawful successor, and placing a prince upon the throne, whose interest it may be to continue him and his adherents in the administration of Government. He would ask, he said, if there was less likelihood of such an event taking place, than that the present Heir Apparent, if vested with all the prerogatives of the Crown, should be induced by *bad advisers* to abuse his trust? He would recommend it to those who were so jealous of bad advisers in the one case, not wholly to give a loose to their credulity of the other.

Mr. *Drake*, after paying a due tribute of applause to Mr. Sheridan's oratorical powers, confessed he had caught a spark of his fire, and concluded with what he

called

called a parliamentary prayer, That Virtue as well as the Graces might be the ornament of the throne! and that the virtues of the King might descend to the Regent, his future successor!

Col. Fullerton rose solely to remark on two points, which, he said, had no connection with the Lords of the Bedchamber, the examination of the physicians, the merits of Dr. Willis, or the story of Philip of Macedon, with which the Noble Lord [Belgrave] appeared to be well acquainted. He had understood, in the first place, that some persons, eminent in the law, had advanced some positions which the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer had thought fit to adopt; and, among others, that all powers and authorities belonging to the Crown attached, as it were, to the person of the Sovereign; that they remained entire in the King although he was incapacitated from the personal exercise of them; and that, in contemplation of law, the political capacity of the King remained perfect, and could neither suffer diminution nor defect. Col. Fullerton considered these positions in two points of view: if it was meant, that all these powers and capacities remained with the King in such a way, during his personal incapacity, as that he should enjoy the same again as soon as he was capable of exercising them, he was very ready to admit the proposition in its full extent; but if, by the contemplation of law it was meant, that those powers and authorities were to remain dormant, to sleep when he slept, and to wake only when he waked, it would be a profanation of the attributes of majesty to admit of such a doctrine.

Col. Fullerton proceeded to the consideration of the second point to which he had alluded. The Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Ch. Pitt] had declared it to be the duty of the House, to grant no more power to the Regent than appeared absolutely necessary for the public service. Does the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to state, said Col. Fullerton, that any of the just and established powers of executive government are superfluous, that they can be spared, that they are detrimental? Has he ever found, during the course of his administration, that they were more than sufficient for the public service? If he answers No, let me ask, With what front he can possibly maintain, that those powers and authorities, which he admits are neither superfluous nor dangerous in the hands of a Sovereign

seated on the throne, can, without egregious detriment to the public service, bear limitation, mutilation, and restriction, in the hands of a Regent! Until the Right Hon. Gentleman solves these difficulties, and reconciles these contradictions, Col. Fullerton desired him to stir a step in the business of restriction, without involving himself in the uncomfortable imputation of endeavouring to alter, if not to subvert, the constitution in a very material point of executive government.

Having discussed the two propositions stated at the beginning of his speech, he then adverted to the violations committed on the executive authority, and desired the Right Hon. Gentleman, who seemed fond of sheltering his proceedings under the sanction of ancient precedents, to produce a single instance in the history of England, or the history of any other country, where the established legal powers of executive government were maimed, mutilated, and restricted, without producing inefficiency, counteraction, and disgrace. In the course of his speech, the Colonel, with that presence of mind and animation peculiar to him, introduced the story of Mervilliers and Isabeau de Bayere, queen to Charles the Fifth of France, which bore so strong a similitude to what had lately happened, that most of the members were in doubt, whether it was the fable of the moment, or real history. He concluded this celebrated speech with an address to the feelings of the House, Would any reasonable and impartial man, with the history of this country, and the principles and practice of this constitution before his eyes, with a reference to the present circumstances of his Majesty, of the country, of the peculiar circumstances of the Prince of Wales, Would any gentlemen, not entirely lost to every sense of public welfare, under the present circumstances, wish to involve the kingdom in the misfortune of a weak, mutilated, and degraded government? The Colonel earnestly intreated the committee seriously to consider before they adopted so dangerous and so desperate a resolution.

The House divided on Mr. Powis's amendment, Ayes 154. Noes 227.

The resolution, as originally moved, was then put, and passed without a division.

When the strangers were re-admitted (on all divisions the House is cleared), Mr. Fox was speaking. He said, that if the maxim which the Solicitor General argued

argued from on a former occasion, "that the power which necessity creates necessity must limit," be true, why was there no limitation to those restrictions which the restrictions went to impose? He contended, that the spirit of the constitution of this country was hostile to the principle laid down by the Right Hon. Gent. for it was much less solicitous respecting the qualities and abilities of the person who exercised the royal authority, than jealous that no act should pass, which went to destroy that equipoise in the three branches of the Legislature which was the basis of the whole.

When Mr. Fox had done speaking, the question on the second resolution, relative to the creation of peers, was put, Ayes 216, Noes 159. All the other resolutions were then severally put and carried, till they came to the last, respecting the King's household, which was postponed till the 19th, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, January 19.

Mr. *Ch. Pitt* having moved the reading the order of the day,

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* observed, that the present was a question of no common moment, but affected all points whatever that could be regarded as dear to Englishmen. It went to the undermining of the constitution, and overthrowing the government of this country. He, therefore, requested to be informed, whether his Majesty's Ministers had communicated the resolutions to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales? and next, whether his Royal Highness had given any answer? Mr. Taylor added, that if the latter should prove the fact, he meant to move, that the papers and the answers be laid immediately before the House.

Mr. *Ch. Pitt* expressed his doubts, whether the Hon. Gent. had any regular grounds to go upon, when he asked, if the confidential servants of the Crown had communicated with the Prince of Wales upon a subject under discussion in the House of Commons? or whether he could shew to whom the House could issue orders for the production of the papers to which he alluded.

Mr. *T.* said, he was well aware of the objection; but it must prove very easy to be put in possession of the sort of information necessary, as there was a member in that House who could not avoid having a knowledge of such letters passing, if any had passed. Communications

ought to have been made to the Prince: if there had not, the Cabinet had failed in their duty; and if there had, he thought it very singular that the letters, so indispensably necessary to the purpose of the ensuing business, were not produced to the House.

Mr. *Jolliffe* observed, that the House ought to know whether the Prince would or would not accept the Regency under such and such terms.

Mr. *Ch. Pitt* said, the Hon. Gent. who spoke last had furnished him with a sufficient argument against giving any information of the kind. It would certainly be very unparliamentary, not to say presumptuous, in him, to say on what terms the Regency would be accepted at the moment the House meant to decide on the mode of offering it.

Mr. *Jolliffe* said, it would be deluding the House if such restrictions were proposed as it was known the Prince would not accept.

The order of the day was then read, put, and agreed to; after which the House resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Brook Watson in the chair.

Mr. *Ch. Pitt* now begged the attention of the committee while he spoke more particularly to the fifth resolution under consideration. The House, he said, were bound to provide the means for the dispatch of public business, and for the discharge of the executive authority; they were also bound to two other objects—the care of the royal person of his Majesty, and the preservation of his dignity. With a view to both, but especially the last, the proposition now before the committee had proceeded. On the first he would avoid expatiating, conceiving that all must agree to the care of his Majesty's person being intrusted to the Queen. Here Mr. Pitt took occasion to do justice to the amiable virtues of her Majesty. But the next point, on which he presumed they might differ, concerned the powers to be given to enable her Majesty to discharge her trust, and to maintain the dignity of his Majesty's person at the same time. To do this, the committee were to recollect, that, while they were delegating part of the executive authority to be exercised in the King's name, they were not to forget that he was still their Sovereign, and that they ought not, as the representatives of a faithful and loyal people, to deprive his Majesty, in his present melancholy situation, of that dignity which he enjoyed in the moments of health.

On

On this ground he contended, that it was absolutely necessary in the care intrusted to her, that the Queen should have the whole direction of all about the person of the King. The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, could only be considered as the great leading heads of the several divisions of the household; and, therefore, the only question which could arise on the propriety of their being under the direction of the Queen was, whether the management of his Majesty's domestic affairs should still remain in the hands to which it had been for some time intrusted, or whether, at such a moment, the experiment should be tried, how far they might new model and limit it, in order to introduce a new system!

The general grounds on which they had heard it objected against was, that the power being intrusted to her Majesty would form such an influence, and so extensive a patronage, as to render it impossible, in such a situation, for Government to be carried on with any kind of energy and effect. This he denied; but, till he heard it more fully explained, should forbear his remarks. He admitted that a degree of political influence would necessarily follow patronage; and that, so far as it went, it was an evil; but that, on the present occasion, it would be exercised to distress Government, was an idea which he did not believe was felt or imagined by any one, on which, therefore, he would not dwell. It was due to his Majesty from a loyal people, not to destroy that system which his Majesty had adopted for the management of his household. The committee ought not to destroy the dignity due to his Majesty; and the care of his Majesty, and the government of the household, ought to be intrusted to the Queen. Having said this, he begged leave to move, "That the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, should be committed to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty; and that her Majesty should have power to remove from, and to nominate and appoint such persons as she shall think proper, to the several offices in his Majesty's HOUSEHOLD, and to dispose, order, and manage, all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the time aforesaid.—And that for the better enabling her Majesty to discharge this important trust, it is also expedient that a council should be appointed to advise and assist her Ma-

jesty in the several matters aforesaid, and with power from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath the physicians and others, touching the state of his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto."

Lord Maitland was ready to agree with every panegyric on the virtues of her Majesty. On her amiable qualities, however, the question did not rest. The proposition for maintaining the dignity of his Majesty, he conceived to be misplaced. It was a dignity, under his present unfortunate and mortifying circumstances, unfit to be bestowed, and could only beget contumely. It was a dignity which tended not to make his subjects look up to him with reverence, but to make them contemptuous scoffers. If the House was not lost to every principle, it could not adopt the resolution proposed. At the instigation of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, the House had agreed, that, in conjunction with the other House, they had a right to provide for the deficiency of the executive government; a resolution which he had thought wrong; but it had passed, and the Prince was acknowledged as the proper person to fill the Regency; they had also resolved, on a very good principle, that the Prince, being interested, should not be trusted with the care of the royal person of the Sovereign; and therefore the committee, if they should agree to the present resolution, would give the lie to their own principles. He would readily agree, that, if her Majesty had no part of the executive power, she would be the fittest person to have the care of his Majesty's person; but, interested as she was proposed to be by the resolution, she would be, as possessing power, more improper than the Prince. Power, his Lordship said, was of a very fascinating quality, and might taint and warp the purest bosoms. The Right Hon. Gentleman on a former night had urged the necessity of continuing about his Majesty his usual attendants; yet, by the present resolution, her Majesty was to have the power of their removal from the highest to the lowest. Is it possible the House can adopt to-day what they rejected yesterday, and follow the Right Hon. Gentleman through all his turnings! By the resolution, they were called upon to sever the executive power of the country, and give a part to the Queen, and thereby strike at the very root of the constitution. Is it possible that the House can agree to this?—After
some

some other shrewd observations, he concluded an animated speech, by calling on all those who revered the principles of virtue and honour, and were attached to the interests of their country and constitution, to come forward and reject the motion.

Mr. M. A. Taylor objected to the resolution as unconstitutional. He particularly objected to the dividing the executive power, which could produce nothing but anarchy and confusion. He followed Lord Maitland in maintaining, that those who were intrusted with the royal person of the King should have no interest whatever in the executive government.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

IT will give me great pleasure if the following extract from Cantelius *De Romana Republica* should explain to your correspondent B. L. A. p. 410, in what sense Crassus was Scævola's brother.

Cantelius, in the fourth descent of the Mucian family, names "Quintus ille Mucius cognomento Augur, consil. A. 636, C. Lælii sapientis gener, & L. Cressi oratoris socer, quem tam in l. 1. de Oratore, tam in l. de Amicitia loquentem inducit Cicero. V. ejus filius Quintus & ipse dictus Augur, peritissimus furis percomis habitus est." Perhaps this *Quintus*, whom Cicero terms Pontifex, lib. 1. de Amicitia, may be the person spoken of as the brother of Scævola.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, that it does not appear that the word *castellum*, in the passage quoted from Cæsar, in a note, by your correspondent B. L. A. can signify a small hamlet or village. Morrel, in his Dictionary, I see, renders it so, and on the authority of some old commentator; but I believe the passage, which is quoted for that purpose, by no means can support the construction. It is obviously contrary to derivation, and to the general use of the word in Cæsar and Hirtius. *Castellum* is a species of diminutive fortifications, similar to our *keeps* in construction; some of which I have heard are to be met with in England and Wales, standing unconnected with other ramparts or mounds; and some such fortifications, like the small castles of the middle ages, or modern forts, necessity has pointed out to all ages, and were peculiarly necessary to the *Adriatici*, surrounded as

they state themselves to have been by numerous and powerful enemies.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, June 11.

YOUR readers are obliged to your correspondent *Louis Renas*, p. 398, for his curious account of the present state of the English baronetage, which I have no doubt is in the main pretty correct, as the aggregate sum nearly agrees with the number in the newest printed account that I have seen. At the same time I must observe, in the first place, that, in the present situation of the baronetage, it is no easy matter to determine what titles are extinct, and what are not; and, in the next place, that your correspondent has taken no account of those which have become extinct of the present king's creation, of which I know there are several. The printed account above referred to reckons, if I have counted them right, no less than ten.

To the curious *signs* mentioned by your correspondent *Retrospector*, p. 422, permit me to add a very suitable exhibition in the shop of a country apothecary, representing a patient supposed to have just undergone some severe operation, and holding out his hand, with a fee therein, to the operator, under whom is written,

Accipe dum dolet—

Si sanus, solvere nolet.

The article with which your correspondent *Eugenio* has favoured you, p. 423, of King James II. having granted to the Scots Corporation patents of baronetage to sell for their benefit, is indeed a curiosity, and may furnish certain persons with a mode of exercising their benevolence, and serving public charities at a very cheap rate; who were the purchasers is more than I can tell: all that we know is, that Wilfred Lawson, of Isell, in the county of Cumberland, esquire, was created a baronet of England, by patent dated 31 *March*, 1688; and that John Lauder, of Idlingtoun, and James Grant, of Dalvey, esquires, were created baronets of Scotland in the same year.

Be pleased to correct an erratum of one letter under May 11, in p. 471, col. 1. For *Roper*, read *Raper*: many of your readers, Mr. Urban, well knew *Beau Raper*, a *maccaroni* of the last age, but who for some time has lived at Chelsea, reduced nearly to a state of childhood, but still delighting in dress and ornament. He has a daughter, who has, more than once, been highly honoured

noured for her ingenuity by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.

Yours, &c.

E.

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

IT is with great pleasure I observe the endeavours of your valuable correspondent Gothicus, to rescue some of the antiquities of Coventry from oblivion, and to repair others, before the iron hand of Time has committed more alarming depredations. I sincerely wish his judicious hints may meet with the attention they merit; and, as his abilities seem equal to his inclination, he would enrich your Magazine with more of his investigations. Coventry is a city of great antiquity, and, from the fertility of its situation, was a favourite spot with the Religious in the times when monastic institutions were so prevalent, as the remains of their different structures at present testify, which are now fast mouldering to decay, and, from the general inattention of the inhabitants, in a little time the vestiges of many will be entirely lost, without the friendly pencil of some kind Antiquary preserves their memory. I doubt not then but Mr. Urban's general wish to oblige, will procure them admission into so proper a place for their preservation. Mr. Pennant, in his Journey from Chester to London, has inserted the views of Sponne Gate, Bablake Gate, and Spire. St. Michael's church and the cross are preserved in Thomas's edition of Dugdale. But as those works are in few hands, copies on a small scale would enrich the Magazine with some of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture. Those worth preserving, and which I never saw engraved*, are Trinity and St. John's churches, St. Mary's hall, built, according to Dugdale, in the beginning of Henry the VIth's reign, for the meetings and festivals of the brethren and sisters of Corpus Christi †, and Trinity Guild, a beautiful Gothic structure. At the East end of the city stand the remains of a house belonging to the Carmelites or White Friars, founded about the year 1344; and in Grey Friars Lane, an hospital called Grey Friars hospital, a fine old timber building, with a curiously-carved front, founded anno 1529.

* Good drawings of any of these which have not been engraved would be acceptable. EDIT.

† See in our vol. LVI. p. 638, a curious grant to this guild from the Prior of Coventry. EDIT.

There are only three small gates left of twelve, viz. Bassill gate, Cook-sheez gate, and Priory gate; the latter converted into a dwelling house.

COVENTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 19.

A GENTLEMAN who has made the tour of Europe, and is a minute enquirer into the different modes of life in different countries, has observed with great attention the influence of particular studies and pursuits on the health and long life of the professors. He finds that all, or many of those who study the more refined arts, particularly musick, are in general of great age. He means those who are real admirers and artists, from true feelings of its powers to soothe and compose the mind to peace and serenity, and who have distinguished themselves by celebrated works and compositions. As to mere mechanical performers, their lives are in general shortened by dissipation and debauchery. Among the real admirers and composers, he gives remarkable instances in his own country, as well as Italy, Germany, and other parts, and instances the following professors and dilettanti:

Geminiani, 80 and upwards. Tartini, ditto. Antoniotto, ditto. Leveridge, 90. Mr. St. André, ditto. Corelli, 96. Handel, 75. Old Cervetto, 95 and upwards. Haffé, 86. Farinelli, 90. Faustina, 80. Dr. Creighton, 90. Alessandro Scarlatti, 87. Dr. Pepusch, 85. Rosingrave, sen. ditto. Old Tallis, ditto. Several of the Harrington family, 80. Col. Blaythwayte, 80. The elder Bach, in Germany, 80. Sir Robert Throckmorton, with many more at this time abroad, of distinguished abilities and ages. Dr. Child, 91. Dr. Blow, 60. Dr. Holder, 82. Stanley, 70 and upwards. Dr. Arne, about 74. Keeble, about 73. Dr. Boyce, ditto. Sir John Hawkins, about 80.

He has made the same observation as to many mathematicians, Newton, Flamsteed, Leibnitz; and remarks, that all those who have pursued studies attended with controversy, or disagreeable political attentions, have either died early, or, if old, impaired their faculties to idiotcy—Swift, Warburton, and many others. Voltare's cheerful engagements secured his longevity, as nothing ruffled his complacency. And he concludes his remarks with *aquanimitas est sola felicitas*. HISTORICUS.

131. *The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, including an Account of the Coal Trade of that Place, and embellished with engraved Views of the Public Buildings.* By John Brand, M.A. Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. 2 Vols. 4to.

WE have not felt so much satisfaction in the perusal of a topographical work for some time past as we have received from this, which was undertaken under the patronage, and at the expence, of the Corporation of Newcastle, and is executed in a manner worthy of such liberal patronage. The plates, in number thirty, are elegantly engraved by Fitler; and the author has treated his subject in a manner adequate to his ideas of its "general and national importance, derived from its situation, not far from the borders of Scotland, which rendered it one of the principal frontier towns during the hostilities with the sister kingdom; and since that time, its extensive coal trade." Mr. B. has had access to valuable materials in the archives of the corporation and elsewhere, and has made the proper use of them. A handsome list of subscribers graces his work; and if there are not so many from the metropolis, or the Southern part of the kingdom, it reflects the more honour on the author's fellow citizens, who may be allowed to monopolize his labours.

The History opens with an account of the first walling of Newcastle and building its castle, under William Rufus, a description of the walls, towers, gates, streets, bridge, religious houses, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, royal grammar school*, parishes, churches and monuments, the castle, the suburbs.—The first volume concludes with a copious Appendix of original deeds and records, a description of the Roman wall, and the stations of *Wall-lanes* (Segedunum), *Benwell* (Condercum), *Rutchester*, *Harlow*, *Halton Chesters*, *Walwick*, *Carrawburgh*, *Housefleeds*, *Carrvoran*, *Burdoswald*, *Cambeck*,

* Among the masters are, Thomas Rudd, author of the Dissertation on Turgot, prefixed to Bedford's edition of *Simon Dunelmensis*, 1732; the celebrated Dr. James Jurin, and the classical Richard Dawes, whom "Bowyer, the learned printer, calls Ελληνικιστής; *Dissertatio de vero medicæ Vocis Usu*, prefixed to his edition of Kuster." Indeed, most of the masters have distinguished themselves as men of letters.

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Watchcross, Stanwicks, Brugh, Drumburgh, Boulness; with inscriptions, and other antiquities therein, now first discovered or published.

Vol. II. opens with a history of the "coaly" Tyne, as Milton emphatically calls it, and the trade on it. Then follow an account of the monasteries of *Farrow* and *Tinmouth*; the history of Newcastle as a corporate town or borough*; of the coal trade, from the first mention of coal in Britain to the present time†; account of the twelve companies or mysteries; the Corpus Christi plays; annals and historical events, from the building of the Roman wall to 1788. To this volume also is subjoined a copious Appendix.

The plates in vol. I. are, a plan and view of the town; views of the walls and three gates, the castle, St. Mary's hospital, assembly-room, Black-friars, St. Michael's church and steeple, monuments and font, bridge in ruins, infirmary, statues of Charles II. &c.; portrait of Sir Walter Blacket; inscriptions and altars; plan of *Condercum*, and hypocaust; views and sections of the Roman wall.—A *shade* of the author is happily introduced on a scroll in the hand of the Genius of the town, in the title-page.

In vol. II. South view of Newcastle; view of the port of Tyne; Tinmouth monastery; the exchange; miscellaneous antiquities; two of seals; one of coins and tokens; arms, &c.

The first regular History of Newcastle upon Tyne was written by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, curate of Allhallows in that town, who advertised for assistance and subscriptions in 1731, died, after a lingering illness, in 1733, and his work was published in 1736. He had published, in 1725, the *Antiquities of the Common People*, which Mr. Brand improved and republished in 1777. In the present work he has done ample justice to the memory of Mr. Bourne, and to his native place; and has contrived to make this great commercial town furnish information and entertainment to the antiquary, the merchant, the politician, and every class of readers; and made it a happy model for treating local antiquities.

* It was first made a staple town by Edward III. 1353.

† Sea-coal first occurs in records of the time of Henry III.

132. *Discourses*

132. *Discourses on different Subjects. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele. In Two Volumes. 8vo.*

“ I SUPPOSE that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written of all the things that Jesus did,” said the beloved disciple. What then must reviewers say of all that has been written for and against his holy religion? what of the number of sermons that are perpetually spawning from the press, that multiplication-table of facts and opinions? Let any man, who thinks our assertion unwarranted, look into Mr. Cooke’s improved edition of Letsome’s *Clergyman’s Assistant*,—*duplo major*. Every public occasion produces a multitude of single sermons. The 30th of January is a subject nearly exhausted. But in the course of twelve months we have had sermons against the slave trade, sermons on the centenary of the Revolution, sermons on the King’s happy recovery. John Bull never knows when he has enough of a good thing: more attentive to appear in print than to write correctly, or to earn a few guineas by a subscription than either, we have seen instances of republication of other mens writings.— We, who have hardly time to go to hear an occasional sermon by a Porteus, a Watson, or a Horsley, preachers who occasionally grace our parish churches, are condemned to the drudgery of reviewing printed ones by dozens: of one set we therefore admitted a review by a correspondent, vol. LVIII. p. 526. We left the author of another to speak for himself, p. 1089. It gave us real pain to detect a sort of fraud on the publick in a third, p. 1062.

The author of the sermons now under consideration “has only to insinuate that, having been repeatedly desired by those who had heard him preach the greater part of the discourses in this collection to publish a volume of sermons, he is at length induced to comply with their request. Some of them are not strictly sermons, or pulpit exhortations, particularly the philosophical disquisition in the second volume. He has printed the whole, therefore, under the general title of *Discourses*.”

Several of these discourses do not seem adapted to the parishioners of *Kenton*, in point of subject; we are free to declare, that the style of some is ill adapted to such an auditory: and after all we said of the *English Orator* (LVIII.

56), and all that we propose to say of its continuation in the following article, we are sorry to find that Mr. P. does not distinguish between the language of poetry and prose, when he departs from a plain and nervous style of preaching.

As we understand he has been pitched upon by a respectable Committee for continuing the design of publishing an History of the county of Devon, to which office poor Mr. Badcock was destined, had his life been spared, he will excuse a little hint to him, to adhere to the plain, unadorned language of historic and antiquarian narrative. We shall be always ready to admit his applications to the publick through our Miscellany, for the solution of doubts, or explanation of difficulties, as they may occasionally arise in the line of History or Antiquity.

133. *The English Orator**. *Book the Fourth. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Translator of Theocritus, &c. 4to.*

WE meet again with pleasure (and we hope not for the last time) our old and respectable acquaintance, whose progress through the *English Orator* we have attended with much satisfaction, and are happy to find that the present book (which completes the plan of that excellent poem) is, in every respect, at least equal to those which have preceded it. The vigour and harmony of his Muse have suffered no diminution; while his precepts evince a perfect knowledge of the important subject he has undertaken to illustrate, and cannot fail forcibly to impress ingenuous and youthful minds, either of, or intended for, the clerical profession, with becoming ideas of the dignity and obligations attached to the sacred function. We will add, that, while his instructions stimulate to the laudable ambition of excelling in pulpit oratory, they recommend with irresistible energy to the preacher a purity of life, in strict unison with the spirit of the doctrines which it is his duty to inculcate.

To transcribe the several passages of this book which more particularly struck us in the perusal, would far exceed our limits; the following quotations, however, (equally honourable to Mr. P. as a man and a poet,) we cannot help presenting to our readers. Speaking of himself, he says,

————— “Nurtur’d in the seat
Of academic ease, he there imbib’d

* See vol. LV. p. 548; LVIII. p. 56.

The love of sacred wisdom; though the Muse
Of Siloa, uninvok'd, inspir'd not then
His song. But in those avenues that erst
O'er-arch'd a BAGOT (proud to embower
such worth—

Such virtues in their venerable shade);
There, musing oft on future scenes, he form'd
The prospect of ideal good—to flow
From his impassion'd preaching. Not unmark'd
His decent fane, nor unreview'd his charge;
That not at distance from his natal spot,
Beyond the woody Tamar, Fancy trac'd;
And, as she spread the glowing tint, it seem'd
No fairy picture: For young Hope reliev'd,
With golden rays, each figure Fancy drew.
'Twas then, with honest independence flush'd,
Oft would he cry,—‘Ye visions, tho' so fair,
' Perhaps ye promise vainly! For the mask
' Of dark deceit, too often worn for you,
' Shall never hide one generous feeling! Far
' From this untainted bosom be the lure
' That leads thro' Flattery's maze the cringing
' crew.

