

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

London Gazette.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Exford
Oxford
Cambridge
Exeter 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Leicester 2
Hereford 2
Bristol 2
Manchester 2
Norwich 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For NOVEMBER, 1785.

CONTAINING

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

Improvements in several Northern Counties	843	Inscription in Kirkby Over Carr Church	76
Graham's Plantations at Netherby	844	Story of finding King Alfred's Body false	874
Monies discovered in making the new Tank in		Miscellan. Remarks—Walworth's Mayoralty	87
Corahill—Sewer near the Mansion-house	845	Boswell's Gong—L. Dacie—Dr. Dodwell	87
Notes of the late Mr. Kynaston, &c.	846	Farther Strictures on Scotch Episcopals	879
Case on seeing Dr. Huxham's Portrait	847	Earthquake at Jamaica in 1692 described	ib
Stories on the Arms of Family of Finney	848	Skeleton of K. Henry I. found at Reading	881
Remarkable Cross—Ancient Diptychs	849	Hartlib, Desoe, Platt, Astell, &c. Queries on	882
Excavations near Nottingham—their History	850	Letter from Sir J. Mawbey on Representation	883
London's Meditations and Prayers defended	ib	Petition of the Inhabitants of Farnham	884
Electricity—Account of Peter the Wild Boy	851	Meteorological Observations at Petersburg	88
Known Picture—Clement Edwards, &c.	852	Port's Memoirs—Lindholm-House	88
Origin of a new Philosophical Society	854	Heron defended—On licensing Public Places	888
Remarks on Morals in Hatfield-Chace	856	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	889—905
Treaty on Separation of Sicily from Italy	857	Catalogue of New Publications	905
Observations on the Virtues of Coffee	858	Variety of ORIGINAL POETRY	906—910
Stories on a French Life of Cervantes	859	Foreign Affairs—American, Scotch, Irish,	
Plans for improving Queen Anne's Bounty	860	Country, and Domestic News, &c.	911—975
Found in Collins, how to be accounted for	ib	Particulars of the Fall of E. Grinstead Church	975
Coin discovered at Mavefyn-Kidware	861	Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions,	
Summary of Proceedings in Parliament	862—872	Preferments, &c. of eminent Persons	926—937
Recent state of Richard III's Queen's Tomb	873	Daily Variations in the Prices of Stocks	937

Embellished with an Original Plan of PORT ROYAL in JAMAICA, as it appeared before the dreadful Earthquake of 1692; also with a View of some remarkable EXCAVATIONS near NOTTINGHAM, and a Variety of SEALS, MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN. Gent.

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

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

842 Meteorological Diary for Decemb. 1784.—Average Prices of Corn.

Decem. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain, 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 14	40	NW	. 50	frost, ice, and rain.
2	29 17	36	NW		hard frost, sun.
3	29 6	39	SW	. 21	rain.
4	29 3	42	SW		overcast.
5	28 13	41	S		rain.
6	28 5	42	S	. 105	rain, gloomy, and very dull.
7	28 10	38		. 30	rain, snow.
8	28 12	37	NW	. 100	snow, stormy. ²
9	29 5	24	W		bright and still, extreme frost. ³
10	29 6	01	NE		bright and still. ⁴
11	29 6	10	E		overcast, sun.
12	29 6	26	N		sharp frost, sharp wind, sun.
13	29 5	28	NW		frost, sun.
14	29 6	25	NW		grey and still, thin snow.
15	29 12	31	N		grey and still.
16	29 13	32	N		thin flights of snow.
17	29 13	25	E		rim.
18	29 8	31	N		r mc.
19	29 10	32	N		overcast and still.
20	29 14	25	N		bright, and still.
21	29 10	24	NW		fog, sun, still.
22	29 9	26	N		fair, wind.
23	29 13	24	N		rim, sun.
24	29 17	17	N		freezing, fog.
25	29 18	10	N		rim, sun.
26	29 17	27	NE		sun, fog.
27	29 14	28	E		dark and still.
28	29 10	27	E		overcast, sharp wind.
29	29 8	24	NE		sun.
30	29 3	31	E		thick fog, still.
31	29	31	NE		fog.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ No wind with this very low glass.—² Therm. abroad after this day.—³ Therm. 4 abroad at 11 at night—⁴ Therm. 1 degree below zero; i.e. 33 degrees below the freezing point.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 14, to Nov. 19, 1785.

	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	4	7	3	0	3	1	3	5	2	10										
COUNTIES INLAND.																				
Middlesex	4	6	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	0										
Surry	4	7	4	0	3	7	7	7	4	8										
Hertford	4	8	3	6	3	5	2	5	7	6										
Bedford	4	10	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	7										
Cambridge	4	7	2	8	3	2	2	1	3	9										
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	11										
Northampton	4	11	3	1	3	5	2	4	4	1										
Rutland	4	10	0	0	3	5	2	4	3	7										
Leicester	5	3	3	6	3	7	2	4	4	3										
Nottingham	4	10	3	3	3	6	2	3	3	6										
Derby	6	3	0	0	2	10	2	5	4	6										
Stafford	5	7	4	6	4	3	2	5	4	9										
Salop	5	7	3	10	4	2	2	7	5	3										
Hereford	5	5	0	0	4	4	2	4	5	4										
Worcester	5	3	3	6	4	3	2	10	5	2										
Warwick	4	10	0	0	4	1	2	5	4	0										
Gloucester	5	5	0	0	4	1	2	7	4	6										
Wilt	5	4	0	0	3	10	2	7	5	0										
Berks	4	9	0	0	3	3	2	6	4	5										
Oxford	5	0	0	0	3	10	2	7	4	2										
Hucks	4	5	0	0	3	3	2	6	4	0										
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																				
Essex	3	11	0	0	3	2	2	1	1											
Suffolk	4	4	2	9	2	10	2	6	1											
Norfolk	4	8	2	6	2	9	2	2	0											
Lincoln	4	10	2	9	2	10	2	0	3											
York	5	5	3	7	3	7	2	0	4											
Durham	5	5	3	9	3	2	2	0	4											
Northumberland	5	0	3	5	2	10	1	1	3											
Cumberland	5	9	3	7	3	2	2	0	4											
Westmorland	6	4	3	10	3	4	1	1	1											
Lancashire	6	0	0	0	3	10	2	2	4											
Cheshire	5	7	3	7	4	1	2	4	0											
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	4	6	2	0	3											
Somerset	5	9	5	0	4	4	2	1	5											
Devon	6	0	0	0	3	8	2	5	0											
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	3	5	4	2	3											
Dorset	5	6	0	0	4	0	3	0	5											
Hampshire	4	11	0	0	3	9	2	6	3											
Suffex	4	6	0	0	3	4	2	4	1											
Kent	4	7	3	0	3	4	2	4	3											
WALES, Nov. 7, to Nov. 12, 1785.																				
North Wales	5	4	4	3	3	6	1	9	4											
South Wales	5	5	4	10	3	6	1	1	1											

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1785.

BEING THE ELEVENTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

IF you can find room in your entertaining miscellany for the sentiments of an old traveller, who in September last reviewed a part of this Island which he had passed over many years ago, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

In the Eastern parts of the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland, and the low-lands in Scotland, I saw some hundred thousands of acres added to the national stock. These lands, forty years ago, consisted of boggy peat-moss, or heath soil, which, at that time, were not worth more than from six pence to three shillings per acre (now let at twenty shillings per acre), yielding only a scanty pittance for a few half-starved sheep, colts, and young cattle, with here and there a birch, thorn, or dwarf-tree; without a hedge, a few stone-walls, low-mould fences, or shallow ditches, to mark the boundaries; travelling miles without seeing a human face, or the habitation of one, which when you did was the dwelling of a miserable farmer, scarce able to exist. Sometimes, indeed, the eye was a little cheered by seeing a stone-house of the owner of some land, guarded by stone-walls, with a small garden and improved land, ornamented with a few sycamores and alder trees.

I am now, in September 1785, happy to give you a different landscape; the boggy and peat-land drained, producing corn or potatoes; the barren heath converted into grass, meadow-land, or corn-fields, smiling with plenty of golden

wheat or barley, ornamented here and there with pine clumps, sometimes mixed with ash, beech, and young oaks; the lands divided by luxuriant white-thorn hedges, which here thrive amazingly well, and those near the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats are kept in excellent order: indeed there is one, in particular, Mr. Brandling, one of the present members for Newcastle, seems sensible of the white-thorn as a timber-tree, which sometimes grows to a large size, and is the most beautiful wood for cabinet-makers use, being much superior in texture, colour, and veins, where the knots are, to any other wood now in use. I observed in this gentleman's hedges, at the distance of every ten or twenty yards, one of these being straighter and taller than the rest, singled out, growing two or three feet above the rest of the hedges. This mode I also observed was followed by two or three gentlemen in Ayrshire. I dwell the longer on this wood because very few know its value, and to what size it will grow. I have seen one of these trees in the county of Middlesex, where they do not thrive so well as in the North, grow straight from the root to its branches twelve feet high, and, at five feet from the ground, measure in the girth five feet and a half; but the tree was then decaying, and I saw from one of its branches planks of seven inches width cut from it; and of this one branch two large elbow chairs, one good sized table; two tea-trays, and two tea-canisters, were made, the most beautiful I ever saw. The Duke of Argyle has several of these trees tolerably

straight, of a good height, which measure near four feet in the girth.

These landscapes are much ornamented by noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, repaired or new built, some in an elegant style.

The reader will now be pleased by travelling with me into Scotland, where, in the low lands, they tread very close on the heels of the English, both in respect to the improvement in their farms as well as their buildings. But here my pleasure was much abated, when, asking my postillions, Whose seat is that? whom does that fine house belong to? &c. I was generally or frequently answered, To Colonel such a one, Major such a one, or Captain such a one, lately come from the East Indies.

On my arrival at Edinburgh, I was surprized and delighted at the sight of the New Town. The contrast astonishes you: but what increased my surprize was, the being told, that the foundation of another wing to that city, opposite to it, was going to be laid; and that another levelling-bridge of communication was to be erected opposite that leading to the New Town; for which purpose, it appeared to me not less than the dwellings of 100 families must come down, to make room for the avenue only. The expence of this undertaking seems so immense, that there must be other mines than those of stone found for its completion.

Glasgow I saw less extended, but greatly improved. I had seen it a handsome regular well-built city before; but now more elegant, by some noble buildings and new streets, composed of houses for single families. Most of the old buildings resemble Edinburgh too much in high houses, though nothing like so inconvenient as the old city of Edinburgh.

Before I quit Scotland, I must observe, that the greatest improvements in farming, and in laying out the lands, are in Ayrshire; though the land does not appear to be better, if so good, as in other parts: all which, I hear, is owing to the encouragement given to the tenants by the gentlemen of that shire.

After all these delightful improvements, which I have already mentioned, in England and Scotland, I must claim the reader's company to the estate of the late Dr. Graham, of Netherby in Cumberland, which far outstrips them all.

When this gentleman came into possession of this estate, I believe about 20 years ago, on the death of his aunt the Lady Widrington, the rent-roll was said to be near 2000*l.* per annum; and how it could produce that, I can hardly conceive; for of all the lands I had then been over, those appeared the most unpromising, and the least capable of improvement. But let us see what a good understanding, common sense, attentive observation, and the love of his family and country, will do.

In 16 years after his residence at Netherby, the nett produce of this estate was 10,000*l.* per annum; and before his death, I have been informed, was advanced to 13,000*l.* per annum; and that if his son, Sir James Graham, the present possessor, treads in the steps of his father, it will, in the course of a very few years, amount to 20,000*l.* per annum clear of all deductions. And how has this immense increase of fortune been obtained? Not by rack-renting his tenants, for that would have reduced his 2 to 1000*l.* per annum!

Not by mines, for I never heard that he had any in his estate; nor by raising their rents; no; nor by fines, for that would have disabled them to labour for the advantage of their landlord, and have operated like the taxes laid on the Americans.

It was simply thus: by draining, manuring, and planting. His method was, to drain and manure 1000 acres for tillage, grass, or meadow land; then build villages, consisting of eight or ten houses, with the necessary out-buildings, allotting to each so many acres, and then letting them to the most industrious among his married neighbours, frequently rent-free, for one or two years, or until they were able to pay rent.

At the same time that he was thus improving and peopling his lands, he was reviving or building towns, erecting churches, building inns, and furnishing the industrious with the means of accommodating the traveller, the gentleman, and the nobleman, with carriages and post-horses. In short, the worthy member of society so improved this part of the country, from a cold moist clay, heath, and peat-land, that it is now the garden of that part of the country, and wears the appearance of the most improved soil about the metropolis. He has raised a princely estate for his family; added so many thousands

to the national stock; and at the same time been a singular blessing to the tenants, and to all around him, as well as to many gentlemen in that country, who trod in his steps; and one gentleman * in particular, I am informed, for I have not seen it, has not followed his mode of draining his land, but has so much improved upon it, as to reduce the expence per acre to one-third, without oppressing the poor tenants.

Let me here let me add, that Dr. Graue, amidst so much attention to the improvement of his estate, was not neglectful of the comforts and elegance of life; he having built himself a very handsome house, with every convenience in and about it, fit for a gentleman of fortune, with doors of hospitality to it.

I say nobles and gentlemen of land-owners!—go and do likewise! Here I mean not to address the Dukes of Argyll, Arhol, and Northumberland, nor the Earl of Bredalbane, and some other of the Northern gentry, they having made great improvements, and at the same time been a blessing to their country.

How greatly to their credit, advantage, and satisfaction, would the rest of nobility and gentry in this island follow in the steps of the worthy Dr. Graue, instead of employing their power and fortunes in corrupting the members of a county, town, or paltry borough, to make *dependent* members of parliament, to the destruction of that institution they are bound by every tie of conscience, duty, and interest to preserve and defend.

E. B.

MR. URBAN, November 14.
In making the tank near St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, not less than three distinct strata of foundations were dug up, before the workmen came to the earth. Each of these strata was supposed to have been raised by successive ages: the lowermost, and most ancient, was composed of wood-ashes, whence it was not without reason inferred that the city of London, in its earliest period, was built of wood. The workmen dug below the foundation of the present church of St. Peter; and found still lower, came to foundations of a church of an earlier date. Alarmed

at this discovery, and fearing lest the church might fall in upon them, they were on a sudden so disheartened, that they actually refused to proceed, unless Mr. Blackburn, the architect and contriver of the whole undertaking, would share with them the danger of the earth, &c. falling in upon them. Having recovered their spirits, they ventured to proceed, and fell upon a human skeleton, at a still greater depth. By this time some of the earth giving way from the top, alarmed both the architect and his men, so as to make them all spring out of the pit. They at length achieved the enterprise, which, at the expence of 700*l.* subscribed by the adjoining parishes and fire-offices, has effected a reservoir of water, which, by its communication with the Thames water-works, secures to the largest engine a supply of water sufficient to answer its demands, in case of accident, till a further can be procured in the usual way by fire-plugs, &c.

The bricks used for the walls of this reservoir were made on purpose, and of such a form as by dove tails or mortises to fit each other exactly, and wedged together in cement by strokes of a hammer.

Mr. Blackburn tried his skill first on a small reservoir, for Mr. Polhill.

If I am guilty of any unintentional misrepresentations in this account, I shall think myself happy in furnishing an occasion to this most ingenious artist of clearing them up, by laying before the public, through your means, or by any other, an exact detail of his operations and discoveries.

I am well assured, that had it not been for this reservoir, the calamity of the fire of 1749 would have been renewed in the late accident which happened the 29th of last month.

A. F.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 19.
IN digging for the new sewer, now making to carry off the water, which, on a sudden fall of rain or snow, used to stagnate before the Mansion-house, the workmen found, at the end of Lombard-street, at the depth of ten or fifteen feet, several considerable masses of coarse tessellated pavement, made of large pieces of red brick, of irregular figure, from one to two inches square, bedded in coarse mortar, nearly opposite to the church of St. Edmund the King. They also found a small brass seal, with a heater shield, so corroded that no arms

* Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. one of the knights of the county.

arms could be distinguished on it, and round it SIGILLVM ICI. Proceeding further, almost opposite the Post-office, they came to two flues, as of chimnies, one semi-circular, the other half square, each about a foot diameter, and about that distance asunder in the north wall of a building, and reaching from the ground nearly to the surface of the street: also a circular brick, of about nine or ten inches in diameter, broken in half, and having a hole in the center, terminated in a kind of boss on the under side, which, as well as the upper, had been bedded in mortar. Q. was this the first brick of a pillar of hypocaust? They also took up a Nuremberg token or two. Continuing their researches to the present time, they have found more of the tessellated pavement.

PALÆOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine, for 1783, pp. 627 and 803, you gave some account of the life of the late Mr. Kynaston, fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford. I was personally acquainted with him, and may perhaps hereafter correct some errors in your account, and supply two or three other particulars. The following *Jeu d'Esprit* I accidentally met with in the preface to a book I believe but little known, entitled, "Kals Grammatica Hebræo-harmonica, *Amst.* 1758," and which appears to me little deserving to be known, from the clumsy and defective manner in which it is compiled; though the author seems to have been possessed of sufficient knowledge of the language to have made it valuable. You will not be displeased, I fancy, to rescue this little piece from oblivion, by giving it a place in your repository, with so much of the narrative as is immediately connected with it, in which you will find the names of several persons at that time in the University of Oxford, some of whom afterwards became well-known characters, and honourably distinguished by their station or learning.

Speaking of his reception at Oxford, he says.

"Quotidie accrescebat discipulorum numerus. Inter hos profecto excollebat egregius admodum Vir Juvenis J. Kynaston, qui hunc sibi sumebat laborem, ut compendium meum Hebræo-Belgicum, me discante, redderet & scriberet Auglicè."

"Non possum hic transire viri erga me propensum grata recordari. Cum enim ei significassem, me ex cum duobus mihi Brunoviciensibus Reverendo Domino Chandelero & M. multumque colendo patrono commendatis amicis, ad Blenheim, ne accederet aedes meas, hocce mihi

PROGRAMMA.

AMICISSIMO VIRO

JOANNI GUILJELMO KAL

EXCURSUM BREVEM. HODIE. MEDIT

CABALLUM.

IMPIGRUM. NEC. CALCARIUS. EQU

SOCIOS.

FACILES. PARITER. ET. FACIL

COELUM.

MITE. PLACIDUM. ET. SEREN

ITER. DENIQUE.

LÆTUM. PRORSUS. ET. JUCCUN

(CRUMENA HAUD INTERIN DESERT

A. DIVA. FORTUNA.

RITE. PETIT.

PRECEPTORI. SUO. MULTUM.

ÆSTIMANDO.

PROFENSU. UTIQUE. ANIMI. M

JOANNES. KAL

"Cum vero Vir Juvenis, èuonous, animadverterat quantum laboris, totum hocce, licet breve, nolum reddere et describere suâ linguâ, tiores stimulos calcariæque magis que incitantia addere pergebat, principia Latine ederem. Alim discipulorum, præsertim Browniæclesiæ Christi alumnus, præ reliquis multum æstimandus, prævidem hac petitione, sed hæc non adeo inhaerere poteram, ut sequerentur, inter quos latus reat cum gratiarum actione recordatper, amicis, mei Howletii, T. Jenkinsonii³, discipulorum.

"Inter amicos mihi nullâ delendos, numero Doctorem B qui me aliquando suo exceptit colloquia, ex in mensa ut con Doctores Green, Forster⁴, A.

¹ Was not this Dr. Richard Chandler, Traveller in Greece, &c. &c. See *ibid.* p. 423. EDIT.

² Query, Dr. Richard Brown, or Joseph Brown? EDIT.

³ Probably the Right Hon. Christopher Jenkinson, Esq. about that time of College, and intended for the church.

⁴ Fellow and tutor of Oriel College, afterwards canon of Christ Church, & professor of divinity.

⁵ Perhaps Nathaniel Forster, of Corpus Christi College; editor of

Kennicot 7, et Forsterum 2, &c.
Mugum numerum ob spatia transire
Yours, &c. E. E.

Health at his call resum'd her former seat,
And moral Science owns thy efforts great:
Religion holds thee in her office dear;
And Freedom thanks thee for thy pitying tear.
WILLIAM SHARP, Jun.

MR. URBAN, *Use of Wight, Nov. 1.*
It is a place in your honourable
history for the following verses.
The occasion of them is singular. I
was lately at Plymouth, and passing by
a painter's shop, saw the print of Dr.
Huxham in the window. It struck me
immediately as a strong likeness of one
of my friends, a dissenting clergyman
of Hampshire. The party who were
with me agreed in the same idea, and
it might as well have obtained
the honours of a just portrait of the
man as the physician. As such I
thought it; and the following lines mark
my sincere sense of the genuine
portrait to which it is now inscribed.
Translatatque.

Rev. Daniel Borman, of Winchester,
with a print by Rennell.
The first painter, when he Huxham drew,
Saw his noblest form before his view;
His idea carried through the whole,
And the beaming sense and generous
Soul;
His canvas, just in every part,
Saw he claim'd its master's worth and art:
O Borman, to our wond'ring eyes,
How thee ordain'd the work to rise,
How thou applaud the pencil and design,
The same form, and sense, and worth
Are thine:

How sometimes sports, well pleas'd to
See in virtue too in form agree:
How unlike the duties heav'n design'd,
The arts of body or of mind;

How of Plato, and an Hebrew Bible
He points; afterwards chaplain to
Sir Ferring, and at length vicar of
St. in Lancashire, and prebendary of
St. Asaph.

Whether Dr. Edwards, of Jesus
College, commonly known in the University
as *Logic Edwards*, author of a
Dissertation on Xenophon's Memorabilia,
which he was preparing an edition
of, about two years ago, which
was revised and published this summer
by Dr. Owen, rector of St. Olave,
Southwark?

At Kennicot, at that time of Exeter
afterwards canon of Christ Church,
known for his Dissertations and splendid
knowledge of the Hebrew Bible, with various
other names I can say
nothing certain.

Thomas Forster, afterwards
of Chatham, Kent, St. George's,
Bristol, and one of the six preachers in
St. Paul's. He died in 1764. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

TURNING over the Gentleman's Ma-
gazine for June 1781, I met with
an absurd account of the Fynney family,
which had before escaped my notice, or
I should long since have exposed its falla-
cious principles.