‘ If my sincerer aims be frustrate all;
' Whilst the corrupt, the versatile, ascend
' To rich preferment through the path whose
' dust

‘ I would disdain to tread, or, treading, shake
' Indignant from my feet; if every wish,
' Urg'd by no mean ambition, should arise
' Unsanction'd, then, not forrowing, would I
' hail—

‘ Then would I hail thy bowers, paternal seat,
' Where I might yet retire, and “eat my bread
' In privacy and peace.” There might I rest
' My slumb'ring hopes of honour, undisturb'd
' By those who, prone to adulation, pour
' With a deceitful smile the cold applause.
' Happy (the hollow sycophant unknown
' To those pure shades) as there, where dawn-
' ing age

‘ First weav'd its wayward fancies, I review,
' Through the dim vale of years, each mellow
' trace

‘ Of childish joy and youthful bliss serene.
' There, where the veteran umbrage of the
' beech [laves

‘ O'erhangs the cress'd brook, that gurgling
' Its wreathed roots, or the long waving limes
' Have darken'd their broad shadows, may I
' oft

‘ Attune the pastoral song; or, pondering o'er
' The ruthless times when CROMWELL'S
' hosts oppress

‘ My loyal fathers, hail in many a tone,
' Pensive and deep, the visionary forms
' Of ancestry, that with majestic air
' Swim by the moon-beam, through the glim-
' mering trees.' [retain

Such his fond thought, and may his heart
Its youthful fires! But tho' the willing Muse
His sacred labours may relieve, and chace,
With a benign serenity, the gloom
Which settles on the melancholy brow;
Never may Indolence inspire the dream
That, fit fit, in a delicious languor creeps
Through the dissolving frame, yet gives it o'er

To qualms and ceaseless heart-akes! Then
return,

Ye Hopes, fair promising, that only wing
The soul to vigorous action! Then return
The preacher's energetic toils! And come,
Digressive Muse, to note them as they rise.”

The Muse certainly never appears in
so dignified and captivating a form, as
when her fascinating powers are exerted
in the cause of Truth; when at the
same time she convinces the understand-
ing, and delights the imagination. That
Mr. P's is not reluctantly pressed to the
performance of her noblest office, but
enters upon it with all the spirit and
alacrity to which the grandeur of the
subject is so justly entitled, the following
beautiful personification of *Religion* bears
ample testimony.

“ Then deem not (as my previous strains
have taught)

Religion a cold metaphysic form,
Musing o'er moral problems, and confin'd
To Wisdom's eyes alone—behold, she sits,
While *Faith* unveils her to the vulgar gaze,
Streaming cherubic effluence o'er her heaven
Of spotless azure! To the dazzling light
Her everlasting robe, the Asbestos floats
In vivid folds. Around her emerald throne
The Passions tremble at her awful beck—

“ Her ministers as flaming fire,” to waft
Into the mortal bosom the pure spark [fly
Æthereal, that refines our thought! Hence
The words that burn; while her impulsive
Imparts an oratory only less [power
Than what inspir'd the Apostles, when of old
They spake all tongues, and saw Confusion's
reign,

The curse of jarring Shinar, disappear.”

Though nothing, perhaps, tends more
to the improvement of literature than
pointing out, with taste and judgement,
the errors and defects of writers who
have been long the objects of general
admiration, yet to lop, with even the
most tender and trembling hand, a few
luxuriant sprigs from the laurels of Ge-
nius, must be an unpopular task, while
there are those who judge not from exa-
mination but prescription. The reason
is obvious; it hurts our vanity (and in-
to what human bosom does not that
weakness sometimes insinuate itself?)
to find that those authors, of whom we
had long professed ourselves the warm
admirers, are not in all parts impervious
to the lance of the discerning and in-
telligent critic; against whom the cry is
instantly raised, and the pen drawn, for
the avowed purpose of vindicating a fa-
vourite author's fame; while the *real*,
though conceal'd, motive is, to defend
our own previously-declared opinions.

But

But in these instances Time sits as judge, and with the most rigid and invariable impartiality always pronounces sentence on the side of Truth. These observations, however, if they occurred to Mr. P, have not deterred him from speaking with great freedom, and, in our opinion, with great justice, of some celebrated French as well as English preachers.

————— “Augusta knows
(Tho’ there the affected, finical, and smooth,
May gain a fleeting plaudit from the slaves
Of Fashion,) scarce an orator, to charm
Discerning Taste! How different far the fate
Of sprightlier Gallia, whose attractive vein
Of oratory from the pulpit shines,
Though oft the press detects the specious lure,
Whose animation, that but rarely seems
Persuasively sublime, is but the flash,
A moment dazzling; whose diffusion tends
To feebleness, though at a glance it please.
Ev’n BOURDALOUE, or MASSILLON, or he
So oft a model deem’d—ev’n FLECHIER’S
self—

Or copious SAURIN with rude blustering dash
The offended soberness of critic thought;
Or breathe a spirit that, perhaps, may fume
An hour, as it evaporates in air!”

Those Divines who were so eminently conspicuous in the last age Mr. P. does not recommend as models for imitation to a modern preacher, though he justly allows that the solidity of their matter deserves attention.

“The pulpit-speakers that *arise* to fame,
Ere Britain from asperities had clear’d
Her language, opening to thee ample stores
For eloquence, may fill thy glowing mind
With solid thought, and temper thus the
warmth

Of passion: but the pulpit might in vain
Adopt their manner. Idly might a SOUTH
His witty turns—his quaintnesses display,
Except to waken laughter. BARROW’S style,
Redundant and involv’d, would soon oppress
Thy auditors; ev’n TILLOTSON’S were cold,
Though thick with oratorical beauties sown;
And CLARKE’S exactness, rigorous and precise,
Might vainly torture the protracted thought.”

The following great ornaments of the pulpit in the present day, he thus characterises:

————— “What though HORNE may cloathe
His thoughts in beauteous metaphor, he knows
To discipline his fancy—to command
The heart, and by familiar accents move
The Christian soul! Say, what tho’ PORTEUS
strike

By copious sentiment, condens’d and strong;
Or graceful HURD may reason in a style
Of elegant deduction, as a voice,
More musical than ATTERBURY’S, holds
The still attention;”—————

————— “BLAIR,
Whose warm addressee, from pure Nature
drawn,
Touch by the lively stroke, yet ne’er distract,
The enamour’d heart; who, strict and yet
not dull,
Impassion’d, and yet temperate; tho’ refin’d,
Yet rarely florid, charms the varied throng!
Not so the music of a STONEHOUSE gives
To each pathetic sentiment new soul;
While every fine inflexion of a voice
Distinct and sweet, to his nice-judging ear
Attun’d, in melting modulation flows!”

From these specimens it may be presumed that those (to use the author’s own words)

“who love the lyre,
Nor turn averse from its didactic sounds,”
will be impatient to peruse the whole; and not improbably will coincide with us in assigning to Mr. P. no mean rank amongst those bards whose productions have conferred honour on their country, and benefited mankind.

Mr. P. has subjoined to this book *An Epistle to a College-Friend*. This little poem, which is in rhyme, has great merit, and must be particularly pleasing to those tender minds that dwell, with a delight which such spirits only can feel, upon the incidents of early youth; a period endeared to recollection not less by the innocency of its general tenor, than its vacuity of care. The college-life, as it is spent by those deserving youths who relax from the toils of study, not in taverns, but in the enjoyment of wholesome exercise in scenes of rural beauty and improving converse, is happily delineated, and to such as have experienced it, though far advanced in years, will impart a kind of transient juvenility. Those spots which, during their stay at Oxford, they so often visited, and where, when life was young, each common object possessed the power to please, are here placed before the mind’s eye, and described in a manner that cannot fail most pleasingly to revive

“Of vagrant joy the many-colour’d views—
Congenial bliss that, bosom’d in the vale,
Drank the first fragrance of the Summer-gale;
The painter’s taste, that saw mild Autumn
print
Far on the whispering groves her magic tint;
And converse that, with Attichumour fraught,
Sported in all the free career of thought.”

† 34. *Two Discourses: 1. On the Wisdom attainable by Meditation on the Vanity of Human Life, and the Benefits of Christianity; 2. Men more influenced by Example than Precept,*
evidens

evident from sacred and profane History. *The Conduct of the Blessed only perfect, consequently the safest and best Model. To the former is added, An Address to the Guardians, to the latter to the Children, of The Asylum, preached in the Chapel of that charitable Institution, March 8, 1789. By the Rev. Samuel Hopkinson, M.A. late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Rector of Etton, Northamptonshire, and Curate of Christ Church, Surrey. 4to.*

THE publication of an anonymous news-paper reflection on the second sermon, as if the author shewed a want of charity, and another paragraph in favour of another candidate, was among the author's motives for printing these sermons. We think a better reason might be found in the discourses themselves; in which we see nothing to censure but the parade of insignificant quotations and allusions.

335. *A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, April 23, 1789, being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving. By Beilby Lord Bishop of London.*

THIS sermon must stand at the head of all others preached on the like occasion. We perfectly concur in the observation, "that there is not a nation upon earth that has been favoured with a greater number of providential deliverances than our own; and there are none of these that are impressed with plainer and more unequivocal marks of divine interposition than that which is now the subject of a thanksgiving to heaven. Incredulity itself has been compelled to own that the hand of God has been visible on the present occasion; nor is the joy of the nation more universal than its belief of the great and important truth. But above all, the heart of our Sovereign is deeply impressed with this conviction, that in God was his help, and that to his peculiar blessing on the means used for his recovery, that recovery is to be ascribed.— Throughout the whole of his severe trial, his trust in God never forsook him; and before that God he now appears in this holy and venerable structure, surrounded by his faithful and affectionate subjects, to offer up, in the most public manner, and with a seriousness and solemnity suited to the occasion, his praises and thanksgivings for those signal mercies which have so recently been vouchsafed to

him, and, through him, to this whole nation. A spectacle more striking, more awful, more dignified, more interesting, more edifying, has scarce ever been presented to the observation of mankind. I know not whether we are to except even that celebrated one recorded in the 1st book of Kings, where a great and a pious monarch, in the presence of a whole kingdom, prostrated himself before that magnificent edifice which he had just erected to the honour of his Maker, &c. &c. And surely effects of a similar nature, and little inferior in degree, may be expected from the present awful solemnity. For though the two occasions are, it must be owned, in some respects dissimilar; though we are not now met to dedicate a temple to God, yet we are met, I trust, for a still nobler dedication, for the dedication of a whole people, with their Sovereign at their head, to their Almighty Protector, their Common Benefactor and Deliverer,—for the dedicating of ourselves, our souls and bodies, through the whole course of our future lives, to his worship, his service, his laws, and his religion," &c. &c.

336. *The Consistency of Man's Free Agency, and God's Fore-knowledge, in the Government of the World, proved and illustrated, in a Discourse preached in the Parish Church of Great Yarmouth, April 23. By Samuel Cooper, D. D.*

WE cannot withhold our approbation of this discourse, or our concurrence in the preacher's idea of the defeat of those who would have availed themselves of the calamitous state of the nation during the Sovereign's malady.

337. *The Life of Thomas Chatterton; with Criticisms on his Genius and Writings, and a concise View of the Controversy concerning Rowley's Poems. By G. Gregory, D. D. F. A. S.*

THIS Life was composed at the request of the editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, for that work, and the author obtained leave to print off and sell a few in a separate state, for the satisfaction of a few friends. The publick (he says) may rest assured that no fact has been admitted but upon the most unexceptionable testimony. He is not at liberty to publish all his authorities; but whenever they are known, he is confident they will be found highly respectable. This, to us chapter and verse men, is

too bold an assertion;—we had almost said inadmissible, in such a controvertible question as that respecting Rowley: for though we are willing to acquit Chatterton of forgery, we are not a whit the more disposed to admit the authenticity of Rowley. The more we examine into the poems published under his name, the less we see reason to believe them written in the fifteenth century.—The very first specimen here adduced from the Bristol Journal, 1768, is such an imitation of antiquity as detects itself. Let any reader of old English poetry point out an epithet compounded like *crinepart*, for the *hairy side* of a skin, in any of our poets, from the Conquest to the pedantry of James I. But Chatterton's imposture passed with the Bristol people, however now Mr. Barrett has thought it more adviseable to omit the papers in his intended History. How easily Mr. B. himself may be imposed on, may be learned from his letters to Dr. D. printed in our vol. LVI. pp. 464, 544.—The description “of the friars first “passing over the old bridge” is now as much forgotten as the “tragedy of the “Apostate;” a title for a tragedy which would not have occurred to that mystery-maker, Bale, fifty years later; for it is not saying that we have no mysteries before a given period that makes the objection, but the internal evidence derived from those ascribed to Rowley. Nor will the *fac similes* of Rowley amount to proof of originality, but rather the contrary. The short state of the case seems to be, that Chatterton, having imposed on the Bristolians, flattered himself into a belief that he should become of immediate consequence in the republic of letters. In the years 1768 and 9 he was busily employed in the study of heraldry and English antiquities, both of which are numbered among his most favourite pursuits: he had also a smattering of mathematics and physic. “But “his knowledge of antiquities was extensive, and we might perhaps say “*profound.*” But whence was it derived,—from Kersey's Dictionary, and the Glossary to Speght's Chaucer? And what was the use he made of this knowledge?—to impose on men less versed in it than himself. For what are the signatures of “*Dunhelmus Bristolienfis,*” and “*Asaphides,*” but the badges of Ignorance affecting somewhat? What the drawings of Bristol Castle, which the Dean of Exeter was dupe enough to his partiality to Chatterton's fictions to

believe genuine? Chatterton's claims were disputed by his friend Lockstone, the linen-draper of Bristol; and perhaps the *Erasmus aut Diabolus* who forged the rest of Rowley might have disputed the rest,—had he thought it worth while. Chatterton himself equivocated grossly to Mr. Walpole about these old poems, first acknowledging they were the property of another person, and then claiming them as his own. We hope, for the credit of the *Biographia Britannica*, that it is not to be *filled up* with the reflections on Chatterton's moral character, which pertinently enough occupy Dr. G's book, from p. 58 to 73. Pride, self-sufficiency, and vanity, were the predominant ingredients in the character of this unhappy youth; and a train of disappointments in literary pursuits, not one of which reflected honour on himself or his patrons, hurried him to despair. For the rest, his character may be deemed rather equivocal. After all the pains Dr. G. has taken, we cannot agree with him in his assertion, p. 109, that “the list of his virtues still “appears to exceed the catalogue of his “faults.” Still less can we admit that “he who, merely from improbabilities, “decrees Chatterton to be the author “of Rowley's Poems, must go near to “admit God to be the author of the “Koran,” p. 115, note. Mohammed and Chatterton might have had good human assistance without calling-in the Supreme Being to countenance a forgery. Nor can any thing but the undiscerning enthusiasm of Chatterton's admirers compare his compositions, even admitting Rowley's to make part of them, with those of Milton. It is well observed by Dr. G's friend, the writer of the notes signed O, that “Mr. Barrett, and he only, has it in his power “finally to determine the controversy “concerning Rowley's Poems. Let “him produce all the MSS. which he “obtained from Chatterton; and let “them be put into the hands of some “persons conversant in old writings, “who may possibly be able to decide “concerning the probable date of the “hand-writing.” This is fair; for all the evidence, internal or external, built on lost or suppressed *fragments*, or on *transcripts* of entire compositions, will avail no more to the decision of this momentous controversy than the eight trifling letters from Chatterton, now first published.

138. *An Essay on the Transfiguration of Christ.*

THIS essayist endeavours to prove that it was intended to answer two distinct purposes: 1. to exhibit to the disciples a figurative representation of a future resurrection, and of Christ's coming in glory to judge the world; 2. to signify the cessation of the Jewish, and commencement of the Christian, dispensation. This well-written tract is ascribed to the present Bishop of London.

139. *Homer's Hymn to Venus; translated from the Greek, with Notes. By J. Ritson.*

THIS poem, to which Homer's right has been controverted, was translated by Congreve. The present translation is correct, and not inelegant, and accompanied with some ingenious remarks respecting the original.

140. *Dipping not Baptizing; or, the Author's Opinion of the Mode, Subject, and Importance of Water Baptism, according to the Scriptures. By R. Elliot, A.B. formerly of Bene't College, Cambridge.*141. *An Examination of the Rev. Mr. Elliot's Opinion.*

WE profess not to enter into a controversy which has been agitated almost ever since the first institution of the rite in question, and which this writer treats with more candour and catholicism than most of his communion, but take this opportunity of correcting an article in our last Supplement Obituary, p. 1184, whereby we may be made chargeable with the death of the said Mr. Elliot, though we expressed ourselves with proper caution.

142. *The interesting Narrative of the Life of Olandah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African. Written by himself. 2 Vols. 12mo. With a Portrait of him.*

AMONG other contrivances (and perhaps one of the most innocent) to interest the national humanity in favour of the Negro slaves, one of them here writes his own history, as formerly another of them published his correspondence (see our vol. LII. p. 437).—These memoirs, written in a very unequal style, place the writer on a par with the general mass of men in the subordinate stations of civilised society, and prove that there is no general rule without an exception. The first volume treats of the manners of his countrymen, and his own adventures till he obtained his freedom; the second, from that period to the present, is uninterest-

ing; and his conversion to methodism oversets the whole.

143. *Observations on the Herring Fisheries on the North and East Coasts of Scotland, &c.; with plain Rules proposed for curing and for supplying the London Markets with White Herrings. By Lewis M'Culloch, many Years employed in furnishing the Merchants of London for Exportation.*

MR. M'C. shews himself well acquainted with the subject, and recommends the buss fishery *at sea*, after the Dutch mode, as also their method of curing the fish, and a mode of sending them to market at a right time, from his own experience.

144. *A Report on the practical Utility of Kenneth M'Culloch's improved Sea Compasses, founded on Eighteen Month's Experience of those Instruments on Board one of His Majesty's Cruising Frigates in the Channel of England.*

CAPTAIN Philip d'Auvergne, in the Narcissus frigate, reports in favour of this improved instrument, that it is of singular use in foggy and thick weather; and Prince William Henry has appointed Mr. M'C. his compass-maker, on this recommendation.

145. *Reports of the Special Provision Committee appointed by the Court of Guardians in the City of Norwich; with an Account of the Savings which have been produced by the late Regulations in the Diet of the Workhouses; exhibiting some important Facts respecting the Oeconomy of those Establishments. By Edward Rigby.*

MR. RIGBY, a gentleman of the medical profession, by his exertions and inquiries into the mode of supplying the poor-houses with provisions, has enabled the guardians, in the course of three years, to pay off a debt of 3000l. and to reduce the rates from four to three shillings in the pound; and has incurred the ill will and odium of many persons, by thus doing his duty,—which other guardians should learn to do from a perusal of his pamphlet.

146. *Two Sermons, by William Lord Bishop of Chester; addressed to the Clergy of that Diocese. Preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, November 25, 1787.*

THE subject of these two sermons is the Lord's Supper; the texts, 1 Cor. x. 16, and John vi. 56. Their design is to shew, in opposition to those who have interpreted the eating and drinking Christ's body and blood as no more than keeping

keeping his commands, that it alluded to something more analogous to the literal sense of the words:—and, in opposition to those who interpret it only as the thing signified in the sacrament of the supper, that “it includes the signs “also, without which, the notion of “spiritual manducation is unfounded, “and the passage, both to Jew and “Christian, inexplicable:”—and, lastly, in opposition to those who consider the Lord’s supper simply as a remembrance of his death, that it is a commemoration of the sacrifice for sin made by his death, and a symbolical feast upon that sacrifice; and is therefore a pledge and means of communicating to us *all* the benefits of that sacrifice.

147. *A new Essay on the celebrated Prophecy, Isaiah vii. 14, 15, 16, compared with Matthew i. 18—23. By Philip David Krauter, D.D.*

HE thus translates the text:—Therefore will he (my God) give my Lord (the Messiah): He shall be a sign unto you. “Behold, the Virgin big with “child, and bearing a son, and his “name called Immanuel. Butter and “honey shall every one eat. Accord- “ing to his knowledge (cognizance) “shall be the rejecting of the bad, and “the choosing of the good. For, before “this youth shall know (take cogni- “zance) to reject the bad, and choose “the good, this land which *thou* (the “house of David) hast rent, shall be “deserted by its two kings.”

Dr. K. professes to adhere to the Hebrew text, preferring it to the Septuagint version.

148. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, instituted in the Year 1773. Vol. II. (Continued from p. 436.)*

ARTICLE III. *History of Two Cases of Hydatides Renales. By J. C. Lettsom, M. D. &c.*

These are accompanied with an engraving. They exhibit the successful termination of the disease in a manner hitherto, we believe, unnoticed, and perhaps unknown; and, should similar cases occur to any practitioner, it will afford him some satisfaction to find the symptoms accurately recorded.

ART. IV. *Some Remarks on the Prevalence of the Atrophia Lactantium. Communicated to Dr. Lettsom, by Joshua Walker, M.D. and C.M.S. Physicians to the General Infirmary at Leeds.*

This useful memoir hath been very

properly distinguished by the Medical Society, who have presented the author with their medal. The disease is considered as being particularly incident to the inferior classes of females, and as chiefly arising from an insufficiency of nourishment, and to the drain occasioned by supplying the nutrition of the infant. We believe, with the author, that *tea*, which forms so considerable an article in the food of females, particularly of the poorer class, is not only hurtful, as being insufficiently nutritious, but, perhaps, partly from its narcotic quality; of which we are able, from our own feelings, to speak with more certainty than he seems to do. He considers *debility* and an *impoverished state* of the whole system arising from a deficiency in the due supply of proper and sufficiently nutritious aliment, at a time when the constitution particularly requires it, in consequence of the continual waste which the mother sustains from the suckling of her infant, as laying the foundation of this disease; and that the lungs are but secondarily or symptomatically affected.—From this view of the disease it is apparent, that weaning the child, and the use of nutritious food, are indispensably necessary in conducting the cure. For more minute particulars we refer to the work itself.

ART. V. *Experiments on the solvent Powers of Camphire; and other Miscellaneous Communications. In a Letter from Dr. Percival to Dr. Lettsom.*

From this paper we learn that the faculty are indebted to Dr. Percival for the present mode of combining camphire and resinous gums in watery solutions. The discovery, like many others, was the result of chance, and wanted only the active and attentive observer to record and turn to use in practice.—In this desultory paper the Doctor speaks highly of the mineral water which issues from the Heartfell Mountain, about three miles North of Moffat. It is a strong chalybeate, containing a portion of alum, and is neither unpleasant nor ungrateful to the palate. He says he hath experienced its efficacy in profuse discharges of the *catamenia*, in the *fluor albus*, in *dyspepsia*, in *struma*, and in other disorders originating from a laxity of the fibres. Dr. Percival observes, that such a membrane as is formed from inflammation on the internal surface of the trachea arteria is also sometimes generated in the inside of the intestines, of which

which he mentions a case. In the course of our own observation we have known a similar discharge absolutely pronounced by an ignorant practitioner to be a portion of the substance of the intestines. He also mentions two uncommon cases of jaundice; in which it appears there is some foundation for the poet's remark, that "all seems yellow" to the jaundiced eye."

ART. VI. *Remarks on the Ascaris Lumbricoides.* By J. Church, M.A. and F.M.S.

Mr. Church considers the *Ascaris Lumbricoides* as viviparous; and shews that that appearance like white threads, which is so often observed in the inside of this worm, and which, we believe, is generally looked upon to be its intestines, is, in reality, owing to the young worms nearly fit for expulsion, from their parent.

ART. VII. *Case of a Patient who discharged the Pupæ of the Musca Cibaria.* By W. White, M.D. of York, F.R.S. and C.M.S. In a Letter to J. C. Lettsom, &c. With additional Observations, by J. Church, M.A. and F.M.S.

This and the former paper is accompanied by an engraving. That the maggots discharged from the stomach of the patient were actually the pupæ of the *musca cibaria* is evident from their undergoing the natural transformation to the fly state.—From this and the former paper it is evident that many troublesome chronic complaints do arise from different kinds of insects and reptiles getting admission into the human system, in their minute state and form, together with our food.

ART. VIII. *On the Efficacy of the Application of Cold Water to the Extremities in a Case of obstinate Constipation of the Bowels; with Remarks thereon.* By William Falconer, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

This case affords an unequivocal proof of the good effects of the application of cold water to the extremities in a most obstinate constipation of the bowels, attended with exquisite pain, fever, and, probably, a considerable degree of local inflammation. Many such cases are now on record; so that there is no doubt but the practice will be frequently recurred to. We have seen it happily succeed by applying towels wet with cold water to the abdomen itself, immediately after the use of the warm bath, in a case which had obstinately resisted every other attempt for ten days,

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and which we had reason to think originated in the same cause as the Colica Pictonum.

* * *

(To be continued.)

149. *A Letter addressed to Dr. Priestley, Messieurs Cavendish, Lavoisier, and Kirwan; endeavouring to prove, that their newly-adopted Opinions of inflammable and dephlogisticated Airs forming Water, and the Acids being compounded of the different Kinds of Air, are fallacious.* By Robert Harrington, M.D.

THE writer of this Letter appears to have dedicated no inconsiderable share of his life to chemical inquiry, and particularly to an investigation of the nature of air, and its application to animal and vegetable life, and to various other processes in nature. His present work having clearly pointed out the fallacy of the newly-adopted opinions of inflammable and dephlogisticated airs forming water, &c. we were induced to take a retrospective view of his former publications, to which he so frequently refers, and in which his opinions are so diametrically opposite to those which have been favourably received, and indeed almost universally adopted, that we are not surpris'd to hear him complain of the neglect which the world has paid to his labours, and of the unfavourable manner in which they have been hitherto received; more especially when we are obliged to acknowledge that, in point of language, his system is not drawn up with that care and propriety which it merits. But we must at the same time own, that our industry hath been amply rewarded by the perusal of all his works. His first volume is intitled, *A philosophical and experimental Enquiry into the first and general Principles of Animal and Vegetable Life*, 1781; in which he demonstrably proves, what was not at that time suspected, that the purest atmospherical air is not a simple elementary fluid, but a body capable of composition and decomposition; and that it actually consists of *fire, fixed air, or the aerial metaphitic acid, and water*, in a state of chemical union or combination. After ascertaining this point, there is little difficulty in adopting his idea, that animal heat, sanguification, moisture, temperament, and the secondary phænomena of life, are immediately connected with respiration. He considers phlogiston and heat to be the same thing, and to be attracted

attracted by the blood from the air during respiration.

We were ourselves once so much satisfied with Dr. Priestley's theory of respiration, which considers the air as receiving phlogiston from the blood, that we did not readily adopt the reasoning of Dr. Harrington, till the various arguments which he brings in support of it carried irresistible conviction along with them; and we now acknowledge ourselves obliged to him for a system which, we are persuaded, will be of the utmost consequence to science, as we foresee that whenever it is generally received, almost all that has been done on the subject of air, at least the conclusions that have been drawn during the last ten or fifteen years, by the respective gentlemen to whom this Letter is addressed, must fall to the ground; and that even Dr. Crawford's theory of animal heat, which approaches the nearest to Dr. Harrington's, must be newly modelled: because that theory, which, with Dr. Harrington's, demonstrates *heat* to be one of the component parts of the atmosphere, leads the unwary enquirer into an opinion that the sun is not the source of heat to this globe; whilst, on the contrary, Dr. Harrington's theory not only demonstrates the existence of *heat* in the atmosphere, but at the same time actually points out the manner in which that heat is communicated by the sun.