If to great a lord as John de Fiennes
had had his place of residence and chief
estate in Staffordshire in the Conqueror's
time, it certainly would not have been
omitted by those who made that very mi-
nute and accurate survey of this king-
dom, known by the name of Doomsday-
book, which was not finished till the
year before the Conqueror's death, in the
beginning of whose reign the said John
de Fiennes was appointed governor of
and resided at, Dover Castle; indeed all
writers upon the history of that castle,
agree that he was made constable thereof
in the first year of that prince, being the
first person who had that important trust
reposed in him; and was buried in Re-
culver church near Dover, as is attested
by Kilburne, and not at his pretended seat
at Fynney in Staffordshire; neither does
his name any where appear in the Dooms-
day-book, under that county.

In that excellent account of Stafford-
shire written by Mr. Erdeswick, it ap-
pears that Chedletoe, in which Fynney is
pretended to have been situated, was held
by Roger Montgomery in the Conque-
ror's reign, as it was in that of his son
Rufus by one Sirardus; and it cannot be
supposed that the Lord Fiennes would
seat himself as a tenant or freeholder, un-
der the said Montgomery or Sirardus;
Erdeswick never mentions the Fynneys;
and what is more, Sir Simon Degge re-
cording several families omitted by Er-
deswick, is totally silent as to this of
Fynney.

As to the pretence that William Fyn-
ney was a younger son of Sir John de
Fiennes, Mr Fynney has himself proved
the high improbability of it; for he men-
tions (as is true) that the said Sir John
died in the life time of Richard Lord
Dacre his father, who deceased anno
1483; and he afterwards says, that the
said William Fynney died in 1584, so
that he must at least have been 101 years
old; had this extraordinary case happened,
it would have been recorded by the family
as

as such, and we even should have found him as one of the instances of longevity mentioned by Dr. Plot in his histories of Staffordshire and Oxfordshire, especially if William Fynney had been so considerable a person as is pretended.

Though I have seen several good pedigrees of the family of Fiennes, I never yet met with one that mentions such a son of Sir John; especially that remarkable one drawn up for Margaret Fiennes, Lady Dacre, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by those great heralds, Camden and St. George, penes Lord Dacre; nor does the pedigree of the family in Sir Thomas Wriothesley's original visitation books mention any such younger son of Sir John Fiennes, though Wriothesley was Garter king of arms in the time of Thomas Lord Dacre, to whom William Fynney is pretended to be younger brother; these visitation books were formerly in the library of Mr. Anstis, after, who highly valued them, and are now in that of Lord Dacre.

But what is stronger than all, Thomas Lord Dacre just mentioned, settled his estates by his will on a number of his relations and descendants, and after having entailed them on his own children successively, and their heirs-male and female, instead of taking notice of any brother or brother's son, settles them on Giles Fiennes his cousin, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fiennes his uncle, and the heirs of his body; and on failure of them, on the heirs of the body of the said Sir Thomas Fiennes; and on failure of them, on his cousin John Fiennes of Norfolk, son of Sir Robert Fiennes, second son of Sir Roger Fiennes his great grand-father, and on his heirs for ever: 'tis plain, therefore, that the said Thomas Lord Dacre had no brother or brother's son then existing, or indeed ever.

The arms used by the Fynneys argue against them, I say used, because it does not appear that they have the best right to them, they being the arms of Fines of Kent, as appears by the visitation books of that county, which family was not in the least allied to that of Fiennes, and it seems that the Fynneys have certainly assumed their arms from some kind of similarity in the names, as for the same reason they pretend to claim their descent from the Fiennes: besides, it is not true that younger sons bore arms essentially from those of their family, unless upon very particular occasions, such as being adopted into other families, becoming possessed of their mother's inheritance, or

upon marriage into families pre-
rior to their own. The custom-
thod of differencing family arms
ly, was by adding to them, a
chief, a fess, or some very visible
fess; but not one of the younger
of the Fiennes family ever them
quitting their own paternal arms in
other.

Camden, in the pedigree before
at, hath collected the various man-
which he found the name to have
written, viz. Fiennes, Fiesnes, Fi-
Fiendles, Fendles, Fednes, Fiednes,
and Fynes, every one of which, is
seavable, end with an s, and all
es: indeed the name of Fynney
different from that of Fiennes, the
circumstance itself is enough to in-
Mr. Fynney's assertion that this
was of the Fiennes family.

If Mr. Fynney wishes to prove
sertion, he need only produce com-
those original deeds and records
mentioned; and if it should then
that he is really descended as he
it will certainly be paid proper
to in their accounts of the English
age, which may be hereafter
to which it will be a valuable acqui-

MR. URBAN,
FROM certain information and
ledge, I acquaint you, that
account of the death of Lord
p. 237, you are mistaken when
of his lordship's eldest son being
1764. The children his lordship
behind him are, four daughters
sons, viz. 1. Frances; 2. Catherine
Anne; 4. Robert (the present possessor)
about 14 years of age; 5. Samuel
6. Samuel, aged about 11.

Yours,

MR. URBAN,
ON the communion-table of All
church, in Yorkshire, on the
the ancient *Ivarium*, stands a brass
with Adam and Eve, the tree
serpent with a tail reaching to the
an inner border, and this is
peated, as well as it can be re-
NIEMBARIALZE

HOSIVEKIZE
LVENIEHBAR

An outer border of foliage, and
like those on that engraved in
i.iii. p. 187.



Fig 3. P. 850.

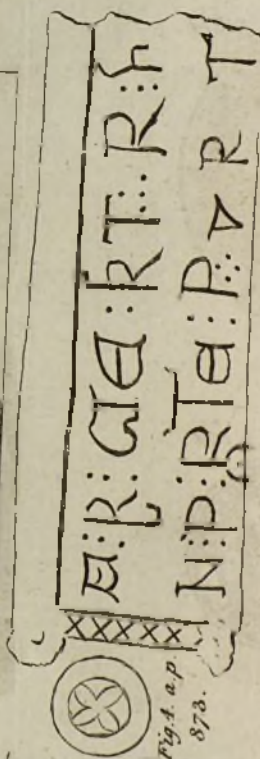
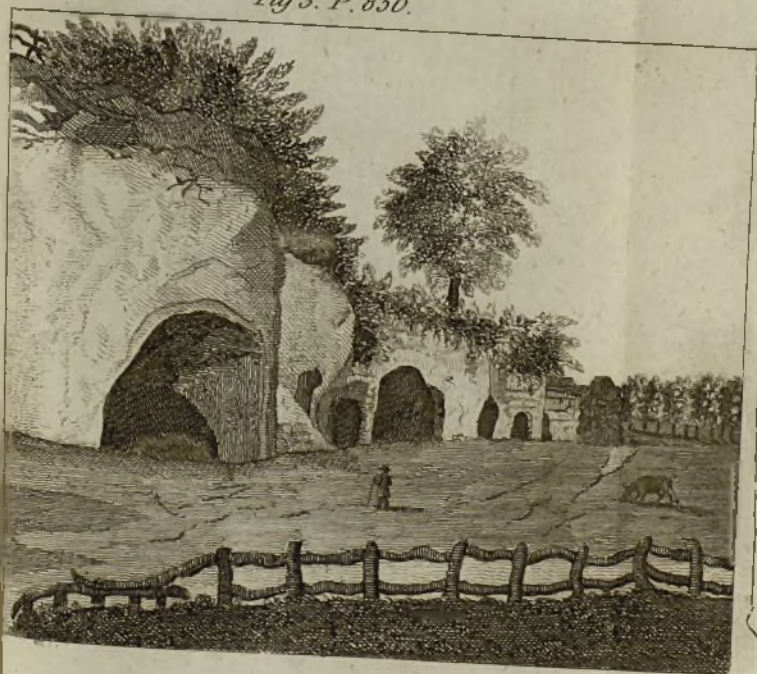


Fig 4. a. p. 873.

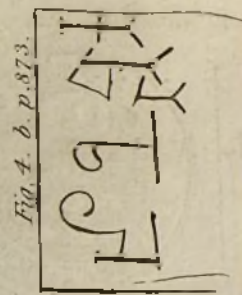


Fig 4. b. p. 873.

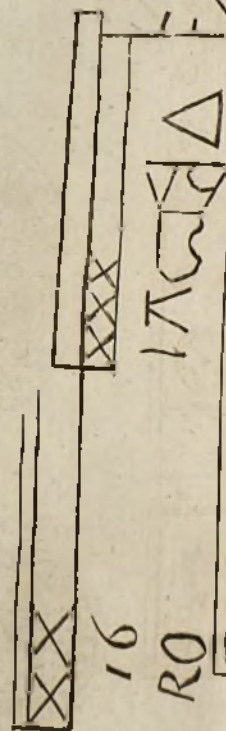


Fig 4. c. p. 873.



Fig 6. p. 874.



Fig 5. p. 874.



Gent. Mag. Nov. 1785 Pl. 1. Fig. 7. p. 871.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Oct. 2.*

THE inclosed drawing, (*see plate I. fig. 1. **) copied from an ancient cross which is in my possession, was given me as an addition to my collection of antiquities. It is made of cast copper, repaired or retouched, and the rudeness of the workmanship proves it of a very remote time. The figure has been partly gilt with the purest gold (in part worn off), the drapery only excepted, which is blue enamel veined with gold; the ground is a kind of mosaic work, the edges of the fret gilt, and the interstices filled up with enamel of various colours, not unlike the manner on Edward the Confessor's tomb. Hence I am inclined to think it of Saxon origin. The small perforations round the outer edge, no doubt, for pins to fasten to some larger piece; otherwise we must suppose it to have been studded with precious stones, of which the avails of some former possessor has robbed it.

In considering the various degrees of progress in the manual arts, we are struck with the present elegance and perfection of our modern workmen, and look back with contempt on the productions of distant ages. This is by no means just; we ought not to depreciate the works of our ancestors, if we do not reflect on the disadvantages they laboured under; the want of improved instruments and tools, the indetachable materials they took to accomplish their sublimities, and what little encouragement was then given in the infant state of a limited commerce. They seem to have been poor and deficient in figure and proportion, every fond of superficial decoration. I speak here only of the Gothic taste in smaller objects: their noble and stupendous works of architecture I shall always admire, and even acknowledge myself an enthusiast. Let any impartial observer, artists and such only excepted, who may be bigotted to Grecian and Roman orders, seriously contemplate the few of some of our distinguished cathedrals, and tell me if it affects him not with a kind of reverential awe, which naturally throws the mind into a solemn and religious state. On the contrary, if our modern places of worship do not approximate ideas of Pagan temples, palaces, &c. what are the gene-

rality of the new-erected rural Churches? more fit for Assembly-rooms, Theatres, and public Halls; whilst the very form of our Gothic Minsters and Collegiates conveys the characteristic mark of Christianity.

Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN,

IT is very certain, that a pair of tables made to open and shut, like a book, may without any impropriety be styled a diptych, according to the natural sense of that Greek word, and as the learned Saxon, C. S. Ernest, applies it, *Magaz. 1785, p. 519.* But the diptychs in the ancient Christian church were of a very different nature from those ivory sculptures represented in your plate vol. LIV. and described by my friend Mr. Richard Greene there, p. 672, as likewise from those in the possession of Mr. Ernest, and whereof he speaks at large, p. 579, for they were not sculptures cut in ivory, or any other material, but only contained a series of names to be recited and commemorated at a particular part of the service. They 'set forth the names of those who had lived righteously, and had attained to the perfections of a virtuous life, which was done, partly to excite and conduct the living to the same happy state by following their good example; and partly to celebrate the memory of them as still *living*, according to the principles of religion, and not properly *dead*, but only translated by death to a more divine life.' See Mr. Bingham's *Ecclesiast. Antiq. XV. cap. iii. § 17.* and elsewhere, who will tell you further, that the names of living persons, as well as of deceased, were inserted in the church's diptychs, especially if any way conspicuous, or were benefactors.

It seems necessary, Mr. Urban, after this account of the ancient diptychs, which may be depended upon, that a distinction should be made between them and Mess. Greene and Ernest's sculptures; and therefore one would rather choose to call the latter portable shrines, or images, for the purposes of devotion. I am possessed of half of one of these little books, if I may so call them, in ivory, (I call it a half, because the marks of the small hinges which connected it with the other leaf are plainly visible,) very neatly carved, and very perfect; and I have sent it to you to be engraved in its full dimensions, as it is not large,

* The original is exactly one fourth part larger than the drawing.

GENT. MAG. November, 1785.

if you like to do it. (*See plate I. fig. 2.*) It contains, 1. the Annunciation; 2. the Visitation; 3. the offering of the Magi, who are represented as so many kings, with their respective gifts in their hands. The heads in all the three compartments are admirably well done.

Mr. Ernest, I observe, carries up the antiquity of these sculptures to about 1000 years, or perhaps more; but, for my part, I cannot rate them so high: confessing however, at the same time, that I dare not venture to assign any particular æra for them; and only advancing, that the elegance of the work does not at all comport with the rude state of the arts in the 7th and 8th century.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN, *Nottingham, Oct. 18.*

I NCLOSE you an exact representation of the caverns near Nottingham, with the conjectures of a learned antiquary concerning the origin of these remarkable remains of antiquity. (*See plate I. fig. 3.*)

R. D.

These cavernous structures are situated three parts of a mile South West of Nottingham, in the park the property of the Duke of Newcastle. They consist chiefly of a number of houses, a dove-house, and a church, in which is an altar, &c.; there are two pillars, and there was formerly painting upon the walls. The river Leen, or Lin, gently glides through a part of them, and continues its course towards Nottingham. Various have been the opinions of antiquaries concerning these excavations: some imagine them to have been British colonies; others think them of much later date.

"One may easily guess," says Dr. Stukeley, "Nottingham to have been 'an ancient town of the Britons: as soon as they had proper tools, they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in, and, I doubt not, here was a considerable collection of colonies of this sort; that which I have described in plate XXXIX (*Itinerarium Curiosum*), will give us an idea of them. It is in the Duke of Newcastle's park. What is visible at present is not of so old a date as their time, yet I see no doubt but it is formed upon theirs.—This is a ledge of perpendicular rock, hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. The church is like those in the rocks of Bethlehem, and other places in the Holy Land; the altar is a natural rock, and there has been

painting upon the wall; a steeple, I suppose, where a bell hung, and regular pillars; the river, winding about, making fortification to it, for it comes at the ends of the cliff, leaving a plain in the middle. The way into it was by a great cut out of the rock, and with an oblique entrance for more safety, without a plain, with three niches, which I fancy was their place of judicature, or the like. There is regularity in it, and seems to resemble that square called Temple, in the British castle (*Pl. XXXVIII*), in Scotland."

MR. URBAN,

Oct.

DR. Johnson's *Meditations and Prayers* being now published, permit me to enter the lists in his vindication against the numerous antagonists who have lately in various prints endeavoured to cast a blemish on the character of this truly pious man. Are Christianity and Piety become scandalous in the eyes of our modern free-thinkers? or is the practice of Religion inconsistent with Learning? Does it not shew a callid heart, to scoff at the feelings of a man when verging upon eternity, whose goodness of mind appears from the very words itself which they seem at least to deny, if not absolutely to condemn? The Doctor, however, shews us plainly what were his sentiments, and that he had not lost sight of those words of the Psalmist: *'Initium sapientiæ est timor Domini.'* Moral prudence is not pusillanimity. A just confidence in the mercies of God is the chief theme of these his devout aspirations; and, considering him a man of profound learning and high judgement, there cannot be a more proper example for edification than what he presents us with in this collection of his private thoughts and resolutions; the force in which they are delivered, I must not say does not strike, considering the importance of the subject; and some instances appear that had better been omitted. On the other side, we ought to remember, the whole was not digested into a proper plan for publication; and what we are told, he revised them some time before his death, it is evident he had penned the dictates and emanations of his heart, deeply affected with the love of his Creator; and, as a testimony of his unshaken belief, his further revision must have been universal benevolence. He is accused of human weakness: is without it? The holiest man will tremble. Our reasonings are

the hour of dissolution will be very different; it is then we shall see the variety of the praises of men, and that the only intrinsic knowledge we can attain is the true fear of the Lord.

THEOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING put up an insulated spike a few years ago, I was surprized to find how much electricity it brought down from the clouds, though the rod was not many feet above a common conductor at the other end of the house. Give me leave to communicate the appearances it produced during a thunder-storm, as I know not that any account of the same kind hath yet been published. Every flash of lightning, though at the distance of four or five miles, passed briskly through the rod, and the bells ceased ringing for several seconds; then fresh electric matter collecting gradually raised the bells again, till a succeeding flash stopped them. Hence it appears, that every flash of lightning clears the air, for a short time, of the electric fluid, for a circle, whose diameter is at least eight or ten miles; but as flashes struck through the rod which were so far off that the thunder could not be heard, it is probable that this circle may be extended to twice the size I have mentioned. Electricity seldom appeared without a shower; but on June 3, 1784, I thought extraordinary, that the bells rang with rain and very high clouds, and without the least appearance of rain, till the next morn'g brought me an account of a violent thunder-storm, and very destructive hail, in a village fifty miles distant. Being doubtful how far the rod with the wire pointed in attracting electricity from the clouds, I had it removed a considerable time, and found very little without it in several showers which seemed to be highly electric; and to be certain that the rod, and not the metallic board, is the instrument which takes the electric fluid from the air, the rod was re-placed in a shower, and then sparks immediately followed, though before even the cork-balls were scarcely acted on. It is also observable, that a common hasty shower often gave down more electricity than a thunder-storm. The electric matter in-duced by a machine, and that brought down from the clouds, have been beyond doubt proved to be the same, and we know that the machine discharges itself at one stroke, and that a thunder-cloud does the same is apparent from what hath

been remarked above. Whence proceeds then the continued and reiterated roll of thunder? Is the sound reverberated more, and continued longer, in mountainous countries than in plains? If so, at sea the sound should be but one report. I think it will hardly be allowed that the continuance of the sound arises from the concussion of the clouds against each other, or from turbulent wind confined within them, as some of the ancients have asserted. Engaging as is the enquiry, and wonderful as are the phenomena in these experiments, yet I would advise no one to attempt to erect a machine of this kind, who is not well acquainted with its vehement powers and principles of acting, and who cannot confine it strictly to his own care.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

PETER the Wild Boy, of which you inserted Lord Monboddo's account, p. 113, and related his death, p. 236, having been buried in the church-yard of the parish where he resided, he was buried at the expence of Government, a brass plate, with a short inscription to his memory, was erected in the church, which has also been paid, on application, by the Treasury, and a more particular account has been inserted in the parish register. As both these inscriptions are worthy of a place in your Magazine, I wish you to insert them, that the particulars of this extraordinary person may be transmitted to posterity.

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

Extract from the Parish Register of North-Church, in the County of Hertford.

"PETER, commonly known by the name of *Peter the Wild Boy*, lies buried in this church-yard, opposite to the porch.—In the year 1735 he was found in the woods near Hamelen, a fortified town in the electorate of Hanover, when his Majesty George I. with his attendants, was hunting in the forest of Hertswold. He was supposed to be then about 12 years of age, and had subsisted in those woods upon the bark of trees, leaves, berries, &c. for some considerable length of time. How long he had continued in that wild state is altogether uncertain; but that he had formerly been under the care of some person was evident from the remains of a shirt-collar about his neck at the time when he was found. As Hamelen was a town where

criminals were confined to work upon the fortifications, it was then conjectured at Hanover, that Peter might be the issue of one of those criminals, who had either wandered into the woods, and could not find his way back again, or, being discovered to be an idiot, was inhumanly turned out by his parent, and left to perish, or shift for himself.—In the following year, 1726, he was brought over to England, by the order of Queen Caroline, then Princess of Wales, and put under the care of Dr. Arbuthnot, with proper masters to attend him. But notwithstanding there appeared to be no natural defect in his organs of speech, after all the pains that had been taken with him he could never be brought distinctly to articulate a single syllable, and proved totally incapable of receiving any instruction. He was afterwards intrusted to the care of Mrs. Titchbourn, one of the Queen's bed-chamber women, with a handsome pension annexed to the charge. Mrs. Titchbourn usually spending a few weeks every summer at the house of Mr. James Fenn, a yeoman farmer, at *Aster's End*, in this parish, Peter was left to the care of the said Mr. Fenn, who was allowed 35*l.* a year for his support and maintenance. After the death of James Fenn he was transferred to the care of his brother, Thomas Fenn, at another farm-house in this parish, called *Broadway*, where he lived with the several successive tenants of that farm, and with the same provision allowed by Government, to the time of his death, Feb. 22, 1783, when he was supposed to be about 72 years of age.

“Peter was well made, and of the middle size. His countenance had not the appearance of an idiot, nor was there any thing particular in his form, except that two of the fingers of his left hand were united by a web up to the middle joint. He had a natural ear for music, and was so delighted with it, that, if he heard any musical instrument played upon, he would immediately dance and caper about till he was almost quite exhausted with fatigue: and though he could never be taught the distinct utterance of any word, yet he could easily learn to hum a tune.—All those idle tales which have been published to the world about his climbing up trees like a squirrel, running upon all fours like a wild beast, &c. are entirely without foundation; for he was so exceedingly timid and gentle in his nature, that he would suffer himself to be governed by a child.

There have been also many false propogated of his incontinence; from the minutest enquiries among those who constantly lived with him, it does not appear that he ever discovered any passion for women, though he was subject to the other passions of humanity, such as anger, joy, &c. Upon the approach of bad weather he always appeared fullen and uneasy. At particular seasons of the year, he showed a strange fondness for stealing away into the woods, where he would feed upon leaves, beech-mast, acorns, and the green bark of trees, which proves evidently that he had subsisted in that manner for a considerable length of time before he was first taken. His knowledge therefore at such seasons generally kept a strict eye over him, and sometimes confined him, because, if he ever enabled to any distance from his home, he could not find his way back again. At one time in particular, having gone beyond his knowledge, he wandered as far as Norfolk, where he was taken up, and being carried before a magistrate, he was committed to the house of correction at Norwich, and punished as a surdy and obstinate vagrant, who would not, indeed he could not, give any account of himself: but Mr. Fenn having discovered him in the public papers, he was released from his confinement, and brought back to his usual place of abode.

“Notwithstanding the extraordinary and savage state in which Peter was found greatly excited the attention and curiosity of the public; yet, after all that has been said of him, he was certainly nothing more than a common idiot without the appearance of one. But men of some eminence in the literary world have in their works published strange opinions and ill-founded conjectures about him, which may seem to stamp a credit upon what they have advanced; that posterity may not through their authority be hereafter misled upon the subject, this short and true account of Peter is recorded in the parish register by one who constantly resided 30 years in his neighbourhood, and daily opportunities of seeing and observing him.”