The many new opinions which have been published on the subject of air, and which have been perpetually contradicting each other, during the last twenty years, have not only led to this new doctrine respecting the sun, but have even given rise to doubts concerning the existence of such a principle as *phlogiston*. These extravagant opinions, added to that of water being formed of inflammable and dephlogisticated air, are like the absurdities into which philosophers were driven before they would admit that the earth, together with the whole planetary system, moved round the sun, as a common centre of attraction.

We are glad to find that our modern ingenious philosophers and aerial chemists are returning very fast to the original idea, that *phlogiston* not only exists, but that it is the principal agent in the mechanism of Nature. Dr. Harrington, so far from having ever lost sight of this great agent, has extended its

influence so as to consider it an essential and vital part of the atmosphere.

We here declare that we entirely adopt his conclusions in this respect; and we appeal to Time, as the only arbiter of this and many other disputes. We even flatter ourselves that that time draws very near, when Dr. Priestley, whom we consider as an ardent pursuer of truth, *must* discover, and we hope will publicly acknowledge, what his own ingenious experiments have already publicly confirmed, that, in respect to the appellation of phlogisticated and dephlogisticated airs, and the process of respiration, he hath been maintaining opinions palpably erroneous; that, whilst he hath deservedly enjoyed the honours of the Royal Society, and the applause of Europe, for his many and ingenious experiments on the subject of air, a discovery of the true system of the atmosphere, with its relative connexion to animal and vegetable life, hath been reserved for Dr. Harrington, who hath hitherto reaped only obloquy and reproach, and who, though less qualified as a writer, and less acute as a reasoner, in our opinion takes the lead as a chemical philosopher.

His present work concludes with a bold and animated challenge to the gentlemen concerned, either to defend their opinions or to renounce them. We consider their last opinion, viz. that water consists of inflammable and dephlogisticated air, as already renounced; but we sincerely hope, for their honour as men of candour and ingenuity, that the mean and contemptible renunciation which appears in the last *Monthly Review* will not be the only one.

If we have been warm in our expressions on this subject, we hold ourselves justified by a reference to the manner in which the name and designation of this excellent philosopher hath been treated in that Review.

We sincerely wish him to persist in his present important enquiries; and we hope, when he perceives scurrility to take the place of argument, he will regard it only as matter of triumph.

At present we have spoken in general terms on this subject. In some future number we mean to adduce particular passages from his three volumes, in confirmation of the truth of our general remarks. * * *

(To be continued.)

150. *Forms of Prayer for the Use of a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Manchester.*

IN the perpetual multiplication of forms of prayer, many of which, like the present, have for their ground-work that excellent form adopted by the Church of England, can one refrain from exclaiming with the Apostle to the Corinthians, "How is it then, brethren, when ye come together, every one of you hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a tongue, hath a revelation, hath an interpretation? Let all things be done to edification."

151. *Faith, Virtue, and Knowledge, the perpetual Duties of the Clergy. A Sermon preached at the ordinary Visitation of the Bishop of Bangor, at Ruthin. By the Rev. John Walters.*

A most excellent visitation sermon.

152. *Two Sermons; the first on comparing Spiritual Things with Spiritual, preached at the primary Visitation of the Bishop of Winchester, at Southampton, July 15, 1788; the second on the Simplicity of the Gospel, preached at the Visitation of the Chancellor of the Diocese, September 13, 1780. By William Gilpin.*

PLAIN, practical, orthodox discourses.

153. *Appendix to "Thoughts on Subscription." By William Freind, M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; containing, 1. his Appeal to the Visitor of the College, on Occasion of his Removal by the Master from the Office of Tutor; 2. the Master's Answer to the Appeal; 3. his Reply to the Answer; and 4. the Judgement of the Visitor.*

WE have already had an opportunity of giving our thoughts on Mr. Freind's conduct; and shall only observe here, that nothing can satisfy him but an appeal to the publick in this Appendix, and (we suspect also) in

154. *A second Address to the Members of the Church of England, and to Protestant Trinitarians in general, exhorting them to turn from the false Worship of Three Persons to the Worship of One true God.*

155. *An Apology for professing the Religion of Nature in the Eighteenth Century of the Christian Æra. Addressed to the Right Reverend Dr. Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff.*

IF there was any genius in this anonymous writer, it is entirely overwhelmed by self-sufficiency, want of candour, and want of feeling, in every page of his Apology. His style is per-

plexed and unintelligible; and his sentiments founded neither on reason nor philosophy, however he may arrogate to himself the character of a philosopher.

156. *Dissertation on Juries, with a Description of the Hundred Court, as an Appendix to the Court of Requests. By William Hutton, F. A. S. S.*

A Vindication of Mr. Hutton's former work, wherein he gave a preference to Courts of Requests, or County Courts, to which Sir William Blackstone preferred the ancient County and Hundred Court.

157. *A Voyage to Abyssinia, by Father Jerome Lobo, a Portuguese Missionary. Containing the History, Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical, of that remote and unfrequented Country, continued down to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century: with Fifteen Dissertations on various Subjects, relating to the Antiquities, Government, Religion, Manners, and Natural History of Abyssinia. By M. Le Grand. Translated from the French, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. To which are added, various other Tracts by the same Author, not published by Sir John Hawkins or Mr. Stockdale. 8vo.*

WE are here presented with a fifteenth volume of the Works of Dr. Johnson, similar, in size and type, to those already in the hands of the publick. In elegance of language it certainly falls below some of the other volumes; but perhaps there is not one of them which contains more curious, or more important information. At this juncture, many circumstances conspire to make Lobo's *Voyage to Abyssinia* and Le Grand's *Dissertations* particularly interesting; and the other tracts are such as among *fugitive* pieces are not often found.

It is observed by the editor, that, "concerning Abyssinia, much curiosity has of late been excited, and nothing yet done by which it may be gratified; that the publick, indeed, has reason to expect soon a full account of that country, from the pen of the celebrated traveller Mr. Bruce; but that the price at which a work so elegant and extensive as his can be afforded, must be too high for many readers, who may yet wish to know something of a people whose manners, customs, religion, and government, will probably, for a time, furnish the topics of conversation; and that this knowledge may be obtained from Father Lobo and M. Le Grand."

These

These observations are just; and, as they must occur to every man, they will doubtless promote the sale of the volume before us. But there is one circumstance, unnoticed by the editor, of more importance than any thing which he has mentioned, and more likely, we should think, to excite a demand for his publication. It is universally known that doubts have been entertained whether Mr. Bruce ever was in Abyssinia. The Baron de Tott, speaking of the sources of the Nile, says, "A traveller, named Bruce, it is said, has pretended to have discovered them. I saw, at Cairo, the servant who was his guide and companion during the journey, who assured me that he had no knowledge of any such discovery." And, according to Sir John Hawkins, Dr. Johnson declared, that "when he first conversed with Mr. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, he was very much inclined to believe that he had been there; but that he had afterwards altered his opinion." What reason Johnson had for *altering* his opinion we are not told; but we can hardly suppose that a man of fortune, of learning, and of character, who was neither impelled by hunger, nor prompted by the desire of serving the interests of a party, would conceive the design of imposing upon the world a fictitious narrative for true history, when he must be sensible that such an imposture could not pass long without detection. There are people, however, who think with Johnson; and to them the Voyage of Lobo, and the Dissertations of Le Grand, must be a very acceptable present, as furnishing a test by which to try the veracity of Mr. Bruce. Between his narrative and that of the Portuguese missionary a total difference and a perpetual agreement will be equally grounds of doubt; the one will lead to suspicions of imposture, the other to those of plagiarism.

Whatever be the fate of Mr. Bruce's book, which we doubt not will be a valuable addition to the stock of English literature, the work before us deserves to be read; for its author, as Dr. Johnson truly observes, "has amused his reader with no romantic absurdities or incredible fictions; every thing which he relates, whether true or not, is at least probable; and he who tells nothing exceeding the bounds of probability has a right to demand that they should believe him who cannot contradict him. He appears, by his

"modest and unaffected narration, to have described things as he saw them; to have copied Nature from the life; and to have consulted his senses, not his imagination."—In March, 1622, Father Jerome Lobo embarked in the same fleet with the Count Vidigueira, then appointed viceroy of the Indies; and after meeting with several disasters at sea, the fleet arrived at Goa on the 16th of December. There our traveller stayed above a year, and was then, with seven other Jesuits, sent into Abyssinia, for the purpose of converting the natives to the Catholic faith. Of these eight missionaries four went by sea, and four by land; Lobo was of the latter number. After struggling with difficulties which, by any thing less powerful than Romish zeal, would have been deemed insurmountable, and after being obliged to return from Africa to the Indies, our author once more set out upon his mission, accompanied by the Patriarch of Ethiopia, and several priests. On the morning of the third of April, 1625, these missionaries set sail from Diou, an island and town at the mouth of the river Indus, and entering the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea, proceeded on their voyage to Baylur, a port forty leagues distant from Delacha, and twelve from Babelmondel. We have here a description of the coast of the Red Sea; the author's conjecture on its name, which he thinks is taken from a plant found in its shallows, from which the Abyssinians extract a beautiful crimson; and some account of the cocoa-tree, out of which, he says, a ship may be built, fitted out with masts, sails, and cordage, and victualled with bread, water, wine, sugar, vinegar, and oil.

Baylur is a port in the kingdom of Danceli, of which the sovereign is tributary to the Emperor of Abyssinia, and was, then at least, very faithful to his superior. This fidelity, however, to him whom he called his *father*, did not secure to our author and his companions the best of treatment: presents were extorted from them by this petty monarch and his ministers, and the people were forbidden to sell them provisions. At last, matters were adjusted between the king and the missionaries, and Lobo, with his companions, were permitted to leave Danceli. Their way lay through a region scarce passable, and full of serpents, by which they were annoyed day and night; till, on the 21st of June, seven days from their leaving

leaving Danceli, they arrived at Fremone, the residence of the Abyssinian missionaries. Of this tedious and difficult journey the author gives a curious and interesting account.

He then gives what is called a *description* of Abyssinia; in which we have its history from the earliest ages to which tradition reached; an account of the Queen of Sheba, and Queen Candace; the history of the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity; and an account of the soil, climate, and produce of the country, with the manners, customs, and different religions of the various classes of people by which it is inhabited. A more interesting part of this book is the description of the animals peculiar to Abyssinia, or which are not found in any country of Europe. Among these are the lion, the elephant, the unicorn, which the author affirms he has seen; various species of serpents; a bird called the *maroe*, remarkable for discovering honey in the woods, and a species of oxen so large that their horns are used by the inhabitants for pithers, of which each will hold about five gallons. We have next a very curious account of the manner of eating among the Abyssinians, their dress, their hospitality, their marriages, and their traffick.

The author then enters more minutely into the *religion* of the Abyssinians, and gives an account of the success of his own mission, with the imminent dangers to which he and his companions were exposed from the fury of the populace, who looked upon the Jesuits with horror, as the devil's missionaries come to pervert them from the true faith.—After relating the various adventures of the Portuguese in Abyssinia, and giving a history of intestine commotions, which we are afraid the missionaries themselves excited in the empire, our author returns to the face of the country, of which, as he stayed in it nine years, and resided some portion of that time in almost each province, he has been enabled to give us a very satisfactory description. The limits of our Miscellany will not permit us to follow him through every particular described. We shall therefore give a short abstract of his account of the Nile, and then proceed to Le Grand's Dissertations. “In the Eastern part of the kingdom of Gaiama, and on the declivity of a mountain, of which the descent is so easy that it seems a beautiful plain, is

“that source of the Nile which has been sought after at so much expence of labour, and about which such variety of conjectures have been formed without success. This spring, or rather these two springs, are two holes, each about two feet diameter, a stone's cast distant from each other. The one is but about five feet deep; of the other we could find no bottom, and were assured by the inhabitants that none ever had been found. The waters of the Nile run from their source to the Eastward for about a musket shot; then turning to the North, continue hidden in the grass and weeds for about a quarter of a league, and discover themselves, for the first time, among some rocks.— This celebrated river, to which the natives give the name of *Abowi*, or father of waters, rolls away from its source with so inconsiderable a current, that it appears unlikely to escape being dried up by the hot season; but soon receiving an increase from other rivers, it is of such a breadth in the plain of Boad, which is not above three days journey from its source, that a ball shot from a musket will scarce fly from one bank to the other. It soon after crosses the lake of Dambia, with so violent a rapidity, that its waters may be distinguished through the whole passage, which is six leagues. Here begins the greatness of the Nile. Fifteen miles farther, it rushes precipitately from the top of a high rock, and forms one of the most beautiful water-falls in the world. I passed under it without being wet; and resting myself there for the sake of the coolness, was charmed with a thousand delightful rainbows which the sun beams painted on the water, in all their shining and lively colours.” The author traces this mighty stream through various kingdoms, till it returns within a short day's journey of its springs; though to pursue it through all its mazes, and accompany it round the kingdom of Gaiama, is a journey, he says, of twenty-nine days. He describes the animals which frequent it, such as the crocodile and the hippopotamus; and accounts philosophically for its overflowing its banks, and filling the plains of Egypt with an annual inundation.

The Dissertations of M. Le Grand are upon Mr. Ludolf's *History of Abyssinia*;

ania; upon Ethiopia or Abyssinia; upon the Nile; on the Eastern side of Africa, from Melinda to the streight of Babelmandel; on Prester-John; on the kings of Abyssinia, their coronation, titles, queens, and sons; of their armies, and the manner of distributing justice; on the Red-sea, and the navigation of Solomon's fleets; on the Queen of Sheba; upon circumcision; on the conversion of the Abyssinians; on the errors of the Abyssinians relating to the incarnation; concerning the sacraments, particularly those of baptism and confirmation; on the eucharist and penance; on extreme unction, ordination, and marriage; on the invocation of saints, miracles, prayers for the dead, fasts, images, and relics; on the hierarchy, or government of the church of Ethiopia.

In these dissertations the author has displayed much learning and much candour; and though some of them may appear to treat of questions and opinions interesting only to members of the church of Rome, we would advise the Protestant reader not to be too hasty in condemning the book; for, upon perusal, he will find in this Papist a degree of moderation on some points which, perhaps, he little expects, and discourses upon indifferent subjects, which must divert as well as instruct men of all communions, who have curiosity to be gratified by the history of nature, or judgement to remark upon the manners of nations.

The remainder of this volume is miscellaneous, consisting of Johnson's translation, from the Greek, of the well-known table of Cebes; several reviews of books, originally written for the Literary Magazine; dedications of the Evangelical History harmonized, and of Kennedy's Scripture Chronology; two letters; the story of the Cock-lane Ghost, which, 1762, made so much noise; and some beautiful Latin verses, addressed to Dr. Lawrence. Most of these tracts are every way worthy of Johnson, and bear internal evidence of having come from his pen.

158. *Calliope: or, the Musical Miscellany. A select Collection of the most approved English, Scots, and Irish Songs, set to Music. 8vo.*
(Reviewed by a Lady.)

BY the lovers of vocal music this book will be well received. It contains two hundred and fifty-four songs, English, Scotch, and Irish, selected for the

most part with judgement, and suited to various tastes. The lover is here taught to complain, in suitable strains, of the cruelty of his mistress, or to rejoice in the extasies of a mutual attachment. Here too the sportsman is instructed how to invite his companions to the chase; and the lover of *fun*, to set the table in a roar. It must indeed be confessed, that few of the songs are new, and that those which are newest are not the best; that some of them are of no value, as exhibiting neither sentiment nor music; but when these are deducted, it will perhaps be found, that there is not before the publick any single volume which contains so much excellence or so great variety.

159. *BRITANNIA: or, A Chorographical Description of the flourishing Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Islands adjacent; from the earliest Antiquity. By William Camden. Translated from the Edition published by the Author in MDCVII. Enlarged by the latest Discoveries, by Richard Gough, F. A. & R. SS. In Three Volumes. Illustrated with Maps, and other Copper Plates.*

THE publick are here in possession of the long-expected new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, which has employed its Editor the larger part of man's allotted term of life, seven years in translating and enlarging, and nine more in printing, exclusive of twenty more in journeying; to which may be added a longer time in reading and enquiry. If we may be admitted as competent judges of such a work, we think Mr. G. is entitled to the thanks of all lovers of their country and its antiquities for the pains he has taken in setting both before them in such a comprehensive view. If a new translation, additions from the latest discoveries,—discoveries not collected only from printed authorities, or addressed to the collector in his study,—a different distribution of those additions, a correct set of maps, and above an hundred other copper plates, can insure the public approbation, these are, it is presumed, the recommendations of the present edition; which, as Mr. G. observes in his Preface, “as it courts no patronage, expects no praise beyond its intrinsic desert.” He has told us what to him appear the merits of such a work. But he has not informed us of half the pains he has taken with his subject. We would direct the reader's attention to the notes at the bottom of almost every page;

page; to the corrections of various errors of former writers, which were too implicitly adopted by the Right Reverend Editor; to the dissertations, as they may be called, on the British, Roman, and Saxon coins; on the Itinerary of Antonine; on the Picts; to several others interspersed throughout the work; and to the poetical part of the original. The three editions of Bishop Gibson's Camden in the present century are barely re-impressions of the same work, the last without any thing more than an imperfect continuation of the peerages. What his Lordship and his son-in-law omitted to do, is here supplied; and, as the present edition cannot be deemed absolutely faultless, and as the present editor is sensible of his imperfections, we trust they will be pointed out to him with impartiality and candour, and that he will find encouragement for a second and still more improved edition. A life spent in the service of literature, and productive of three such works as the *British Topography*, the *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, and a new edition of *Camden's Britannia*, is surely entitled to every assistance from the candid in the same walk.—We shall be happy in conveying to Mr. G. and the publick all well-authenticated additions, as well as every candid correction, which may be communicated to us, signed with the real names of their respective authors.

160. *On the Principle of Vitality in Man, as described in the Holy Scriptures, and the Difference between true and apparent Death. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on Sunday, March 22, 1789, for the Benefit of the Humane Society. By Samuel Lord Bishop of St. David's.*

THIS is one of the few public sermons from which both hearers and readers learn something. Nor could less be expected from the learned and philosophic Bishop of St. David's, who here applies that strength and perspicuity of reasoning which he improved by the study of Newton's Works, to illustrate and establish, from reason and revelation, the true principle of vitality in man, viz. the union of the immaterial soul with the body, and that human life is undeniably composed of the three principles of *intelligence, perception, and vegetation*. We could with pleasure transcribe whole passages from this discourse; but we wish the publick not to lose a line of it: and could our

wishes procure them the perusal of a subsequent discourse on the same subject, illustrated from the resurrection of Lazarus, we should feel ourselves highly gratified. But we hear his Lordship is preparing a volume of sermons for the press.

161. *The Young Widow; or, The History of Cornelia Sedley: in a Series of Letters. 4 Vols. cr. 8vo.*

IN the crowd of Novels, which swarm in this country from a thousand circulating libraries, and which too frequently tend to debauch and deprave the tender mind, by throwing hues of false gloom or luxuriance over life, it gives us great pleasure to find, now and then, a work of moral tendency. Such is the one now before us; of which the story is briefly as follows:

Sedley, an old and peevish husband, dying, leaves a young and charming widow, Cornelia, and two boys. When death was fast approaching, he had charged Cornelia, in a pathetic conversation, never to wed a second husband whose mind was not trained to a deep sense of religion. Seymour, a fashionable infidel, who had long admired Cornelia, pays the warmest addresses to her, and excites an equal ardour upon her side; but not all his love nor arts can prevail upon her to wed a man of professed infidelity. After an ineffectual stratagem to secure his marriage with Cornelia, Seymour in despair goes to Italy, where, by an accident in escaping from the window of a courtesan, he is mortally hurt, and soon after dies; but first becomes a convert to Christianity. Cornelia, deeply afflicted for his death, remains unmarried.

After an interval of fifteen years, Cornelia's eldest son falls in love with an English girl of pleasure to such a violent degree, that he is resolved upon marrying her. Not all his mother's art or affection can save him from this snare; till at last a casket of jewels, left by Seymour to be delivered to this son when he comes of age, is opened, and a letter of Seymour to him is found, so full of pathetic and wise counsels, that the youth's mind relents, and, giving up his low inclination, he marries the young lady recommended to him by his mother.

There are different episodes, and an under-plot, not uninteresting, concerning the loves of Peverel, a young English gentleman, and Giuliana, an Italian

lian lady, of great beauty, chastity, and piety.

The plot of this Novel is new, and far from unhappy. The struggles between Love and Religion, in the tender mind of Cornelia, and between Love and Infidelity, in the vigorous soul of Seymour, are not ill described, but might surely have been improved to a far higher degree by a writer who is so masterly an anatomist of the human heart. There is somewhat of tautology in this work; and perhaps too few incidents. The catastrophe is cruel, and seems opposite to the effects which the author appears to propose. But his good intention must secure him praise from every candid reader; and the work, though it have faults, will be found far superior, both in style and matter, to the common run of Novels.

The following extract, from the solemn conversation of the dying Sedley with his wife, will give the reader no unfavourable idea of the writer's style. Cornelia is the relater.

"Be calm, he cried, I conjure you, my dear Cornelia; for it is of great importance to the present relief of my mind, and to your future happiness, that I should have a long and unreterved conversation with you." I sat silent, and half petrified with awful expectation. "I have wished (he continued) for some days to enter on this discourse; and I feel that I must not let slip the present hour, because it is most probable that I shall not have another in which I may possess ease and strength of body sufficient to utter all I would say to you: No! my dear Cornelia, you must not think of my recovery. There is not indeed a shadow of foundation for any hope of that kind; and, believe me, I am willing to die; my affection for you, strange as it may sound, has a tendency to favour a turn of mind so desirable in a state like mine. I have wished very ineffectually to make you happy; your excellent father had the same passionate desire; and as he had also a strong abhorrence for the profligate manners of our young men, and a fond anxiety to guard you from the miseries of conjugal infidelity, he gave you, at seventeen, to the arms of his particular friend, whose integrity he considered as much more than a compensation for the difference of our age—that difference indeed was not painfully visible at the period of our union, but every succeeding year rendered it more apparent, and accident conspired with time and nature to preclude us from that felicity which he had fondly persuaded himself we were destined to enjoy. Flattered by the alacrity with which you obeyed the wish of a father whom you idolized, I was vain enough to

suppose that you loved me, before I had in truth merited your tenderness. Eager to improve your admirable understanding, I began to play the preceptor too soon and too sedulously. I bestowed that time and care on the cultivation of your mind which I ought to have devoted to the acquisition of your heart. I did not perceive my error, and its very natural consequence, till I had been visited for some time by the severe internal malady which has long rendered my existence so painful to myself, and so burthensome to all around me. You, my dearest Cornelia, have been a very diligent and a very kind attendant to a wretched invalid; but your own heart will inform you, that I am not mistaken in saying, you have been so much more from the sense of duty than from the sentiment of love.—Do not, I conjure you, suppose that I mean to cast a shadow of reproach upon you by what I am saying: on the contrary, I consider myself as making a just acknowledgement to the excellence of your conduct; there is, assuredly, more virtue in discharging very burthensome and painful duties with the strictest fidelity, than in merely acting from the impulse of an ardent affection. Yet when I have observed your lively spirit depressed, and at times even the loveliness of your countenance impaired, by being involved so early in offices ill-suited to your youth, I have almost thought it a crime in me to labour for the preservation of a life whose continuance could only lengthen your misfortune." He uttered these words with such an enthusiastic mixture of tenderness and despair, that I could remain silent no longer. I know not, however, what I attempted to utter, for he soon restrained my endeavour to take a part in the conversation by requesting me to hear what he wished to say of our children; a subject which he has long been unable to touch upon without a very painful and distressing emotion. After some affectionate remarks on their infantine dispositions, "They have," he said, "and I hope they will long have, a mother to whom Nature has given every perfection that belongs to the maternal character: but as it is possible that, when they will stand most in need of paternal admonition, they may find only a nominal father, whose parental solicitude may be engrossed by more fortunate children"—As he was uttering his apprehension, I felt a sort of proud anguish, and affectionate indignation, that I was unable to suppress; and I interrupted him with a vehemence of manner so different from my usual behaviour to him, that he gazed at me in silent astonishment, while I exclaimed, 'I see the full extent and cruelty of your fears. O Sedley! if I have hitherto failed in affection, let me now give you a convincing proof that you are much dearer to me than you imagine. If it will afford any relief to the fond parental anxiety that afflicts you, I will bind myself, by any form of adjuration

or engagement you can prescribe, to live only for your children, and never, whatever offers may tempt me, to marry a second time.' No words, my dear Harriot, can give you a complete idea of the effect which this sudden, unexpected (and you, I know, will call it) romantic testimony of genuine attachment produced on the dear invalid. Starting up in a wild agitation of delight, and looking indeed like a being just transported from the grave into paradise, he exclaimed, "No, thou divinest of women, I am not such a selfish wretch as to form a wish so inhuman." Then drawing me forcibly in his emaciated arms to a pier-glass, at some distance from his sofa, "Look there, my angel," he continued, "look there! and let the beautiful image in the mirror inform you what a despicable brute I must be, if, sensible as I am that you have never yet experienced the delicious passion of love, I could suffer you to make such a sacrifice to generosity as your angelic soul has suggested. No!—But, my Cornelia, I am referring you to a monitor unfaithful to my purpose; however true that reflection may be to the beauties of your person, your native diffidence will render it a weak interpreter of my meaning. Turn then to me alone, and believe the voice of a dying man, who tells you, in a state which admits not any species of adulation, that you are at this moment, both in person and in mind, one of the most lovely creatures with which the Great Parent of all loveliness has deigned to embellish this world. Why do I tell you this?—for the kindest of purposes, to impress on your own mind a juster estimate of the perfections you possess, that, seeing at once their rare value, and the various dangers to which they may expose their possessor, you may render them no more the sources of disquietude, but the instruments of happiness. Not marry again! Oh, heavens! my dearest Cornelia, it is my ardent prayer that you may; and in such a manner, that your second marriage may afford you the fullest compensation for all the inevitable infelicity of the first."—Here his voice failed him, and a fit of his severe agony came on so suddenly, that I was terrified with the idea of his expiring as he leant, exhausted and speechless, against my bosom. I contrived, however, to replace him on his sofa; and after some dreadful writhing of his poor tortured frame, he resumed his discourse with an astonishing coherence and composure. In vain I conjured him not to destroy his reviving strength by farther conversation on a subject at once so distressing and so unnecessary. "I am convinced, my dear Cornelia," he replied, "that at this moment you believe it unnecessary; but the day perhaps may come, when you will reflect upon it, as a useful caution, with affectionate gratitude. Having been an unworthy partner to you in life, I am the more anxious to have a friendly and be-

neficent influence on your thoughts when I have ceased to live. Do not shrink from my discourse with such an appearance of distress. I have but little more to say; but that little may be of great importance to you: hear it, therefore, I conjure you; and, as the subject is indeed too affecting to us both, I will then dismiss it for ever!—You have little experience of the world; you have naturally an open, lively, unsuspecting temper: you are still so young, that your beauty, striking as it is, has not yet perhaps attained its perfection. You are hitherto (forgive me for repeating this important truth), you are hitherto a stranger to the passion which your bosom is naturally formed to feel in the very height of its purity and its power;—a passion, my dear Cornelia, which, even in a heart so virtuous and so gentle as yours, is forcible and imperious to a degree that you can hardly conceive!—No! by Heaven! so far from wishing to withhold you from a future marriage, had I the powers of an angel, I would exert them to select for you an object that should render you the happiest of wives. I have not such a privilege; but I can at least caution you against the kind of character that would have the greatest tendency to produce the opposite effect. Vice, my dear Cornelia, is a still greater enemy to happiness than a lingering distemper. Heaven forbid that you should ever be the wife of a man whose profligacy might induce you to regret your departed invalid! You must, indeed, be egregiously deceived before this could happen; but how common is such deception in the world! How many men have I known extolled by their acquaintance for infinite honesty of heart, and high sentiments of honour, yet practising every device that could be productive of misery to your sex, and carested by the polite world in proportion as they merited universal detestation! What examples have we of husbands, who married with every possible advantage of rank, fortune, understanding, and person, united in either party, yet who have wantonly sacrificed every blessing to a rage for licentious pleasure, and have left a lovely woman to ruin her health by dissipation, or to pine in solitude over her declining beauty, and her deserted children! But is there any kind of caution which a woman may consider as her safeguard against misery like this? Yes! my dear Cornelia, there is one, a very simple one, which has chiefly induced me to trouble you with this long discourse. Let this, I conjure you, be the leading maxim of your life,—that he can never be a proper partner for a lovely and innocent woman, who has no sense of his obligations to her Creator. It is my hope, and my ardent prayer, that you may never bestow your invaluable self on any man, however engaging his accomplishments, and however numerous his good qualities may be, if his mind is avowedly destitute of Religion."

gion." Perceiving that his weak frame was exhausted, to the most alarming degree, by the great exertion of talking so long on a subject that pressed with so much weight upon his heart, I seized with great eagerness the opportunity of replying. I assured him, that, since the hour of my birth, no words had ever made an impression at once so awful and so tender on my mind, as those which he had just uttered. I said this with the strictest truth; and indeed, my dear Harriot, I question if the voice of an angel, giving me counsel from Heaven, could have filled my retentive mind with such grateful admiration."

162. *Subjects for Painters, &c.*By Peter Pindar, *Esq.*

THAT there are readers of every description in a great metropolis, is certain. Among a million of people, Folly and Depravity must have many votaries. Buffoons and Calumniators have often experienced this fact; and for the truth of it, we beg leave to produce at the bar the *immaculate* Peter Pindar.—In the Harlequin patch-work before us there is nothing for substantial criticism. It abounds with the same dull abuse, in the same dull doggerel that have so often disgusted decency and common sense.

Peter has not been unthankful for the remarks we bestowed upon his last performance, and returns the favour by bestowing four stanzas upon one of our coadjutors, whom he supposes (but is wrong, let us whisper to him, in the supposition,) to have been the Reviewer of his last publication. We had, however, long ago seen the substance of these verses in the proce of the news-papers, and we pretty well guess who suggested them. It is a mortifying thing to authors that, through the officious admiration of their friends, their best thoughts often transpire before the due season, so that the fragrance of their panegyric, or the venom of their satire, evaporates by the untimely exposure,—to gratify some hungry editor at any rate.—Among the virtues not possessed by this indiscriminate satirist, *gratitude* certainly is one, or he would not have lugged-in old BOWYER so inconsistently, or have forgotten that other men have gratitude.—Our poetical department may convince him, that even as a poet he has long since ceased to be popular.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Biblical and classical literature keep pace in Denmark with the history and antiquities of the kingdom. By the

command, and at the expence of the King, M. Andr. Birch has just printed a new edition of the four Gospels in Greek, with various readings, from 36 Vatican, 10 Barberini, 24 Laurentian, 12 Vienna, 12 Escorial, 3 Copenhagen, 14 Venetian, 1 Bolognese, and 15 other Italian libraries, amounting in all to 127 MSS.; of which 10 are wholly collated, 10 almost wholly, particularly in controverted places, the rest only in select places of importance; 70 furnished little help, 29 very little, and 8 none at all. Except a Dissertation by M. Moldenhawer, on the Greek MSS. in the Escorial, which he collated, and a short account, by Mr. Adler, of his exceptions from the three Syriac versions, including the hitherto-unknown Hierosolymitico-Syriac, of no small importance, the prolegomena contain only a general account of the several MSS. used in this edition, the text of which is that of the third edition of Stephanus, with various readings at the bottom of the page, but no notes. The Vatican MS. 1209 (Wetstein B) is one of the oldest, if not the oldest extant, and carefully written, and it seems to have been carefully collated, and its merits are here fully discussed. The next in value is the Codex Vindobon. Lambecii, 31, published by Alter. These two, except the Cod. Urb. Vatic. 2, appear to have afforded the greatest harvest of variations; and this last, approaching to the Cod. Cantab. deserves closer collation: as do 2, 3, and 9 of the Escorial, Cod. Venet. Marc. 10, Cod. Vat. 360, formerly belonging to Alder's Maautius, and containing several readings given by him, and supposed to have been merely conjectural. The eleven which Mr. Birch selects as particularly important are, Vat. 360, 1067, 1209, Urbino—Vat. 2, Borgian 1 (a Græco-Coptic fragment of John), Venet. D. Marci 10, Vindob. Lamb. 31, Escorial 2, 8, 9, Hafn. 2. The Var. 359, and Barberin. 10, have interpolations from the Latin version; and Cod. S. Marci, Florent. 707 is in a peculiar Greek dialect. This splendid edition at least serves to prove how much yet remains to be done by careful collation of the sacred MSS.

Gudmund Magnæus of Iceland has published a new edition of *Terence* from that of Westerhof, with notes *variorum*. This edition would have been more valuable if the editor had had an opportunity of consulting some of the best critics since Westerhof.

The

The first volume of three folio volumes of *Zoologia Danica*, by Othon. Fred. Müller, containing the history of the rarest or least known animals in Denmark and Norway, is just published, containing 73 species of marine animals, including two fishes, the rest *vermes*, with history and descriptions in

Latin. The price is to be 5l.

At Strasburg, M. Oberlin has published an edition of *Horace*, corrected from two MSS. of the 10th, and two of the 11th or 12th centuries.

At Helmstadt, Mr. Werndorf has published Ovid's *Art of Love*, from the text of Burman, with various readings.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

IF A LOVER OF TRUTH is in reality the friend to the learned Professor that he appears to be, he will be pleased when we inform him, that his private letter will obtain, we doubt not, a public and a satisfactory answer. For ourselves, we have no doubt of the report's being utterly groundless.

T. A. points out a probable quotation of Shakspeare in 1 Sam. ii. 33, where the untimely death of Eli's two sons is foretold in these words, "to consume thine eyes, and to grieve thine heart." In Macbeth, act iv. sc. 2, "Shew his eyes, and grieve his heart."

L. E. says, the last line of the old French epitaph, p. 410, he has no doubt should be read, 'Ihu de m'alm eit pite;'

in English, 'Jesus have mercy on my soul.' The whole, however, is so mutilated and imperfect that it cannot be translated.

We have seen the two numbers of the TOPOGRAPHER, recommended to our notice by BASINGSTOKIENSIS; and when advanced into a volume, they will come properly under our notice. It appears from N^o ii. that in Mr. Chute's study, at The Vine in Hampshire, hangs an illuminated pedigree of the CUSADES, discovered by accident, some time since, stopping the broken casement of a cottage at Basingstoke (see vol. LVIII. p. 575). There is the portrait also of a Nun of the Cusaude family, whose estate Mr. Chute purchased some time since.

D. N. says, "I think you can inform Dr. Geddes, that the obnoxious title of "Useful Hint" was not given by me to the Letter which appeared p. 309; and which has given rise to Dr. Geddes's very candid account of his intended publication, p. 417." The rest of our ingenious friend's letter, with that of MONASTICUS, will keep cool.

R. D. says, "the translator of the elegant verses, intitled, *Heros Academicus*, p. 260, has evidently mistaken the sense of

'Sobrius interdum latices delibat eois,' which he renders,

'Now sober grown, he seeks the Eastern coast, [briny flood:]

And drinks large draughts of Neptune's The author plainly means, that his Hero pretends to live soberly, and drink nothing but tea or coffee."

A STUDENT returns his thanks to S. W. for the answer given to his enquiry in p. 349.—For further satisfaction we refer him to the Law Catalogue published by Mr. Brooke in Bell Yard, or to Mr. Brooke himself.

The corrections of GE. SY. on the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA* are communicated to the Editor of that work. Other corrections will reach him if sent to our Printer.

We have nothing to say to the *English Reviewer* of a late Scottish Ecclesiastical History.

It is necessary we should see Y's ingenious Essay before we print the Review of it.

Our occasional correspondent Y. Z. we hope, will not long continue in dudgeon.

We are sorry we cannot admit the verses signed W. C. and the prose reflections from our occasional correspondent at *Wilton*, both which have so much merit, but are founded on a false fact, as may be seen in p. 465.

A CONSTANT READER wishes to be informed who was the author of "The Beggar's Petition." He believes it first appeared in "The Spectator."

J. C. observes, in the Pocket Peerage, the following titles among the peers of Scotland as being now in existence: George Keith, Earl Marshal; John Home, Earl of Dunbar; David Ogilvie, Earl of Airly; Anthony Keith, Earl of Kintore. As none of these noblemen are inserted in the Court Calendar, he asks if their claims have been allowed them; and for such notices respecting them as our correspondents, versed in genealogy, may be inclined to afford. He likewise wishes to be informed if the title of Lord Belhaven is extinct or not.

The "Letter to a Member of Parliament, by his Friend and a Friend to the Publick," shall be used as soon as possible, and the MS. shall then be destroyed as desired.

Neither the query from Exeter, nor the article copied from the Salisbury Journal, were worth half the postage they cost us.

The additional accounts from WILBOFT are received; and shall speedily be used in a way their Communicator will not dislike.

The Medal sent by CURIOSUS soon.

INDAGATOR ROFFENSIS on Woldham church; OBSERVATOR on K. Charles II's escape after the battle of Worcester, and his Remarks on Orthography; AGRICOLA on the Barometer; OWAIN O FEIRION; A—A, from Honton; OXONIENSIS on the Parian Marble; MR. ROUSE on Copper Coinage; the Lines on SUTTON PLACE; S. J. on the Macaw; R. N. on Music, &c. &c. are intended for our next; with (if possible) CAROLOMAN; EMOLÆ, CATULLUS; INDIGNANT; M. H.; SCOTO-HIBERNUS; M—S; TUMBORACOS; L. E.; E. R.; W. C.; &c.

ODE for His MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Written by Mr. WARTON;

And Composed by Mr. PARSONS.

I.

AS when the demon of the summer-storm
Walks forth, the noontide landscape to
deform, [grove,
Dark grows the vale, and dark the distant
And thick the bolts of angry Jove
Athwart the watery welkin glide,
And streams th' ærial torrent far and wide:
If by short fits the struggling ray
Should dart a momentary day,
Th' illumin'd mountain glows awhile,
By faint degrees the radiant glance
Purples th' horizon's pale expanse,
And gilds the gloom with hasty smile:
Ah, fickle smile, too swiftly past!
Again resounds the sweeping blast;
With hoarser din the demon howls,
Again the blackening concave scowls!
Sudden, the shades of the meridian night
Yield to the triumph of rekindling light:
The reddening sun regains his golden sway,
And Nature stands reveal'd in all her bright
array.

II.

Such was the changeful conflict that possess'd
With trembling tumult every British breast;
When Albion, towering in the van sublime
Of Glory's march, from clime to clime
Envied, belov'd, rever'd, renown'd,
Her brows with every blissful chaplet bound;
When, in her mid career of state,
She felt her Monarch's awful fate!—
Till Mercy from th' Almighty throne
Look'd down on man, and, waving wide
Her wreath, that, in the rainbow dyed,
With hues of soften'd lustre shone,
And bending from her sapphire cloud,
O'er regal grief benignant bow'd;
To transport turn'd a people's fears,
And stay'd a people's tide of tears:
Bade this blest dawn with beams auspicious
spring,
With hope serene, with healing in its wing;
And gave a Sovereign o'er a grateful land
Again with vigorous grasp to stretch the
scepter'd hand.

III.

O favour'd King, what rapture more refin'd,
What mightier joy, can fill the human mind;
Than that the Monarch's conscious bosom feels,
At whose dread throne a Nation kneels,
And hails its Father, Friend, and Lord,
To life's career, to patriot sway, restor'd;
And bids the loud responsive voice
Of union all around rejoice?
For thus to thee when Britons bow,
Warm and spontaneous from the heart,
As late their tears, their transports start,
And Nature dictates Duty's vow.
To thee, recall'd to sacred health,
Did the proud City's lavish wealth,
Did crowded streets alone display
The long-drawn blast, the festal ray?

Meek Poverty her scanty cottage grac'd,
And flung her gleam across the lonely waste!
Th' exulting-iste in one wide triumph strove,
One social sacrifice of reverential love.

IV.

Such pure unprompted praise do kingdoms
pay,
Such willing zeal, to thrones of lawless sway!
Ah! how unlike the vain, the venal lore
To Latian rulers dealt of yore,
O'er guilty pomp, and hated power,
When stream'd the sparkling panegyric
shower;
And slaves, to sovereigns unindear'd,
Their pageant-trophies coldly rear'd!
For are the charities, that blend
Monarch with man, to tyrants known?
The tender ties, that to the throne
A mild domestic glory lend;
Of wedded love the league sincere,
The virtuous consort's faithful tear!—
Nor this the verse that Flattery brings,
Nor here I strike a Syren's strings:
Here, kindling with her country's warmth,
the Muse [sues:
Her country's proud triumphant theme pur-
Ev'n needless here the tribute of her lay;—
Albion the garland gives—on this distin-
guish'd day.

ON THE KING'S RECOVERY.

THE Monarch lives! a nation's fervent
prayers,
A feeling nation's unremitting tears,
Prevail. He lives: far hence each anxious
fear!
He lives, to guard us with paternal care!
The noisy sons of Discontent are fled,
And drooping Faction hides her recreant head.
Again the golden circle round his brow
Shall the pure lustre of mild glory throw:
Again the sceptre shall adorn his hand,
The well-poisd emblem of his just command:
Again each tender charity of life,
The duteous child, the lov'd, the loving wife,
With healing balm his wounded mind shall
close,
And smooth the downy pillow of repose.
O GEORGE! to thee commiserating Heaven
Thy wonted health, thy strength, thyself has
given. [shine,
Hence shall thy worth with brighter radiance
Refin'd and polish'd by the Hand Divine.
Now to the King of Kings submissive bow,
And to his altar pay thy grateful vow.
So shall He crown with peace thy future days,
And gild thy temperate sun's descending rays.
For with rare love, and transcendental power,
The Almighty chose peculiarly to shower
His special blessing on thy pious head;
And gave thee to anticipate, as dead,
Tho' yet alive, the world's unfeigned praise;
Who to thy worth did prematurely raise
A lasting monument of virtuous fame,
And wrote on adamant thy living name.

SECOND TRIBUTE FROM VECTA; p. 452.

FAVOUR'D of isles! of Heaven most blest!
Dear seat of Liberty and Peace!
How dost thou rise, so late deprest!
How do our throbbing terrors cease!

Beneath his smiles, which sole dispense
All that our piety can pray,
Fly all that clouds a people hence,
From zone to zone our joys convey!

GEORGE is restor'd! and may his name,
O'er ocean a propitious star,
Glitter thro' Afric's sullen beam,
And be his virtues honour'd there!

Heaven hears the prayer that duty brings,
If offer'd from an honest heart:
May Mercy, on her swiftest wings,
The joys we feel to ALL impart!
Isle of Wight, April 23. W. SHARP, jun.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION of the HEBREW ODE on His MAJESTY'S happy Recovery. (See p. 256.)

LET all the land praise Jehovah;
For he hath done wonderful things for
Sing unto God a new song; [us.
For his mercy towards us is very great.

He giveth breath to all;
And from him are the issues of life:
He bringeth them down to the grave;
And there is no one that can rescue them
from his hand.

The skilful physician availeth nought,
Unless God giveth his blessing.
Hezekiah had certainly died,
Unless Jehovah had said, thou shalt live.

Our pious King was grievously afflicted,
And his soul drew near to the grave:
Then we made supplication to the Almighty,
And he restored health unto him.

May he still add many years unto him,
That we may rejoice in his salvation!
May he long reign over a dutiful people,
That they may spend their days in prosperity!

At the King's right-hand shall his Comfort sit,
With the Princes and Princesses around;
And shall sing, in the joy of her heart,
I am a Queen, not a Widow.

Since Jehovah hath heard our prayer,
His praise shall ever be in our mouths:
Since he remembered us in the time of trouble,
We will daily glorify his name.

H. DIMOCK.

On the glorious Attempts of the BRITISH Nation to abolish the SLAVE TRADE.

HAIL to my honour'd country, whose mild laws, [chain,
To burst the wretch'd captive's knotted
Spite of the artful plea of lawless gain,
Nobly have dar'd!—O may the just applause,

Which on itself the virtuous action draws,
Await thee; and the blush of Pity stain
Each tyrant's cheek in Afric's lorn domain,
And bid his arm with blood-drops reeking
pause.

And spare th' imploring Slave! Such deed of
peace, [woe,
Fraught with the tender sigh at others'
Might well become the god like souls of
Greece; [know!
And may my country still its influence
Then shall resplendent, mid the rolls of Fame,
In sapphire letters blaze the British name!
BRITANNICUS.

SONNET on Mr. HAYLEY'S Excursion to ITALY*; written May 3, 1789.

BY H. F. CARY.

BREATHE soft, ye gales, upon the wa-
tery way, [store
Since to your charge we trust as rich a
As e'er to Gallia's happy climes ye bore;
Never, Etesian breezes, may ye play
With gentler influence, save on that blest day,
When ye shall once again with joy restore
The precious freight to our exulting shore;
Till then each pleasure foreign climes dis-
play

Await the footsteps of great Albion's Bard:
And while the mildness of a vernal sky
Absorbs the rage of Summer's sultry fire,
Hygeia view him with benign regard,
Guiding his volant hand with rapture high,
O'er the rich frame of his enchanting lyre:

ODE AD NYMPHAM FONTIS.

O Quæ sub scopulo Nympha lates sacro,
Obliquæ unde tuæ desiliunt aquæ,
Rore et gramina lento
Spargunt, quid tibi jam feram
Donum, puniceo dum recubans toro,
Umbra sic patulam et frigus amabile
Capto, undæque loquaci
Compono citham? accipe
Quæ vates humilis sola potest dare,
Versus atque utinam tu choreas leves
Nympharum inter, amœnis
Saltes splendida floribus. M—s.

STANZAS written by an Unfortunate Youth.

IF hoary Time had o'er me shed
The snow of age, I'd lay me down,
Calm on the cold grave rest my head,
And sink to earth without a sigh.
But, ah! while youth, life's opening morn,
With roseate health my cheek should crown;
Then, like a flower untimely torn,
Alas, how hard it is to die!

Ev'n now I see my equals throng,
Where laughing pleasures gaily call;
With eager step they haste along:—
Far from their lot remov'd am I!

* This Sonnet, though founded on a nut-
take, is too good to be lost. EDITOR.

Wan Grief and pale Consumption taint
The source of life—I soon must fall!
Yet weak regret still whispers faint,
Alas, how hard it is to die!

In vain! in vain! 'Tis past, 'tis o'er;
The blood, half stagnate, chills my heart:
Farewell, dear, tender ties!—No more!—
I faint.—O Heaven, to thee I cry!
Thou canst the sting of death controul;
Yet Nature, Love, still claim their part!
They agonize my parting soul—
Alas, how hard it is to die!

SONNET TO FANCY.

THOU, nymph of many-colour'd vest,
Who splendid by imagination drest,
Joyously sportive skim'st along:
Whose revellings luxuriant nature charms,
As spring reanimated vegetation warms,
To ope her various gifts, yon spangled meads
Who in the flow'ret's early bloom [among,
To every tint of Iris giv'st fresh birth,
Which like yon orb's celestial rays illumine
The soubrous visage of the earth;
Oh, from a bosom anguish-torn remove
All that robs life of animating zest!
Oh, calm the terrors of a troubled breast,
With ev'n th' illu' on that Miranda loves.

T. T. S.

LIBERTY; FROM METASTASIO.

Thanks to thine own perfidious wiles,
At length I breathe in peace again,
At length, in pity to my pain,
Relenting Heaven looks down on me, and
smiles.—

Now roves my soul in freedom sure,
I know its liberty secure;
I dreamt of love and faith before:—
'Twas all a dream; but now I dream no
more.

Cool'd is the fire I once did feel;
So calm, so tranquil is my mind,
Resentment there no place can find,
To tell the passion Love would fain conceal:
No more, of thee when any speak,
The colour changes on my cheek;
No more at sight of thee I sigh,
Or flutter at my heart when thou art nigh.

Still do I sleep, and still I dream;
But now no longer to my eyes
In all my dreams dost thou arise;
I wake to think, and thou art not the theme:
Tho' far from thee my course I steer,
No wish I feel to have thee near;
Tho' with thee, yet canst thou bestow
Nor good nor ill, nor happiness nor woe.

No more Love's soft emotions rise,
Whilst I thine every charm run o'er;
I think upon the wrongs I bore,
Yet new-born anger in my bosom dies:
Tho' thou approach, no tremors tell
Within this heart what tumults dwell:
Let others now their flame declare,
It hurts not me, if others think thee fair.

View me with looks of proud disdain;
Use sweeter tones than ever hung
On fond impassion'd lover's tongue:
Vain is thy scorn, and all thy favour vain:
Those coral lips to me have lost
That eloquence they once could boast;
Within this breast those eyes now see
No prison'd thought which struggles to be
free.

To thee that joy or grief is mine
No more I owe; that I am glad,
Is not thy gift; that I am sad,
Is now no fault, no injury of thine.
The hills and woods to me are gay,
Tho', Laura, thou art far away;
All that's unsightly to the view,
Can now delight no more, tho' seen with you.

Now hear the truth: I think thee fair,
Beauteous to me thou still dost seem,
But not, as I was wont to dream,
With thine on earth no beauty might com-
pare.

Let not my words thine ear offend:
The form, I thought not heaven could mend,
Has some defect; and in thy face
That now is blemish, which was once a grace

My shame I own: as from my side
I pluck'd the deep ingrafted dart,
I thought it would have broke my heart;
Such pain I felt. I thought I should have died.
But, to throw off oppression's load,
And blunt the numerous stings that goad
A lover's soul, and back recall
Lost Liberty, who would not suffer all?

The bird that treads the viscous spray,
Laid with the fowler's nicest care,
May leave some feathers in the snare,
But still at large she wings her easy way:
Her rifled pinion soon resumes
The glories of its gaudy plumes;
And she, by sad experience taught,
With arts of fowlers can no more be caught.

I know thou think'st me prisoner still;
I know thou think'st ev'n now my breast
With all its former fire's possess'd,
So oft I boast the freedom of my will:
Who doth not dangers past explore,
And dwell on ills that wound no more?
'Tis nature's instinct bids me say,
I now am free, and Nature I obey.

Now, as I view them from afar,
I tell the woes I once endur'd;
Ev'n so, to scenes of death inur'd,
The victor warrior shews his glorious scar;
And so the slave, escap'd from pain,
Exulting shews the galling chain,
Sparkling his eyes those fetters see
Which once he dragg'd, and prove that he is
free.

I speak, tho' thou art far away;
Yet not, as once, I wish thee near,
Whate'er it be I speak, to hear;
Nor care I if thou credit what I say:
I speak

I speak not now but ill at ease,
Anxious to know if thee I please;
Nor, if on me thou talk'st, do I
Ask if thou dost it with a rising sigh.

A treacherous maid I leave behind,
And thou dost lose a lover true;
I know not of the hapless two
Which first a comfort in his loss shall find;
But this I know, so much of truth
Laura shall never find in youth;
Whilst I might gain, in many a place,
A nymph as faithless with as fair a face.

P. H.

S O N N E T.

ON READING A POEM UPON A SERIOUS
SUBJECT BY A LADY.

IN dalliance soft in Fancy's regions gay,
Let tinsel Bards consume their white-
wing'd hours,
And forms ideal woo in Thespian bowers,
Their sight too weak for Truth's unclouded
ray—
To local notions why should Critics bend?
Hath aught diminish'd yet the Sapphire blaze?
Where-e'er th' exalted spirit doth ascend,
Fancy in richest cincture still arrays
Expression, "child of foul."—This truth
confest,

Shall triumph with a glory all its own.
Far as boon Nature wakes the Muses' zest,
Or Beauty, or Benevolence is known;—
Nor the bold Genius of the fervid East,
Vies here!—Britannia second is to none.

W. HAMILTON REID.

SONNET on the Recovery of a beautiful
YOUNG LADY from a severe Fit of Illness.

A Gain with health's enchanting roseate
hue
Thy cheek, Louisa, glows; thy soften'd form
Again, sweet maid, bids love and rapture warm
Each youthful breast, again to nature true
That sweet, seraphic tenderness of soul,
That speaks thee feelingly alive to love,
Abstract from sense, warms with pure con-
trout [grove
Thy breast. So have I seen, as through the
Where Nature frolicks in her richest vein,
A lovely lily, crush'd by the rude gale
Intense, uprear its beauteous head again,
Blown into life by the mild breath of spring,
And on the ambient air its perfume fling.

G. P. W.

H O R A C E, LIB. I. ODE xxii.

THE man who's good and pure in heart,
No foreign danger dreads;
No arrows wants, nor poison'd dart,
Whilst he the desert treads.

He's safe on Afric's burning sands,
Safe near Hydaspes' flood:
Not Scythia's barren snow-capt lands
Shall harm the just and good.