A brass plate is fixed up in the parish church of North-Church, on the west wall, which is a sketch of the head of Peter, drawn from a very good engraving of Bartolozzi, and underneath it is the following inscription:

To the memory of PETER, known the name of the *Wild Boy*, having found wild in the forest of Hertfordshire, near Hanover, in the year 1725. When he appeared to be about 12 years of age. In the following year he was brought to England by the order of the Queen Caroline, and the ablest medical men were provided for him. But, proving incapable of speaking, or of receiving any instruction, a comfortable pension was made for him at a farm-house in this parish, where he continued to the end of his inoffensive life. He died on the 12d day of February, 1785, and was supposed to be aged 72."

Mr. JABAN, *Burbach, Oct. 13.* I came upon a visit some time since to the mansion of an old friend in a far distant county, he pointed out to me a picture in the gallery, which he was very desirous of having engraved. I mentioned your Museum as far the only probable channel to bring it up, and success. It is a full length portrait, of a female, about 6 inches, by 3 feet five inches, of a fine complexion, habited after the Spanish manner, in a black and white striped vest, not, (but) a fine elaborate lace around the neck, whence issues a long black ribbon string, to which is pendent a small gold seal. Her hands are each encircled with a ring, one on the middle finger of the right hand; the other on the middle finger of the left hand; and are held fast by small strings, which were fastened to the fingers, and are now encircled at last round the wrists. The dress is decorated with pearls and jewels, particularly with a bow or knot of ribbon on the left arm, which is

But what below the shoulder. On the table is a book opened, upon which rests her hand; the title-page appears, which is inscribed, *A Dissertation on the Character of the Cæsar, by CLEMENT EDMONDS, Remembrancer of the Cæsar* through London; but no date. The whole is finely painted, and of good colouring. On the front of the picture are represented very accurately the sea, castles, and fishes swimming. The history in the family says, she was a Maid of Honour to a Queen of Bohemia; but the Queen, or who is the person represented, we the desiderata. May not the picture to the book * lead to a discovery?

* The following is the title of an edition of the life of us, printed by Edward Jones in 1797, 1798: "The Commentaries of Julius Cæsar, of his Wars in Gallia; and

In one of the lodging rooms I observed an old cabinet, with these words inscribed round the cornice: SLEEP NOT WITHOUT REPENTANCE. FOR REPENTANCE DESERVETH PARDON. 1579.

In an old MS. book on vellum was written in the old black letter:

Drate p' a Robt Thorpe, Tibia at Aldermanni Dordwici.

In these parts several old customs are still in use; such as at Christmas great blocks of wood burnt in the hall for the neighbours, with cakes and ale and lamb's-wool; carol-singers, morris-dancers, wassellers, &c.

On Plough-Monday they dress up a plough, which is carried about. Another ceremony is *Heaving* on Easter-Monday. At another time of the year *Blazing*, which is straw lighted at night on the tops of trees. The old bell-harp is likewise a favourite instrument with the country people.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

* In the newly-discovered Southern isles, companies of strolling minstrels and merry-dancers, called *arroyos*, were found, whose entertainments were called *uava's*. See *Hawke'sworth's Voyages*.

the Civil Wars betwixt him and Pompey; with many excellent and judicious Observations thereupon. As also the Art of our Modern Training. By Clement Edmonds, Esquire. To this edition is now added, at the End of every Book, those excellent Remarks of the Duke of Rohan. Also the Commentaries of the Alexandrian and African Wars, written by Aulus Hirtius; now first made English. With a Geographical Nomenclature of the Ancient and Modern Names of Towns. Together with a Life of Cæsar, and an Account of his Medals, revised, corrected, and enlarged. A fine print of Cæsar is in the front of the book, which was originally dedicated "To the Prince" (afterwards Charles I.); and is introduced by encomiastic verses of Ben Jonson (two different copies), Sam Daniel, Joshua Sylvester, and Guil. Camden, Cl. In honour of the illustrious Father of Topography, his epigram shall be transcribed:

"Cor creperas motus, et aperto praelia Marte
Edmondus nobis pacem vigeat referat?
Cor sensus mentisque Ducum rimatur, et effert?

Diserteque Anglos bellica multa docet?
Scilicet, ut media mediatur praelia pace
Anglia belli potens, nec moriatur honores.
Providus hæc certe patriæ depromit in usus;
Ut patriæ pacem qui cupit, arma parat."

Some account of "Master Clement Edmonds" would be esteemed a favour. EDITOR.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

HAVING seen, in a morning paper of the 19th of October, a paragraph stating that, "on Monday the 17th instant, the Society for promoting the Study of Natural History held their anniversary meeting, and chose officers, &c. for the ensuing year;" being ignorant of the very existence of such a Society, I made it my business to be very particular in my enquiries about the design and object which they have in view; and have the pleasure of sending you the following account. May I accompany it with a request, that it may be inserted in your valuable Miscellany?

It had been long talked of among the lovers of Natural History, that a general meeting of philosophers of this cast was a thing much to be wished, as, from the frequent communication and comparison of their ideas, they would be able at length to ascertain the truth of their several observations. Hence a hope was formed, that they could lay a foundation on which the labours of the curious (ever beginning when solitarily employed, never ending) might be carried on in a regular process, and in the end be completed in a perfect building—and perhaps, Mr. Urban, you will allow that this is the true end of all society, and that the final cause of our love of it is rather the procuring of the solid advantage of helping and instructing each other, than the mere beguiling of an hour, or sporting in the temporary levities of a mixed company. Every species of information is certainly obtained by such social means, and without them no science has ever flourished.

No envy of the Royal Society, which has long been the guardian of Natural History; no disregard to the able manner in which that learned body conduct themselves, suggested any notions of raising another Society who should interfere in the encouragement of this delightful science; but it was thought, that the multifarious objects of the Royal Society, as to the abstruse matters of philosophy, mathematics, &c. prevented, or at least took off from, that close attention to Natural History, which was requisite to give it its due perfection, especially in the more minute concerns of it. Hence it was imagined, that there was a fair opening for others to co-operate with that learned

body in this one branch, the Natural History. *Satis in re sumere curam*, is a maxim which always hold good in science. Scholars, and bodies of men for general pursuits, give excellent help of study, and exhibit noble instances of their powers; but the critical of all the minute parts must be for those bodies, or individuals, pursuing only one object, can steady enquiry with an untroubled mind. Success has ever been attendant researches of this kind, while we admire the powers of Newton, a Locke, or a Linnæus, we own, that their undivided abilities enabled them to win their fame.

It appears, that, on the 21st of October, 1782, Mr. William I. Mess. George and John Priest, Robson, F.S.A. of the War-office, Harris, Mr. Dalby, and Mr. C. F.R.S. met at the Black Bear, casually, and, constituting a Society, invited their several friends to join. In laudable undertakings, when beginning is made, there are enough ready to follow. In the first twelvemonth, they found themselves a body of twenty zealous. Nineteen more were added in the ensuing year, a company sufficient for permanency in a pursuit of every rank, river, or wood, is of supplying with some novelty the course of the last year some of the most scientific naturalists of the town have joined them. Mr. Smith, the present possessor of the cabinet, attached himself very early, having been admitted 9, 1784. From the cordialness of many naturalists, so well informed, so well disposed to the sciences, each other, something valuable certainly be expected.

It was not to be imagined that the Society would continue their long in so inauspicious a manner, their first-chosen one appeared. Science has a natural dislike to the multitudinous noises of the press. Accordingly, early in the year of their establishment, moved to a room at Green Leicester-square.—Here they wished for the promotion of sign, as well as their common

ing it. At present they remain
part for a still more indepen-
dence, and, by taking a com-
modious house, make a deposit, as it
were, of a substantial wealth, books,
specimens, and other curiosities,
which may be considered by the members
as a fund, and capable of proving and il-
lustrating the truth of their observati-

The Society have for their officers,
two presidents, a secretary, and a trea-
surer. These are chosen annually from
the Society at large. To conduct their
business to better effect, committees also
are annually chosen from the Society at
large to examine the several branches
of Natural History which the Society
has undertaken to promote. Five
members are allotted to each committee.
The branches particularly specified are
geology, botany, conchology, entomo-
logy, mineralogy, and extraneous fol-
ia. Besides these committees of par-
tial import, one other is chosen, cal-
led a committee of papers, whose busi-
ness is to consider such papers as are
presented to the Society, to prepare such
as are approved of for publication, and
to provide books and instruments, such
as the Society may stand in need of.
The presidents, the secretary, and trea-
surer, by virtue of their office,
each committee, assisting them by
their advice, &c. and having a voice
in them. Thus great care is taken
to give due effect to every branch of
the Society, and all the best powers of the Soci-
ety being directed to give them all pos-
sible effect.

The contributions of the Society are
made upon a very easy plan, perhaps too
easy for a speedy exaltation of the body.
The ardour the zeal of the several
members may kindle into a flame, yet
the degree of wealth is necessary to
the even scientific pursuit. The
members are divided into two sorts, or-
dinary and honorary. The ordinary
members are such as live within 20
miles of London. Each member of
this denomination, upon his admission,
pays one guinea to the public
treasury, and ever afterwards pays 3s. 6d.
per quarter. It is however at his op-
tion, once for all, to pay seven guineas,
which exempts him for ever from any
future demands. The honorary mem-
bers are such as have their fixed resi-
dence above 20 miles from London,
and who, as they cannot be supposed to
communicate very frequently with the

Society, are not required to make the
regular quarterly payments. The ho-
norary members, therefore, pay nothing
to the public stock, the Society con-
taining themselves with the expectation,
that as they are not called upon to con-
tribute to the wealth of the Society,
they will make amends in advancing the
knowledge and entertainment of it.
The honorary members are dispersed
through the various quarters of the
world. The East and West-Indies are
the residence of some; others are stati-
oned in Africa; in the Crimea; in
America; by whose assiduity the Society
may possibly be assisted to great effect.
All members are chosen by ballot, hav-
ing been previously proposed by two at
least of the present associates.

The Society meet on the Tuesday
nearest the full moon in every month,
at six o'clock in the evening during the
summer, and at one o'clock in the day
during the winter.—This last regulation
was made on account of the difficulty in
determining the colours of specimens by
candle-light.

The Society intend to confine them-
selves entirely to natural objects, to cor-
rect the errors of former writers, to de-
scribe and set forth all new species as
they may occur in every branch, and to
communicate all the authentic intelli-
gence which they can obtain of their
history and properties; in short, to col-
lect another *Amœnitates Academicæ*, and
to publish all certain facts which are in
any shape connected with Natural His-
tory. The factitious substances of che-
mists do not come into their plan. The
aid of chemistry is resorted to, when the
investigation dwells upon the nature and
properties of any species. In this branch
the Society have a member *inftar omni-
um*, Dr. G. Bory de Saint-Vincent, F.R.S. of Essex-str.
Anatomy, very necessary in zoology,
will have due attention paid to it; and
when it is said that Mr. John Hunter,
F.R.S. is one of this zealous body;
every aid in this respect will be obtained
equal to the most sanguine wishes. To
the learned and curious of all descrip-
tions the Society make their public ad-
dress, and would wish to be thought
worthy of their communications, and
would gladly receive them as fellow-
labourers. All papers addressed to the
Society, are desired to be sent to their
secretary, Mr. George Prince, of Ar-
rindel-street in the Strand.

HOMO SUM.

P.S. In a short time I hope to be
able

able to send you their laws and regulations, wherein you will observe great attention paid to the true prosperity and promotion of the science which they profess to patronise.

MR. URBAN, *Nottingham, Sept. 21.*

PERHAPS the following remarks on the Morasses in Hatfield Chace may serve as a continuation from p. 540 of your August Magazine, and will certainly tend to demonstrate, that this extensive chace was originally a forest belonging to the ancient Britons; that it was cut down by their enemies the Romans; and consequently, that the subterraneous trees, &c. found here, and in other parts of this kingdom, have lain ever since the Romans reigned in Britain.

R. D.

Mr. Abraham de la Prynne observes in No. 275 of the "Philosophical Transactions," "that the levels of Hatfield Chace in Yorkshire were the largest chace of red deer that King Charles I. had in all England, containing in all above 180,000 acres of land; these levels," he says, "were effectually discharged, drained, and reduced to arable and pasture land, at the expence of above 40,000*l.* by Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, a Dutchman:" he likewise observes, "that some of the trees found here were chopped and squared, others bored through, and others half split, with large wooden wedges with flinnes therein, and broken axe-heads, somewhat resembling the figure of sacrificing axes; and, near a large root in the parish of Hatfield, were found eight or nine coins of some of the Roman emperors, very much consumed and defaced," and he says, "that upon the confines of this low country, on the Lincolnshire coast, are many large hills of loose sand, under which, as they are continually blowing away, are discovered roots of trees, with the marks of the axe as fresh upon them as if they had been cut down but a few days; hazle-nuts and acorns have been frequently found at the bottom of the soil of these levels, and fir-tree apples, or cones, in large quantities together."—Dr. Plott mentions the like roots of trees found in Stebben Pool, the old pewitt pool, at Layton, and other places, in Staffordshire.—Dr. Leigh observes, in his History of Cheshire, "that in draining Martin Meer were found great numbers of the roots and trunks of large

pitch trees, in their natural and eight canoes, such as the tains sailed in; and in another was found a brass kettle, beads, and human bodies, entirely corrupted as to outward appearance. Several places of the soil of the Anglesca and Man are likewise roots and trees. Veistiran says, in the moors and morasses of the Netherlands, large fir-trees are commonly found;" and Helmont mentions Veel there, a moss nine miles M. de la Terr says, "that tree roots are frequently found in the grounds, levels, and morasses of Switzerland, and Savoy;" and marien assures us, "that in the series of Modena, which are several long and broad, and at present a full dry country, though in the times the Cæsars it was nothing but a lake, are found at 30, 40, or 50 deep, the soil of a low marshy full of trees, ledges, reeds, &c. Most men refer all this to Noah's but if so, how comes it that they lie so near each other? why are them burnt, others chopped, and others squared, and others bored? why does the soil at the bottom of rivers lie in ridges and furrows? why are the coins of Roman emperors found there? There seems not but that the Romans were in parts, and did actually destroy the and beautiful forest of Hatfield. The common road of the Romans of the south into the north part of the country was, formerly, from Leicester or Lincoln, to Segolocum, or Burrow upon Trent; and from there to Danum, or Doncaster. A road to the east and north-east of the Romans encamped on a heath or moor, not far from Fick (as appears by their fortifications to be seen there); and it is said that a battle ensued betwixt the Ostiorius and the Britons, for which is a small town called Osterfield, nominated from the general who obtained the victory.

The peat dug in this chace is of two kinds: the first is generally black when dried and broken, resembling and undoubtedly contains a great quantity of bitumen. The second is from a very light to a very dark, but it is not hard when dry, nor does it appear to be bituminous; it is generally

supposed to be a vegetable, and, when analysed, is found (like other vegetables) to contain salts and oil. R. D.

MR. URBAN,
Hæc loca, vi quondam et vastâ convulsa ruinâ
(Antum xvi. longinqua valet mutare vetustas)

Illic seruat: cum protinus utraque tellus
foret, venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latius abscedit: araque et
urbes

non diducas angusto interloquit æstu.

ÆN. iii. 414.

THE poet, you observe, is speaking of the separation of Sicily from Italy, which, in very ancient time, were joined. But, as the text now stands, there is a manifest contradiction in his narrative. He says the fields and cities of the two countries were *liore diducas*, parted by a *shore*, whereas this is not only contrary to matter of fact, but he himself tells us, the separation was made by water, or the sea, *venit medio vi pontus*; that Hesperia, i. e. Italy, was severed from Sicily, *undis*; and that the sea ran between them, *angusto æstu*, by a narrow strait. Now if, by the alteration of a single letter, you will read *litara diducas*, every thing will be right and consistent, as the sense will then be, 'that the sea flowed in by a narrow strait between the fields and cities of the two countries, they being separated by it, *quod litara*, i. e. in respect of their several shores;' as in truth they are.

As to the fact, that Sicily was once united to Italy, and, by a violent earthquake, *vi quondam et vastâ convulsa ruinâ*, was dismembered from it; that the sea thereby, and by that agent, was suddenly introduced between them, and named the strait of Messina, appears extremely credible. The author imputes this astonishing revolution to an earthquake, insinuates that there was a tradition of such an event, and that a very ancient one; and I am of opinion, that whoever considers the nature of these countries, the gift of earthquakes and volcanos, as shewn and verified by Sir William Hamilton, in his *Observations on Vesuvius*, &c.; and by Mr. Swinburne, in his *Travels* into these parts, will find every reason in the world to believe, that such an extraordinary convulsion of nature did once happen here, though we know not the time when. The remarks of these philosophical gentlemen are of importance, even in this view; and, in regard to this curious allusion in the *Æneid*, since, as above-

GENT. MAG. NOV. 1785.

time, many have been inclined to consider the lines as a slight of poetry, or a mere embellishment in that noble poem, they now can view it both in that light, and as a circumstance substantiated and founded in nature and truth, which certainly adds great beauty to the lines, and evinces at the same time the art and learning of the poet.

John Twine, the Kentish antiquary, in his elegant dialogue *de Rebus Albionis*, &c. seems to have been fully persuaded that our island of Britain was formerly, *viz.* long before the destruction of Troy, united to Gaul, *Twine*, p. 8, *seq.* See also *Camd. Brit.* col. 1. of *Gibson's Translation*, and the note there. But this case appears to me very different from that of Sicily and Italy; an adequate efficient cause is here wanting; the strait is too large to be brought about by the supposed cause, *viz.* the workings, or tides, of the Germanic and Gallic oceans, *Twine*, p. 9; too much stress is laid on the words *divisus* and *diducas*, used by the classics on the occasion, *Twine*, pp. 22, 23; and lastly, present appearances do not much favour or corroborate the conjecture; inasmuch, that one has not that plausible ground for assenting to the detachment of Britain from Gaul, as we have for that of Sicily from Italy.

The subject, Mr. Urban, of the emerging, formation, and detachment of islands, is very copious; but as it is not my intention to dilate upon it, but only to confer, in few words, the two cases of Sicily and Britain, for the illustration of the known and celebrated lines of Virgil, I shall pursue it no further.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

IF you are as great a coffee-drinker as Mr. Ray, who said, "that the part of Arabia which produced this berry was truly called *bappy*;" or a frequenter of coffee-houses, either as an antiquary or a valetudinarian, you will chuckle on reading the disputes which the first introduction of this drug-berry occasioned in Mecca and Constantinople. After the recital of them by Dr. Moseley, whose 8vo pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Properties and Effects of Coffee," you may purchase for half-a-crown, it will be needless to encumber your Miscellany with a recapitulation, or to tell you how the dervises and priests *sell soul* upon coffee, and procured an order for the officers of the police to shut

up

up the coffee-houses; and in the next reign, for a certain sum, were content to permit it to be sold in private. Enthusiasts have supposed it the *nepenthe* of Homer; and one of your correspondents, still more enthusiastic, has dropt a hint, that Abigail cajoled K. David with a strong dish of coffee under the name of *parabt corn*. "The virtues of this cheerful liquor," says Dr. M., "*like moral virtues under despotism*, operated in Constantinople to its detriment. By dispelling the *torpitude* brought on by their vicious excesses, and recruiting their spirits, sunk by the depravity of their habits, it introduced a disposition to exercise the understanding; a crime in every government that tolerates nothing but silent obedience;" not by the intoxication or exhilaration of the spirits, but by the freedom of communication inseparable from places of public resort, where all ranks are on a level. A like reason gave a check to our coffee-houses, 1675, as to those of Constantinople, when the affairs of Turkey were in a critical situation during the minority of Mahomet IV. according to Rycaut (not, as the Doctor, Ricault.) Is it not extraordinary then that the French should encourage the cultivation and commerce of this plant so much more than we? or is our national character so strongly marked with a bias to liberty, that nature with us wants no assistance from art? But however our brains stand in no need of its aid, Dr. M. shews that it is of the utmost consequence to our stomachs. Englishmen are gross feeders, very apt to counteract the observation of *le bon Plutarque*, as Rousseau calls him, "that man is not a carnivorous animal, because he hath not the teeth of a lion or a dog." Englishmen also love the juice of the grape to such an excess, that coffee must be called in to restore the tone of their stomachs, and strengthen their nerves. Mr. Rav, when a student at Leyden, cured himself of the head-ach by drinking large draughts of tea, which I have known make the hands of another student shake. The same great naturalist, by drinking coffee every day, was cured, not only of the head-ach, but of every other complaint. In the West-Indies, strong coffee drunk warm in a morning fasting, and good exercise after it, has been productive of innumerable cures. If we believe this new advocate for coffee, it is, like tar-water, a panacea. We

may study, drink, rake, and follow pursuit to what excess we please, will set all right again. It is an antidote to the use (or rather abuse) of coffee, whose soporific operations it counteracts consequently, where excruciating pain lulled by the one, extravagant energy may be excited by the other drug. In the latter view the angel Gabriel ascribed coffee to Mahomet. What be the objection to this berry by European physicians, that it is *dry, cold, sedative, or stimulant*, they are all away in the present publication. Medical science disclaims their pretensions as creations of the imagination, and transfers their contest for decision to synod of Turkish priests.* "The refined use of coffee in England has not allowed it a fair trial. All should drink—except those who find it does nothing with them†." Such was Slare, after feeling the ill effects of "using in too great excess, quite abandoned for above thirty years, and soon recovered the good tone of his nerves, continued steady ever after." "We are indebted," says Dr. M., "to the way we derive from coffee, to the total rearrangement of its natural state by changes it undergoes in roasting from fire‡." This and the other prohibitions duly settled, "let us reflect on the state of our atmosphere, the food, modes of life of the inhabitants, favourable to youth and beauty, filling the large towns and cities with chronic infirmities, and I think it will be evident what advantages will result from the general use of coffee in England as an article of diet, from the comforts of which the poor are not excluded (he should have said *would not be excluded*, if his arguments could make it as common as cheap as tea), and to which purpose it may often be employed as a safe, powerful medicine§." Every impartial reader must think this an exaggerated panegyric on coffee, and calculated for some interested purpose.

In extolling the virtues of coffee, Doctor thus apostrophises: "It is a *pbium* was held in veneration as a god and hung up in temples||; if the name was dignified by the name of sacred

* P. 53.
§ Pp. 68, 69.

† P. 58.

|| Plin. N. H. xix. 3. Hesychius, *lexicon*. Spanheim, De Uf. et Præd. *lexicon*, diff. 4.

¶ B; Pythagoras.