For whilst I sing, in tuneful strains,
The charms of her I love,
And heedless past my well-known plains
Devoid of armour rove;

The savage wolf, more dreadful far
Than beechy Daunian feeds,
My presence shuns, tho' greater far
Than parch'd Numidia breeds.

Place me in sunless, cheerless state,
Beneath the frigid zone,
Where frost and snow, ordain'd by fate,
Erect their icy throne:

Place me where Sol's too scorching rays
Mortals forbid to dwell:—

Yet Lalage I'll love and praise,
Who laughs and talks so well.

Il——b.

J. A.

LINES addressed to PETER PINDAR, 1788,
on the frequent Repetition of his Abuse.

WHEN first the Wanton on the town
appears,
Her novel charms the giddy publick cheers;
Their longing eyes the secret wish impart,
Ev'n wary Prudence hugs her—in his heart.
But meretricious, prostitute, and stale,
The publick loaths her, like a twice-told
tale.

Thus Peter Pindar, and his Muse of fire,
We all (while charm'd with novelty) admire;
Each rapid reader approbation shews,
Ev'n Loyalty itself can yield applause,
But now Scurrility and Wit combine,
An hateful catch-penny in every line. ***

To the Memory of

JOHN HUDDLESTONE WYNNE.

AND shall we not in sorrow try the lay!
To Melancholy's accents strike the lyre!
To Merit's praise poetic tribute pay!
For that alone the Muse's strains require.

Nor Sorrow's voice should mourn his fleet-
ing breath,
Or tears be shed upon his closing grave!
For lo, the common lot of all is death;
Whence, when the glass is out, no art can save.

But to his memory and his name are due
The sad memorial of a fun'ral song; [sue,
For still where those who learning's paths pur-
He claims the privilege—his name among.

While o'er his frailties and his follies past,
Candour the veil of charity extends;
The smiles of hope and tears of pity last;
The friend his genius and his worth commends.

Fancy with fragrant flowers shall deck his
tomb, [tears:
And morn shall feed them with her crystal
There the first blossoms of the year shall bloom,
Until the dawn of the last day appears.

Dec. 19.

H. LEMOINE.

TO

TO A LADY WITH LILIES OF THE VALLEY.

OF every flow'r that sublunary grows,
What sweeter, and more elegantly blows
Than these sweet lilies, which like thee are
fair;

Who witty art, good, wife, and debonnaire?
O! may thy beauties never fade like lilies
of the vale! [each genial gale.
But happy live, sweet lovely maid, blest with

PROLOGUE, Spoken by Mr. W. FECTOR,
at his Private Theatre, Dec. 18, 1787.
Written, on the Occasion of the Performance of
the Tragedy of Matilda, by Mr. PRATT.

TO fight, or not to fight?—that is the
question,

The grand debate, and general suggestion:
The martial note of warlike preparation,
Rings an alarum bell throughout the nation:
There's ammunition in each face you meet,
And smells of gunpowder in every street:
The regimental'd and the trowser'd trains
Already count their conquests and their gains.
The hardy veteran, now restor'd to pay,
Again anticipates the glorious fray,
Grasps his good sword, which peace con-
demn'd to rust,

And sees in vision squadrons bite the dust—
While the brave youth feels all his bosom glow,
Dreams every night he rushes on the foe:
Evn beardies boys assume the proud cockade,
Brandish their bamboos, and cry, "who's
"afraid?" [sion,

In short, so broad has spread the martial pas-
That blue and scarlet will be all the fashion.
O! had there been a war, Sirs, ere we play'd,
We would ourselves have join'd the glorious
trade:

In case of proclamation, I bespoke—
An Epic Prologue, full of fire and smoke:
I had contracted with the Muse, to sound
The clarion till it echo'd ten miles round.
You should have seen, altho' no blood they spill,
A more than blunderbuss in every quill:
Here would we pitch our tents, and prove an
host, [coast.

And FECTOR's buskin'd heroes guard the
To arms! to arms!—blank verse and rhyme
should rattle,

And every scene should animate the battle.
The foe should hear us more than half seas over,
And dread our cannonading here at Dover.
As erst in Rome, the dazzling eagle stood
On the chief's beaver in the Granic flood;
Upon our helmets should it proudly light,
And our sport emulate the real fight:

Our little stage a war-office should be,
Fraught with Dramatical Artillery! }
And Master of our Ordnance—Nat. Lec. }
While even you, ye fair, in G'ory's cause,
Would aid our thunder with your kind ap-
plause;

For, oh! in peace or war, in beauty's frown
More terror lies than facking of a town;
And from your smiles dart forth such con-
quering powers,—

I feel them now,—the victory is ours.

EPILOGUE to Matilda; Written by Mr.
COBB, Author of the First Floor, &c. &c.
Spoken by Mr. FECTOR.

While, like the clock, the satyrift so
four,

Still points his finger to the passing hour;
In follies present loses follies past, [last:
And swears this age much worse is than the
Why will not some good-natur'd souls among
ye, [wrong ye?

Proclaim aloud how much such blockheads
Improvement now old hobbling Time derides,
And hurries after with gigantic strides;
Learn what you will, an advertising tutor,
Who teaches by the hour, becomes your suitor.
Why send a boy for years to school and college,
When he may travel post the roads of know-
ledge,

Where the blind tutor gallops, tho' a stranger,
Faster than him whose eyes descry his danger?
Should your son wish in minuet step t'advance,
Twenty-four lessons teach the boy to dance.

Or, soaring to "Comment vous portez vous?"
French he may jabber in a day or two.

Then as for music, half an hour each night,
And he'll soon play an easy tune at sight.
Improvement thus improv'd by distillation,
A week at most compleats an education.

Would our young hero farther yet proceed,
And think it necessary he should read;
Kind criticism, with candour long unknown,
(On pocket volumes rais'd her new-made
throne)

ESSENCE of Authors daily advertises,
And sells their beauties at the lowest prices.
Nay, should the task of reading be too great,
There are "Societies for Free Debate"—
Where, for a single sixpence, once a week,
You're taught to read,—at least you're taught
to speak;

Where the wide range of subjects must admit
A something which shall every speaker hit.
The Financier, who, warm with net-ricgown,
Pays Britain's debts, but thinks not of his own,
Mourns o'er her treasury, tells how to stock it,
Speaks but of what he feels—an empty pocket.
Or should debate round to taxation wheel,
There all must speak of what they all must
feel.

The City Blood, who rails at the police,
Best knows its weakness, for he breaks the
peace; [not right,

Knocks watchmen down, to prove our laws
And in the watch-house roars reform all night.
—But hold, our Prompter beckons!—could
I stay,

I meant to give the moral of our play;
To talk of Edwin's virtues—Morcar's rage—
And sermonize the follies of the age;
Then quick as thought digress to silks and
gauze,

To Rival Theatres, and Monstrous Craws;
Mix politics with satire on a gown,
And put in rhyme the news of all the town.
All this, aye, and much more, I had to say,
But for this Prompter, whom I must obey;
Who swears he will not prompt another time:
So go I must,—adieu! the fault's not mine.

THE following explanatory paper will serve in part to illustrate an obscurity complained of in our vol. LVIII. p. 777.

Hague, May 24. His Serene Highness Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick Lunebourg having written a letter to their High Mightinesses, in which that Prince desires them, both in his own name and in that of his family, to take such measures, and make such a declaration, as that the memory of Lewis the late Duke of Brunswick, his brother, may be cleared from the aspersions cast upon it by divers resolutions taken during the late troubles; their High Mightinesses have, in consequence, sent the following answer, dated May 11, to Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick Lunebourg:

“Sir, we have just received the letter which your Highness did us the honour to write to us, dated the 10th inst. In rendering the strictest justice to the motives which occasioned your Highness to address us, we think we cannot return the confidence you repose in us more properly than by freely declaring to you our true sentiments, leaving it entirely to your own judgement to decide on the sincerity of our assurances, and the justice of our intentions.

“We must first intreat your Highness to observe, that in our resolution taken the 27th of June, last year, upon the request of the late Duke of Brunswick to retire from the service of the State, we declared our sentiments with regard to that Prince in a plain and unequivocal manner; and, we think, it would be weakening the sense of the expressions we then used, should we suppose it required a further explanation. Indeed, nothing can be clearer or more positive than the passage of that resolution, which is couched in the following terms: ‘Their High Mightinesses learn with regret, by the letter from the Duke, that the disgust he has received has caused him to take the resolution of resigning all his military charges in the service of these provinces. Their High Mightinesses attribute the reason of this disgust to the spirit of anarchy and distrust which prevailed not only against the Duke, but also against many of the principal Regents of the Republic, and which threatened the whole country with ruin. But their High Mightinesses, in justice to the distinguished talents of the Duke, make no difficulty in openly declaring, that the injurious reports spread in various ways against his person, and tending to imply that the Duke, acting improperly, or with a wilful neglect, and abusing his influence upon the mind of his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder, had caused the calamities which the Republic had experienced last war, never appeared to have any foundation. In fine, their High Mightinesses, to remove the bad impression which such suspicions as these, raised in some of the provinces, may

have on the public, declare, that nothing can be drawn from them, either at present or in future, any way prejudicial to the honour of the Duke, or to the fidelity of the services which he has rendered the State.’

“When we had made the above solemn declaration, we were, and are still, desirous of concealing from posterity the existence even of these suspicions, with the papers relative to them; and we would have buried them all in oblivion, together with the other resolutions taken at that unhappy period, not only to the prejudice of the Duke, but likewise to his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, and many brave and worthy Regents; but your Serene Highness knows, that the contents of those papers, by means of the Gazette and public prints, have passed through many hands, and of course could not be annulled; and the effect only could be destroyed, by inserting contrary resolutions, in the same manner, in the registers of the States. Such was the end and effect of our resolutions of the 27th of June, 1788; and the Provinces, Members of the Union, having consented to take this resolution, have thereby really and virtually declared, that all the resolutions taken beforehand to the prejudice of Duke Lewis of Brunswick are annulled in their consequences and in their effects.

“It is therefore out of deference to the request of your Serene Highness that we here repeat and confirm the declaration, which we have already made of our own accord, for the justification and acquittal of the late Duke your brother; and we fully trust, that your Serene Highness will be convinced that we have, in that unfortunate affair, done all which justice, the family connections of the late Duke, and the recent obligations of the Republic to the illustrious Chief of the House of Brunswick, can require of us.”

— — —
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On the 27th of April the campaign opened on the part of Russia, by an attack on the Turkish troops in Moldavia on the river Sereth. In this action, which was commanded by Gen. Dorfelden, 400 of the enemy were killed, and a considerable number drowned. A Pacha of two tails, who commanded in Moldavia, was taken prisoner, with about 100 men, one piece of cannon, and three standards. The advantage was soon followed by a more important attack of the enemy on the 30th, by the same General, in their camp near Galactz, in which, after an obstinate engagement of more than three hours, they were totally defeated, more than 1500 Turks killed, and a Pacha of three tails, with a considerable number of officers, and above 1000 soldiers, taken prisoners. The camp, with the artillery, standards, &c. fell into the hands of the conquerors, whose loss amounted only to 60 men killed, and 100 wounded. *Gaz.*

This

This victory, of which the Emperor had received full confirmation at Vienna, has made a great impression upon the public there.

Field Marshal Laudohn has given orders for the heavy artillery to set off from Agram, the capital of Croatia, to Wihacz in Bosnia; from which it is concluded, that the Field Marshal will besiege Wihacz before he attacks Berbier, or probably, to mislead the enemy, he may attack both places at once.

Field Marshal Haddick is arrived at Futack in perfect health, and on the 7th took upon him the chief command of the army. On the 9th he gave orders for 10 battalions of grenadiers, six of fusileers, and 18 divisions of horse, to encamp near Opova, under command of the Prince de Ligne, from whence it is said those troops will enter the Bannat. Two regiments are to remain at Semlin, and some battalions, with the volunteers of Servia, and the division of Uhlans, will be left at Beschania; under command of Field Marshal Neugebauer. The little fleet on the Danube is considerably strengthened, and furnished with fireships.

Five companies of Janisaries, each composed of 1000 men, destined to reinforce the Turkish army, on their arrival at Pontapiccoli quarrelled, and massacred each other. The greatest part were killed or wounded, so that few arrived effective in the camp.

To balance these untoward circumstances on the side of the Turks, the dispatches from Field Marshal Laudohn, of the 27th of May, brought the Emperor the unwelcome news, that on the 22d of that month a body of 16 or 18,000 Turks, in three columns, appeared near Unacz and Grahovo, and entered into the Lycka; that a column of about 6000 of them, with two field pieces, immediately attacked his advanced posts at Upper Grahovo, Ramen, Neiska, and Grahovo, with incredible fury, which obliged the Austrians, after making a gallant defence, to retreat; in doing which they burnt the Turkish village of Unacz, and all the farms adjoining in the district, although the Turks kept up a heavy fire during the time. The other two columns of Turks in the interim made an attack on the posts at Ochiagre and Dabina Sztrana with such fury, that the Austrians, fearing to be entirely cut off, immediately retreated to Dobrozello, where they took post so as to stop the progress of the enemy.

On this news arriving, Field Marshal Laudohn sent Lieut. Field Marshal Wallisch with a reinforcement, who reports, that about 300 of them are missing, but some are since returned. An exact account of the loss on either side cannot, however, be known, as the skirmishing still continues.

The Field Marshal writes, that he is informed, a Pacha with a much larger army is in full march from Livno, intending to encamp at Grahovo, and afterwards to attempt

an invasion into Sirmia, while the other body invades on the side of Dobrozello; but no account of his arrival is yet come to hand.

Previous to the above disasters, viz. on the 27th of April, 1000 Turkish cavalry attacked a post on the line of the Austrian frontiers. The troops who guarded it retired without loss; but five Bosnian villages, under the Imperial protection, felt the fury of the enemy; they slew all the men, carried off 104 boys and women, 600 head of cattle, 108 horses, 507 goats, &c. and burnt three of the villages to ashes. They then retired to the village of Pograbi, where they sold their booty to the highest bidder. A Turk sold two women and six children for 600 florins.

At Carlstadt they received advice of an irruption made by the enemy on the 24th of April, on the frontiers of the Bannat, where they forced the post of Ober Schirovatz, obliged the troops there to retreat, penetrated as far as Unter Schirovatz, burnt two small villages, killed many men, and carried off the rest, with the women and children.

The Turks, according to the accounts received from Prince Hohenloe, commander of the troops in Transylvania, have, since the 25th of last month, made repeated attacks on the post of Kineen, occupied by the Austrians.

The last accounts from the Bannat state, that the grand army, under the command of Marshal Haddick, had quitted Opova, and was on the 24th at Weiskerchen, where are now the head quarters. A considerable corps has been detached to Caransebes, and a sufficient force remains at Semlin. Troops are also stationed at Panczova, Kubin, and Ulpalanka.

The Emperor has conferred the rank of Lieutenant Field Marshal on the Major Generals Count de Harrach, Baron d'Alvinzi, Prince Christian de Waldeck, Baron de Levenehr, and Baron de Wallisch; and has appointed the Colonels Baron de Mayerheim, Count d'Auersberg, and Count de Kollonitsch, to be Major Generals.

Intelligence has been received, that the Grand Vizier, with an army of 100,000 men, has left Ruschuck, and is advancing along the banks of the Danube towards Cladova in Servia.

Advice has been received from Moldavia, that the Russians have abandoned their recent acquisition at Galacz, and have burnt that town to the ground.

The war in the North is likewise commenced. By letters from Stockholm there is an account of daily skirmishes in Finland between parties of Russians under the command of Gen. Moufckin Pousckin, and the Swedes on the frontiers, under the command of Gen. Mayersfeld, where, however, no general action has yet taken place, nor have the fleets of the two nations met, tho' both have quitted their respective harbours.

With

With regard to Denmark, the conduct of that court appears at present mysterious.— It seems more than probable, that his Danish Majesty, over-awed by the resolutions of the King of Prussia and his allies, will abandon his connections with Russia, and preserve his country from the ravages of war, by observing a strict neutrality.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The latest dispatches from the East Indies contain the most favourable accounts of the Company's affairs, under the government of Earl Cornwallis; and that a final stroke has at length been given to the power of Golaum Khadir, the Rohilla chief, by Rana Khan Bie, who, on the 17th of December last, formed the bold design of storming his camp, in which he proved successful. This rebel had treacherously taken up arms against his sovereign, the Great Mogul, at Delhi, who having fallen into his hands, was most cruelly treated by him, and had his eyes put out. The Rohillas on this occasion made but a feeble defence, except at their guns, where the greatest slaughter took place. The whole artillery park, however, consisting of eighty pieces of cannon, together with all the elephants, camels, baggage, &c. was taken, and the whole business was finished before one o'clock of the day. It is confidently asserted, that Golaum Khadir was slain.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, April 22. Monday last his Excellency George Washington, Esq. the President Elect of the United States, arrived in this city about one o'clock, accompanied by the President of the State, Governor St. Clair, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Read, the Attorney General, and Secretary Thomson, the two city troops of horse, the county troop, a detachment of artillery, a body of light infantry, and a numerous concourse of citizens on horseback and foot.

His Excellency rode on horseback in front of the procession. The number of spectators who filled the doors, windows, and streets, which he passed, was greater than on any other occasion we ever remember. The bells were rung through the day and night, and a *feu de joy* was fired as he moved down Market and Second-streets to the City Tavern.

The joy of the whole city upon this august spectacle cannot easily be described. Every countenance seemed to say, "Long, long live George Washington, the Father of the People!" At three o'clock his Excellency sat down to an elegant entertainment of 250 covers, at the City Tavern, prepared for him by the citizens of Philadelphia. A band of music played during the entertainment, and a discharge of artillery took place at every toast, among which was, "The State of Virginia." The ship Alliance, and a Spanish

merchant ship, were handsomely decorated with colours of different nations. His Excellency, having travelled with great expedition from Mount Verno, proceeded yesterday morning for New York.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Assembly of Jamaica has made an act to give the overseers twenty shillings a head for every child they raise to twelve months old in any of the plantations.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 25. His Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham went in state to the House of Lords, and closed the session with the following speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The business of this interesting session being concluded, I am happy to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and to communicate to you the strongest assurances of his Majesty's paternal regard, and of the satisfaction he feels in the growing prosperity of his people of Ireland.

"Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,

"In obedience to the King's commands, I am to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted for the public exigences, and for the support of his Majesty's government; and you may be assured of my care and attention to the proper application of them.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I behold with the highest satisfaction the increasing wealth and commerce of this kingdom, the natural effect of good order and of active industry, encouraged, protected, and extended by the several salutary laws which from time to time have been enacted for those purposes. I am happy to think, that a permanent foundation is laid for the further improvement of the country by the act now passed for the promotion and encouragement of inland navigation; a system which, connected with the prosperous state of your agriculture, promises, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to secure to every part of the kingdom the fullest enjoyment of that essential article of your commerce, the trade of corn.

"You well know how greatly the interests of the nation are forwarded by the preservation of peace, and by the enforcing a due submission to the laws: and I have the most perfect confidence, that, upon your return to your respective counties, you will impress these ideas in the minds of those who look up to your example, and are directed by your influence. My conduct shall be uniformly governed by every principle which can tend to promote the welfare and happiness of Ireland."

After which the Speaker, by his Excellency's command, said,

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's

ant's pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Monday the 27th day of July next, to be then here holden : and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the 27th day of July next."

On the 29th of May, the Marchioness of Buckingham landed in perfect health at Dunleary, from on board the Dorset yacht, Sir Alexander Schomberg commander. She lay that night at the Rock, and was visited next morning by many persons of distinction.

Soon after her arrival, his Excellency the Marquis was seized with a malignant putrid fever, of which he has since been happily recovered.

SCOTLAND.

Linlithgow, June 6. This day was discovered, in an ancient building here, several pieces of gold and silver coin of King Robert Bruce, James I. II. III. IV. V. VI — The proprietor of this ancient building, Mr. William Kenmore, cabinet-maker, had only made a purchase of the house lately, and having employed workmen of his own, together with others, to dig sand from a vault under the house, they, in digging four feet below the surface, found several pieces, and upon digging a little deeper found an earthen vessel with a large quantity. The proprietor being absent when the above happened, the workmen, eight in number, enjoined each other to secrecy. While they were dividing the spoil, the maid-servant called, to enquire for her master, but was soon bribed to silence. The affair, however, was soon discovered, by her endeavouring to change one of the pieces, which she called a shilling. Upon enquiry being made, the proprietor has only recovered upwards of 300 pieces of silver coin, and about 20 of gold.

On the 1st of June, at *Kinnaird* there fell, between three and four o'clock, a shower of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, the most dreadful that had ever been remembered in that part of the country. One of the hail-stones measured one inch and five-eighths in circumference. Less damage was done by it than might have been expected.

Edinburgh, May 21. This day the Right Hon. David Earl of Leven opened his Majesty's commission, appointing him to represent his person in the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, with the usual formalities. On this occasion the rev. Dr. Geo. Hill was chosen Moderator, and the rev. Dr. Caryle was chosen Clerk, in the room of the late rev. Dr. Drysdale. His Grace then delivered an elegant speech from the throne, to which a suitable return having been made by the Moderator, a committee was appointed to draw up an answer to the King's letter, and the Assembly broke up.

On the 2th of May, a man who calls himself William Robinson was stopped at a

broker's shop in *Edinburgh*, on suspicion of counterfeiting the guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland. When he was searched, a pocket-book with two of the notes and some suspicious papers were found upon him, which induced the magistrates to order him to be stripped to the shirt. He begged the stocking of his left leg might not be taken off, as he had a sore above the ankle. It was ordered, however, to be gently uncovered, when, instead of a sore, a plate of the guinea note of the Bank of Scotland was discovered, bent to suit the shape of the lower part of the calf of the leg, and bound round with a bandage. Being further examined, other notes were found upon him, and he has since been fully committed to the city prison.

COUNTRY NEWS.

About the same hour as the storm at *Kinnaird*, a very severe tempest alarmed the town of *Ipswich*, in the height of which a fire-ball entered the chimney of the house of Mr. Ablitt, but without doing any material damage, and only displacing a few bricks. It was seen to pass over the head of a woman on the opposite side of the way.

A duel was fought at *Exeter* on Tuesday the 9th, in consequence of a previous dispute, between Capt. Edward Pellew, of the navy, and Lieut. J. M. Northey. The former was attended to the field by Capt. Reynolds; the latter by his brother, Thomas Northey, esq. The parties took their ground at twelve paces; and a signal being given, they both fired, when Lieut. Northey's ball passed through his opponent's coat. A second signal being given, as agreed, both parties reserved their fire; an explanation between the seconds took place, and the matter was settled to the satisfaction and honour of all parties. To prevent misrepresentations, the foregoing account has been published by the two seconds.

Oxford, June 10. This day was agitated a proposition for reducing the time requisite for a Doctorate in the civil law to the standard of the sister University, by making it eleven instead of twelve years. This question, when brought forward on the 25th ult. was quashed by the single negative of the Vice Chancellor, not from any aversion to the principle, but to the form in which it was then proposed.

It was this day resumed in a form less objectionable; and, after one speech in support of it, and another on the opposite side of the question, a scrutiny (answering in substance to a parliamentary division) was demanded by the latter speaker: the consequence of which was a considerable majority in favour of the proposed reduction.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The Assembly of the States General in France, from which high expectations had been

been formed, has now (June 22) been assembled forty-eight days, without having advanced a single step towards the grand business for which they were called together.—After much contention, on the 28th of May the President received the following letter from the King :

“ Being informed, that the difficulties which have been made relative to ascertaining the powers vested in the Members of the States General still subsist, notwithstanding the care taken by the Commissioners chosen by the three States to find out the means of settling this point ; I cannot see without pain, and indeed much uneasiness, the National Assembly, which I have called together to be concerned with me in the new regulation of the kingdom, sunk into inaction, which, if continued, would cause all the hopes which I have formed for the happiness of my people, and the benefit of the state, to prove abortive. Under these circumstances, I desire that the Conciliatory Commissioners, already chosen by the three orders, resume their conferences to-morrow at six in the evening, in the presence of my Keeper of the Seals and Commissioners, whom I shall appoint in order that I may be more particularly informed of the proposals for agreement which shall be made, and directly contribute to so desirable and pressing a state of harmony. I charge the person who shall exercise the office of President, to make known these my intentions to the Assembly.

“ *Versailles, May 28.*”

In consequence of the above letter, a deputation from the Commons having been appointed, and admitted to an audience of the King on the 6th inst. M. Bailly, the President, addressed his Majesty in the following terms :

“ Sire,

“ The Deputies of your faithful Commons would long since have solemnly presented to your Majesty the respectful testimony of their gratitude for the Convocation of the States General, had their powers been verified, which would have been the case but for the obstacles thrown in the way by the Nobles. They wait with the most anxious impatience for the moment of that verification, to enable them to offer you a more striking homage and token of their love for your sacred person, for your august family, and their devotion to the interests of the Monarch, which are always inseparable from those of the nation.

“ The solicitude your Majesty experiences at the inaction of the States General, affords a fresh proof of the desire which animates your breast to produce the happiness of France.

“ Afflicted at this fatal inaction, the Deputies of the Commons have left no means untried to determine those of the Clergy and the Nobles to unite with them for the pur-

pose of constituting the National Assembly ; but the Nobles having again manifested their resolution of maintaining the verification of their powers separately transacted, the conciliatory conferences opened on this important question were necessarily at an end.

“ Your Majesty, desiring that they should be resumed, in presence of the Keeper of the Seals, and Commissioners you have named, the Deputies of the Commons, certain that under a Prince, who wishes to be Restorer of France, the liberty of the National Assembly can be in no danger, have cheerfully concurred in your desire as signified to them. They are thoroughly convinced, that in the exact journal of these conferences laid before your Majesty, you will discover nothing in the motives by which we are directed, but the principles of justice and of reason.

“ Sire, your faithful Commons will never forget what they owe to their king ; never will they lose sight of the natural alliance between the throne and the people, against aristocracies, under whatever form, whose power can be established only on the ruins of the regal authority, and the public happiness. The French people, whose glory it has been at all times to love their King, will always be ready to spill their blood and lavish their property in support of the genuine principles of the Monarchy. From the very first moment that the instructions received by their Deputies will permit them to express a national wish, you will judge, Sire, whether the representatives of your Commons do not prove themselves the most anxious of your subjects to maintain the rights, the honours, the dignities of the throne, to consolidate the public engagements, to restore the credit of the nation ; you will acknowledge likewise, that they are not less just towards their fellow-citizens of every class, than devoted to your Majesty.

“ Your faithful Commons are most deeply affected at the circumstance under which your Majesty has the goodness to receive their deputation ; and they take the liberty to address to your Majesty the universal expression of their regret, and of their respectful sensibility.”

His Majesty gave the following answer :

“ Gentlemen,

“ I receive with satisfaction the testimonials of devotion and attachment to the Monarchy of the representatives of the Third Estate of my kingdom. All the Orders of the State have an equal claim to my favour, and you may rely on my kindness and protection. Above all, I recommend to you speedily to second, and that with a spirit of prudence and of peace, the accomplishment of the benefits I am impatient to confer on my people, and which they confidently expect from my sentiments in their favour.”

A manœuvre of the Commons, in consequence of the above gracious answer, has
been

been played off, which for the present has set all France in a flame.

The Third Estate, finding that public business did not get forward in the manner they wished, and that they were losing ground, sent a summons the beginning of last week to the Nobility and Clergy, desiring they would meet them in Common Hall, to prove the verification of their powers. The two latter had always objected to this mode, judging that it was the business of each order to decide separately on the merits of their own Members being properly elected. This summons of the third Estate produced a meeting of the whole of their own body in the Common Hall; and a few of each order of the Nobility and Clergy who were attached to their cause. As soon as they were assembled, they declared that the present was a lawful meeting; and that most of the Nobility and Clergy absenting themselves was no proof of its illegality, as the summons stated, that if any Members chose to be absent, they should proceed without them. The meeting then proceeded on the business of the elections, and to consider the state of the nation, and passed several resolutions, which they declared to be the voice of the Assembly of the States General, and they were registered accordingly.

A change of Administration has taken place in Sweden, which will form another memorable epoch in the annals of that kingdom. The King has abolished that great national assembly of the nation, the Senate; a tribunal established by ancient laws and by the new form of Government in 1772, invested with the privilege of giving its sanction to the Royal Authority in the intervals of the Diet being held.

In the stead of the Senate, his Majesty has done what was last year only attempted by the King of France, to abolish the Parliament, and substitute a Cour Plenièrè.

The new tribunal is exactly similar in name and qualities to what that Court was to have been. It is to be called a Royal Supreme Tribunal; to consist of Members of Nobility and knighthood; to be divided in three different departments, and the election of the Members to expire every three years, then to be re-chosen or not, according to the King's pleasure.

The ancient name of Senator of the kingdom is to be abolished, except in those persons who formerly held that distinction, and who are again preferred to a seat in this new court. The appointment of the Members to be 1000 crowns annually.

On Monday the 15th of May, all the Senators who had not previously resigned, received a circular letter from the King, by which they are dismissed. Six of them were afterwards appointed members of the new Council, which, according to the late institution, is to transact the same business the Senate used to do, and to be divided into two departments, one of which is to be named the

Court of Revision, for judicial affairs, and the other for matters of interior œconomy. The new Council will consist of six Nobles and six Commissioners, and in the latter eight Nobles and four Commoners. *Gaz.*

State of the war by the later Mails.

On the 17th of May, a body of Russians, to the number of 1100 men, being assembled at a village called Ruskiala, on the borders of Carelia, waiting only for the arrival of their artillery to make an irruption into that province, were attacked by a batalion of Swedes under the command of Major Gripinberg, posted in that neighbourhood; and though the number of Swedes did not exceed 250, they had the good fortune on their approach to set fire to the magazine of the enemy, and to dismount some field-pieces, with which they disputed the passage. The engagement then commenced, and continued with great obstinacy for upwards of three hours, in which time the Russians had more than 400 men killed, and a considerable number wounded. The Swedes had only 17 killed, and 31 wounded; but being greatly inferior in numbers at the beginning, the Major found it necessary for the preservation of his small body to quit the field. The Russians also, after the action, evacuated Ruskiala, and retreated to Sendawella. The Swedes fired with red-hot balls, being informed that the Russians had deposited their powder in one of the adjoining houses. Major Gripinberg has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, every officer advanced one degree, and a reward of a Swedish ducat has been given to every private soldier.

The same advices bring an account, that the port of Helsingfors is again blocked up by the Russians.

On the 2d instant his Swedish Majesty set out from Stockholm for Finland; so that advices of great consequence may soon be expected from that quarter.

No action of consequence has yet taken place, either in Croatia or Moldavia; but the Turkish armies and those of the Allies are every where in motion. Skirmishes daily happen, in which a great deal of blood is spilt; villages burnt, or otherwise destroyed; the inhabitants slaughtered or carried away captives, and the country laid waste.

The Emperor, whose life is still in imminent danger, has caused an ordinance to be published in the Austrean Low countries, by which the concessions and privileges granted to the Province of Brabant, as well as the whole contents of the *Foyeuse Entrée*, are declared to be revoked; and a Supreme Council is established at Malines in lieu of the Provincial Council of Brabant, which is abolished. There is a report that the Emperor's present illness took its rise from poisonous vapours, contrived in his apartments by the priests.

Constantinople, April 13. The Sultan, attended by all the Grandees, went on horse-

horseback to the Mosque of Eliub, near where the ceremony of girding on the Imperial Cimetar was performed with the usual pomp, amidst a great concourse of people. In the procession from the Seraglio through the city, a sum of money, to the amount of £15,000. in small silver pieces, loaded on ten mules, was thrown amongst the populace; and what has not always been the case on similar occasions, no one lost his life in the scramble. The first entertainment given by the Sultan was a tournament, as more consistent in time of war than music and dancing.

On the 25th of April, the Empress of Russia distributed the rewards to those who distinguished themselves in the capture of Oczakow. Prince Potemkin received a staff of command, entwined with laurel and richly adorned with diamonds, a letter of thanks, a medal struck in memory of his skilful and intrepid behaviour, and the sum of 100,000 roubles in money. To generals, prince Repnin, and Mr. Suwarof, her Majesty gave to the former, a gold sword richly set with brilliants; and to the latter, a plume of brilliants to wear in his hat; to Lieutenants General Mr. de Naschitschokin 700 peasants, Paul de Potemkin a sword, de Hecking a large estate in Livonia, and to Prince Galitzin a sword; to Generals Baron Pahlen 500 peasants; Mr. Bucholz, Tehmer, and Meknob, each a gold-hilted sword; to Colonels Rschewsky, Ponakof, Kifelfef, Fischer, Desef, Marcof, and to Lieutenant Colonel Juschkof, each a gold-hilted sword; to the widow of Major Muller, of the Artillery, killed in the attack of Oczakow, an estate in Livonia; to Major general Meyendorf, Lieutenant Colonel Miller, and Major Hering, of the Artillery, each an estate in Livonia; to all the subalterns and foldiers, each a medal of silver: her Majesty has besides made many promotions, and distributed a number of ribbons of orders.

Her Imperial Majesty, to remove every pretence for the Neutral Powers to take part against her, has caused the following declaration to be made public.

“From the beginning of the unjust war, raised against Russia by the King of Sweden, the Empress has constantly endeavoured to maintain the trade and liberty of neutral vessels in the Baltic; and she flatters herself, that all commercial nations who trade on this sea have received the most efficacious protection on her part, on which they may depend: but seeing that, contrary to her will, this war is prolonged, her Imperial Majesty has again thought proper to openly publish her intentions on this subject, by a declaration fit to add to that confidence which she thinks to have already given the said nations, and be sufficient to engage them to pursue their course in that part of the sea, without fear or hesitation.

“Therefore, her Imperial Majesty informs all those whom it may concern, that

the strictest orders have been given to all her Naval Officers in the Baltic, to grant the most unquestionable protection to all trading vessels which may, during this war, enter this sea, and not to impede their navigation to any port of the Baltic they may be sailing to; but, on the contrary, to even procure them (if they want it) all possible assistance in their power, excepting from the number only such trading vessels which shall endeavour to supply the enemies of Russia with ammunition; such vessels being, according to the practice universally agreed to, looked upon as contraband, and liable to be confiscated.

“Such solemn promises, against which her Imperial Majesty will not suffer her Officers to derogate, or in any the least manner to infringe, will suffice to destroy the very idea of suspicion which might still remain, with regard to the security of this navigation: and her Imperial Majesty expects that all neutral nations, without exception, will continue their transaction in the Baltic with the same safety to which they were accustomed before the rupture between Russia and Sweden.

Given at St. Petersburg, *April*, 1789.

The King of Prussia, to encourage industry and arts, has given orders for a newspaper to be published monthly, and to be distributed *gratis* to the *peasants* through Silesia, &c. and has further enjoined, that in each district every schoolmaster shall read and explain the contents of the paper to such of his neighbours as cannot themselves read. It is to contain a Journal of the progress of agriculture throughout his dominions; prescriptions for the cure of various disorders incident to mankind, cattle, sheep, dogs, &c. &c.

On the 23d instant, their Royal Highnesses the Archdutchess Maria Theresa, and her brother the Archduke Francis, as proxy of his Royal Highness the Duke of Aost, received the nuptial benediction from the Archbishop in the Cathedral of Milan. The Archdutchess set out from thence the following day, accompanied by the Royal Family and the Court, and arrived on the 25th at Buffolara, where her Royal Highness was received by their Sardinian Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Piedmont, and the Duke, her illustrious consort; attended by a great number of the nobility of both sexes. The Royal Family and the Court of Milan set out on the same day on their return, and the marriage was confirmed in the Cathedral of Novara. Their Sardinian Majesties with the whole Court, continued there till the 27th, returned yesterday to La Veneria, and arrived here this evening.

“Intelligence has been at length received of the French frigates, the Resolution of 44 guns, commanded by M. de Keroulas, and the Venus of 36, by M. de Kerpariou, which have been examining the Chinese seas for the last

last four years, and of which great fears were entertained. After putting into Bencolen, and careening at Gal, in the Isle of Ceylon, in consequence of their crippled state, they set sail from the Isle of Bourbon for France in December last; but meeting with fresh tempests were nearly given up for lost. The *Resolution* got to the Isle of France dismasted, where she was at first condemned, but by a thorough repair it is hoped will be able to reach home. Letters by way of Ostend say, that the *Venus* got safe into a Dutch port in India, but without mentioning the name."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The account of the gala given by the Princess Royal at Windsor, concluded from p. 460.

Her Majesty's table was distinguished by gold plates, gold dishes, gold tureens, gold spoons, gold candle-branches, and gold knives and forks.

On the ground-works of the royal table were the figures of Peace and Plenty, with the olive-branch and cornucopiæ,—the accompaniments various Genii weaving wreaths of flowers,—the pedestals presented vases of fruits.

On one of the long tables the platform was covered with dancing figures,—the other had emblematical figures, Hope, Charity, Peace, Plenty, Britannia, &c. &c. which being done on sand, glistened with the reflected light of the candles.

That part of the supper which was not consisted of twenty tureens of different soups, roast ducks, turkey pouts, cygnets, green geese, land rails, chickens, asparagus, peas, and beans. The cold parts of the collation were the same kind of poultry boned, and swimming or standing in the centre of transparent jellies, where they were supported by paste pillars not in circumference thicker than a knitting-needle. This, with the lights playing from the candles, and reflected on by the polish of the plates and dishes, made a most beautiful appearance.

Crayfish pies of all kinds were distributed with great taste; and the hams and brawn in masquerade, swimming on the surface of pedestals of jelly, seemingly supported but by the strength of an apparent liquid, called for admiration.

To go further into particulars of this part of the supper, would lead us to a length for which we cannot afford room. We shall therefore only add, that it was furnished with all that Nature could produce, and Art model into what may be called a perfection of variety.

The ornamental parts of the confectionary were numerous and splendid. There were temples four feet high, in the different stories of which were sweetmeats. The various orders of architecture were also done with inimitable taste.

The side-tables contained large gold gob-

lets, and a new service of gold and silver plates. In the center of the latter were embossed that part of the history of the Roman Father, where his daughter is in the pious and filial act of feeding him in prison with her own milk.

THE DESERT

comprehended all the hot-house was competent to afford—and, indeed, more than it was thought Art could produce at this season of the year. There was a profusion of pines, strawberries of every denomination, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries of each kind, from the Kentish to the Morella, plumbs, and raspberries, with the best and richest preserved fruits, as well those that are dried as those that are in syrup.

There were forty silver branches, each holding two large wax tapers, on the long tables, and six gold branches on the Queen's tables—and at the side-boards were two magnificent candelabra, which gave a very great light.

The hall was elegantly illuminated, and in a style superior to what it ever before experienced.

The stone gallery on one side was hung with transparencies by Rebecca, and on the other with paintings by West. It had a pretty effect.

The Prince and Duke of York arrived about five in the afternoon, and set off for Newmarket at a quarter past four in the morning.

May 18.

Earl of Stanhope moved in the House of Peers, a Bill to repeal the numerous penal Acts relative to religious opinions which yet existed in our statute books, a disgrace to the Legislature of the country; the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

May 20.

In the evening Vauxhall-gardens opened with a grand gala, on the happy recovery of his Majesty. Every part of the Gardens exhibited a scene of the most transcendent brilliancy. Above 3000 persons were present.

May 22.

As a singular instance of the effects of the late weather, there is a loch on a hill at Inverness, which extends about four acres, that has been most of the winter covered with snow. The snow being now nearly melted off, discovers one entire sheet of thick ice, on which the heat of the sun has made no impression.

May 30.

A case came before the Court of King's Bench, which ought to be made as public as possible. A John Moor having been arrested for debt, John Price offered himself as one of his bail, and said his neighbour Mr. Bafnet would be the other; accordingly Price and another man who personated Bafnet, went to the Judge's chambers, where their bail was taken. Bafnet, hearing of the fraud, went to the Judge's chambers, and complained. On the case

case coming before the Court, Lord Kenyon said the man who personated Bassett had been guilty of a capital offence, and that Price should be committed for feloniously procuring a person unknown to personate Bassett; he was accordingly committed to Newgate for trial.

May 30.

A meeting of the officers of the Coldstream regiment (see p. 463.) took place on the requisition of Colonel Lenox, to deliberate on a question which he had submitted, "Whether he had behaved in the late dispute as became a Gentleman and an Officer?" took place yesterday morning; and, after a considerable discussion, adjourned to this day; when, having renewed the subject, they came to the following Resolution:

"It is the opinion of the Coldstream Regiment, that subsequent to the 15th of May, the day of the meeting at the Orderly Room, Lieutenant Colonel Lenox has behaved with courage, but from the peculiar difficulty of his situation, not with judgement."

A general meeting of the subscribers to the association for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa, was held at the St. Alban's Tavern, when an account of the proceedings of the committee during the past year, and of the interesting intelligence which had been received in the course of it, particularly from the late Mr. Ledyard, was submitted to their consideration. By this intelligence, every doubt is removed of the practicability of the object for which the society was instituted; and as several persons have offered themselves as candidates to succeed the late Mr. Ledyard in the service of the Association, there is reason to suppose, that the knowledge already obtained will soon be followed by more extensive discoveries. The committee of the former year, consisting of Lord Rawdon, the Bishop of Landaff, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Beaufoy, and Mr. Stuart, were re-chosen without alteration.

Monday, July 1.

St. James's—ESTABLISHMENT of His Royal Highness the DUKE of CLARENCE.

Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household—The Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, Capt. in the Royal Navy.

Grooms of the Bedchamber—Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. Captain in the Royal Navy; Charles Morice Pole, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; Colonel William Dalrymple, of the Queen's regiment of foot.

Equerries—Hugh Cloberry Christian, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; the Hon. John Rodney, Captain in the Royal Navy; Colonel John Hyde, of the Coldstream Regiment of foot guards.

Chaplains—The Rev. George Waddington; the Rev. Thomas Lloyd; the Rev. William Tuting.

Physicians—Dr. Gilbert Blane; Dr. Benjamin Moseley.

GENT. MAG. June, 1789.

Surgeon—Thomas Keate, Esq.

Physician to the Household—Dr. Benjamin Moseley.

Whitehall, June 2.

His Majesty was pleased to grant to John Raymond, of Fairford Park in Gloucestershire, his Royal Licence, that he and his issue may take the name and arms of Barker, pursuant to the last will of Esther Lambe, deceased, relict of James Lambe, Esq. deceased, and sole surviving daughter and heiress of Samuel Barker, Esq. of Fairford Park aforesaid; such arms being first duly registered.

Thursday 4.

This day Mans. Bucaty, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King and the Republic of Poland, had a private audience of her Majesty. GAZ.

This being the King's birth-day, who enters into his 52d year, the same was observed by the ringing of bells in the morning, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired; and in the evening a ball.

The recovery of our beloved Sovereign drew together not only the most numerous, but the most splendid assemblage of rank, fashion, and beauty, that ever filled the Drawing-room at St. James's.

The King's personal wish was, to attend the Drawing-room; but he was persuaded to relinquish the idea.

At the Court Ball at night there was but one dance, occasioned, it is said, by the following circumstance: Col. Lenox, who had not danced a minuet, stood up with Lady Catharine Barnard. The Prince of Wales did not see this until he and his partner, the Princess Royal, came to Mr. Lenox's place in the dance, when, struck with the incongruity, he took the Princess's hand just as she was about to be turned by Mr. Lenox, and led her to the bottom of the dance. The Duke of York and the Princess Augusta came next, and they turned the Colonel without the least particularity or exception. The Duke of Clarence with the Princess Elizabeth came next, and his Highness followed the example of the Prince of Wales. The dance proceeded however, and Colonel Lenox and his lovely partner danced down. When they came to the Prince and Princess, his Royal Highness took his sister, and led her to her chair by the Queen. Her Majesty, addressing herself to the Prince of Wales, said, "You seem heated, Sir, and tired."—"I am heated and tired, Madam," said the Prince, "not with the dance, but tired of dancing in such company."—"Then, Sir," said the Queen, "it will be better for me to withdraw, and put an end to the Ball."—"It certainly will be so," replied the Prince; "for I never will countenance what is given to my amies, howe they may be treated by others."—At the end of the dance, accordingly, her Majesty and the Princess withdrew,

withdrew, and the Ball concluded.

The Prince of Wales, with his natural gallantry, explained to Lady Catharine Barnard the reason of his conduct, and assured her Ladyship, that it gave him much pain that he had been under the necessity of acting in a manner that might subject a lady to a moment's embarrassment.

Friday 5.

The Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, late Speaker of the House of Commons, was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Saturday 6.

The Kent East Indiaman, from Bengal, arrived off the Isle of Wight. She left Calcutta the 8th of January, arrived at St. Helena the 15th of April, and sailed again the 21st, in company with the Boddam, from China, with whom she parted in a very few days, and had not seen or heard of her since.

Mr. Whaley arrived in town this evening, from his journey to the Holy Land, (see vol. LVIII p. 926) considerably within the limited time of twelve months. He has, however, to reach Dublin before the business will be completed.

Monday 8.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Graham rose, and in a short speech passed an eulogium on the splendid talents of the last Speaker, who had, he said, been called upon by his Sovereign to exert his abilities for the benefit of his country in a superior office of state, which consequently vacated his seat in parliament, and rendered it their duty to look for a proper successor to discharge the business of the Chair. That on the present occasion it gave him great satisfaction to propose a gentleman whose many qualifications pointed him out as every way proper for the great and important office, and afforded every reason to believe, that he would fill the Chair with honour and credit to himself, and advantage to the country. He concluded with moving, that Henry Addington, Esq. be desired to take the Chair.

Mr. Welbore Ellis reminded the House, that he had lately had the honour of recommending an honourable friend of his (Sir Gilbert Elliot,) to fill the Chair, with whose qualifications for that important office they were all well acquainted. Several other members spoke on the occasion, but on the question being put, the numbers were, For Mr. Addington 215—For Sir Gilbert Elliot 142. Majority 73.—Mr. Addington accordingly was placed in the Chair; and by his conduct in it has shewn the wisdom of the choice.

Being Trinity Monday, the Corporation of the Trinity-house held their annual meeting at their Hall at Deptford, where Sir George Pocock, K. B. was unanimously re-chosen master for the ensuing year.

This day was trial before Lord Kenyon,

and a special jury, an action brought by Mr. Walford, to recover from an eminent malt-distiller satisfaction in damages for a criminal connexion with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid for 10,000*l.*

It appeared in evidence, that the Plaintiff and Defendant were both married men, and that their wives were ladies of distinguished beauty; that the Defendant, being frequently on visits at the Plaintiff's house, availed himself of that circumstance to seduce the affections of his wife, and determined to embrace a favourable opportunity to carry her totally away from her husband; that having, some time since prevailed on the Plaintiff and his wife to go with him, accompanied by a young lady, to the masquerade, he contrived to take her away in a coach, and has cohabited with her ever since; that the Plaintiff, in a state of mind bordering almost on distraction, communicated the circumstance that happened to him to a confidential friend, who, after some enquiries after the defendant, had an interview with him in the presence of the Plaintiff's wife, when he confessed that a criminal connexion had subsisted between him and the plaintiff's wife for about four years; that the child, supposed to be the Plaintiff's, was not his, but the Defendant's. This was spoken in the presence and with the consent of the lady. He added, that as he had seduced her, she should have his protection. It appeared also, that the Plaintiff was a very kind and affectionate husband, and that he and his wife lived together with great felicity.

On the part of the Defendant several witnesses were called, to prove, that upon several occasions the Plaintiff and his wife had, in the presence of company, demeaned themselves inconsistent with decency, but none of the witnesses could fix any imputation upon their characters.

Lord Kenyon made many excellent moral observations upon the prevalent crime of adultery. His Lordship was of opinion, that this case was marked by many circumstances of aggravation; and that public justice, and the preservation of the morals of society, independent of the injury the Plaintiff had sustained, for which he said no human tribunal could make an adequate compensation, called for very exemplary damages.

The jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, damages, three thousand five-hundred pounds.

His Majesty, for the first time since his late indisposition, gratified his Peers by his presence upon the Throne. His Majesty came with the usual state from St. James's Palace to the House, and, being robed as usual, took his seat upon the throne.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, having been dispatched to demand the attendance of the House of Commons, they appeared at the Bar, preceded by their newly elected Speaker.

Mr. Addington addressed his Majesty in a short

short speech, replete with expressions of modesty and diffidence. He came, he said, to acquaint his most gracious Sovereign, that the House of Commons had been pleased to appoint him their Speaker, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Grenville; that he felt himself unequal to the arduous task which the partiality of that House had imposed upon him; and that he hoped his Majesty would be pleased, by his Royal disapprobation of their present choice, to afford his faithful Commons an opportunity of electing a person better qualified to discharge the duties of an office so important.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that he was commanded by his Majesty to inform him, that the choice which his faithful Commons had made was fully confirmed by his royal approbation; and that he was perfectly convinced, that Mr. Addington would fill with adequate dignity the high office to which he was appointed.

The Speaker and the Commons then bowed and retired.

Wednesday 10.

Being the day appointed for the House of Commons to resolve itself into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Gilbert in the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to inform the House, that the favourable opinion he had on a former occasion entertained of the flourishing state of the resources of the country, was fully confirmed; but that, from unforeseen circumstances, it was, however, necessary that some aid should be given to the Revenue. This aid, after stating the several grants, with the supplies to defray them, he stated at one million, which he said was absolutely necessary to be raised by way of loan: add to this 191,000 l. expended for his Majesty's foreign secret service, which however, was to be repaid by installments, with interest for the same. The mode he proposed for raising the million was upon a similar principle on which the sinking fund was established; he meant to borrow it in such a manner as would afford present aid, and at the same time not add to the national burden. Seeing the general disposition of the people to adventure, and knowing the plenty of money in the country, he was willing to try the experiment of a TONTINE, which he had formed into six classes; the premium to be received for this Tontine was to be 250,000 l. He stated several advantages likely to result from this measure, and computed the interest to be paid thereon at 45,000 l.

The secret service money he meant to raise on short annuities; and for the interests and the loss of the Shop Tax, he computed a deficiency of 56,000 l. so that the whole sum to be provided for would amount to 110,000 l. To provide for this sum, he said, was the most painful part of his office, as it could no otherwise be done than by additional taxes — The first article he should therefore propose was an augmentation of the stamp-

duties: news-papers were increasing from month to month, and to him they appeared as fit an object of taxation as any other luxury in this country; he therefore proposed an additional stamp of one half-penny on each paper, which would amount to £. 28,000

An additional sixpence on advertisements.

An additional duty on cards and dice, £. 9,000

Horses and carriages.

On the probate of every will, from 300 to 600 l. an additional 20s. And for 600 l. 30s. and so in proportion.

On legacies to wives, children, or grandchildren, no additional tax, but on all others above 300 l. an additional duty of 20s. upon every hundred. These he computed at £. 64,225

The next duty he would propose was to fall on those best able to pay it; those keeping carriages.

One carriage additional, 20s.

Two, 20s. for the first, for the 2d 2l.

Three, 20s. for the first; and 3l. for the 2d and 3d, and all above.

On horses. Those who have but one horse no additional duty; but for the 2d horse 5s and for 3, 4, or 5, 7s. 6d. each additional; and for 6, or above, 10s. each.

These taxes and duties altogether, he computed at the sum wanted, III,000

Only a faint opposition was made to the above taxes, except by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Dempster.

Mr. Dempster said, he was determined to oppose every attempt in time of peace to lay a tax on this already too much burdened country. Mr. Hussy was of opinion, that if the purse of the nation was not kept close shut, neither the resources of the nation, nor the nation itself, would much longer support the heavy burdens it laboured under. Mr. Rolle approved of all the taxes except the last; which, he said, would fall heavy on those who could ill afford to pay it. The Chancellor said, he had carefully avoided taxing the poor. He that kept but one horse paid no augmentation. He formed the whole into distinct Resolutions, which were severally put and agreed to; after which the House was re-assumed, and the Report ordered to be received the next day.

The scheme of the Minister's Tontine, if we understand it, is a kind of lottery on lives, divided into shares of £200 each. There can be no doubt of its filling. The Conditions are, as Tontines imply, dividends increasing by survivorship; but the increase of one life is never to exceed £1000 a year. The lives are to be named in Oct. 1790, till that time the interest is to be 4 per cent. And after that time, as follows.

Ages.	£.	s.	d.	
From 1 to 20 years	4	3	0	per Cent.
20 to 30	4	5	6	
30 to 40	4	8	6	

40 to 50	4	13	6
50 to 60	5	1	6
60 and upwards	5	13	6
Deposits, 10 per cent. payable	June 14.		
15 ditto.	Aug. 15.		
15 ditto. monthly till the whole is paid.			

Deficiency,	—	5,740,500	0	0
		405,834	8	1½
		<hr/>		
		6,146,334	8	1½
		<i>Sund. 21.</i>		

Messrs. Angerstein, Johnson, and Devaynes, have this loan; but there happened a misunderstanding in making the bargain. The purchasers said, the interest on the whole million was to commence on the day of paying the first instalment, as was usual in like cases. The Minister insisted, that he meant the interest to be forthcoming according as the money was paid in. But he has since consented to allow the difference, about 10,000.

The bargain for the lottery has likewise been settled. The subscribers are, E. P. Solomons, T. Solomons, and T. Cope. The price of tickets, £15.8s. 7½d. The scheme as follows.