* Vol. L. p. 527.

statue was erected to the lettuce*; who honours are not due to the poppy, &c. &c.?" You may imagine how I was struck with the reference to Suetonius, as he had said this statue was erected to the lettuce by Augustus; but, on turning to the passage (Suet. Aug. c. 59) I found not a word of the lettuce, but that the emperor erected the statue to his physician, Antonius Musa. Pliny (Nat. Hist. xix. 8.), tells us, it was on account of the use made of the lettuce by that useful man: but if Dr. M. has no statue to one is erected to the coffee-berry, he deserves to go without it, for his carelessness in quoting ancient authors. Let us see if his account of Pythagoras and the mallow is more correct. Jamblichus, cited by Stanley†, gives one of his maxims, "Plant mallows, but eat it not;" and gives no very intelligible explanation of it. But nothing about Pythagoras and the mallow is found in any. [Philo-medicus in our next.]

MR. URBAN, Sept. 13, 1785.
A LEARNED friend having mentioned his seeing an advertisement of a Life of Cervantes, and Remarks on his writings from the French of Mr. de Florio, I was disposed to look into it, and have found that superficiality I expected. The whole is prefixed to a work, of all others the least calculated for translation, *La Galeata*, which notwithstanding the Frenchman had attempted. The six books he has reduced to three, and has added a fourth to complete the whole, with what success, perhaps, very few could wish to know. As the parts of the life are selected with very little judgment, so it is certain, that there is very little shewn in the Remarks on his writings, his accounts of which are by no means to be depended on. Our author's novels, we are told, are very inferior to his *Don Quixote*. In answer to which, I have to observe, that they are such as the Author of that work might be proud to own. They are undoubtedly his second work, and carry striking marks of the same genius, but employed on subjects of an humbler nature. *Non semper arcum tendit Apollo*. Among these I have ever looked on the *Licenciado Vidriera* as a Quixote in miniature. He is with much justice styled, by the Italians, *il poccacio Ispagno*. From *El Casamiento Enganoso* is formed, Rule a Wife and have a Wife; and from another

of these, *El zeloso Esfremeno*, is the Padlock taken. What is said of the *Comedias* is mere cavilling: they were designedly improper, with a view to correct the absurdities of the stage. I do not know where the blame is due, whether to the French or English translator; but certainly one of these Dramas, *Elkusion dichoso*, had been more decently rendered *The Lucky Pimp*, than called *The Fortunate Lecher*. But the Englishman is much hurt by the name of *Cuix*, as appears in a note. But let me tell him the names. *El Padre Comix* in this play is in offensively used, as is that of Mr. and Mrs. *Cross* in the Trip to the Jubilee. As we have a translation from a translation, no wonder we are in the dark. He mentions the *Garden Calendar* and the *Great Bernard*, as two works of Cervantes; and in a note observes, what sort of a work the *Garden Calendar* was, its title explains. One might suppose from hence it was the same as Miller's. But, says he, I am at a loss to guess what Saavedra means by *The Great Bernard*. There is nothing like having recourse to the Original. *Las Semanas del Jardin*. The Weeks of the Garden, y *el Ramoso Bernardo*, and the famous *Bernardosa del Carpio*. These two, with the finishing of the *Galeata*, seem to have been the subject of his future labour, had Providence so permitted. In an instance or two our translator has shewn a culpable disposition. Many of the Moors, says he, are questionable, of a benign and merciful nature; though some of these may be as unfeeling as those of our WEST INDIA planters, who affect to consider their slaves in the light only of Orange-outangs. Whether what he here asserts proceeds from his own knowledge, or whether he has adopted the notions of a Reverend Surgeon, the self-boasting advocate of humanity, who was himself the faulty character he condemns, he has here fully slandered a body of men as respectable as any members of society. How the epithet *famel*, as it corresponds with the general character of AZAN, is improperly foisted into the quotation of Mr. Florio, as we are no where told how CERVANTES escaped his cruelties; and that therefore he might pass for a Prince humane even to a weaknejs, it was incumbent on the translator to have shewn, if he expected to be credited. It is remarkable that Cervantes has advanced nothing in this matter that is not to be farther confirmed from the contemporary historian of Algiers *Harodo*. Add to this, that epithets are in

* By Aug. Sucton. Several of the Valentin family.

† Hist. of Philos. p. 462, 473.

no instance unmeaning expletives with him. If you think the above may afford some minutes amusement to your readers, you receive the same from yours, A. B.

MR. URBAN,
H^AVING just read a small pamphlet, lately published, (entitled, "Scrictures on Ecclesiastical Abuses, addressed to the Bishops, Clergy, and People of Great Britain," (see p. 629.) with great pleasure, as a work meant to expose and censure too many corrupt practices amongst the clergy, and which are great obstructions to morality and religion; I was a little surprised not to find, amongst his abuses, one appropriated to the investigation of the management of Queen Anne's bounty. Being myself a little interested, I could have wished to have seen a stricture on this subject, added by this censor as a ninth abuse. I think it might have been added with great propriety, as a matter entirely belonging to the body of clergy.—The fund of this bounty is now arisen to a great sum, and, if not soon lessened, by appropriating it to the purposes it was intended, will, in all probability, be soon laid hold on by government, for the exigences of state. This, most probably, will be the end of it, since the trustees give themselves little concern about the intention of it, and the whole is at present at the disposal of secretaries, clerks, &c. The original mode by which the accumulating interest of this fund is to be disposed of to livings under such a value is, if an incumbent of such a living can procure a donation of 200l. to his church, he may then apply for 200 more from this fund. But in these ungodly days such a donation rarely happens; yet when it does happen, it is seldom of much advantage to the clergyman, for he can only receive 2 per cent. from the trustees, in order to encourage his making a purchase with the money in hand. But, unfortunately, this 2 per cent. business, which was meant to promote, on the contrary operates to impede, every effort of the clergyman's purchasing land; so that now few of them ever attempt it. Paying only 2 per cent. and receiving 5 or 6, is too great an inducement to keep the money in hand, and to make objections to every attempt to purchase. Either the title is not sufficient, or the situation is improper, &c. &c.

It would be a real benefit to the clergy, and a greater still to society, were part of this bounty, applied to rebuild parsonage-

* Query Who receives the benefit of the verplus interest?

houses. The great decay of religious morality, and virtue amongst the generality of people proceeds from the non-residence of the clergy, together with its consequent evil, the careless and slovenly manner in which parochial duty is commonly performed. But it is impossible the bishops can enforce residence universally, when above one half of the parsonage-houses are in ruins, or entirely fallen never to rise again, unless by some extraordinary assistance. The late act for this purpose is not sufficient: it is but very few of the clergy who can afford to put it in execution. CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN,
T^HE uncommon appearance in a lady after above forty years interment, in a parish church in the West of England, p. 607, is certainly very singular, and arose most probably from the following circumstances: The body of the corpulent, but not remarkably fat person, was deposited in a coffin on three large stones, within an earthen grave of a gravelly and wet soil. Such gravelly soil is known to be very pervious, and of a water passing very quickly, and to abound with pyrites. Through the surrounding earth, at times, the water has so moistened the lid of the coffin, as that it could not resist the weight of the earth laid on it, without breaking and falling in: But the bottom was supported by the large stones; and, as air could pass under it, did not rot, it should have done by the continued moisture it had lain in, if flat on the ground, and especially as the corrupted humours of the body, as it decayed, stagnation at the bottom of the grave, must destroy that preserving quality of the water which has so long, and so extraordinarily kept some internal parts of the body. From the situation of the two lumps of fat, it is clear they were the remains of the fat contained in the *Omentum* or cawl; for generally persons, emaciated by the gout, and wasted in every part for want of exercise, are yet found to have much fat about the belly, and in the *Omentum*. That a chalybeate water strongly impregnated with marine salt, and vitriolic acid, may have clarified and hardened the fat, and given that consistency and hardness, and bright red colour in the fleshy parts, will not appear surprising, and from their appearance, with some lumps of fat adhering to them, were most likely portions of the *Abdominal* muscles.

various and surprising are the progress and manner of dissolution, that bodies are found in some soils quickly turned to dust, while others are wholly or partially preserved many years. The brittleness of the ornaments may be accounted for from the manner they were placed in, being constantly washed from dust, or insects, by the frequent percolation of the water.

E 626. 1. 2. "The seat of Robert Meel Wilmot, Esq." This gentleman married the eldest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of—Roberts, Esq. of Harlestown, who died possessed of his family for above fifty years ago, and is buried in the family vault of St. Peter's Church in Manchester. Yours, &c. A. I. E.

Extract of a Letter from Lichfield, dated Sept. 24, 1785.

On Friday, the 2d of this month, during some alterations in a chapel, formerly an Oratory, on the North side of Mavesyn-Kidware church*, five miles from this city, a stone coffin was found, with a circular compartment for the head, containing a human skeleton, which, from various old deeds in his possession, the ingenious and worthy proprietor has, with great care, fairly and truly translated; and, from other circumstances, appears to be the remains of Hugo Maresyn, who was buried in the reign of Henry the First, and son of Henry Marescalch, a Norman, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and his lands given him in Staffordshire. The skeleton was amazingly strong and well, and the teeth singularly white and sound, though interred above 640 years since. In an adjoining Gothick niche, in the wall, near the above-mentioned stone coffin, was discovered, with small portions of men's hair cloth, the skeleton of Henry Maresyn, a Knight Hospitaller, and Great Grandson of Hugo, in a coffin of lead, of an uncommon form. These remains, after being exposed to gratify the curious, were ordered to be covered again, with the greatest care possible, and under his own inspection, by their descendant Charles Chadwicke, Esq. of Mavesyn Kidware-Hall, and owner of the fore-said chapel. Mr. Barret, an ingenious draughtsman from Manchester, attended Colonel Chadwick from Lan-

cashire, where he principally resides, and has taken accurate drawings of the coffins, and other ancient tombs in the said aisle.

MR. URBAN,

A Correspondent, who signs himself a *Looker-on*, p. 714, objects to a passage in Mr. White's Sermons, where it is observed, that, *in brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste, Berkeley is surely not inferior to Shaftesbury*.—I should be glad to be informed by your correspondent, what rank and dignity "have to do with *taste and imagination*?" It is not a *long line of Ancestry* that is the object of the comparison, but their abilities in style and composition as authors; and I must confess I can perceive no reason, why a bishop though *not a nobleman*, or even a curate, should not write as well as any *lay-lord* in the kingdom. Your correspondent seems to be of opinion, that *noblemen* must unavoidably possess superior understandings and talents in proportion to their rank in life, an opinion which every day's experience contradicts. I can perceive no impropriety in the parallel, and Mr. White may save himself the trouble, of either expunging the passage, or searching for another. M.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent who reviewed Berkeley's *Lisay*, p. 805, says, that "no philosophers have confuted his denial of the existence of matter." Had he understood Reid's "Inquiry into the Human Mind," he would have perceived that he had confuted it, by demonstrating that Berkeley builds his system, if nothingness can be called one, on a previous hypothesis, that of Locke, that there are images or pictures in the mind; which hypothesis he denies. This notorious inconsistency and sophistry is detected by Reid (see his conclusion *sub fin.*), and exposed by Beattie. But, were no flaw discoverable in Berkeley, it is surprising that any one should be an advocate for that which, according to the confession of these philosophers themselves, can answer no purpose; but confounds common sense, and, *à fortiori*, unsettles all religious belief. Yours, &c. T.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

I shall be much obliged if any of your learned correspondents will inform me in what manner Wesseling has solved the difficulty respecting the Taxing mentioned by St. Luke, chap. ii. ver. 2, in his *Disp. ad Marmor vetus de P. Sulpicii Quirini censu*, p. 21, 22. M. M.

* The particulars of this letter have been confirmed by another correspondent, who signs S. and observes, that both Erdswicke and Pennant have grossly erred in the orthography of the name and place. EDIT.

*Debates in the last Session of Parliament,
continued from p. 799.*

Tuesday, May 31.

THE Twenty Resolutions of the Committee to whom the Ten Propositions voted by the Parliament of Ireland were referred, being at length agreed to;

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Lords on the subject of the said Resolutions; which being granted, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Dundas*, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Marquess of *Graham*, Mr. *Grenville*, Lord Advocate, Lord *Hood*, Sir *Adam Fergusson*, Mr. *Jenkinson*, Mr. *Popham*, &c. were appointed.

The above gentlemen immediately repaired to the Painted Chamber, and having placed themselves at the bar, standing, uncovered, the Duke of *Chandos*, Duke of *Manchester*, Marquess of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Carlisle*, Lord *Amherst*, Earl of *Denbigh*, Lord *King*, Lord *Stormont*, Lord *Sydney*, Lord *Sackville*, Earl of *Abercorn*, Lord *Camden*, and the Bishop of *Bangor*, placed themselves opposite, sitting, with their hats on.

Mr. *Pitt* acquainted their Lordships, that the House of Commons had taken into their consideration so much of his Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, upon Jan. 25, as related to the adjustment of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, and had come to Twenty Resolutions, which he had the honour to present to their Lordships, with a copy of the evidence which had been delivered at the bar of the House of Commons in consequence of that part of his Majesty's most gracious speech.

The Lord President received the papers, and each party bowed, which concluded the conference.

Wednesday, June 1.

In a Committee to consider of the state of the *Pilchard Fishery*, it was resolved;

That a bounty of six shillings be allowed for every hoghead of *Pilchards* exported between the 24th of June, 1785, and 25th June, 1786, in case no more than 5,000 hogheads be exported.

That three shillings be allowed, in case no more than 10,000 hogheads be exported.

That two shillings be allowed, in case

no more than 15,000 be exported.

That one shilling be allowed, in case no more than 20,000 be exported.

Mr. *Francis* again brought forward several Resolutions (see p. 441) respecting the resources and disbursement of the Bengal Government in India; which he endeavoured to make appear to the House, that there was a difference between the estimates delivered at different times; and that, adding surplus estimated by the Court of Directors to the deficiency estimated by the Governor General and Council of Bengal, that difference amounted to 3,321,200*l.*

Mr. *Dundas* thought the time improper to enter into such an investigation, when the affairs of the *East India Company* were in a train of management, the result of which was not at present be judged of by the House.

Mr. *Burke* remarked, that there was a difference between the right hon. Gentleman's statement and the statement of his honourable friend complained.

Mr. *Francis* moved nine Resolutions all tending to make good his statement on each of which the previous question was put, and negatived; by which the House did not agree with him, they are to remain on the Journals their proceedings.

Thursday, June 2.

No debate.

Friday, June 3.

The order of the day being read, going into a Committee for diminishing the number of the Judges in the Court of Session of Scotland, and increasing the salaries of those that should remain, and those of the Barons of Exchequer.

Lord Advocate rose, he said, he pressed forward the bill during the present Session, but only to open the subject of the bill; for which purpose he begged leave to move, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the number of Judges in Scotland ought to be diminished.

Lord *Maitland* ridiculed the idea of binding the House to acknowledge a Resolution, of which the learned Gentleman in the very same breath, declined discussion. He considered the introduction of the bill, in the manner was brought in, as an infringement of the prerogative of the Crown. He thought the number of Judges the

against influence, which in every case of importance was exerted in the Courts of Session.

Mr. Dundas contended, that the number of Judges in Scotland far exceeded what were necessary for the dispatch of business; and that the way to render the Judges superior to influence would be by increasing their salaries.

Mr. Eden objected to the motion, as singular.

Lord Mabon differed totally in opinion from the learned Lord. He was of opinion, that the increase of salary, as it would render the object more desirable, so it would render the possessor of the instrument of undue influence.

Lord Advocate withdrew his motion, and moved,

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the salaries of the Judges in Scotland be increased in the following proportion:

To the Lord President of the Court of Session £.2200
To each of the Ordinary Judges £.1100

To the Ch. Baron of Excheq. £.2200
To the Puisne Barons £.1100

This Resolution seemed to meet the concurrence of the House.

In a Committee of the whole House a bill for bringing into one act all the Excheq. judicative laws;

Mr. Braunsay enforced the necessity of such a law, as well on the ground of necessity to the subject, as on the justice and expedience of Government.

Mr. Pitt, and the law officers, were united in carrying the bill through the House this Session. It was ordered to be printed.

Monday, June 6.

Lord Maitland remarked, that though the order for the call of the House had been put off for three months, yet he would submit it to the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's consideration, whether the House ought not to be called together before so weighty a matter should be finally concluded as the commercial system between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Hussey was no friend to frequent calls of the House.

Mr. Sheridan hoped the right hon. gentleman would move for a call of the House before the Resolutions should be carried into a law, or pledge himself to support the motion of any other Member for that purpose.

Mr. Pitt did not feel himself bound

to decide upon the matter. Any Member has an equal right to make such a motion; and, when made, the House might judge of the propriety of it. At present, he owned, he could not see any necessity for such a motion.

Mr. Alderman Watfon moved, that the bill for regulating the rope-makers' trade might be read, which, being brought in as a *private bill*, does not properly come under our notice. The grievance complained of was, that ships employed in the foreign trade not only purchased cordage abroad for themselves, but brought home large quantities to dispose of to others. The object of the bill was therefore simply this, to lay such a duty on the importation of foreign cordage, as to prevent the ruin of the rope-making trade in this country. It was generally agreed that the evil did exist, and called strongly for a remedy; but, when the question came to be put, Members were wanting to make a House, and the bill was lost for the present from that circumstance.

Tuesday, June 7.

Lord Mabon's bill for the better regulation of county elections, after being agitated a considerable time, was lost by the same neglect.

Wednesday, June 8.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for exchanging the ground on which the barracks are erected in Scotland-yard, belonging to the Crown, for that on which the barracks at Tinmouth are erected, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. Hussey opposed the bill, on the ground of making an opening for the enlargement of fortifications, which he thought were already carried to an enormous extent.

Mr. Rose assured the hon. gentleman, that nothing more was intended by the bill than merely to accommodate the Duke of Northumberland with a piece of ground that lay contiguous to his garden; for another piece of ground of equal value.

No other material objection was made. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Dempster rose to make a motion relative to the abolition of the licences to hawkers and pedlars; but, being informed that something was soon to be determined respecting them, he wished to know what was the intention of Ministers concerning them.

Mr. Pitt hoped the hon. gentleman would defer his motion till the matter should

should be further considered.

Mr. *Dempster* readily complied; but could not help declaring in the most unequivocal terms against depriving an useful class of men of the means of getting their bread.

Lord *Surrey* rose, he said, in consequence of the notice he had given of his intention to propose a tax as a substitute to that on female servants, the principle of which he utterly disliked.

Mr. *Pitt* wished his Lordship to suspend what he had to offer till he should submit to the Committee certain modifications of the tax, which he hoped would render it unexceptionable. It had been objected, that this tax would operate in proportion to the necessities of those who were to be the objects of it: and that those who had most need of servants, and were least able to pay for them, by being burdened with a numerous family of children, were to have the burden multiplied upon them in a double and triple ratio. He admitted the truth of this argument; and, to remove this inconvenience, he should propose, that every person should be allowed to keep one servant free, in addition to those specified by the act, for every two children they have under the age of fourteen. And as this would occasion a deficiency in what the tax was calculated at first to produce, he would propose, in relieving those who were least able to bear the burden, to lay a small addition on those who may be supposed able to bear it the best. It was on those who were unmarried, and therefore presumed to have no children. This addition, he said, was for every man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, never having been married, keeping male servants, to pay 21. 5s. for each; and for female servants, 2s. 6d. for one, 5s. for two, 10s. for three or more, over and above what is paid by married persons. These, he trusted, would make good the deficiency occasioned by the above exemptions.

He then stated, that, as there would probably be a deficiency of £20,000 occasioned by a reduction that had been made on a part of the shop-tax, he should propose to make it good by a tax which seemed to meet the sense of the House, and that was, on those who followed the profession of attorneys. Of these, he said, it was computed there were about 1400 (he would take them at 1000) in London, and about 3300 in the whole kingdom besides; the for-

mer he proposed should pay £4. 10s. for a licence, the latter £3. 10s. with a stamp of 2s. 6d. on warrants, supposed to be about one year, would amount to the sum of nearly. He therefore begged to submit those taxes to the consideration of the Committee.

Lord *Surrey* then rose, to propose taxes in lieu of that on female servants, against which he had conceived an aversion. The tax on female servants had been given, he said, for £140,000. Those which he should propose to produce £180,000. As,

1. An annual licence of 10s. to be taken out by all persons wearing stockings: the number he computed 140,000—£140,000.

2. The same by all persons wearing hair-powder: the number the same and the produce the same—£140,000.

3. A tax on attorneys, in which he had already been anticipated by the right hon. gentleman, though in a different mode. And,

4. A licence to be taken out by those who wear watches; married persons to pay 2s. 6d. a year; unmarried 3s. 6d. After explaining and commenting upon the above taxes, he concluded the first.

Mr. *Drake* rose in support of the above taxes, which he endeavored to recommend to the Minister in preference to that on female servants, he said, was an odious and oppressive tax. He wished him on this point not to be the stubborn oak, but the pliant willow, and bend to the wishes of the people. He feared that, by the female part of the community of them would be turned loose into the town, and exposed to produce an evil from whence originated the vices with which the morals of the country were corrupted.

Mr. *Smith* objected to the tax on wearers of silk stockings, as a trade that would ultimately injure the constituents.

Mr. *Pitt* attacked his whole budget. The noble Lord, he observed, were neither such as to be less exceptionable, less more productive, or more easy of collection, than those which he had the honour to propose to the House. If his Lordship meant his tax on stockings and hair-powder to be substitutes for the taxes on female servants, it would only be transferring the

the masters, who were competent, the servants, who were by no means the subjects of taxation. And how were the taxes to be collected? Would they not be the subject of general evasion? And who were to be the inspectors? Were they to stop ladies in the street, and say, Ladies, shew me your licences for your stockings and your powder? Would not this put a well-dressed damsel to the blush? He said a few words in reference to the Member for Nottingham had said against the licence for wearing silk stockings, as affecting the chief manufacture of his constituents, and thought nothing was to be apprehended on that account, as not a stocking the less would be worn, for none would take a licence but those who make a conscience of paying the tax, and those who are not so scrupulous would wear them without. He concluded, with regard to the preference to the taxes provided by himself, as more certain in the revenue, more easy in their collection, and to be paid by persons competent to the burden, which those of the noble order were not.