1	of	£.25,000	is	£.25,000
2	—	20,000	—	40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
5	—	2,000	—	10,000
15	—	1,000	—	15,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
100	—	100	—	10,000
150	—	50	—	7,500
5,000	—	25	—	125,000
16,775	—	20	—	215,000
<hr/>				
16,083	Prizes			£.498,000
	First Drawn	-	-	1,000
	Last Drawn	-	-	1,000
<hr/>				
33,917	Blanks.			500,000
<hr/>				

50,000 Tickets.
State of the budget, June 10, 1789.

	£.	s.	d.
Navy Expenditure	2,328,570	0	0
Army, — —	1,917,062	17	9½
Ordnance, — —	459,444	7	9
Miscellaneous charges, in which are included Loyalties, Convicts, Plantations, Scotch Roads, Hastings's Trial, and all incidental charges whatever.	759,607	4	2¾
DEFICIENCIES in land and malt tax.	350,000		
In last year's Grants	331,649	18	3¾
<hr/>			
Total	6,146,334	8	1½

INCOME.

Land and Malt, —	2,750,000	0	0
Lottery Profit, —	271,000	0	0
Expected produce of Consolidated Fund, —	1,530,000	0	0
First Loan on Tontine,	1,002,500	0	0
Second Loan on Short Annuities, at 13¾ years purchase, which is nearly at the rate of 7½ per cent.			
Interest for the Money,	187,000	0	0
<hr/>			

At Liverpool the heaviest rain fell ever remembered; the cellars and under stories that lay low were flooded and the streets in many places were overflowed to the depth of 2 feet. On the two preceding days the rain was accompanied with thunder and lightning, which set a barn in the neighbourhood on fire, but was soon extinguished by the rain and other assistance. On the 20th a horse was struck dead by the lightning in a field near Bewington-Bush; and the same day two gentlemen at dinner in a house in the Old Church Yard, with each a fork in his hand, were affected in their fingers as if struck with an electrical machine. But these are slight accidents to the distresses the people are liable to on the Continent.

Monday 22.

A party of ladies and gentlemen went from Southampton down the river, to dine at Netley Abbey; some of them landed at a distance from the Abbey, to walk over the fields:—in their way they observed a man lying at the foot of a tree, whom they supposed to be either in liquor or asleep: but some of the gentlemen going near, found a man, who appeared to be a clergyman by his dress, of about 60 years of age, lying with his throat cut, quite dead. The bloody knife and a white handkerchief lay near him, and a piece of paper, on which was written,—"However appearances may be against me, I am not guilty of the matter which I am suspected of. May God forgive me this deed, and may he protect my children!" It has since appeared that this unhappy clergyman was Dr. Read, of Hale in Wilts, who according to the testimony of his servant before the Coroner, has been in a low desponding way ever since the death of his wife, about 12th months ago. Verdict, lunacy.

Wednesday 24.

In consideration of the City's having purchased the toll on the City road, by the Artillery Ground; the toll at the bar by the London Prentice, on Old-street road, was this day doubled.

Thursday 25.

This morning their Majesties journey to Weymouth, so often mentioned in the papers, took place. Their Majesties with the Princesses set off from Windsor to Lyndhurst Lodge in the New Forest, where they propose to spend a few days with the Duke of Gloucester, and then proceed to Weymouth. An Account of their progress as they advance we shall carefully register.

Friday 26.

We have authority to say, that the report about the survivors of the wreck of the Grosvenor East Indiaman being heard-of at the Cape of Good Hope, is totally without foundation.

MR. URBAN,

June 25.

WHEN I determined to give you an account of Mr. Baretti, I meant not to enter into altercation with any of his calumniators, but to give you a plain narrative of what the publick might wish to know concerning him, and with such a degree of impartiality, that though the account might appear visibly to come from the hand of a friend, it should not be subject to the charge of falsehood or concealment. The nature of your publication induced you to subjoin this narrative to a bitter invective against him, which gives it the air of an answer or counterpart; no such object was in view at the time, and no notice of that invective shall be taken at present, but to remark that the author of it who accuses Baretti of writing with a pen in one hand, and a stiletto in the other, is himself guilty of the charge, while he is imputing it to another. Yours, &c. &c.

“THE cause of mutual disgust which took place between Mrs. Piozzi and Baretti, is before the publick, in the letters addressed to that lady in the European Magazine; the invective contained in those letters is not to be justified, and the puerility which sometimes presents itself, in the midst of the severest reproaches, is a confirmation of what has been already advanced, that though Baretti had obtained the *idiom* of our language to a sufficient degree of correctness, he had not acquired the *manner* of our best writers: he was told this by a friend, whose opinion he asked upon the publication of the first letter, who added, that he would never read a second if written in the same style. Baretti received the reproof with good humour, but his mind was too far engaged to alter his plan. Irritated as he justly was, at what he thought a neglect of the compensation for his services, he would, however, have been silent if Mrs. Piozzi had not renewed the quarrel in the publication of Dr. Johnson's letters; she accused him, in a postscript to one of her own epistles, of aggravating her affliction upon the loss of her child. If this postscript was originally written, it would have been a point of good-nature, as well as prudence, to have suppressed it, and, if not, the insertion of it could have no object but provocation. She knew Baretti's disposition well, and she could not be ignorant, that even at the time when he partook of her table he would have felt himself a dependant, if he had not spoken his sentiments freely; that it was a privilege he always asserted, both in her house, and every other where he was admitted, that he had no suppleness to fit him for the character of an humble companion; before she provoked him therefore, she ought to have calculated the effect. Baretti had too proud a heart to bear with coldness or neglect: he ceased to visit at Mr. Thrale's house, as soon as he was sensible he was no longer a welcome guest; and he would have absented himself from the palace of a prince

on the same grounds; the greatest want he ever experienced was probably the immediate months after the rupture. Like a true author he had grown indolent, under the seducing influence of luxury, his own 500*l.* was expended—his mind long diverted from labour—his pen long unemployed—the correction of the press became his resource, and the hospitality of his friends one of the means of supporting life; these resources were scanty, he wanted little, but that little was not in his power to obtain; and the extremity of distress came upon him so fast soon afterwards, that, if Mr. Cator had not stepped forward to assist him, he must in all probability have sunk under the burden. There is reason to suppose that this gentleman, who was one of Mr. Thrale's executors, had commenced acquaintance with him at Streatham, and it is no small testimony to Baretti's conduct, that it met with approbation from the most confidential friend of the family. Mr. Cator in serving Baretti clothed the naked, fed the hungry, and relieved the necessitous; not content with this, he endeavoured to prevent the return of his calamities, and, by his powerful recommendation to Lord Hawkesbury, obtained for him a pension of fourscore pounds a year. This essential service to Baretti was accomplished in the latter part of Lord North's administration; and let this humble tribute of gratitude be returned to his Lordship, and those concerned in the application, for preventing a foreigner approaching to his seventieth year from perishing by want. All his own schemes for averting this evil had failed; among these, was that of inducing Mr. Philidore to set the *Carmen Seculare* of Horace to music; it was Baretti's hope to bring this annually before the public in Lent, and share the profit; it was presented one season at Free-Masons hall, and supposed to be successful; but the profits arising to Baretti from it did not pay for the cloaths he made up for his appearance. After the important business of the pension was settled, he became an independent, and indeed a happy man; his time for great part of the year was divided between Mr. Cator's at Beckenham, and Mr. Gaulior's at Way-Hall; he had in both houses what he peculiarly wished, an opportunity of mixing in company, and his economy rendered his pension the means of support for the remainder of the year almost to the extent of his wishes. Some disappointments at the close of his life possibly advanced his departure from the situation of public affairs; his pension was nearly three quarters in arrear; the Italian Dictionary which was reforming for the booksellers, and for which he was to receive 100*l.* did not become productive so soon as he expected it; Mr. Gaulior and Mr. Cator both stepped in to his relief, by divining his distress; still, however, he felt it so pungently, and magnified the weight of his debts so much to his imagination, that vexation

vexation produced the gout in his stomach. His perverseness in sickness was well known to all his friends, and having conceived that ice or cold water was a sovereign remedy in ail diseases, he persisted in taking great draughts of the latter, till all medical assistance was in vain. The family in which he lodged, and where he was regarded as a friend or parent, were convinced he was sinking rather under distress than disease: in this extremity a friend undertook to apply for the 50*l.* still remaining due on account of the Dictionary. Mr. Cadell upon the first application liberally undertook to procure the payment of it. "I went back to him," (said his friend, these were his own words) "I told him to be comforted, for the money should be paid him the next morning." He pressed my hand with the cold sweat of death upon his palm. "My dear friend," said he, "I thank you for your kind offices but it is now too late." He spoke but little after this, except to accuse himself for having taught young people to think lightly of medical knowledge, and confessing that by his contempt of it he had been the cause of his own death. He died that evening in the seventy-first year of his age, the 50*l.* was paid the next morning. His funeral was attended by a few friends, and some members of the Royal Academy, to which he was secretary for foreign correspondence (a place without profit), and he was committed to the earth in the upper burying ground of Mary le Bone parish. It is but justice to add, that by means of the 50*l.* just mentioned, and the arrears of his pension, every debt he had is covered, and that he died without a claim upon him more than he was able to discharge if he had lived. After the account here given of Baretti, a character of him may appear superfluous; but as every author while living hopes for a friend to perform that office rather than an enemy, let friendship be an excuse for the following sketch.

The person of Baretti was athletic, his countenance by no means attractive, his manners apparently rough, but not unsocial, his eye when he was inclined to please, or be pleased, when he was conversing with young people, and especially young women, cheerful and engaging: he was fond of conversing with them; and his conversation almost constantly turned upon subjects of instruction: he had the art of drawing them into correspondence, and wished by these means to give them the power of expression and facility of language; while he himself conveyed to them lessons on the conduct of life; and the best answer that can be given to all those accounts which have represented him as a man of a brutal and ferocious temper, is the attachment which many of his young friends felt while he was living, and preserve to his memory now he is no more. He was not impatient of contradiction, unless where contempt was implied, but alive in every feeling

where he thought himself traduced, or his conduct impeached. His Tolondron, and letters to Mrs. Piozzi bespeak this temper; and as invective always finds its way to notice, more readily than other subjects, it is not to be wondered at, if these have left more impression on the public, than his other works. But let it be remembered, that in both instances he was attacked. Mr. Bowle treated him (or was believed to treat him) as a murderer; Mrs. Piozzi, as a man of an unfeeling and ungrateful heart; he suffered by his irritability on these and other occasions. His letter to Voltaire produced him nothing but a few copies to give to his friends; his Tolondron never sold, his letters in the European Magazine he gave to the printer. In every other intercourse with the world, he was social, easy, and conversible; his talents were neither great or splendid; but his knowledge of mankind was extensive, and his acquaintance with books in all the modern languages which are valuable, except the German, was universal; his conduct in every family where he became an inmate, was correct and irreproachable; neither prying nor inquisitive, nor intermeddling, but affable to the inferiors, and conciliatory between the principals; in others, which he visited only, he was neither intrusive nor unwelcome; ever ready to accept an invitation when it was cordial, and never seeking it where it was cold and affected. His love to the English nation was sincere and unbounded; he might have lived in want at home, probably as much as he experienced in England, but if his conversation may be depended on, he preferred his humble pension here, to double the amount in his own country; his assistance to every Englishman who wished to visit Italy, his readiness to give or procure recommendations was constant, and many have received civilities and attentions from his family, who were unconscious that requests for that purpose had been transmitted. His friendship with Dr. Johnson was unbroken for five and twenty years, the coolness which arose just before the Doctor's death, he has stated with great simplicity in his Tolondron. It is an additional proof of his impatience under slight or contempt, but his reverence of the abilities and worth of his friend was unimpaired to the last moment of his life; they had been friends in distress; and one evening, when they had agreed to go to the tavern, a foreigner in the streets, by a specious tale of distress, emptied the Doctor's purse of the last half guinea it contained; they took their supper, however, as they had agreed, but when the reckoning came, what was the Doctor's surprize upon his recollecting that his purse was totally exhausted! Baretti had fortunately enough to answer the demand, and has often declared that it was impossible for him not to reverence a man who could give away all that he was worth, without recollecting his own distress.

distress. In point of *morals*, Baretti was irreproachable; in regard to *faith*, he was rather without religion, than irreligious: the fact was, possibly, that he had been disgusted with the religion of Italy before he left it, and was too old when he came to England to take an attachment to the purer doctrines of the Protestant Church: but his Scepticism was never offensive to those who had settled principles, never held out or defended in company, never proposed to mislead or corrupt the minds of young people. He ridiculed the libertine publications of Voltaire, and the reveries of Rousseau; he detested the philosophy of the French *pour les femmes de chambre*, and though too much of a philosopher (in his own opinion) to subscribe to any church, he was a friend to church establishments.

If this was the least favourable part of his character, the best was his integrity, which was in every period of his distresses constant and unimpeached. He had once trespassed upon Mr. Cadell's liberality to the amount of 70*l.* with little hope of discharging the obligation; fortune relieved him, by bringing him an Eastern present from a young lady, who had been one of those he took a pleasure to instruct; she was just married to Mr. Middleton in Bengal, and transmitted him, among other treasures, a diamond of some value; the use he made of it, was to lodge it in Mr. Cadell's hands, till it could be sold, and the debt discharged. His regularity in every other claim was equally conspicuous; his wants he never made known but in the last extremity; and his last illness, if it was caused by vexation, would doubtless have been prevented, by the intervention of many friends, who were ready to supply him, if his own scruples, strengthened by the hopes of receiving his due from day to day, had not induced him to conceal his immediate distress till it was too late to assist him.

Such was the character of Joseph Baretti, as it appeared to the writer of these anecdotes. Those who never lived with him, may perhaps draw contrary inferences from his disputes with Mr. Bowle and Mrs. Piozzi; but if any of those who knew his course of life, should think more has been said of him than he deserves, the press is open to their remarks. A panegyrist might think himself called upon to reply to them; but the writer of this account knowing what he has said is the truth, cannot object to other truths being said before the public. It may be some satisfaction to his numerous correspondents to be informed that every letter in his possession was burnt without inspection."

Vol. XXXV. p. . . . Mr. John Bevis, who acquired a handsome fortune as a linen-draper in London, being the last survivor of his father's family, and having amply provided for the most distant relations of his mother, founded seven alms-houses in the

church-yard of Newport Pagnel; his native parish; and, dying in 1765, left an endowment of 370*l.* for the benefit of that parish, where there is a handsome monument, which he put up in his life-time, in memory of two of his sisters, the inscription on which we should be glad to record if we had it.

Vol. LVIII. p. 781, col. 1, l. 14, &c. An admirable pamphlet, consisting of 40 octavo pages, price 6*d.* was printed at Edinburgh in 1750, and intitled, "Observations on the Conduct and Character of Judas Iscariot, in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. J. P." From p. 595, here referred to, it appears that Mr. Badcock was born in the very year in which this pamphlet was published; and it is remarkable that it should bear almost exactly the same title with the tract here mentioned as completed by him in 1781.

P. 1028. Mr. Berridge's age was 44 (not 84). He was interred at Algarkirk, commonly, though erroneously, pronounced *Al-derchurch*. He was a physician of eminence at Derby.

P. 1131. The character of Dr. Wainman, of Spalding, says a correspondent, "is portrayed, I doubt not, by the pen of some warm friend. It is to be wished, when a man delineates the character of his deceased friend, moderation and sober truth were his guides. It is not necessary to ascribe every perfection to our friend, for this obvious reason, that no man has every perfection; each has his light and his shade. I by no means advance this in depreciation of the worthy character deceased. I know he was a humane, liberal, and worthy man. The trait as you have given it has too much of inflation when we are told, in the conclusion, that all the various miserable within his sphere are to "let their tears gush forth this eternal loss." I had some acquaintance with this amiable physician, and can justly bear testimony to the excellence of his practice. I know not whether its simplicity, its elegance, or its efficacy, most prevailed. His death was as sudden as it was distressing to his friends; a rapid inflammatory angina put a period to his life in his 30th year, his medical friends and attendants not apprehending his danger until too late, and within a few hours of his death. He was interred at Peterborough."

P. 1187, col. 1, l. 13, read "1800."

Vol. LIX. p. 468, l. 59. As the man is universally esteemed more praiseworthy who ennobles himself by a series of brilliant actions, than him whose title devolves from a long race of ancestry, without ever, by any one action of his own, deserving it, it may not be improper to add to our account of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, that he was born at Coventry; was the eldest son of Mr. Wm. Hewitt, mercer and draper there, who served the office of mayor in the year 1744. Young Mr. H. served his clerkship with a Mr. James Birch, an attorney of the same city, who was afterwards general receiver for

for the county of Warwick. Mr. Hewitt's abilities were of too shining a cast to remain long unnoticed. He married a daughter of the Dean of Worcester; and in the year 1754 offered himself a candidate for his native city, but was unsuccessful. At the next general election, in 1761, he again declared himself, and was chosen with the late Lord Archer, then the Hon. Andrew Archer; which place he represented till 1766, when he was appointed one of the judges, and the next year he was promoted to the Irish seals, with the title of Lord Lifford of the kingdom of Ireland.

P. 473, col. 2, l. 32, for "Edward" read "Richard." Line 35, for "Samuel" read "Thomas;" and for "M.A." read "B.D."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Lady of Sir Geo. Cornwall, bart. a daughter.

May 30. Lady Kinnaird, a son.

June 1. Rt. Hon. Lady Middleton, a dau.

14. The Wife of Mr. Blake, of Uxbridge, gardener, of four children, two boys and two girls; all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Lady of hon. Henry Addington, speaker of the House of Commons, a son.

20. At Canterbury, the Lady of Egerton Brydges, esq. a son and heir.

28. Lady of James Earle, esq. of Hannover-square, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Christopher Clinch, esq. of Peamount, co. Kildare, in Ireland, to Miss Anna Giffard, daughter of Sir Duke G. of Castle Jordan, co. Meath.

Dr. Merry, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, to Mrs. Hume, of Laleham, Middlesex.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Short, to Miss Grainge, both of Norton, near Stockton.

Mr. Lane, of Hatton-street, to Miss Williams, of Hampstead.

Sam. Skey, jun. esq. of Bewdley, to Miss Divett, of Twickenham.

Rev. Mr. Deane, rector of Woolhampton, to Miss Bird.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Richards, to Miss Mary Henderson, of Clerkenwell.

Mr. Pasco, druggist, of Oxford, to Miss Allen, of Bristol.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Prevost, of the 20th regiment, to Miss Phipps, eldest daughter of Col. P. commanding engineer there.

At Dublin, John Maxwell, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Meath, to the Hon. Miss Annesley, daughter of Lord Visc. Valentia.

May 4. In the British Protestant chapel at Ostend, Tho. A. Wooll, esq. to Miss Lewis, of Jamaica.

19. At Edinburgh, Richard Charles Connell, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship *Champion*, to Miss Janet Douglas, you. daughter of the late Dr. Jn. D. of Smeaton, co. York.

23. John Sullivan, esq. of Ritchin's Park,

Bucks, to Miss Henrietta Anne Barbara Hobart; and Edw. Disbrowe, esq. of Walton upon Trent, to Miss Charlotte Hobart, sister to the former, and both daughters of the Hon. Geo. H. of Nocton, co. Lincoln.

27. At Newport, John Delgarne, esq. captain in the 8th reg. of foot, to Miss Dickinson, dau. of Tho. D. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

28. Hon. Mr. Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss Clifton, of Latham, co. Lancaster.

Mr. Sayer, of Gr. Queen-str. coach-maker, to Miss Mary Crook, of Theobald's Road.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Charles Shaw Nevitt, esq. to Miss Woolmer, daughter of the late Joseph W. esq. of Lincoln.

Mr. Zach. Underwood, of Hadleigh, Suff. to Miss White, of Laver de la Hay, Essex.

30. At West Ham, co. Essex, Mr. Dove Brooks, brewer, of Stratford, to Miss Sarah Scott, of Bow Bridge.

Peter Druggist, esq. of Old Gravel-lane, to Miss Fair Clyatt, daughter of John C. esq. of the New Road, Ratcliff.

31. By special licence, Wm. Bonefs, esq. of Cripplegate Without, to Miss Lankson, dau. of Sir Hen. L. bart. of Wimbledon, Bucks.

June 1. John Prince, esq. captain in the King's dragoon guards, to Miss Hibbert, of Manchester.

Mr. Bates Bye, to Miss Sarah Lovegrove, dau. of Wm. L. esq. of Mansell-street.

At Shrewsbury, Buckley Hatchett, esq. of Iscoid, co. Flint, to Miss Mainwaring, only dau. of late Mr. Tho. M. attorney, of London.

At Haswell, near Chester, Mr. Henry Slack, of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, to Miss Mary Bythell, dau. of — B. esq. of Liverpool.

2. John Gardner, esq. of Wallington-doe, Essex, to Miss Roff, only daughter of Robert R. esq. of Shellow Bowells.

At Birkenstead, co. Chester, Rev. Mr. Watt, vicar of Prestbury, to Miss Wright, daughter of Rev. Mr. W. of Motterham.

At Slinfold, Suffex, Rev. Rich. Bartholomew, of Shalford, Surrey, to Miss Puttock, of Guilford.

3. At Bath, Simon Wilson, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Mrs. Denoyer, wid. of Philip D. esq. late of Albemarle-str.

4. Mr. E. Cooper, tea-dealer in the Borough, to Miss E. Palmer, of Bishop-Stortford.

Mr. Rogers, brandy-merchant in Thames-street, to Miss Bradshawe.

At Tottenham, Tho. Smith, esq. to Miss Dennison, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

5. John Dicken, esq. of Crosby-square, to Miss Oakey, of Kensington Gore.

6. At Hanworth, Middlesex, R. Taylor, esq. commander of the Earl Talbot East India-man, to Miss M. A. Sleigh, daughter of Wm. S. esq. of Whitehall.

Mr. John Whithaw, of Castle-street, Holborn, attorney, to Miss Williams, eldest dau. of Tho. W. esq. of Aldersgate-street.

At Islington, Mr. Arthur Scaife, of Fleet-street, to Miss Eleanor Willis, of Islington.

Mr.

Mr. Markham, son of the Archbishop of York, to Miss Sutton, dau. of Sir Rich. S.

At Bath, Cha. Coxe, esq. of Lyppiate, co. Glouc. to Miss Eyre, of E. Burnham, Bucks.

Humphry Parry Dorset, esq. of Plas Ucha, co. Denbigh, to Miss Charlotte Hall, daughter of John H. esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

7. At Maidenhead, Mr. Pike, druggist, of Leadenhall-st. to Miss Curtis, of Maidenhead.

8. Rev. Tho. Ellis, of St. Mary, Reading, to Miss Cath. Willats, you. daughter of the late Tho. W. esq. of Kidmore-end, Oxon.

10. At Lambeth Palace, Cholmeley Dering, esq. to Miss Yates, dau. of late Sir Jos. Y.

Commodore Lutwidge, of Argyle-street, to Miss Batefon, of Mortimer-street.

11. Mark Hodgson, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, to Miss Miles, dau. of late Jn. M. esq.

Mr. John Drew, of Burr-street, builder, to Mary Finch, of Lower East Smithfield.

At Sunbridge, Kent, Jn. Drummond, esq. banker at Charing-cross, to Miss Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, co. Chester.

Mr. Dutton, of the Custom-house, to Miss Holland, of Mary-le-Bonne.

Mr. Wm. Green, of Salisbury, to Miss Williams, dau. of Lewis W. esq. of Breconshire.

13. Mr. Greenwollers, attorney, to Miss Coffart, of Great St. Helen's.

15. By special licence, at Caversfield, co. York, Rt. Hon. Lord Wm. Murray, to Miss Hodges, grand-daughter of late Sir James H.

At Ledbury, co. Hereford, David Gordon, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss Anne Biddulph, 3d daughter of Michael B. esq.

Jerome Bernard Weuves, esq. of America-square, to Miss Shoolbred, of Mark-lane.

At Battersea, Mr. Ashness, of Clapham-common, to Miss Wills, of Friday-street.

16. Thomas Lockwood, jun. esq. to Miss Charlotte Manners Sutton, third daughter of the late Lord George Manners S.

At Barnegram, near Richmond, co. York, Mr. Fryer, to Miss Fryer, both of the same place; though of the same name, they are not relations.

17. B. Simon, esq. of Queen Anne-street East, late from Canton, to Miss Paul, only dau. of Peter P. esq. of Gr. Titchfield-street.

Mr. James Rannie, merchant at Leith, to Miss Mure, eldest daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Caldwell, one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

18. At West Ham, Essex, Wm. Manby, esq. of Stratford, to Miss Crosby, of Upton.

Rev. Mr. Pote, to Miss Aitkens.

21. Mr. Cha. Hemmings, of Watling-st. to Miss Harriet Dixon, of Cockspur-street.

22. Hen. Rooke, esq. to Mrs. Hutchinson, of Eggleston, co. Durham.

23. At Lancaster, Mr. Rob. Tomlinson, ironmonger, to Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. Francis C. merchant, of Lancaster.

24. Mr. Samuel, to Miss Davies, sister of Mrs. Wells, of Covent-garden Theatre.

Mr. Delight, of Ludgate-street, to Mrs. Watton, of Pall Mall.

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25. Mr. Peacock, of Holborn-bridge, to Miss Holland, sister of John H. esq. of the East India-house.

27. Mr. Pullen, of Cocker-lane, Enfield, aged 64, to Miss Fishwick, aged 20, daughter of Mr. F. fadler, of the same town.

DEATHS.

1788. **A**T Dacca, in the East Indies, R. Dec. . . . Lindsay, esq. assistant to the commercial resident in that place.

1789. *March* 25. At Tomola, the Hon. O. Stavius Nibbs, many years one of his Majesty's council for that island, and one of the assistant judges of the Court of Comm. Pleas.

April 13. At Quebec, Brigadier-general Hope, lieutenant-governor of that province.

23. At Copenhagen, in his 106th year, Mr. Abraham Meyer.

Lately, at Corbally, in Ireland, aged 102, John Flannagan, who never had a week's illness till within a month of his death.

In Ireland, Gibbs Ross, esq. collector of the stamp duties for the city and county of Cork.

James Horan, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Dublin.

At Madeira, aged 65, Mr. James Denyer, formerly a British merchant there.

At St. Anne's, in Jamaica, the Hon. Jas. Risby Whitehorne, esq. chief judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and formerly representative in assembly for that parish.

At Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, Rev. Mr. Bradfute. He was deservedly esteemed for his worthiness in his profession, and universally beloved for his amiable character.

At Richmond, near Liverpool, in her 25th year, the Lady of Capt. Stanley, of the 4th reg.

Aged 29, in the debtors side of Newgate, in a deep decline, Capt. John Taylor, late of the royal navy.