Mr. Fox remarked on what the right hon. gentleman had said of the certainty of collecting his taxes. If the tax on women-servants may be supposed to have any affinity to that on the servants, he could only say, that the latter was notoriously known to be levied in the most shameless manner, and he could see no reason to suppose that a present tax would be less liable to evasion. On that account, therefore, he thought the noble Lord's taxes upon equality, and in other respects much better, as less liable to reproach. He remarked on what the Member for Nottingham [Mr. Smith] had said of the levying the chief manufacture of his constituents. Whatever the hon. gentleman might now think, he seemed to be of another opinion when a more weighty cause was in agitation lately; for, should the licence to be taken out affect that particular branch of the manufacture of his constituents, the other part of the manufactory would increase in proportion. He was therefore for adopting his noble friend's preference to that on women-servants, which was, he said, an odious tax, and would make us a reproach among nations.

Mr. Courtenay was sorry that a Member.

in England should find it necessary to propose a tax on women, as he could find but one country in the universe that furnished an example, and that was Holland; a nation not very famous for their politeness to the fair-sex. He attacked the tax in his usual strain of satirical humour, and concluded with advising the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to hazard his popularity by following the example of the Dutch in laying a tax on female servants.

Sir Richard Hill spoke against the tax; and, in answer to something that fell from the former speaker in allusion to his sometimes quoting from the Bible, he wished the hon. gentleman would look a little more into that book, that he might be able to follow his example.

Sir Edward Ashley objected to any more taxes being laid upon the people. If those already imposed were regularly collected, and fairly applied, he was persuaded, they would be fully sufficient for the purposes of Government. He instanced the receipt-tax, as immensely productive, if generally complied with.

Sir P. J. Clerk objected generally to the tax on servants, but particularly as it affected the officers of a certain rank in the army, who by their situation in life were obliged to keep servants, and from the scantiness of their pay were ill able to pay for them. He hoped they would be exempted.

Mr. Pitt said, a clause of exemption was already in the bill.

Sir J. Johnstone seemed rather to approve of Lord Surrey's taxes than those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; though he thought, by taxing attorneys, they would ruin their clients to reimburse themselves.

Mr. Eden could approve of no taxes that did not discriminate between people of property and people of no property. — Such were the licences for wearing silk stockings and hair-powder, in which the mistress and the maid were placed on the same footing.

Several other Members took part in the debate. At length the question was put on Lord Surrey's budget, when the numbers were,

Ayes - 22.

Noes - 104.

Mr. Pitt then rose, and moved the following new taxes:

That there shall be paid, by every person not having been married,

For one female servant, 2s. 6d.; for two,

two, 5s.; for three or more, 10s. each.

That every male person, never having been married, shall pay .

For every male servant, not employed in trade or husbandry, the additional sum of 25s. and for every female servant also double.

That every solicitor or attorney, enrolled, shall annually take out a certificate, on which shall be charged a stamp of five pounds, if he resides in London; if in any other part of Great Britain, three pounds.

For every mandate to institute or defend any action where the debtor's damages shall amount to more than 40s. a stamp of 2s. 6d.

That the allowances to brewers selling beer in less quantities than four gallons and a half be discontinued—These Resolutions were carried without a division.

And the House, being resumed, resolved into a Committee on the bill for regulating the business of the auditors of the imprest offices. Lords Mountfluart and Sondes are to retire on £7000 a year each. Five commissioners were appointed in their stead.

Thursday, June 9.

The report of the taxes, being brought up, passed, with no other opposition than the following laconic speech from

Mr. Drake. "Sir, I beg to be understood as giving a vote of submission, not of consent."

The report from the Committee on the bill for the reform of the office of the auditors of the imprest being brought up;

Lord George Cavendish declared his abhorrence of the bill. It went, he said, to arrest a freehold from two persons, to which they were as much entitled as any man in the kingdom to his estate. Not but his Lordship owned the emoluments of office were immense, and wanted regulation; but what struck him was the manner in which it was done—a mean, dirty job, for the sake of patronage. He hoped the commissioners would not be suffered to sit in that House. He gave his negative to the bill.

Mr. Dempster presented a petition from Bolton in the Muir, praying to be heard against abolishing hawkers and pedlars.

He then moved, That the House resolve itself into a Committee, on Tuesday next, to consider the present state of the hawkers and pedlars, and how far the

intended measure for abolishing licences would be proper.

Alderman Sawbridge rose, with a view to second the motion. He said, surely incumbent on the House to consider well before they went to deprive a numerous body of free-born men of the means of getting a honest livelihood.

Mr. Pitt wondered how such a measure could be entertained by the House, there was no ground for the petition to go upon.

Mr. Rolle put the right hon. gentleman in mind of what he had said in abolishing hawkers, &c. on the 17th of the budget. He had heard of appeals from great towns, and promised to call on great men. If a committee were formed, he hoped time would be allowed for a full investigation.

Lord Surrey enlarged upon the fullness of that body of men—his Lordship said, was the life of the country, and when goods became unfaleable in great cities, that body of men was the only resource in vending them in the parts of the country.

Sir M. Le Fleming was astonished at the Minister's attempt to deprive the means of getting their daily bread. It was a species of injustice for which he could not find a name.

Mr. Attorney-General said, the petitioners could not be heard, because they had nothing to present against; and, if a bill should be brought in to lay a heavier tax, they could then petition, as it was an established rule to hear no petition against the law.

Mr. Grenville contended, that common justice required that they should be heard before they were brought before the House with the infamous names of smugglers.

Mr. Dempster observed on the clamour raised on the attack made on the charter of the East India Company, and from what quarter it came. But what were exclusive privileges to companies, in comparison of exclusive proscriptions from the rights of subjects! By abolishing the trade, you exclude them from the market, and by excluding them from the market you render them vulnerable. This would be a species of punishment warranted by the British constitution.

Mr. Attorney-General said, that the keeper had been taxed, and punished by way of commutation, that

should be abolished; if they were not, or proportionably taxed, injustice would be done to settled residents, who were liable to bear every kind of burden, which itinerant hawkers were not.

Sir J. Johnstone spoke very highly of the advantage that hawkers were of to manufacturers in general. He said there were not less than 300 of such men in the county of Dumfries, who get their bread by making goods and disposing of them about the country, who never thought of taking out any licence.

Mr. Drake observed, that the hawkers would have no reason to thank the hon. Baronet for his information.

The question was put, and the motion rejected.

Friday, June 10.

Mr. Pitt delivered a message from his Majesty, in writing, to the Speaker. (See p. 484.)

Mr. Beaufoy then presented a petition to the House from the importers of tobacco in London, stating the importance of that branch of commerce, and, notwithstanding the independence of America, was, he said, above thirty to six in our favour. But, while the country imported 30,000 hogheads annually, the revenue from which should amount to £.750,000, not one half of that sum could ever be collected, owing to the numerous frauds that were daily committed, principally by combinations between the custom-house officers and the captains of the ships who brought the tobacco into port. He entered into detail, and concluded, that this unnatural league could never be broken while the salary of the officers was so trifling, that no honest man, he said, could live upon it, much less a family. This, he said, chiefly affected the revenue; but there were other branches which more nearly affected the merchant. When the tobacco is landed, the commodity is surrounded with fraud: one man says he is a cooper, and is to knock off the hoops; another a woman, and he is to take care of the staves; a third is a porter, and he is to carry the tobacco away; and so do these literally for their own use, for they share with the merchant, who is to bear his own property selling in the market. Mr. Beaufoy stated the amount of this fraudulent practice at £40,000 per ann.

Mr. Pitt was struck with the hon. gentleman's recital, and declared, that,

far as the present session was advanced, he should still think it his duty to carry a bill through the House to remedy the abuse.

Similar petitions were presented by the importers of tobacco from Bristol and Glasgow. And all were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' bill, which was accordingly taken into consideration, and the several clauses gone through without amendment.

The House adjourned till Monday, June 13.

Mr. Pitt moved his Majesty's message; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply accordingly.

He then moved, That an annuity of £.9,000, granted to the R. H. the Duke of Gloucester out of the 4½ per cent. duties in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, might be transferred from those duties to the aggregate fund, as those duties were so far from being adequate to the payment, that they were £.56,000 in arrears, besides leaving the salaries of the Governors unpaid, which of all others ought to be avoided. The motion was agreed to. He then moved, That the £.56,000 in arrear might be made good; which was likewise granted.

Mr. Pitt then called the attention of the House to that part of his speech on a former occasion which related to the regulations of the Hawkers and Pedlars. He said, as complaints were too generally prevalent against the shop-tax, it was but reasonable that those itinerant retailers should bear an equal proportion of the burden. For this purpose he would propose that their licences should be doubled; that is,

That for every licence to be granted to any Hawker, Pedlar, &c. now paying £.4, four pounds should be added.

That for every Hawker, &c. travelling with one horse, ass, mule, or other beast drawing or bearing burden, now paying £.8, eight pounds should be added.

He meant, he said, to exclude all those from borough towns, cities, and corporations.

Mrs. Dempster reprobated the idea of excluding those people from corporate towns, as, in his opinion, the privileges of corporations were very injurious to the general interests of the country.

Lord Surrey thought the additional

burden too heavy for those itinerant travellers to bear; for though they were non-residents, their expenses were not less to themselves, nor less productive to Government, than if they were, as they paid dear for their subsistence in inns and public-houses, where they were almost always under the necessity of taking up their quarters. He therefore proposed an amendment, and that, instead of 'four pounds,' the words 'two pounds' might be substituted; and, instead of 'eight pounds,' 'four pounds,' which were negated without a division, and Mr. Pitt's motions were carried.

Tuesday, June 14.

The order of the day for the third reading of the bill for the better examining and auditing the public accounts;

Mr. *Hussey* said, that the institution of a new board of five auditors, in addition to the incumbence of the compensation to be made to the two existing auditors, was not warranted on the principles of expediency, nor sanctioned by the report of the Commissioners for examining the state of the public accounts; he was therefore determined to take the sense of the House on a measure from which he expected no good effects.

Mr. *Rose* said, the salaries of the present auditors were estimated at about £ 34,000 a year; that the sum of the reserve made to the present auditors amounted to £ 14,000 only; and the salaries annexed to the new board would be no expence to the public. He farther said, that though the report of the Commissioners did not recommend the present measure, it was by no means adverse to it.

Mr. *Fox* said, he had one insuperable objection to the measure, and that was, the extension of patronage. He remembered the time, he said, when the right hon. gentleman [Mr. Pitt] was among the foremost in decrying undue influence by the creation of new, important, and lucrative offices. He remembered the time when he found his advantage in decrying the principle in another bill, which he has now made no scruple of introducing in this. Who the persons were whom the Minister intended to appoint, was now wholly unknown to him; but, be they who they would, they could not be less objectionable than those to whom he alluded. He was glad, however, that they were

to continue *quam diu se bene* subject to the changes and fluctuations of administrations; and he hoped, for consistency's sake, that they would be made eligible to sit in that House.

Mr. *Pitt* desired the 12th report of the Commissioners to be read, whence he took occasion to interpose, though the measure was not particularly recommended, it was strongly suggested. He enlarged on the propriety of Auditors continuing *quam diu se bene* gesserent, and nullified the character of the persons he should name would be known, exempt them from all censure of undue influence. With respect to their being disqualified by sitting in Parliament, he thought the statute of Q. Anne put it out of question.

Mr. *Fox* remarked, that in a period a distinction had been made between officers instituted by Parliament and officers instituted by the Crown.

Mr. *Attorney-General* said, he believed his right hon. friend would have no objection to a special clause including the new auditors from sitting in Parliament.

The House divided on the motion for the third reading of the bill:

Ayes - 75,
Noes - 15.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Tuesday, June 14.

In a Committee of Ways and Means the following resolution was agreed to:

That all persons wearing or carrying gloves or mittens in Great Britain pay a stamp-duty of one pound per pair.

In a Committee of the whole House to consider of the duty on Flannels to the following resolutions:

That the duties charged on Flannels which wine and oil have been imported, be repealed.

That the importation of wine in casks be permitted.

That so much of the act of 1773 as relates to the export of wheat to his Majesty's sugar islands be revived and continued.

The order of the day was for going into a Committee on a bill imposing a duty on male servants, the several clauses of the bill were then read. And

Mr. *Rose* brought up a bill for increasing all naval and military full pay, under the rank of

ed, who kept a servant, if that servant was a soldier, from the duty.

Mr. *James Johnstone* observed, that there were many officers who ranked as field-officers by brevet, who, in fact, received pay only as lieutenants, or captains; he therefore proposed, as an amendment, that those officers might be exempted, which after some short conversation was agreed to.

Mr. *Gamon* (Member for Winchester) submitted to the Committee, whether the exemption, on every principle of equity and humanity, ought not to be extended to officers of the above description on half-pay, as well as to those on whole pay. He reasoned upon this with great force.

Mr. *Rose* said, that officers on half-pay, if they kept servants, stood exactly on the same footing with other gentlemen; but there was a manifest difference between them and officers on actual service, who were obliged to keep one servant while on duty. He could therefore by no means admit the gentleman's idea.

Mr. *Courtenay* rose with great indignation, and declared, that the rejection of his reasonable, this humane suggestion, was the most unfeeling instance of the insolence of office that he ever witnessed. [Here a call of Order! Or.] Mr. C. insisted, he was perfectly in order, and proceeded. He knew, he said, there was a difference between an officer on whole pay and the officer on half-pay. But what was the difference? The officer on whole pay received three shillings a day, the officer on half-pay but eighteen pence. What! not allow a brave soldier, who had fought gallantly for his country, who had bled in its service, the benefit of a servant to brush his coat or clean his shoes! Would the hon. gentleman himself, would his meanest clerk, submit to such drudgery! He trusted the humanity of the House would be moved on this occasion, and that there would be but one voice for allowing the same exemption to officers on half-pay that was proposed to be granted to officers on whole pay.

Mr. *Rose* rose in some heat. He said, No hard words which the hon. gentleman unprovoked might indulge himself in, should deter him from maintaining an opinion which he felt to be just and reasonable. The officer on full pay must keep a servant; the officer on half-pay might or might not, as his

fortune or his humour might incline him; but surely if an officer on half-pay had but eighteen pence a day, he could have but little temptation to keep a servant.

Mr. *Courtenay* still appealed to the feelings of gentlemen, and reminded the House, that many of the officers to whom the hon. gentleman would assign the creditable office of brushing their coats and cleaning their shoes, wanted a leg and an arm, both of which were lost in the service of their country.

Mr. *Michael Angelo Taylor* said, he had as much feeling for officers on half-pay as any man, and yet he would vote against extending the proposed exemption to them on this general principle. If circumstances were to be admitted as a good plea for exemption, it would not be easy to draw the line. How many classes in civil life might plead the same: Curates for instance, and the whole class of subordinate officers of customs and excise, all employed in the service of the state! He took notice of the language of the hon. gentleman, and concluded with observing, that insolence was not confined to office; it extended, he found, even to opposition!

Mr. *Dempster* did not approve of exemptions. The tax, by admitting them, might be reduced to nothing. There were many, whom he could mention, in worse situations than half-pay officers.

Mr. *Courtenay* was of another opinion; there were many who subsisted on small salaries; but none whose service had deprived them of their limbs, and till those to whom the hon. gentleman alluded could be proved to be on half-pay, they did not apply. He therefore moved, That officers on half-pay be exempted from the tax, in the same manner as those on full-pay.

Mr. *Gamon* seconded the motion. He said, he had every possible respect for the existing army and navy; but he could not consider them without a retrospect to past services, and without commiserating those who had served with zeal in the most perilous situations, when their services were the most essential.

Capt. *Luttrell* observed, that officers on half-pay comprehended men of different descriptions. There were lieutenants on half-pay, Members of that House; and the hon. Mr. Wemyss of Scotland was on half-pay, who had several thousands a year. Surely such men should not be exempted.

—

Gen. *Burgoyne* mentioned a number of cases where officers were so wounded they could not exist without a servant.

Mr. *Pitt* objected to the amendment on the general principle of taxation, namely, that all persons whatever using the thing taxed should pay the tax: a principle, however, which, from a peculiarity in the circumstances, it had been found necessary to desert; and if it might be done distinctively, he should have no objection to an exemption of officers on half-pay who had been wounded in the service.

Mr. *Rolle* stated his reasons against the amendment, and attacked Mr. *Courtenay* for the freedom he had taken with men in office; and thought the leading feature of the honourable gentleman's character was that very *insolence* which he had imputed to others.

Mr. *Courtenay* thought himself much obliged to the honourable gentleman for the attention he had paid to him. He [Mr. *Rolle*] was himself so placid a speaker, so tremulous in his utterance, that he scarcely ever suffered his voice to rise above the pitch of a sigh, except when a sudden gust of passion happened to seize him, and then he might be said, like *Bottom*, in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* to roar as gently as any sucking dove.—This set the house in a roar.

The question being put on the amendment, the house divided.

Aves 23, Noes 57.

Thursday, June 16.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the report of the committee on the business of the preceding day. And

Mr. *Rose* moved a clause for exempting officers on half-pay, who had been wounded in the service, from the payment of the tax for one servant; which, after some short conversation, was agreed to.

The order of the day for going into a committee on the game act, being read;

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, he said, to oppose it on the ground of imposing an additional restraint on unqualified persons, rendering them more liable to prosecution, and subjecting them in some measure to be witnesses against themselves. He charged the minister with inconsistency in declaring himself last session no friend to the rigour of the game laws, and that nothing contained in the then bill should in any way enforce it; whereas words were now introduced in the present bill which evidently tended to give operation to the former system of tyranny

which had been enforced on the poor sort of people, under the pretence of preserving the game.

Mr. *Pitt* defended himself from the charge of inconsistency. He could not, he said, call to mind the very words he might use at the time to which the honourable gentleman alluded; but he desired to be understood *now*, as not meddling in any degree with the game laws, but merely to subject persons, who thought proper to enjoy the luxury of shooting, to a tax. He defended the principle of extending the bill to unqualified persons; otherwise the poacher would be on a better footing than the qualified sportsman.

The *Attorney-General* declared himself of Mr. *Sheridan's* opinion; but voted in support of the bill.

Friday, June 17.

Was a day of business; but no debate of consequence took place. In a committee to consider of the return from the clerks in the secretaries of state's office. Resolved, That £2000. annually be distributed among the clerks of those offices, as a compensation for the advantages from their sending and receiving printed votes, proceedings in parliament, duties on postage, &c. of which privileges they were to be abridged.

Monday, June 20.

The *Attorney-General* rose to give notice, that, if other business would permit him to come to the house to-morrow, he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the future elections of members for Westminster. He entered pretty fully into an explanation of the outlines of his plan, and hoped, when completed, it would meet the approbation of the house.

On the order of the day for going into a committee on the petition of the American loyalists, being read;

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and, in a most pathetic speech, laid open their sufferings and their cause—their attachment to this country. He was therefore persuaded there could be but one opinion on the motion he was about to make for immediate relief; and, if it were to be deferred till another session, it would come too late. He then proceeded to lay before the committee a general statement of their whole claims, as given in to the commissioners appointed to receive the same, which amounted, he said, to between four and five hundred thousand pounds; of which £470,000 had been allowed by the commissioners, who had very judiciously divided their claims into separate classes.

Class I. included those (37 in number) who had distinguished themselves by signal services. The amount £181,000.

Class II. included such as had borne arms in our service; among whom were reckoned such as had previously sided with the Americans, but had come over to the faith of proclamations. The amount to this class £66,000.

Class III. those whose losses were admitted by the commissioners, amounting to £77,000. And,

Class IV. consisted of those who, having resided in England during the war, had suffered by their neutrality, to the amount of £33,000.

The committee, he said, would see by the above the merits of the different claims, and would be enabled to judge of their situation so far as it might require immediate relief. It was not his idea that the whole of their claims should be discharged. He should for the present move, "That the sum of £150,000. be granted for their temporary reliefs," to be apportioned to the several classes after the rate of £40. per cent.; and of £30. per cent. on those of the other classes. The plan for raising the sum was, he said, by lottery; which, by the proposals he had received, he had reason to believe would be sufficient. He concluded by moving, "That the sum of £150,000. be granted to his Majesty for the present relief, and on account of such persons who have suffered in their rights and properties, and have given satisfactory proof of the losses they have incurred to the commissioners appointed for that purpose." Agreed to.

Mr. Courtenay then rose, and brought forward the case of Mr. Phillips, who had obtained a vote in that house of £300. for a full discovery of his powder for insects; which in the other house had been rejected. He now proposed, he said, to accept of £1000. if the house would allow him that small sum. Mr. Courtenay moved accordingly, and the house agreed to the motion.

Tuesday, June 21.

On the report being brought up of the committee on the loyalists petition;

Mr. Martin rose, to express a wish of having the names of the loyalists, and the nature and extent of their claims, laid on the table. It struck him, that, instead of the public, the money ought to come out of the pockets of those who had been instrumental in carrying on the American

war: those who in addresses had offered their lives and fortunes; those who had wished so much in the pound to be appropriated to that ill-omened war; those who were formerly the great supporters of the noble lord in the blue ribbon, and were now the bosom-friends of the right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer; placemen, contractors, and those who were now fattening by the spoils of their country; those who had made the shop-tax and the long list of other odious taxes necessary; those, he thought, ought to be called upon to make atonement for their manifold sins. He had hoped that the right honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox], according to his repeated promises, would have instituted an enquiry into the grounds of this iniquitous business; but he was now too firmly linked with the author of it ever to regard promises that had the good of his country for their object. As to the means of raising the money by a lottery, that was of a piece with the rest, he did not like lotteries; they were a reproach to the nation. He concluded with moving, to have a list of the names of the loyalists, with the nature and extent of their claims, laid upon the table.

Sir Joseph Maubey thought that such a paper was already in a great measure before the house.

Mr. Eden thought such a list would be highly improper; unless, at the same time, it were accompanied with the reasons of the commissioners for admitting some, and excluding others.

Mr. Coke was of the same opinion; as thousands, nay, millions, had been cut off from the claims that had been preferred.

Mr. Pitt declared himself adverse either to postpone the report, or to produce the names. As the house had thought fit to appoint commissioners, it would be a downright impeachment of their conduct to question their award.

Mr. Walpole remarked, that the reports of the commissioners consisted of 246 large folio volumes; so that it would be almost impossible to lay their substance before the house. Laying the names of the claimants before the house could be productive of no good, and might do much harm, by incensing friend against friend, and brother against brother.

Mr. Dempster thought the money had better be voted without enquiry. He reprobated the American war from the beginning; but at the same time he thought himself happy in living in a country, where, when the parliament and nation

were

were mad for the war, he and others could speak their minds freely without the fear of a Bastile.

Other gentlemen spoke upon the occasion; the report was read, and agreed to.

Mr. Pitt then rose, and called the attention of the house to some material regulations in the article of tobacco. He under-rated, he said, the internal consumption of that commodity considerably, when he computed it at 12,000,000 of pounds; which, if the duty was fairly collected, would amount to near £750,000 a year. He meant, therefore, to make such regulations as should prevent the smuggling tobacco.

First, by making it extremely difficult to land any that had not regularly paid duty. And,

secondly, by making the transport of tobacco from one place to another very hazardous, unless the duty was paid.

It would be no easy matter, he said, to carry his plan into execution; and, to speak out boldly, it would be necessary to take to his assistance the aid of the excise laws. He was aware of the unpopularity of the measure, and that much clamour would be raised against it; but, rather than abandon so profitable a branch of revenue, he was prepared to make the experiment. He had looked back to what was said on the subject in Sir Robert Walpole's time, and was confident that, however the measure came to miscarry then, most reasonable men had since thought the plan a good one.

He reminded the committee, that when we imported tobacco from our colonies, a Manifest was required with each freight, specifying the number of hogheads, the marks, and so forth; but since we have imported our tobacco from the Independent States of America, no such manifest has existed, and frauds of various kinds have multiplied apace. He meant to restore that bond of security, and to place the manufacturing of tobacco under the inspection of the excise-officer. He therefore would move for leave to bring in a bill founded on those two propositions.

Mr. Sheridan said, that no reasonable man would think an extension of the excise laws in this country either reasonable or proper. Were the right honourable gentleman to look to the debates of the time when the scheme was first proposed, he would wonder with him how any minister in England should ever dare to renew so unwise and so unpopular a measure. He begged leave to give a direct

negative to the motion.

Mr. Pitt replied, that he had brought forward a measure of that nature without well weighing the consequences; and the honourable gentleman might be assured, that if there was necessity to introduce the excise law in business, no fear of unpopularity would deter him from making the experiment.

Mr. Fox observed, that the proposal like all the right honourable gentleman's schemes, the mischief plain and palpable, but the good, problematical and doubtful. He instanced the commutation bill which was most assuredly the most and partially oppressive measure that was imposed upon any people.

Mr. Pitt was pretty well acquainted with that sort of language. The right honourable gentleman, in this instance he was astonished that he of the nation did not flash conviction on his mind, that the commutation bill however unpopular at first, was a necessary and just a measure as ever was adopted.

Mr. Dempster did not like indeed the excise. The duty on this article before the war was six-pence on the gallon, and he knew that 13,000,000 of pounds paid duty. He wished the right honourable gentleman would lower that standard, as the most effectual to prevent smuggling.

Mr. Alderman Walford was against the excise. He hoped other means would be found to guard against frauds; for there were in that article of revenue an enormous extent.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

YOU may assure your Bavarian respondent, that the tomb of Charles the Second has been long without all its emblems, and that there remain now only the effigies of the king and queen on a table of brass, in which the holes are to be seen, where the lions, leopards, and other animals were fixed. At the extremity of the brass table, projecting beyond the wall, of the effigies, there appears a bolt, which, the guides say, formerly connected the eagles to the monument, and which, being of brass, has been carried away by pilferers for the sake of the metal. The base of the monument on which the brass table is placed, has mouldered away and defaced, so that nothing can now be distinguished but the vestiges of niches, in which were

placed the images of saints, after the manner of the times.

Richard II. had certainly some apprehensions of an untimely fate (*adversam fortunam*) when he made his will, being ordered, that, if he should die abroad, perish by sea, or by any accident, so that his body might not be found, his effigy, with all the insignia of royalty, should be deposited in the same monument which he had caused to be erected to perpetuate the memory of his favourite queen. It is however observable, that this will is dated at Westminster, in April 1399, the year in which Dart places his death, and in which other historians have placed him, in Ireland suppressing a rebellion. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the will; a correct copy of which has lately been given by your printer, in a Collection of Royal Wills; and in which particular directions are given by the king himself for his interment, even to the minutiae of the cloathing of his corpse, and (if his corpse could not be found) of his effigy; nothing is found of decorating his tomb with the arms, that were to mark his union with the imperial house from which his beloved consort was descended.

Dart, and those who have followed him, ascribe the honour of his interment, in the manner his will directs, to Henry the Fifth, who caused his remains (which had been embalmed by order of Henry the Fourth, his successor) and, some say, his murderer, and lodged at Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire) to be brought from thence in royal pomp, and deposited as has already been mentioned.

A farther illustration of these particulars, Mr. Urban, would be acceptable to many of your readers, as well as to,

Yours, &c. Y. D.

MR. URBAN,
I SEND you a rude inscription, or rather parts of one, copied last summer from a stone (see plate 1. fig. 4. a, fig. 4. b. and fig. 4. c.) inserted in the North Wall of the chancel of Kirkby Over Carr, or Misperton, in Yorkshire, between Picking and Malton. It was represented to me as one of the oldest in the county, which excited my curiosity to turn a mile out of the direct road to examine it. It appears to have been a cross, formerly erected in the church-yard; and, on rebuilding the

chancel a few years ago, the pieces being found scattered about the floor, were fixed in the outer wall, as they now appear. To what alphabet the letters are to be referred, must be submitted to better judges. I shall only add, that, as this stone had escaped the notice of the clergyman of the place till I enquired, after it, so there are many more, in this and other counties, unnoticed by our antiquaries.

Against the North wall of this chancel, within, is a monument for Ursula Blomberg, widow of the late rev. William Blomberg, rector of Fulham, in Middlesex, and mother of the late William Blomberg, Esq. of Kirkby Over Carr, who died Jan. 29. 1783, aged 73; another to William Blomberg, Esq. of Kirkby Over Carr, who died Sept. 6, 1774, aged 38; arms, O. a demi spread eagle, S.; quartering 2 A. a fess, S. 4 A. a bend engrailed G. between 2 lions rampant, G.

I take the rev. William Blomberg, here mentioned, to have been of Merton College, Oxford, M. A. 1726, and author of the Latin Life of that learned physician Dr. Edmund Dickenson, who was of the same college, and died in 1707, and whose *Delphi Phœnicizantes*, and other writings, will long distinguish him. His Life was published in quarto, in 17...; and it is not improbable, that Mr. Blomberg was the person who communicated the manuscript memoirs to the writer of Dickenson's article in the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, who by the signature K. appears to have been Dr. Campbell.—The estate and patronage here was in the hands of Lady Blomberg in 1727; and here is a good mansion house, much improved by the last possessor, but now neglected.

In Great Driffild church is the following epitaph against the North wall of the chapel, under a man kneeling in front, with a Bible in his hands, and an hour-glass at his knees.

“RICARDUS SPINKE
artium liberalium vere magister,
quas caluit perfectè;
Opt. Max. Dei minister,
quem colon fideliter,
ingenii velocis & vividi,
apprehensionis subtilis & p...entis,
imaginationis fecundæ & operosæ,
rerum peritia, linguarum varietate,
morum suavitate admirabilis,
supra ætatem doctus,
infra dignitatem promotus,

præter

præter merita infelix;
quem
omnes amarunt prohi,
oderunt invidi, stupendum
Aupervit ingenium cruditi;
quo nemo
amicis amior,
bonis melior,
Improbis adversior,
Jam qui specimen humanarum virium,
speculum mortalitatis,
qui dignus
vivere longius in exemplum,
moricurus in præmium,
absoluto prius literarum quam vitæ curriculo,
Natus 7^{mo} die Decembris 1605
Denatus 9^o die Octob. 1634.
Corpus hic posuit Christum dominum
præstolans;
monumentum chara mater.¹

Some of your biographical readers may be able to inform us who this person was, and how related to Nathaniel Spinke, M. A. of Jesus and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, rector of St. Martin's, Sarum, prebendary of that church, and curate of Stratford sub Castro, who printed one sermon in 1714, "The Sick Man visited," and several tracts against the Papists, and Bp. Hoadly's "Measures of Submission," was deprived 1689, and died 1727, aged 74. Another Mr. Spinckes was editor of Dean Hicckes's Sermons, 1741, 2 vols. 8vo, and Mr. Bowyer printed his "Devotions" in 1728, and Vertue engraved a portrait of him. (See Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 55, 533, 646.)

Against a North pillar is an epitaph to another of this family, who is represented as kneeling in a black tuck-up gown, with an hour-glass at his feet,

"To the memory of the
virtuous and learned
..... SPINKE, Esq.
An epitaph."

Then follow six lines, illegible.

Now I am within a mile of Little Driffield, where some wicked wag would have, as ignorant as unlucky, made us believe the body of *Alfred the Great* had been dug up in his armour and accoutrements (see p. 32), though it was not that king but his namesake, 200 years before him, who was buried here, I will tell you the whole truth of the matter. The rector and curate of the parish, with two or three neighbouring gentlemen, had a mind to satisfy their curiosity about Alfred, king of Northumberland, who died in 704, and whom an inscription, painted on the South wall of the chancel, sets forth to have been buried "within this

"chancel." Accordingly they dug the whole chancel, but found not more than two or three skulls belonging to some family buried under a tomb in the North wall, robbed of brass figures and inscription. Two now plain, slabs, in the chancel, produced nothing, and their search was stopped by a quarry of chalk, like a wall. Had the enquirers attended for a moment to the present state of the church, with large arches, flopped up on both sides and filled with small windows of the Gothic, denote that it once had a large well as to the circumstance of the chancel being reduced to pasture ground, they would not have taken this trouble for nothing, but would have directed their searches better; they perhaps, even there the length of time, exclusive of accidents, might have reduced the body to dust.

The Saxon Chronicle, sub anno 1042, says, "This year *Eadforth*, king of Northumberland, died 19 kal. of January at Driffield." So says Florence Worcester (262), who calls him *Alfred*. Other copies of this Chronicle read *Alfrid* and *Alfrith*; Mathew of Westminster, p. 257, *Aelfrid*; Hunt. 1914, *frid*.

What is pretended of Alfred's being here 20 days, ill of wounds received in the battle of Stamfordbriggs, and lingering four days to this village whilst lay ill, is of the piece with the rest of illusion. It was Harold, king of the Normans, who was slain at Stamfordbriggs in 1064. (Sax. Chron. p. 1064.) Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, Kent*.
SOME of your antiquarian correspondents are requested to decypher the inclosed impression of a seal (see plate fig. 5), found, a few years ago, in the garden of Mr. Lacy, town-clothier, Hawk's-lane in this city.

*** This seal is to be read "*Sancte Beate Marie de Stowe* Edwardward." *Stowe* *Sancti Edwardi*, or Edward of Stowe, Babergh hundred, Suffolk, whose church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but a village of note formerly for its monks, who inhabited it, of whom see *Rural Suffolk Traveller*, p. 259.

Fig. 6. was found at Canterbury 1755; and the original is now the property of Edward Jacob, Esq. F.R.S., who engraved a private plate of it. The inscription is to be read

Jacobe propitia sit tui copia;

which I offer no explanation*.
The thin gold coin, found in the sea near Hartlepool, weight 10 grs. is not uncommon. It is a gold of Edward IV. engraven in the Gold Coins, pl. III. fig. 11. It is the seal of the liberty of St. Andrew, Mr. Wood coroner. A. M.

MR. URBAN,
The print enquired after p. 758 is prefixed to S. Wesley's "Dissertation in Librum Jobi," published after his death by his son, 1736, folio. Whether the subscription has any reference to Mr. W. I know not.

Though I have no other authority for the medal of James (I suppose the first) as is mentioned by your correspondent p. 772, it is highly probable the pride and pandantry of that prince would induce him to assume such a title. Perry engraved a medal in the British Museum, in which he styles himself *Tosius Rex. Imp. et Franc. et Hib. rex.*

The hint given to you, p. 781, about the Northumberland Household Book, has been freely taken by the compiler of the *Antiquarian Repertory*, to take out the fourth volume. Whenever the Bishop of Dromore returns to England, we may hope he will inspire his Grace of Northumberland to gratify the eager scholar with an edition of this book, for general use. It were to be wished, some inquiry in the patronage of the Northumberland family would give as good an account of the housekeeping of that family, which was of equal rank and state as the other, and of whose household books see *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 111.

On occasion of the Antiquarian Repository give me leave to observe, that John Hawkins (IV. 134) mistakes the fact, that "there is not at this time to be found in England or Wales, one year of greater antiquity than the Reformation." If he means an altar-stone, I could point out several in our churches, both cathedral and parochial; and it is not the want of an authentic exemplar for erections of this kind that occasioned the heterogeneous

* It is the seal of the Hospital of St. Andrew, near St. Jacob, near Canterbury; of which see an account in "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XXX. p. 101. Edit.

It is not fig. 7. the "seal of office of the Liberty of Ely?" The Trinity are represented. Edit.

"appearance of our Gothic choir, terminated by columns and pilasters, in the style of modern buildings," but the ignorance and vanity of our architects, who fancy the screen at Gloucester Cathedral, and that which incloses the courts at Westminster Hall, are as good Gothic as the altar-piece erected by the late Mr. Essex in King's College chapel, Cambridge. As well might one say, there were no ancient cloisters extant, from which Hawkmoor might copy when he built those at All Souls College, or no Gothic towers when Wren devised the West front of Westminster Abbey. Sir John commits another mistake in saying, that the Dutch congregation assembling in the church formerly of the Augustine Friars in London, celebrate the Eucharist at a table, within the rails of what was heretofore the high altar; whereas, in fact, the whole East end, and both transepts of that once beautiful church, were pulled down at the dissolution, and the East end of the nave closed up, perhaps at the entrance of the centre tower, makes the present choir, or East end.

Yours, &c. P. P.

MR. URBAN,
WALSINGHAM places the insurrections of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler in 1381, 4 Richard II. (*Hist. Angl.* p. 245), and expressly (p. 253) names the mayor of London, *William Walworth*, who was sent by the king to arrest Tyler; which he did, and struck him such a blow on the head as stunned him, and the rest of the king's officers soon dispatched him. He tells the same more briefly in his *Ypodigma Neustriae*, p. 535. Knyghton (c. 2637), it is true, dating this event at the same time, calls *John Walworth burgenfis Londoniensis*; but this is no proof that he was not mayor. The anonymous writer of *Rich. II.'s Life*, published by Hearne, p. 29, calls William Walworth that year (1381) *marescallus Londoniarum*. Holiothed, p. 432, calls him William Walworth, mayor of London 1381, 4 Richard II.; so does Stowe, p. 289. Speed, p. 607. Carte, II. 560. Polydore Vergil, p. 517, *prator*, knighted on it. He alone puts the action in *St. George's Fields* (*vicius divi Georgii*), or in Smithfield horse-market. Froissart, "*Senuteville ou le marché de chevaux est le Vendredy.*" II. c. 77.

So that Rapin had very little authority for postdating the fact a year. But notwithstanding the grave authorities above referred

referred to, it is very true that not only Paul Wright, but John Stowe (556), who furnished him with his "Prætorian Banner," makes William Walworth mayor 1380, and "this year" knighted for arresting Tyler. But as Stowe, in his account (p. 237) of Walworth's foundation of a college in Saint Michael's church, Crooked Lane, expressly says he was mayor in the fourth of Richard II, when the city seal, "being small, and unapt and uncomely for the honour of the city," was new-made, and the city arms, with the Virgin Mary, &c. added to the figures of Peter and Paul, and on such addition as the dagger, as vulgarly reported, in allusion to the above fact; this being the case, and this new seal made before Walworth was knighted, and instead of the old one, "which was the cross and sword of St. Paul, and not the dagger of William Walworth," I am rather inclined to suppose, that Stowe, and Strype after him, dates the years of the reign of Richard II. differently from the received chronology, making the year 1377, when he began his reign on the 21st of June, his first year: whereas our historians do not consider him as having completed his first year that day 1378, or rather reckon the whole year 1378 for the first year of his reign. Grafton does the same (p. 340), and Fabian; but the latter adds, that Walworth killed not Tyler, but *Straw*, and striking off his head, fixed it on a spear, and cried, *King Richard! King Richard!* — Froissart lived nearer the time, and is always minute, and he dates it 1381 (II. c. 75); and adds, that the king knighted on the spot three persons; the mayor of London, "messire Jehan Waulourde," &c. (p. 131). Stowe says, three aldermen, with the mayor.

In the Antiquarian Repertory, IV. 271, is engraved, from the collection of Richard Bull, Esq. a portrait of Sir William Walworth, in his furrow gown and cap, and gold chain, and in his right hand the dagger with which he performed this noble deed. On one side of the portrait are the arms of the Fishmongers Company, of which he was a member, and on the flat part of the frame, between the two mouldings, is this inscription, in gold capitals:

This is the picture of Sir William Walworth knight.

That kylede Jake Straw the rebell in kynge Rychards fight.

which agrees with Fabian's account before mentioned, though no notice is taken

of this by the writer of the account of this portrait, which came from the collection of the late Right Hon. Sidney, Earl of Leicester, who died 1743.

But let honest John Stowe set their mistake in his own words: "fishmongers, men ignorant of civilities, are not able to say of Sir William Walworth (the head of their company) more than that, *Jake Straw*, which is a metre for the said Straw was, after the overthrow of the rebels, taken, and, by the command of the mayor, behanged; confession at the gallows is in my Annales; where also is set the most valiant and pious actions of Sir William Walworth; the principall rebel *Wat Tyler*; reproofe of Walworth's monumēt at St. Michael's church, I have set, and wished to be reformed in other places." *Survey of London*, 352, 236. — This dagger is still preserved in Fishmongers Hall.

Whoever reads Walsingham's picture of the outrages and shouts of a mob at that time, and compares it with those of our late riots, will be struck with the conformity, and not the panic that seized the 600 men in the Tower.

It is presumed, Mr. Urban, that a brief statement of facts referred to will assist at least in lessening the anachronism of modern writers on English history, who are mere copies of one another, without remounting to fountain-head, where such excellent materials might be found.

Sir William did not long receive reward of his intrepidity, if we believe the epitaph on his monument in St. Michael's church, Crooked Lane, the Fishmongers Company, 1664.

Lord Chief Justice Coke has an anecdote of him: "That many disorders London in his time gave over to traffic, and betook themselves to usury. He being lord mayor of London by the advice of the aldermen, used good and strict order for the execution of the laws, and suppression of usury in the city, as was a pattern to the commons in Parliament, who petitioned (as appears by the Rolls of Parliament), that the order that was in London against the horrible

* Strype, b. II. p. 158.

† *Ibid.* p. 13.

story might be observed throughout the whole region; whereunto the king [Edward III.] answered, that the old law should continue."

I shall not think my time thrown away in endeavouring to remove Mr. Leaning's scruples, I shall provoke the London, or any other ANTIQUARY, to give you a fuller account of a citizen of London, as worthy of a place in the *Biographia Britannica* as many who have been enrolled there; or you, Mr. Urban, to procure a drawing of his monument, notwithstanding it is near two centuries later than his time.

Next, with concern, by Mr. Maty's October Review, that our edition of *Poetry*, from the Oxford press, will be anticipated abroad.

Your correspondent *C*C* p. 760, is quite right about the patent.

I read the inscription of the seal in your last plate, fig. 10,

"*Sigillum Ernoul Pourfitter, or Pour-chester;*"

probably of some private person, whose name is not easily ascertained.

I wish, if Dr. Mounsey be living, he, or some other physician, would communicate some further particulars of Mr. Faine's case, p. 800. Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

I feel myself disposed to admit every comparison drawn by your very sensible correspondent, THEOPHRASTUS, between Great Britain in 1763 and 1783, except one, which bewrays him a North Briton as much as St. Peter's speech bewrayed him a Galilean.

"Scotland," says he, (p. 790.) "has remained loyal and attached; has supported the armies and navies, and silently bears her share of debt and misfortune."

I mean no reflection on that part of my native country which lies on the wrong side of the Tweed; but I deny that Scotland silently bears her share; at least if we may credit a native who avows, in news-papers, his discontent at the Union of Scotland with England, and does not scruple to wish he had declined his advice and cautions till Scotland had been as clamorous for independence as Ireland. This man, Mr. Urban, disclaiming all connection with another discontented North Briton, who, in his religious madnes, throws about arrows and death, discovers no less intention to stir up the coals of contention, forgetful of that wise and comprehensive maxim, "that the beginner of strife is as one that leecheth out water."

When I read the curious account in the St. James's Chronicle of June last, of the musical entertainment devised by Mr. James Boswell, of Auchincleek, for the lord mayor and aldermen of London, by founding a Chinese *gong* in their wondering ears, it occurred to me, that whatever were, in its own country, the name of that species of music composed for an instrument with which every East India captain, for the last century, has been provided, it could not be more happily conveyed to my admiring countrymen than by a Greek name Anglicised. The word, which may be found in every Lexicon, is ΓΟΓΓΥΜΟΣ, usually translated *Murmuring*; but I beg leave, for the immortal remembrance of Mr. B, to translate it *GONGISM*. As the instrument is most happily calculated to raise alarms, and was, I am well assured by your valuable Miscellany, once so applied by a lady when her house was beset by robbers, a better instrument cannot possibly be put into Mr. B.'s hands; nor is it possible for me to point out the various occasions on which he will sound it. He will cause its gentle murmurs to undulate from Lord Monboddo's throne to his Majesty's, and what, in the hands of Lord G. G. would utter the most dissonant and thrilling airs through St. George's Fields, Bloomsbury Square, and Cheapside, as the *gong* is apt to do if struck with undue force, will, in the hands of Mr. B, send forth only those monotonous murmurs fit to lull the complaints of his godly tenants in their Addresses to their Sovereign. Yours, &c. Q.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent who is so lavish of his encomiums on the late Lord Ducie, p. 834. forgets in what a series of litigation he involved the Rev. Dr. Bosworth, of Oriel College, Oxford, rector of Tortworth, where his estates lie. The advowson passed with the manor for many years, but is now vested in the college. The doctor, who was the most easy, tranquil, unworldly man living, foiled his lordship in all his suits, but hardly lived to enjoy the fruits of his victory, dying a very little before or after his lordship. I know not which.

The following Epigram on that occasion soon after appeared in the papers:

A noble Lord and grave Divine
A contest had of late,
About the right of certain tithes,
No matter small or great.

1113

His lordship vow'd, with angry tone,
That death the suit should end,
The doctor, true to church and self,
The cause would e'er defend.
At length comes death, his lordship takes
Sooner than he intends:
The doctor did not long survive;
Thus death the matter ends.

The famous large chestnut tree on his lordship's estate at Fortworth is described and engraved in your volume for 1762, p. 54, 1766, p. 321.