At Kingston, Surrey, Capt. Price, commander of the Ceres India-man, lately arrived from China.

At Felton Park, Thomas Riddell, esq. of Swinburne Castle, co. Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Waller, rector of Brompton, near Northampton, and formerly of C. C. C.

At Arkendale, co. York, aged 85, Rev. Rich. Swale, B.A. vicar of Nidd, and curate of South Stainley and Arkendale.

At Pocklington, Rev. Rob. Jackson, vicar of Givendale with Millington, co. York, and of Barton, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Herbert Praed, late of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, rector of Ludgvan, co. Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Jn. Dennis, minor canon of Oxford Cathedral, and chaplain of the College at Winchester, formerly chaplain of New College, Oxford.

At Sleights, near Whitby, in his 80th year, Wm. Coates, esq. many years in the commission of peace for North riding of Yorkshire.

At Marham, in the North riding of the co. of York, aged 73, Mr. Tho. Martindale.

At Rochester, in an advanced age, Major Hart, many years fort-major of Smeeths.

At Bristol, Benj. Gillam, esq. banker.

At Stamford, aged 75, Mr. Gozna, surgeon.

Tho. Cornish esq. of Great Hazeley, Oxf.

In Portman-square, Rt. Hon. Lady Ducie.

In Duke-str. Grosvenor-squ. Mrs. Conolly.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, Tho. Cunningham, esq. barrister.

May 9. At Stockholm, of an apoplectic fit, in his 78th year, Senator Count Hopken.—He had been prime minister from 1752 to 1761; and to him is owing the establishment of the Academy of Sciences in that capital.

17. At Berlin, Baron Ferdinand Westphalen, a member of the Council of Legation, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. George Wishart, of Edinburgh.

18. At Milan, aged 98, his Excellency Don Paul de Rido de la Sylva.

19. Rev. D. Lloyd, lecturer of Berwick.

23. At his house at Uppal, co. Sutherland, Lieutenant Colonel James Sutherland.

24. At Gillingham, Kent, Mr. Henry Raine, a gentleman farmer and maltster.

Jn. Monro, esq. of Auchinbowie, in Scotland, advocate.

At Dundonnel, co. Ross, in his 80th year, Kenneth Mackenzie, esq.

At his house in Worship-street, Moorfields, aged 50, Mr. Ralph Tinley; one who had not dignity of birth or elevated rank in life to boast of, but who possessed what is far superior to either, a solid understanding, amiable manners, a due sense of religion, and an industrious disposition. Instead of riches, Providence blessed him with a good share of health, and a mind contented with an humble situation. Those hours which he could spare from a proper attention to the duties of a husband and a father, and manual labour as a shoe-maker, were incessantly employed in the improvement of his mind in various branches of science; in many of which he attained a proficiency totally divested of that affectation of superiority which little minds assume. These qualities rendered him respected by all who knew him, as an intelligent man and a most agreeable companion. Among other acquisitions, entomology was his peculiar delight.—Thus far the prospect is pleasing. It is a painful task to add, that this amiable person fell a victim to an unhappy error in taking a medicine. The evening previous to his decease he spent in a philosophical society, of which he had been many years a member, and where his attendance had been constant; but finding himself indisposed, he in the morning early had recourse to a phial of antimonial wine, which had long been in his possession, and of which only a small part remained. This, most unfortunately, he swallowed; and it having, by long maceration, acquired an extraordinary degree of strength, and being rendered turbid by mixing with the metallic particles, it produced the effect of a violent poison, occasioning almost instantaneous death. May his fate prove a warning to others to be

careful how they venture to confide in their own judgement in so intricate a science as medicine!—His valuable cabinet of insects, both foreign and domestic, supposed to be one of the completest of a private collection in the kingdom, all scientifically arranged with peculiar neatness, and in the finest preservation, will (if it falls into proper hands) remain a monument of his knowledge and application.

25. At Bath, Capt. Elkington, late commander of the Depford East India-man.

At Chiswick, aged 24, Mrs. Gerard, wife of Mr. Wm. G. surgeon.

At Stamford, much respected, aged 44, Mr. James Tomlinson, bookseller and auctioneer.

Rev. Mr. Read, of Woodcot, co. Oxford. Mrs. R. died a few days before.

26. At Paris, the Count de Sarsfield, great grandson of the gallant Gen. S. who so greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Limerick, by intercepting the battering artillery and ammunition destined to support that siege. He one day left Limerick with a good body of forces, and having so directed his march as to make King William think he had no design upon this artillery, he suddenly crossed the Shannon, and coming up in the night with the convoy, he cut to pieces the detachment that guarded it; and then charging the great guns with powder up to the muzzles, and burying them and the rest of the ammunition in the ground, he, by means of a train, set fire to the buried powder, and the whole, artillery and all, blew up with a dreadful explosion. This explosion was heard at Limerick, and convinced King William that he had lost his convoy. This bold enterprize of Sarsfield made William feel that he had then no other chance for taking Limerick but a storm. He accordingly ordered one; but even after his troops had entered the town, they were repulsed with such slaughter that 2000 of the bravest of them were left dead on the spot. William, immediately after this, raised the siege; and Sarsfield had the glory of preserving Ireland to his unfortunate master, King James, for another campaign, against the ablest General of the age. He was afterwards created Earl of Lucan, and was second in command at the battle of Aghrim. St. Ruth and he not having agreed upon any point, the former did not communicate to him the order of his battle that day; so that when St. Ruth fell, Lord Lucan, upon whom the chief command devolved, knew little of the disposition of the army, except that part which had been immediately under his own orders; however, he did himself great honour by the masterly retreat he made to Galway and Loughrea, to one of which he conducted the infantry, to the other the horse. He afterwards fell in one of Marlborough's battles, covered with wounds, in the service of France, in which he had the rank of lieutenant-general.—From his sister is descended the present

present Countess Spencer, and her father. When he was raised to the peerage, he made choice of the title of Lucan, which had been already in his family, though no longer recognized. The town of Lucan, six miles from Dublin, was the ancient patrimony of the Sarsfields.—Count S. whose death we now record, had been many years a lieutenant-general in the French service, and formerly colonel of the Regiment de Normandie, when that regiment consisted of four battalions, of 750 men each. There is still in France a nobleman, descended from the great Sarsfield, who bears the title of Earl of Lucan. Kilmallock once gave the title of viscount to one of the family of Sarsfield.

At Naples, in his 70th year, Thomas Plumer Byde, esq.

27. At Wandsworth, aged 62, Mrs. E. Vander Esch.

Mr. Sam. Clegg, of Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, velvet-manufacturer.

At Cheshunt, Herts, after two days illness, Mrs. Wraxhill.

28. At Hackney, Josias Hungerford, esq. formerly a Turkey merchant.

At Wells, Mrs. Cooke, relict of Benj. C. esq. late of Princes-street, Lond.

Mrs. Frogmore, relict of Capt. Rowland F. of the navy.

29. At Lambeth, aged 98, John Curtis, esq. merchant.

Aged 81, Mr. Tho. Walker, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, and Penton-street, Islington, formerly an ironmonger on Holborn-hill, but had retired from business some years.

At Corsham, Wilts, Mrs. Davis, relict of Stansfield D. esq.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. M. jeweller in Cornhill.

Aged 32, Thomas Skeete, M.D. one of the physicians to the Asylum, Guy's Hospital, and the New Finsbury Dispensary.—He was a native of Barbadoes, where he received the first rudiments of his medical education, which he afterwards completed in London and Edinburgh, at the latter of which places he graduated. From thence he returned to practise in this city, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians. He began his medical career by reading lectures on physiology; and was a few years ago a candidate for the office of physician to a dispensary, but was disappointed in a way which appeared so unfavourable to a great body of the governors, that they withdrew from it, and established the New Finsbury Dispensary, of which they chose Dr. S. physician. Opposition, on wrong principles, is always of service in an age of liberality like the present. Dr. S. was considered as an injured man; the publick took him by the hand, and in a very short time he was appointed physician to the Asylum, and to Guy's Hospital. Practice flowed in apace. His learning, agreeable manners, and good character, were acknowledged. A few

months ago, he married an amiable young lady of Reading: the extent of his practice as a physician required the usual appendage of a carriage. A prosperous career was now begun, when he was seized with a complaint in the liver, which baffled the skill of the faculty, and closed the favourable prospects with which his public life began.—With respect to Dr. Skeete's public character, those who were not acquainted with him can only judge from his treatise on bark. Others, who knew his practice, and have heard his reasoning, will form their judgement from a more comprehensive view. In this, all may agree: that he was an attentive observer of facts, and an accurate reasoner upon what he observed. Fond of the practice, and in his own mind perfectly convinced of the excellence of medicine, he regarded the science with a degree of enthusiasm; nor could he patiently listen to others whose adoration was not quite so exalted. A believer himself, all doubt was heresy. This trait in his character will be acknowledged by many; but by *one* most valuable and absent friend, if this mention of it should ever reach him, it will be remembered with sensations, melancholy indeed, but not unmixed with pleasure. In his practice Dr. S. was attentive, discriminating, and judicious; rather cautious than fanciful; and though bold, not rash. By some he may have been thought in this, as in his writings, to have shewn not much of what is commonly called *genius*; but he possessed judgement and application; qualities, without which genius is little more than a compound of madness and folly. When we consider the progress which he had already made in his profession, and the requisites which he possessed for its practice, we cannot but regret that he was so soon stopped in his approach to fortune and eminence; to fortune, which would have been well bestowed on a worthy man; and to eminence gained by benefiting his fellow-creatures.

30. In his 10th year, Master Peter-Henry Le Mesurier, eldest son of Alderman Le M.

Joshua Thomas, esq. secretary to the Navy Board.

Mrs. Partridge, wife of Mr. Joseph P. of Fenchurch-street.

James Mills, esq. of the Exchequer-office.

Mrs. Dawes, of Brewer-str. Golden-squ.

Mrs. Smith, rel. of Dr. S. dean of Chester.

At his villa near Woore, co. Salop, in his 48th year, Rich. Drakeford, esq. late a brevet-major in the 26th reg. of foot.

At Hull, Mr. James Wheeley, of Alder-gate-street, the oldest paper-stainer in England. His death was occasioned by a mortification, in consequence of a violent contusion on the arm, received by being thrown out of his chaise through the carelessness of a post-boy, who overturned his carriage on his journey between York and Hull. About three years ago, the house of the unfortunate Mr. W. was burnt, and his wife perished.

31. At Glasgow, Jn. Vere Bowman, esq.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Lieutenant-general Alex. Mackay, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, governor of Stirling Castle, and colonel of the 21st regiment of foot. He was member for the county of Sutherland in the parliament that met in 1767 and for the Northern boroughs in that which met in 1768. He married, in 1770, Miss Carr, of Etal, only sister to the Countess of Errol, but has not left any issue.

At Islington, Mr. Wm. Styles, confectioner in Ludgate-street.

Rev. Mr. Elsiey, rector of Burneston, near Bedale co. York.

June 1. Aged 67, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with serenity and resignation, Mr. Edward Gulton, of Coventry (formerly an apothecary at Leicester), one of the people called Quakers, and universally esteemed and regretted by that society.

Aged 72, Mr. John Adams, cooper, in Whitechapel.

Mrs. Griffith, of Grove-street, Hackney.

2. In his 81st year, Mr. James Roberts, late of Tower-street.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Gipps, wife of Geo. G. esq. M.P. for that city.

At Blackburn, co. Lancaster, Mr. George Cape, dry-falter, of Old Swan stairs, near London-bridge.

At Strasburg, of a putrid fever, aged 62, the Marechal de Stainville, knight of the royal orders, general and commander in chief of Alsace, grand bailiff de Haguenon, &c. &c.

At Berlin, aged 59, Baron Knyphausen, the Hessian General in America.

3. At Vauxhall, Mrs. Mary How, widow of the late Mr. John H. surgeon, of Stratford.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mildred Stanley, relict of Edw. S. esq. of Ponsonby, co. Cumberland, third and youngest daughter of the late Sir Geo. Fleming, bart. bishop of Carlisle.

4. At Meudon, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, in his 8th year, Louis-Joseph-Xavier-Francis, Dauphin of France. He was born at Versailles, Oct. 22, 1781.—The heart of the royal infant, after the body had lain in state some days at Meudon, was conveyed thence, on Friday the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock at night, by a Prince of the Blood (the Duc de Chartres), to Val de Grace, a convent of nuns at Paris, in which all the royal hearts are deposited; and the next day the corpse passed through the Bois de Boulogne, about ten o'clock, in its way to St. Denis, two leagues from the capital, the burying-place of the French Monarchs. The funeral was rather private, but the concourse of people that attended it immense. The body was not, agreeably to custom, exposed in state at the Chateau des Tuilleries, or the Louvre, on account of the enormous expence which would be incurred by this ceremony. Extravagantly dear dinners and suppers were provided on these occasions, in honour of the defunct, who was regularly informed that

each meal was ready. As this ceremony was dispensed with on the death of Louis XV. as well as now, it will not, we may presume, be revived. The custom was introduced by the Goths, and strikingly illustrates the manners of that brave but uncultivated and ferocious people, who knew no pleasures but those of war, the chase, and the festive board. The ancient Grecian custom of keeping at their symposia a vacant seat for a dear departed friend, was a fine instance of that exquisite sensibility which is the most engaging feature of the human heart, and if not the cause, at least the inseparable concomitant of pre-eminent genius. The vacant seat brought every day the deceased to their remembrance; the shades in his character were scarcely noticed, whilst his virtues were enumerated with pleasure: it produced an emulation useful to society, and rendered less painful the last solemn scene of life.—The court-mourning is to last ten weeks; the first epoch from June 7 to July 11, inclusive; the second from July 12 to August 15, when it will end. The first mourning is very deep, chiefly for the ladies; bombazeen, the coiffe, &c. &c. The gentlemen to wear no feathers in their hats.—All public places were shut up for a week.

At Linacre, Wm. Fleetwood, esq. in the commission of the peace for co. Lancaster.

At Staindrop, co. Durham, the Hon. Mrs. Vane, relict of the Hon. Raby V. younger brother of the Earl of Darlington.

At Auchinleck, co. Air, in Scotland, Mrs. Boswell, wife of the celebrated Tourist.

Rev. Mr. Gwatkin, 48 years vicar of the parishes of Allensmoor and Clehongar, near Hereford.

At Falmouth, much regretted, Richard Lockyer, esq. just arrived from Lisbon, and formerly of Bombay.

5. At Wily, co. Wilts, Mrs. Hayter, wife of Tho. H. gent.; in whom shone the polite gentlewoman, the sincere friend, and the true Christian.

At Homerton, Mr. John Bowstead, merchant, of Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side.

Mr. Wilkinson, one of the Duke of Gloucester's coachmen. His death was occasioned by a fall from the coach-box in Park-lane, when driving home the Princess Sophia of Gloucester from the French Ambassador's gala. Her Royal Highness happily received no injury, but was much frightened.

Suddenly, Mr. P. Cargill, surgeon's instrument-maker in Lombard-street.

At Bath, aged 73, Mr. Pearce Uriel, of Islington, for many years a well-known law bookseller in Temple-lane.

6. Near Deptford, Mr. Leonard Urquhart, formerly an eminent bookseller, and partner with Mr. Richardson, at the Royal Exchange.

At Bethnal-green, aged 84, Jn. Sugar, esq. Mr. Wm. Harrison, ironmonger, of Foster-lane, Cheap-side.

At Hackney, Mr. Isaac Humphreys.

At Cricklade, Wilts, Nathan Wrighte, esq.
At Wells, Mr. Penny, an eminent goldsmith,
In Charles-street, Westminster, Mr. Williams, one of the porters at the Treasury.

Anthony Lucas, esq. chairman of the Board of Excise; where he had been a committioner 22 years.

At Edinburgh, aged 16 months, the Hon. Charlotte Napier, youngest dau. of Lord N.

At Blandford, aged near 80, Tho. Fitzherbert, esq. principal registrar of the archdeaconry of Dorset.

7. At Kensington Palace, Sir Stanier Porten, kn.

8. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Sarah Webb, widow of the late Col. Rich. W.

At Walton, Abraham Hancock, esq.

At Brussels, aged 79, Dan. Danoot, esq. a banker there.

At Hatfield, Herts, Mrs. Eliz. Searancke, a maiden lady of considerable property.

9. At Ludlow, ——— Kiachent, esq.; by whose death a considerable fortune devolves to Charlton K. esq.

At Weybread, near Harleston, co. Norfolk, Mr. James Pond, formerly a warehouse-man in Princes street, near the Mansion-house.

At Theddlethorpe, near Louth, co. Linc. Henry Cracroft Marshall, esq.

10. Mr. Page partner with Mr. Woodmason, of Leadenhall-street.

At Tooting, aged 54, Rev. John Dobie, M.A. late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and 25 years chaplain of the Magdalen Hospital. He was a man of a remarkably mild and benevolent disposition, and entirely free from those vices with which many of the clergy are but too justly taxed — *pride* and *meanness*. He was possessed of a primitive simplicity of manners; was a good scholar, and by no means an indifferent poet; and the exertion of his talents in the duties of his chaplainship obtained him great credit and respect. Had he enjoyed the smiles of fortune, he would not have disgraced a higher situation in the church. He married young, and has left a numerous family.

Suddenly, Mr. Burch, many years resident in the Savoy precinct. He has bequeathed his fortune to the poor of that district, and to St. George's and the Foundling Hospitals.

Suddenly, while dressing to go to Wolverhampton market, Mr. Owen, of Albrighton-hall, co. Salop.

11. At Durham, Rev. Henry Chaytor, LL.D. prebendary of Durham, and vicar of Catterick and Croft, in the diocese of York.

At Bath, Mr. Page, late a builder there.

In child-bed, at Exminster in Devonshire, in the 33d year of her age, Mary-Elizabeth, the second wife of Philip Stowey, esq. daughter of the late John Sheldon, esq. heretofore of London, and sister of John Sheldon, esq. professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy of Arts. The child was dead-born.—Mr. Stowey's first wife, Elizabeth, the daughter

of John Hinton, of London, gent. long since deceased, died of the liver complaint, at Fort St. George, in India, March 23, 1784, aged 38 years, leaving issue Elizabeth, an only child.

12. In Pall Mall, Peter Castelfranc, esq. many years an eminent jeweller.

13. At Eltham, aged 65, Mr. Boldero, banker, in Cornhill.

Aged 85, Mr. Mark Bell, an eminent malt distiller at Battersea.

At Rochester, suddenly, while preparing to attend a wedding, Mr. Wm. Turner, many years parish-clerk of St. Nicholas, in that city.

Mr. Randall, of Chelsea, stationer.

At Mile-End, Mr. Connop, surgeon.

At his house in Ayr, Dr. Jn. Campbell.

At Mr. Howe's, near Leicester, Mr. Tho. Sims, of Hothorpe, co. Northampton. He was in the act of shaking hands with a friend, to whom he had paid a sum of money, when, reeling, he instantly expired.

14. Mr. John Eckley, upwards of 40 years clerk of All Saints parish, Hereford.

Right Hon. Lady Carberry, mother of the present, and relict of the late, Lord C. of Laxton-hall, near Stamford.

At Clapham, John Wicklow, esq. a merchant in the Levant trade.

15. Rev. Dr. Read, rector of Upton and Patney, and vicar of Hale, co. Wilts.—In a fit of despair he put an end to his existence, by cutting his throat with a penknife, under an oak-tree, in a field called Picked Park, at Hound, near Winchester. It appeared in evidence, by the testimony of Rich. Webb, a servant to the deceased, that his master had been in a low desponding way ever since the death of his wife, which happened about 12 months ago. In one of the deceased's pockets was found a paper, containing the following words: "I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge; I fear I cannot support myself under such heavy suspicions; God be merciful to my dear children." Verdict, Lunacy.

Sir John Sylvester Smyth, bart. of Newland-park, co. York.

At Stratford, Essex, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. John Browne.

Thomas Groves, esq. of Arbourfield, late captain in the Berkshire militia.

Near Brading, in the Isle of Wight, in the 89th year, Mrs. Chiverton.

16. At Highgate, after an illness of many years, Miss Helen Higgins, 2d dau. of Dr. H.

18. In an apoplectic fit, Mr. East, ironmonger in Goswell-street. He supped home, apparently in good health; went afterwards to a neighbouring house, and returned about eleven o'clock, when he desired his wife to be called, told her he was dying, and expired almost immediately, without uttering another word.

19. At Axbridge, Rich. Tuthill, esq. senior member of that corporation, and one of coroners for the county.

In the King's Bench prison, the fam

Luke Ryan, captain of the Black Prince privateer during last war, who captured more vessels belonging to Great Britain than any other single ship during the war. The various scenes he went through are astonishing. He sailed from the port of Rush, in Ireland, early in the year 1778, in the Friendship, a smuggling cutter of 18 six-pounders, whose name he afterwards changed to the Black Prince, and did more injury to the trade of these kingdoms than any single commander ever did. He was taken in 1781 by one of our ships of war, tried as a pirate at the Old Bailey, condemned, and four different times ordered for execution, but reprieved; and on peace being made, obtained his pardon through the Court of France. In 1781 he had realized near 20,000*l.* by his piracies, and lodged this sum in his bankers hands; but having kept a woman, and passed her on them as his wife, they suffered her to draw the whole out on his conviction, and she defrauded him of every shilling.

Mr. Clark, bricklayer, at Enfield.

20. At Twickenham, Mrs. Chamnefs, wife of James C. esq.

At Lewisham, W. Campbell, esq. one of the commissioners of the Navy Board.

21. Right Hon. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair and Viscount Dalrymple. He is succeeded in his honours and estates by his son, Lord Viscount D. now ambassador from this Court to the King of Prussia.

At Long Stratton, co. Norfolk, W. Tebby, esq. of Gray's Inn.

At Bristol, in his 92d year, Mr. Jas Pennington, late of his Majesty's customs at that port, in which service he had been engaged 59 years. He was not only the oldest man, but the oldest officer in the custom-house.

22. In Upper Grosvenor-str. Mrs. Templer, a maiden lady.

Tho. Sutton, esq. of Moulsey, Surrey, high sheriff of the county.

At Tottenham, Mr. Rich. Adams, wine-merchant in Lime-street.

At Cheam, Surrey, Jn. Pybus, esq. banker in Old Bond-street.

At Wapping, Mr. Jeremiah Theobalds, late a merchant in the Turkey trade.

Of an apoplexy, at his lodgings in King-street, Covent-garden, Francis Talbot Scott, esq. of East Malling, Kent, eldest son of Edw. S. esq. of Scott's Hall, in same county.

At Tottenham, Arthur Deane, esq. formerly a hosier in Shoreditch.

23. In Lincolns Inn Fields, Wm. Ewer, esq. one of the directors of the Bank, treasurer to the Turkey Company, and M.P. for Dorchester. He was found dead in his chair after dinner.

25. Suddenly, at Winchmore Hill, Mr. Lindsey, late surgeon at Waltham Abbey, son of the rev. Mr. L. the last of the nonjuring clergy, and brother to Mr. L. curate of Waltham Abbey.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wheeler, many

years clerk to the late Mr. Barnevelt, cheesefactor.

26. At his seat at East Barnet, Hugh Smith, M.D. of Hatton-street. He raised himself into celebrity by his medicine chests, and by several publications on Respiration, and had the reputation of performing great cures in asthmatic complaints. He married the eldest daughter of the late Archibald M'Clean, merchant, by a second marriage; and, on the death of her mother's sister, inherited an ample estate at East Barnet.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. Thomas Lord Sydney, created a viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Sydney, of St. Leonard's, co. Gloucester, with remainder to his heirs male.—His Lordship is also appointed warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, parks, and warrens on this side the Trent, *vice* Lord Grantley, dec.

Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, *vice* Lord Sydney, resigned.

Thomas Denton, esq. of Warnell-hall, appointed sheriff of Cumberland.

Tho. Francis Wenman, LL.D. appointed professor of civil law in the University of Oxford, *vice* Vansittart, dec.

Rev. Archibald Menzies, presented to the church and parish of Dull, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and county of Perth, *vice* Macvean, promoted.

Rev. Andrew Spence, presented to the church and parish of Cockburnspath, in the presbytery of Dunbar, and county of Berwick, *vice* David Spence, dec.

John Richardson and John Rutherford, jun. esqrs. appointed conjunct keepers of the register of sealines for the county of Perth.

John Pachello, esq. appointed commissary of St. Andrew's, *vice* Bethune, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HENRY Addington, esq. M.P. for Devonizes, elected speaker of the House of Commons, *vice* Grenville, resigned; and sworn of the privy council.

Sir Wm. Gibbon, bart. appointed a commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, *vice* Corbett, dec.

John Hunt, esq. appointed one of the principal clerks in the Navy-office, *vice* Painter, dec.

Rev. Mr. Drury, elected master of Harrow School, *vice* Wadefon, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Euseby Cleaver, D.D. bishop of Cork and Ross, translated to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, *vice* Preston, dec.

Rev. Wm. Foster, M.A. promoted to the united bishopricks of Cork and Ross.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Alrewas V. Stafford.

AVERAGE

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1789.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. confols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg Bills.	Lottery Fickets.
27	177 $\frac{5}{8}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	1726	97	116	22 $\frac{1}{8}$	1777.	1778			84									7
28	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 a 75 $\frac{1}{4}$		96 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{8}$		137 $\frac{1}{2}$			82		75 $\frac{3}{8}$							7
29		75 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 76				22 $\frac{3}{8}$		138	169 $\frac{1}{2}$		83									7
30	Sunday																				
31	Sunday																				
1																					
2																					
3	176 $\frac{7}{8}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{8}$		96 $\frac{1}{8}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$		133			81									
4																					
5	177 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$				22 $\frac{3}{8}$		138	170 $\frac{1}{4}$		80									
6																					
7	Sunday																				
8	177 $\frac{5}{8}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$				22 $\frac{1}{8}$		138 $\frac{1}{2}$			80									
9	178	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$			22 $\frac{1}{4}$		138 $\frac{1}{2}$			80									
10	178 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$				22 $\frac{1}{4}$		138			79									
11	178	76	76 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		138			79									
12	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{8}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			79		75 $\frac{3}{4}$							
13		76 $\frac{3}{8}$	77				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			83									
14	Sunday																				
15		77	77 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$				22 $\frac{3}{4}$					84									
16	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	77 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			85									
17	179 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			83									
18	179 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			80									
19		76 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			80									
20	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$					80									
21	Sunday																				
22	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		138 $\frac{1}{2}$			79									
23	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		138 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$		77									
24		76 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		138 $\frac{1}{2}$												
25	179 $\frac{5}{8}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			80									
26	179 $\frac{5}{8}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$				22 $\frac{1}{2}$		132			80									

M.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

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