Dr. Dodwell, whose death you announced Oct. 25, distinguished himself in the controversy with Dr. Middleton, on the "Miraculous Powers," together with Dr. Church, of Battersea; so that the University of Oxford complimented them both with their doctors degrees.—Dr. Middleton intended a full answer to all his antagonists on that subject, but finding his health unequal to the task, singled out these two as the most considerable, and prepared a particular answer to them, which he did not live to finish, but it was published in 1751, the year after his decease. He used to boast that he had taught them to use his own weapons against himself. Little has been said of this, or his other polemical writings, in that meagre Life of him in the *Biographia Britannica*; and the deficiency is not much better supplied in the first edition of the *Biographical Dictionary*.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

IN my last I may seem to have been too verbose in obviating some charges which affected myself only; but the strange imputation cast on so respectable a body of men as the Presbyterian Ministers, in a note on p. 691, and again in p. 771 of your Magazine, where it is asserted, that their ordinations in England are, "according to my principles" as *totally void* as a late consecration by the pretended Scottish Bishops, is not to be passed over in utter silence.

The English Presbyterians are by no means a sect either unknown to, or acting in arrogant defiance of, the laws of their country. That their ordinations, far from clashing with the XXII^d Article of Religion, are derived from those who have full authority to induct ministers into their own church, though not into the established church of England, is evident from their being entitled, in many instances, so long as they continue pallors of certain congregations, either to the rent of lands, or interest of money vested, for that purpose, in the public

funds. Their taking out, at their sessions, those licences to which the most unquestionable right is given them also from being called upon to serve in the militia. With what face can the friend of your editor, or correspondent of last month, pretend their ordinations "totally void" if they cannot, by virtue of such officiate in the Church of England, a man is wild enough to pretend. On the contrary, I am, and was, from the first fully aware, that if the great Dr. Secker, instead of entering the church that church with the forceps in his hand as a practitioner of the obstetric art, produced his diploma from the registers, as doctor in divinity, he would have commenced anew with deacon's orders, ere he could have grasped at ministerial even held the smallest vicarage.—My antagonists, they no sooner annex their proceedings, than they began boastful enquiries, in your Magazine after the title of Dr. Seabury to Tenison's legacy. If he thinks himself any, the Court of Chancery is open to an able lawyer, by no means unequal to churchmen, at its head. To stand on as firm ground as English Presbyterian ministers, let him come forward, and assert his claim, either of elective right, backed by the signature of those thirty thousand episcopals who, to serve the present turn, set up as rapidly on the shores of Conquest as Falstaff's fifteen men in buff suits, or Bayes's troops, ambushed at Knightsbridge. If the titles of "Reverend," and "by Divine mission," are more soothing to him, perhaps he will furnish his advocate with a copy of the Consecration Sermon, accompanied by testimonials from Caledonian prelates whose genealogy more multitarious than any handed down to us by the ancient chronologists; one while they derive authority from the Apostles themselves like those champions in Homer, too vain to deduce their spuriousness from its real source, start up the pretence of some deity, at least of the one on whose banks they were expelled.—p. 440 they claim the merit of "ag-

This writer is here evidently labouring with a shadow, or rather with humbug. "On his principles" only, Presbyterian ordinations in England are as void as Episcopalian consecrations in Scotland. On our principles they are both authorized and legal.

Former Answer

"With the Church of England in doctrine, discipline, and worship." In p. 771, they go one step farther, and "define their episcopacy from that church." But no sooner do I confront them with the XXIII^d Article, an article by no means among the number of those which are calculated to occasion controversy, but containing only such wholesome regulations as men of all religions might subscribe to, then they immediately throw off the mask, and say this article is no more burdensome on them than on the Popish bishop of Quebec, or him they have newly bestowed for Connecticut.

My endeavours to rend away the veil of imposture have been well meant.—Theological controversy is a department foreign to my pursuits: nor do I presume to strive for the palm of learning or eloquence even with those shadows of Cardinal Beaton, and the extinct Episcopal Hierarchy of Scotland, from whose brows the mitre hath long since departed. To lay open, with a strong hand, the pectoralia of their Popish Dagon was the achievement of John Knox, the glorious and ever memorable reformer of his country, whose efforts towards removing Mary Stuart from that throne which she polluted by a series of enormities, however criminal in the opinion of the annotator, will give him fresh merit in the eyes of those who are not accustomed to look up with veneration to any one branch of the house of Stuart. In raising my feeble voice to warn the credulous against being misled by artful men, whose pretensions are equally inimical to religion and government, I trust I have discharged the humbler duties of a good citizen. I am not obstinately bent on having the last word, but was determined to bring forward a few plain facts, and on that rest my cause. If either the Episcopalian clergyman, or my two commentators, without having any thing new to allege, persist in maintaining the field against me, with armour as ill calculated for their defence as the "bis sex choræa potum, perossillumque locis," in which Virgil has arrayed his Mezentius, I beg leave to anticipate them, by entering this postscript against my silence being construed into a defeat.

L. L.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I SEND you what many of your readers will think a curiosity; an old plan of *Old Port Royal* in Jamaica, as it appeared before the fatal earthquake of the year 1692; and shall ac-

company it with an extract from Mr. Long's valuable History of that island.

"I am now about to describe," says that excellent writer, "the sad reverte of fortune which this town experienced; but, first, it may not be improper to mention the state of it in the beginning of the fatal year 1692. It contained at that period upwards of 3500 inhabitants, and 2000 houses; the greater number of which were of brick, several stories in height, founded close to the very brink of the water, on a loose bank of sand. The fort, which then mounted 60 pieces of ordnance, and the rest of the houses, were founded on the rocky part of the peninsula. On the 7th of June, 1692, between eleven and twelve o'clock at noon, began that terrible earthquake, which, in two minutes time, produced such a scene of devastation. All the principal streets, which were next to the water, sunk at once, with the people in them; and a high, rolling sea followed, closing immediately over them. Not less than 1600 were thus swallowed up, or shook into an heap of rubbish. Some of the streets were laid several fathoms under water; and it stood as high as the upper rooms of some houses which remained. It was computed, that about 2000 whites and negroes perished in this town alone. The harbour had all the appearance of agitation as in a storm; and the huge waves rolled with such violence, as to snap the cables of the ships, drive some from their anchors, and overset others. Among the rest, the *Swan* frigate, that lay by the wharf to careen, was forced over the tops of the sunken houses, and providentially enabled some hundreds of the inhabitants to save their lives. The fort only, and about 200 houses, escaped without damage. But a part of the neck of land, communicating from the point to the Pulisadoes, about a quarter of a mile in length, was quite submerged, with all the houses, which stood very thick upon it. The water forced its passage through the Saltpond Hill, and gushed in torrents from its side, at an elevation of twenty, and in some places thirty feet above its base, and continued running for several hours afterwards. The mountains on each side the river-road, leading from Spanish town to Sixteen-mile walk, were thrown down in such heaps, as to obstruct the passage of the river, and for some time to prevent all communication between these two places. A great part

of

of a rocky mountain in St. David's fell down, and buried a whole plantation lying at the foot of it. The part from which this huge fragment was detached is now a precipice of solid rock, conspicuous from its height at a great distance, and remains a dreadful monument of that day's catastrophe.

The shock was not less violent in the mountain. Some were even of opinion that they had sunk a little; others, that the whole island had somewhat subsided; for they observed, that several wells in Liguanea did not require so long a rope, by two or three feet, as they did before the earthquake. However, it is more natural to account for this change, by supposing, that the water had risen higher; for, in all these violent commotions of the earth, it is well known, that springs are remarkably affected. At the north side, above 1000 acres of land are said to have sunk, with thirteen inhabitants. It left not a house standing at Passage Fort; only one at Liguanea; destroyed most of the planters habitations in the country; and all in St. Jago de la Vega, except what were built by the Spaniards. During these convulsions, which continued with little intermission, though in a slighter degree, for some weeks afterwards, the most offensive stench was emitted from every fissure and opening made in the land near the harbour; the sky became dull and reddish, which indicated a plentiful discharge of vapours from the earth; the weather grew hotter than had been observed before the shock; and such prodigious swarms of musketoes infested the coasts, as to astonish the inhabitants; the beauty of the mountains was quite effaced; and, instead of their lively, youthful verdure, they appeared distorted with fragments, bald, and furrowed.

After this fatality, many of the inhabitants, who had survived the loss of Port Royal, removed to that part of Liguanea where Kingston now stands. Here they took refuge in miserable huts, which could not defend them from the rain. Thus destitute of suitable conveniences and medicines, they soon perished with malignant fevers. The air, impoisoned with noxious vapours, co-operating with the terror of these calamities, and the distress they occasioned, brought on a general sickness, which very few escaped in any part of the island. Not less than 3000 are computed to have died; the greater

part at Kingston only, where 600 were dug in a month's time, and three buried in a grave. What rendered the scene more tragical were the number of dead bodies which, after lying in the shock at Port Royal, were seen in hundreds floating from one part of the harbour to the other. The glory of Port Royal; and with it the public records, which proved heavy loss. In the following year an assembly taking into consideration the fort and many of the houses still left standing; that it was a place excellently adapted to carry on trade and of great strength to resist an enemy resolved upon rebuilding it. However, they endeavoured to shake the deep impression which the late misfortune had made upon their minds, by pointing every 7th of June to be observed, for the future, as a day of mourning and deprecation of the divine wrath which still continues, and ever ought to be religiously kept here. The ground on the south side of the town was so low, that it was feared the sea would encroach too fast, and endanger the houses left standing on that side. It therefore enacted that the owners of the ground formerly built upon, and whose houses had been thrown down by the earthquake, should rebuild them, or otherwise, that the lots should be sold on a fair valuation, and the money paid to the owners. Some provisions were likewise made for repairing the wall, or breastwork, which had been built to hinder the encroachment of the sea; and the receiver-general, the mayor, and port officers, were ordered to hold their offices here, by themselves or deputies, as heretofore.

By degrees, as the popular fury subsided, the town increased in buildings and inhabitants, though far from its former state, till the year 1702, when it was destroyed a second time. A terrible fire broke out among the ware-houses, which spread with such fury, as to reduce most of the houses to ashes.

Port Royal was at this period reduced to a very low ebb, yet it was not wholly deserted. But, as if Providence decreed that it should never more revive to any thing like its former splendour, what the earthquake and conflagration had spared was nearly annihilated by a violent hurricane, Aug. 1722."

Mr. U

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GENT. M

MR. URBAN, { *Pelling-Place, Berks,*
Nov. 1.

I HAVE on many occasions communicated my thoughts, and have given such accounts of men and things as have fallen within my knowledge and reading; and I have from time to time been favoured with a welcome reception. In a course of thirty years I have conveyed a variety of matter for your publication; and it is with pride and pleasure I acknowledge your candour and compliance. Many, whose virtues I have venerated among living, have been pointed out by me to your notice after death, and their memories embalmed in your repository. What at any time has engaged my peculiar attention, I have through your favour given to the world, and thereby contri- buted as well to the instruction as to the amusement of mankind. At studious moments I enjoy a delicious re- pose in your pages, and I seldom turn a leaf but I find lessons worthy attention. Many materials lie by me which I mean occasionally to deposit in your museum, and I frequently wish some person in that part of this kingdom would sup- ply you with such observations as their place of residence affords, and, like Gessing and Spicer, that they would supply the world with their remarks and conjectures. Had the latter gentle- man been living, I should not now have had occasion to address you, or to have deplored a sacrilege which I appre- he he would have prevented. It lately happened, that the workmen employed in digging a foundation for the erection of a house of correction at Reading, in Berks, on the spot where the old abbey stood, that divers bones were thrown up, this being the burial-place of Hen- ry. Each bone was seized as a kind of treasure, contemplating it as one of the king's, till at length a vault was disco- vered, the only one there, and which was of curious workmanship: in the vault was a leaden coffin almost de- voured by time. A perfect skeleton was contained therein, and which un- doubtedly was the king's, who died at the castle of Lyons, in Rouen, on the 2d of September, 1133, was there em- balmed, and sent from thence, accord- ing to his own desire, to be interred in the abbey at Reading. Antiquaries have frequently enquired where this monarch's remains might be found; but time had effaced every possible mark, Gent. Mag. November, 1785.

though it must be presumed heretofore the spot had been royally and peculiarly distinguished. After a series of 650 years, and upwards, it was hardly pro- bable any thing but dust could remain; but the distinguished appearance of the coffin, and the vault in which it was in- terred, put it out of doubt. The ac- count given us in Rapin of the king's death, and embalming the body, fur- ther justifies the presumption that this coffin was the king's, especially as he says his body was cut in pieces, after the rude manner of those days, and em- balmed. And Geivase of Canterbury con- firms this account, by saying, they cut great gashes in his body with knives, and then powdering it well with salt, they wrapped it up in tanned ox-hides, to avoid the stench, which was so great and infec- tious, that a man who was hired to open the head died presently after. The gentleman to whom I am obliged for this account adds, that fragments of rotten leather were found in the coffin. His curiosity was great, and so was that of the persons assembled, inasmuch that the bones were divided among the spectators; but the coffin was sold to a plumber. The under jaw-bone has been sent to me, and a small piece of the leaden coffin. The jaw contains sixteen teeth perfect and sound, even the enamel of them is preserved. Had your learned correspondent Spicer been a- live, perhaps this sacrilege had been prevented (for a sacrilege I must call it). And from his veneration for so curious a matter of antiquity, he would have seen the same re-deposited in one of the parish churches. I hope some of your correspondents will give you a further account of this matter; and it is with that expectation I am induced to send you the present, especially as I have seen no mention of it; and I think it a matter meriting every minute enquiry. Yours, &c. F. PIGOTT.

MR. URBAN,
AMONG the many services rendered to the Republic of Letters by your useful Magazine, none is more agree- able to individuals than the information they receive in answer to their queries proposed in it on the subject of remark- able persons. But not only the querists receive intelligence, but the Gentle- man's Magazine becomes a store-house whence the writers of English biography may draw materials. All the persons of

of whom accounts are transmitted to your store-house may not be eminent enough to deserve a niche in that national repository the *Biographia Britannica*; but in time a Supplement may be formed of the second order: nor would it be an ungrateful task to commence one from your valuable repository.

There are many names, very familiar to literary men, with the particulars of whose lives they are however little acquainted. Nobody is conversant with the works of Milton who is ignorant that he inscribed his *Treatise on Education*, to Mr. Hartlib. A man so distinguished could surely be no obscure, no indifferent person—yet, though I have made many enquiries, I could never find any account of him in any book, though in catalogues of auctions of books I have seen books mentioned as written or published by one of that name. I should be glad if any of your learned correspondents could inform who Mr. Hartlib was, and of what part of England, for though I have turned over descriptions of counties, I could never find any family of that name*.

There was a much more remarkable man with whose history we are not better acquainted: I mean the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, a book scarcely less known than *Don Quixote*. I think *Robinson Crusoe* is allowed to have been the work of Defoe—but I know no particulars of Defoe's life, nor what other books he wrote. Defoe's life must itself have been singular. Whence came so able a geographer? not only a geographer, but so well acquainted with the manners of savages, and with the productions animal and vegetable of America! Whence came he not only so knowing in trade, but so able a mechanic, and versed in so many trades? Admirably as Dr. Swift has contrived to connective proportional ideas of giants and pigmies, and to form his calculations accordingly, he is superficial when compared with the details in *Robinson Crusoe*. The Dr. was an able satirist, Defoe might have founded a colony.

An author in an humbler walk was William Peacham, who wrote a pamphlet, formerly well known, called *The*

* He was a native of Holland, and came into England in 1640, where he settled. Letters passed between him and the celebrated Mr. Medley, Sir W. Pell the mathematician, &c. His father, a Pole, lived at Elbing, in Prussia. But see more particulars in Warburton's edition of Milton's Poems.

Worth of a Penny. He wrote small but curious pieces, of which should wish to see a list.

Sir Hugh Platt, an ancient writer of fruit trees, is but little known, but he wrote other books?

Who was the author of that book, *Memoirs of a Cavalier*, that despair of learning. Some, I think, ascribed it to Defoe, whom I mentioned before.

Two foreigners, yet both familiar to this country, and one of them written in English, are not better known. The first was the author of *The Spy*, which, besides its own merit, had the honour of suggesting the idea of the *Persian Letters*, but numerous train of younger writers. The other author at whom I allude was Psalmanazar, who so mysteriously concealed his true name.

With memoirs of Mrs. Astell, endeavoured to establish a nunnery, and I think published a plan, the public is not furnished. In French, I believe, have a book which discovers the writers of many names. Why have we no such in English?

It was suggested to Mr. Davies, author of *Garrick's Life*, but he refused to give a History of the Beggar's Opera, which, like *The Turk*, was the patriarch of a very bad race. It would be curious to have a list of all that was written in opposition to that excellent work, for so it is as to the composition of the intention, though it may have had a pernicious effect, to shew roguery and vice triumphant. It is also memorable for its unparalleled success: no piece published over so often represented in a number of years. It never was after intermission, without a long and wonderful are the number of comic heroines who have risen from a single piece, as often as the play introduced in the part of Polly the late degradation of the Opera by transposing the characters of the stage may perhaps what Mr. Davies could certainly performed. I have heard of persons, that Lord Chelmsford Bath, and even Pope himself, to have assisted Gay in the Opera. The prohibition of the piece

EDITOR.

restoration after so many years, and its being supported at both periods by the celebrated Duchefs of Queensberry is a curious part of the history of that Opera *.

PHILOBIBLIOS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

AT a time when the propriety of a more equal Representation of the people in Parliament has engaged the attention of the public, I shall not make an apology for transmitting to you the following genuine letter from Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Surrey, Thomas Baker, Esq. one of his constituents, and an acting Justice of the Peace, of Farnham, in that county. It contains, on the failure of all other attempts, a new plan, which may be adopted for improving the Representation, and correcting, at least in some measure, the present subsisting inequality. Whether that borough, or any other, possessed of similar rights, will choose to petition the House of Commons, I know not: but if such a petition should be presented, I do not see how the House, or the Crown, can avoid complying with the request of the petitioners, as precedents are certainly in their favour, and no law of the land militates against the claim. To this letter I have subjoined the petition recommended by Sir Joseph Mawbey to be signed by the inhabitants of Farnham paying scot and lot; and an account of the proceedings of the House of Commons, in the 21st year of King James I. respecting *Wentover, Agmondesham, and Great Marlow*. SURREYENSIS.

"Dear Sir, Great George-St. Westminster. May 3, 1785.

"AS the House of Commons has refused to permit a bill † to be brought in for a Reformation of the Representation of the people in Parliament, there may be another mode adopted for correcting the subsisting inequality; and that is, by restoring to such boroughs as are respectable their undoubted right of sending Members to Parliament. During the sitting of Parliament held in the 21st year of King James I. *Wentover, Agmondesham, and Great Marlow* petitioned the Commons House of Parliament

"that they might have restored to them their ancient liberty, or franchise, of sending Burgesses to Parliament, and that a writ might be directed to the Sheriff of *Bucks* for that purpose; which, after full consideration, was done, and they have ever since sent Members to Parliament. The first of those boroughs returned Members to no more than three Parliaments, the second to five, and the other to six only, before the reign of King James I.; and the last return from each was in the 2d year of King Edward II. so that the right had lain dormant more than 400 years.

"I know of no Act of Parliament, nor even Resolution of the House of Commons, which can be pleaded against the claim which *Farnham* may adduce for returning Members to Parliament; and that claim is built upon stronger ground than either of the above-mentioned boroughs.

"*Farnham* returned Members: In the 4th year of Edward II. *Thomas Sutton and Francis Le Tygler*; 5th of ditto, *Thomas Le Tiglar and Philip Sotton*; 38th of Henry VI. *Henry Tad-denham and Richard Beaupre*.

"As I am persuaded that the House of Commons must give full consideration to your claim, if made, I have drawn up a copy of a petition, herewith inclosed, which I wish may be approved and signed by the inhabitants of *Farnham* paying scot and lot. If that should be the case, I beg the petition may be returned to me as soon as possible, because I am very desirous that a petition from *Farnham* should be presented to the House of Commons before any other of the kind. I have no motive for reminding you of your well-founded claim, but what arises from public considerations and a desire of shewing my gratitude and regard for the town of *Farnham*. Whatever may be the result of the deliberations which may be had amongst yourselves on this subject, you will believe me to be, with the truest esteem and respect,

"Dear Sir,

"Your faithful and obliged,

"Humble servant,

"JOSEPH MAWBEY.

"P. S. As Knight of the Shire, I think myself bound to send the copy of a similar petition to *Knigston upon Thames*; that borough sent Members to Parliament in the 4th, 5th, and 6th years

* The performance and exaltation of another Duchefs, a Polly, are also remarkable.

EDIT.

† Mr. Pitt's motion for that purpose.

"years of King Edward II. and in the
"47th year of King Edward III."

"To Thomas Baker, Esq.

"Farnham, Surrey."

To the Honourable the Commons of Great
Britain in Parliament assembled;

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of
the Town and Borough of Farnham, in
the County of Surrey,

SHEWETH,

That the borough of Farnham is an
ancient Parliamentary borough by pre-
scription, and returned two Members
to Parliament in the fourth and fifth
years of King Edward the Second, and
in the thirty-eighth year of King Henry
the Sixth:

That the Clerk of the Crown has
since neglected to make out a writ to
the Sheriff of the said county of Surrey
for the election of Burgesses to repre-
sent the said Borough in Parliament, by
which means the inhabitants thereof
have been deprived of the right of
sending Members to Parliament; a
right which, they are advised, cannot
be lost or forfeited by neglect or non-
user:

That they conceive that, flourishing
and populous as their borough is, they
have the strongest claim to a restoration
of their ancient privileges, whilst several
decayed places, without, or with
very few, inhabitants, are permitted to
return Members to Parliament:

Your Petitioners therefore humbly
pray this Honourable House to take
their case into consideration, and make
such order thereupon as may restore to
them the right of sending two Repre-
sentatives to Parliament:

And your Petitioners, &c.

"In the Parliament * held 21st Jac.
it being discovered, by a search made
in the Tower of London amongst the an-
cient Parliament-writs, by Mr. Hake-
will, of Lincoln's-Inn, that in for-
mer times there had been Burgesses re-
turned for three boroughs in the coun-
ty of Bucks, which of later times had
not sent any Burgesses to the Parlia-
ment, namely, the boroughs of Wen-
dover, Agmondesham, alias Amerham,
and Great Marlow, petitions were re-
ferred to the Commons House of Parlia-
ment, then sitting, in the names of
those three boroughs, that they might

be restored to their ancient liberty, or
franchise, of sending Members to the
Parliament, and that a writ might be
directed to the Sheriff of Bucks for that
purpose: to which petition the House
inclining, notice thereof was given to
the King's Majesty, who declared him-
self unwilling to have the number of
the Burgesses increased, declaring he
was troubled with too great a number
already, and commanded his then foli-
citor, Sir Robert Heath, being then of
the House of Commons, to oppose
what he might: and most of the Com-
mons then of the House, understanding
the King's inclinations, did their
most endeavour to cross it. The main
and legal objection made against it was
by the long discontinuance and disuse
in not sending Burgesses for above 200
years, the franchise for sending Bur-
gesses was lost. On the other side, on
behalf of the boroughs, it was con-
fessed, that, since 28 Edward I. it was
not found by any record extant, that
these boroughs had sent any Burgesses;
but it was alledged for them, that most
of the ancient records since that time
are lost, which, if they might be
found, it was conceived, would declare
that they had sent many times since
Edward I.—Secondly, it doth appear
that the Sheriffs in those times were
negligent in sending their precept to the
boroughs to make choice of their Bur-
gesses, for divers statutes were made to
compel the Sheriffs thereunto: so that
the not sending of Burgesses was not
to be imputed to any neglect in the
boroughs, and therefore the negligence
of the Sheriff ought not to turn to their
prejudice. Thirdly, the etc. in those
ancient times being, that the Burgesses
attending in Parliament were main-
tained at the charge of the boroughs;
when the boroughs grew poor the Bur-
gesses only for that reason neglected to
send their Burgesses to the Parliament;
therefore now seeing they were com-
pelled to undergo that burthen, ought
chose such Burgesses as should bear
their own charges, there was now no
reason to deny that petition. Lastly,
it was urged in behalf of the Burgesses
that the liberty of sending Burgesses to
Parliament is a liberty of that nature
and quality, that it cannot be lost by
neglect of any borough, for every Bur-
gess so sent is a member of the great
council of the kingdom, maintained at
the charge of the borough; and if such
neglect may be permitted in one bor-

* Vide Browne Willis's Notitia Parliamen-
taria, vol. I.

rough, so it may in more, and consequently in all the boroughs of England; and then it might follow, that, for want of Burgeses, there should be no Parliament.

And as for these boroughs, it did anciently appear, that they were Parliament-boroughs by prescription, and not by charter, for every of them had their several forrens, and they did pay fifteens, as all Parliamentary boroughs, and not as other boroughs or towns.

This was the substance of that which was then alledged for them by their counsel, Mr. *Hakevill*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, before the committee for privileges and returns; at which time, Mr. *Granville*, since created Serjeant, sitting in the chair, did put it to the question; and upon the question it was resolved, that a warrant should be made to the Clerk of the Crown to make a writ, to the Sheriff of the County of *Bucks*, for the choosing of Burgeses in those three boroughs; of which resolution of the committee his Majesty taking notice, did, before the same was reported to the House, send unto the two Chief Justices, requiring them to send their opinions in the point, who therefore desired Mr. *Granville* to acquaint them with such reasons as had been alledged by Mr. *Hakevill*; whereupon the Chief Justices certified his Majesty, that it was just a writ should be awarded accordingly: and the opinion of the committees being reported to the House of Commons, the same was there confirmed *nemine contradicente*; whereupon a warrant, under the Speaker's hand, was made to the Clerk of the Crown in the Chancery, for the making of such a writ, which was issued out accordingly; and thereupon were elected, and returned to serve in the same Parliament, the Burgeses hereafter named: For *Amerham*; Mr. *William Hakevill*, Mr. *John Crew*: for *Wendover*; Mr. *John Hampden*, who beareth the charge, Sir *Thomas Underdon*: for *Marlow*; Mr. *H. Burlace*, Mr. . . . *Cotton*."

To the foregoing account it may be added, that the following list of Members returned for the above three boroughs before the restoration of their franchises in the 21 *Jac. I.*

For *AGMONDESHAM*.

In the time of *Edward I.*

28. P. at *Lincoln*, *Robert Le Warner*, *RALPH atte GROVE*.

24. P. at *Westminster*, *Robert Le Warrenner*, *Will. Godgame*.

35. P. at *Carlisle*, *Rob. Le Warrenner*, *John Gole*.

Edward II.

1. P. at *Northampton*, *Rich. le Machyn*, *Ralph le Gand*.

2. P. at *Westminster*, *William Wace*. *JOHN atte HULL*.

For *WENDOVER*.

28. P. at *Lincoln*, *Walter de la Hale*, *John de la Bury*.

Edward II.

1. P. at *Northampton*, *Walter de Kent*, *John de Sandwell*.

2. P. at *Westminster*, *ROB. atte HULL*, *Elias de Broughton*.

For *GREAT MARLOW*.

28. P. at *Lincoln*, *Rich. Le Monner*, *Rich. le Veel*.

33. P. at *Westminster*, *Rich. le Monner*, *Rich. le Veel*.

34. *Rich. le Moner*, *Rich. le Veel*.

35. at *Carlisle*, *Ritb. le Ferour*, *Rich. Hermyng*.

KINGSTON upon THAMES, *SURREY*.
Edward II.

4. P. at *Westminster*, *Adam le Templer*, *John de Cruce*.

5. P. at *London*, *Roger le Canteur*, *John Tuill*.

6. P. at *Westminster*, *John Tuly*, *John atte Crouch*.

Edward III.

47. P. at *Westminster*, *Hugh Tanner*, *John Havering*.

MR. URBAN,

St. Petersburg,
Jan. 30, O. S.

HAVING just received from the Imperial Academy at *St. Petersburg* the account of their meteorological observations for the years 1783 and 1784, I here subjoin it.

For the year 1783.

The greatest height of the barometer, 28.68, the 11th of January.

The lowest point of the barometer, 27.9, the 6th of December.

Consequently, the difference, 1.59, and the mean, 27.88.

The middle height 28.7, or 28 and 106 Paris inches greater than common.

The barometer stood 233 days above 28 Paris inches, which makes 20 inches, 102 lines, English.

The greatest cold, 198°. By *Reaumur*, 25½°, the 2d and 11th of January, early in the morning.

The greatest heat, 106. By *Reaumur*, 25½°, the 6th of June. Consequently, the difference, 92 degrees of

De Lisle, or $49\frac{1}{2}$ of Reaumur.

Of the whole year there were 172 days on which the quicksilver fell below 0, and 244 on which it was above it.

During the winter, the thermometer was on 7 days below 190° , 14 days above 180, and 24 days between 170 and 180.

During the summer, the heat was on 126 days above 130° , 64 above 120, and 5 days above 110; which is, according to Reaumur, 21 degrees above 0.

The mean cold, from the 1st of November, 1782, to the 1st of May, 1783, was 166 of De Lisle, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ of Reaumur, which is nearly 1 degree greater than in the preceding year.

The mean heat, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, was 126 degrees of De Lisle, which is by Reaumur $12\frac{1}{2}$ above 0; consequently, about 2 degrees greater than the foregoing year 1782.

It was stormy on 16 days, and windy on 83 days, and a dead calm on 81 days.

There were, in all, 101 thoroughly fine clear days, and 120 covered throughout, and 44 days foggy. It rained on 105 days, snowed on 67, and hailed on only 1. The height of the rain and snow water was $14\frac{1}{2}$ French inches; consequently, 5 inches less than in the year 1782.

Tempests, in all, 12; 3 in May, 5 in June, 1 in July, and 3 in August; of which only 1, on the 6th of June, was very strong.

Meteorological observations at St. Peterburg during the year 1784.

The greatest height of the barometer, 28.75, the 29th of December.

The smallest height of the barometer, 26.78, the 23d of November.

Consequently, the difference, 1.97, and the mean, 27.76.

The middle height of the barometer, 28.6, that is, $28\frac{1000}{1000}$ Paris inches. The barometer stood on 175 days higher than 28 inches, which in English measure makes 29 inches, $10\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

The greatest cold, 188 degrees; by Reaumur, $20\frac{1}{2}$, the 30th of January.

The greatest heat, 103 degrees; by Reaumur, $25\frac{1}{2}$, the 29th of July.

Consequently, the difference is 85 degrees by De Lisle, or $45\frac{1}{2}$ by Reaumur.

There were in this year 178 days whereon the thermometer fell 150 degrees below the freezing point; and 244 days on which the thermometer stood above the freezing point.

Among the winter days there were 150 on which the thermometer fell beneath 10 degrees, and 62 days on which the heat was more than 170 degrees.

Of the summer days there were 168 on which the heat exceeded 130 degrees; among these were 62 on which the thermometer stood above 120, and 12 days on which the heat was more than 140 degrees.

The middle cold, from the 1st of November, 1783, to the 1st of May, 1784, that is, during the 6 winter months, was $164\frac{1}{2}$. By Reaumur, 16 degrees below 0.

The middle heat, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, that is, during the 6 summer months, was $127\frac{1}{2}$; by Reaumur, $11\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above 0.

It was stormy on 12 days, and windy on 98 days. Dead calm on 82 days.

In this year were, in all, 75 fine clear days, and 123 wholly covered with clouds. On 47 days a fog, it rained on 105 days, on 87 days it snowed, and on 3 it hailed. The height of the fallen rain and snow water this year was $12\frac{1}{2}$ French inches.

There were 12, for the most part weak, tempests observed; 4 in June, in July, 4 in August, and 1 in September.

MR. URBAN, *Feverham, Oct. 1784*.
JOHN HUMPHREYS, hawker and pedlar, was convicted, on the 18th instant, before George Beckett, Esq. Mayor of Feverham, of vending goods in the said town, contrary to the act of parliament, and paid the penalty of 10l.

In justice to him, and as a caution to others, who likewise, no doubt, are deluded by an advertisement from the "Hawkers Office," and signed by the chief clerk of the same, which, inserting the abstract of the late act of parliament, recites, "*That from and after the 24th day of June, 1786, every person who shall open a room, or shop, in any city, market-town, or place, or expose goods to sale within two miles of any town, or place, shall forfeit ten pounds; and the liberty of remarking, that, upon*

reference to the whence the to have b words as of June, word "da clause that within the took place the royal ket-place, open (as b to such tra their good out subject alluded to.

Mr. U. N readi de Tott viewed, I appeared n Speaking key, he fa body of la the head), the confis to be put t is a mort the Sultar degree by of the Mu tars to be been long down and This order pping effi jolly recor this accou occurred xviii 22, building a a mort that custo ental nati mained in ther Solon does not r which wa days, sim Tott men lines wou through t Repository responden to have n ment as b part of th

Yo P. S. H explanation

reference to the clause of the act from whence the above abstract is supposed to have been taken, there are no such words as "from and after the 24th day of June, 1786;" neither is there the word "day." Therefore, though the clause that respects such traders coming within two miles of a market-town in a place as soon as the act received royal assent, yet the mart, or market-place, of any city, town, &c. is open (as before) *every day of the week* to such traders as may choose to sell their goods in such market-place, without subjecting them to the penalty above alluded to.

An Independent Inhabitant.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 20.

IN reading the "*Memoirs of Baron de Tott*," which you have lately reviewed, I was struck with that which appeared new to me in vol. I. page 27. Speaking of the laws enacted in Turkey, he says, "that the ulemats (the body of lawyers of which the Mufti is the head), were to be exempted from the confiscation of goods, nor were they to be put to death, but by being *bruised in a mortar*." He then adds, "that the Sultan Osman was irritated to that degree by the haughtiness and insolence of the Mufti, that he ordered the mortars to be re-placed, which, having been long neglected, had been thrown down and almost covered with earth. This order alone produced a most surprising effect; the body of the ulemats, just terrified, submitted." In reading this account, that passage of Holy Writ occurred to my thoughts, in Prov. xviii. 22, where we read of "braying or insulting a fool, or a wicked transgressor, in a mortar." Now, as it is well known that customs, which obtain in the oriental nations, have, in all ages, remained invariable, the question is, whether Solomon, in the passage quoted, does not refer to a kind of punishment which was inflicted somewhere in his days, similar to that which Baron de Tott mentions? The writer of these lines would be glad to be informed, through the channel of your valuable Repository, by any of your learned correspondents, whether they remember to have read of this mode of punishment as being actually now used in any part of the world.

Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN.
P. S. Permit me also to request an explanation of Prov. xx. 26, "A wife

king scatters the wicked, and bringeth the wheel over them." The punishment here alluded to, is said to be inflicted by a *wise king*. Is it executed in any country at this day?

MR. URBAN, Nottingham, Oct. 5.

IT will certainly be consistent with truth and honour to correct a small mistake made in the account of Lindholm House, inserted in your Mag. for August. I asserted that the building was ancient, but am since informed by a friend, who lately paid a visit to this curious place, that it was re-built about fifty years ago. He says, "that upon his approach to the house the people (who are almost uncivilized) precipitately fled to a remote part of the building, and had absolutely denied him entrance, but for the interference of a boy; who, being better acquainted with men and things, gained him admittance to the inside, and gave him what intelligence he was able, relative to the house, the original inhabitant, &c. The situation is sandy, and the morass, which entirely encircles it, is impassable (in certain places excepted), during wet seasons. Their cattle, as though taught by instinct, plod thorough the bog, for none others could do it; and it is likewise observable, that no sparrows were ever seen here (Camden says the same), though the linnet, the lark, and all kinds of moor-game, abound in great plenty.

R. D.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 3.

IN plate II. of your last, fig. 9, if I am not mistaken, bears A and G at the top-corners; which at once proclaim the R. B. to be *Abbas Glasfenburiensis*.

Can any of your correspondents give some anecdotes of Murray of Sacomb, the antiquary, and Hearne's correspondent? He was, I am told, a very singular character.

In June last, p. 411, a correspondent enquires after the poet *Wellshead*. Some unpublished memorials of him I am preparing for your Magazine; but am at a loss for his "*Hymn to the Creator, on the Death of an only Daughter*;" a performance which was ridiculed by Pope. If any of your correspondents will be so kind as to send a copy of it to your printer, or point out where it is to be seen, I shall esteem it a particular favour.

You had some letters upon the antiquary

quity of the use of coffee in England lately. From the "Life of Antony-a-Wood" it appears to have been used here as early as 1650.

It is said, Mr. Urban, that *the devil is not so black as he is painted*. This proverb may be applied to Mr. Heron; whose Letters, I see, are going through many a fiery ordeal: but often with such gross misquotations and misrepresentations, as are amazing. Thus, in some periodical paper or other, I have seen it repeatedly advanced, that Mr. Heron says, "Dryden's ode is admirable *because* it is a dithyrambic ode, not a lyric one." Upon this there is much crowing, as if Mr. Heron had for once been caught speaking nonsense. But there is no such thing in his work. The *ipissima verba*, p. 34, are, "I place a regular cadence among these requisites* in spite of Dryden's wonderful ode, which is of itself worth all that Pindar has written, as a large diamond is worth a vast heap of gold, because that master-piece is a dithyrambic poem, not a lyric one." Can this be misunderstood but designedly? The *because* refers to the *regular cadence*, not to the value of the ode! but, at the words *which*, and *gold*, parentheses ought to have been placed; though Addison, one of our best writers, has many such sentences. By-the-bye, I observe that several of your correspondents have made mistakes in quoting this very book; a practice which is, of all others, the last to be allowed in literary matters. Indeed such misquotations by antagonists are tacit compliments to an author, as proofs that they despair of hurting him, save by putting their words for his. This is a literary *συμπάθεια* in which a man fights with *his own shadow*.

In your last, there are many compliments to a magistrate, who would not license public places in the east end of the town. His sentiments were surely noble for a judge; but a man may speak noble sentiments, and yet not have an enlightened mind. To license a public place or two there, would not multiply thieves, but only divide them. Why should the *court* end of the town be the only rendezvous of *thieves*? Now *divide et impera* is a maxim applicable to thieves as well as to honest men. When divided they would be more known, and better looked to, than when crowded together. Besides, the whole

arguments he used against a public place also militate against building a church; for as many robberies are committed at church-doors as any where else. But, Mr. Urban, there is a grand argument, which *pleads* *against* the sentiments of a well-meaning magistrate, and that is, that all Whitechapel, and those parts of the town, are the very sinks of filth and low debauchery. No amusement is to be found there, save at a billiard table, and other games, in the tavern and alehouse. Every member of a family there wishes that other versions were allowed; but in which Magistrates allow of ruin and depopulation but will not hear of a man's having a pocket picked! Wife heads! In Mr. Urban, without knowledge of *good sentiments* are injurious to society, and a magistrate cannot be useful to our being enlightened. As you have my hand-writing, Mr. Urban, you know that I can have no *motive* in my remarks on this affair.

Yours,

EUSEB

MR. URBAN, Bromley, Kent, Oct. 1791.
UPON reading a paper in your month's Magazine, signed "HUMANITAS," on the subject of that distemper the itch, I am happy to form your benevolent correspondence that there is in the possession of a labouring man in my neighbourhood, "safe, easy, speedy, cleanly, and effectual remedy" for that infectious disorder, entirely free from those five properties against which your correspondent objects.

Being told that it had been introduced into the academies of this country, I was encouraged to make trial of it in my own family, and have every reason in the world to believe it a specific against the spreading of the infection, and an effectual cure for it when already taken place. In three instances I can take upon me to speak from my own knowledge of its good effects.

Indeed the good qualities of this remedy are now so well known here, that the gentlemen of the faculty recommend it to their patients, and I am serving the cause of humanity thus pointing it out.

Yours, &c.

* * * The writer of the above is a man of character and fortune, interested by common humanity for the relief of INFECTED. EDIT.

* Of lyric poetry.

The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson, LL.D. By James Boswell, Esq. 8vo.

THIS Journal, written with the approbation of Dr. Johnson, and under his inspection, and which he deems to be a very exact picture of a portion of his life, has afforded us great variety of entertainment and instruction. It is an excellent commentary on the author's own *Journey to the Western Isles*, and contains some poetical pieces relating to it, and exhibits a series of his conversation, many literary anecdotes, and opinions of men and books; most of which, though delivered in common conversation, will abide the severest test of criticism: and to whose colloquial genius, except Dr. Johnson's, could a eulogium be given? This Journal is composed during the actual performance of the Tour, and must consequently be far more faithful than the recollections which are the result of recollection. Whilst we read this amusing, instructive, and edifying work, and reflect that it is not a selection of whatever was great or good in our illustrious biographer, but a plain and simple narration of the ordinary business and management of his life, we must be impressed with wonder and veneration. We beseech the philosopher enforcing, by his example, the precepts which he inculcates; and whether grave or gay, whether indulging honest mirth amidst society, or contemplation in solitude, steadily constant in combating iniquity and promoting virtue and religion; and we here see him, with exemplary magnanimity of mind, suffering from occasional failings, and the little reprehensible peculiarities of his temper and character, to be recorded in the page which he knew was destined to posterity. In the beginning of the work we find an elaborate character of Dr. Johnson, which, though minutely particular in its descriptions, most of which perhaps are correct and true, yet seems to us, when collectively taken, to want some general distinguishing trait, which may enable the reader to form a just and determinate idea of his character: like a portrait, in which, though every feature is copied with truth, yet there wants that cast of countenance and expression which direct the beholder to appropriate the copy to its original.—If the opinion of Mr. Boswell may be

opposed the conjecture of those who only knew this great man through the medium of his writings, and whom only the voice of rumour has reached, we will venture to remark, that the character drawn in the present performance does not give an entire and adequate idea of Dr. Johnson. Perhaps the great and leading feature of his mind was not learning, but religion; more attentive to the duties of the christian than the avocations of the scholar, his first views were directed to that pious object; and virtue, though in the humblest occupations of life, was more certain to gain and secure the possession of his friendship than the vigour of abilities, or the splendor of genius. We believe that a strict and accurate investigation of his life and writings would demonstrate the truth of this position, and that we should often find him influenced by this laudable partiality, in his choice and opinion both of books and men. Of Dr. Johnson's reverence for religion, of his firm conviction of its truth, and of his exemplary piety, all his works bear good and honourable testimony, and especially the last. That a certain gloom of superstition sometimes hung over him, and darkened many of his devotional hours, the scornful infidel has alledged with triumph, and some good men have confessed with sorrow: but it should be remembered, that the frame of Dr. Johnson's mind was often disturbed and torn by constitutional disease; that he was visited, above the common visitation of men, by that "morbid melancholy" which he inherited from his father*, which heavily oppressed him through life, and followed him to his grave. We should also call to our recollection the power of habit; that we live when the influence of fashion and the fear of ridicule have banished almost every external mark of religion; therefore, when those exercises of devotion, and the performance of that great task, which is to be done with fear and trembling, are exposed to the public eye, unaccustomed to those uncommon acts of humiliation and confession, we denominate the genuine and requisite effusions of piety and penitence by the

* So says the Journal, p. 268; but we have heard, from the most respectable authority, that he did not inherit this malady from his father, but that it was communicated to him by his nurse. EDIT.

reproachful

reproachful name of superstition. If, as the historian of the Roman empire laments with suspicious sorrow, the truths of the Gospel were rejected by many of the most wise and illustrious of the ancients, it must be a subject of high consolation and triumph to modern times, that the chief of those who have been celebrated by their genius and their learning may be ranked amongst the most zealous defenders of Christianity; and that amongst those who have testified their implicit belief in the mysteries of our faith, we find the names of Newton, Locke, Addison, and Johnson. — But to return to the merits and business of the work now before us. It is, with some few exceptions, happily and vigorously written. The severity of criticism might occasionally detect some few errors of style. Surely the solecism of “you was” could never proceed from the lips of our lexicographer. But it would be not only uncandid, but ungrateful, to dwell on a few minute blemishes after the pleasure and profit we have received in the perusal of this work. — Mr. Boswell announces a Life of Dr. Johnson, for which we shall wait, not without impatience. From one part of the Journal we learn that he had written forty Sermons. If these can be collected, what a valuable addition will they make to our books of morality and divinity! — As the works of Dr. Johnson are extremely numerous, are dispersed in a variety of publications, and many of them unpublished; and as a complete collection will be desired and expected in the promised edition, we think it would much contribute to perfect the completion of it, if the Editor would, in this or some other periodical publication, give a list of his author's works, which might probably receive, by those means, considerable enlargements and corrections. — We shall extract the following specimens of the nature and merit of the work.

“We talked of Mr. Burke. — Dr. Johnson said, he had great variety of knowledge, store of imagery, copiousness of language. — Robertson. ‘He has wit too.’ — Johnson. ‘No, Sir; he never succeeds there. ‘Tis low; ‘tis conceit. I used to say, Burke never once made a good joke. What I most envy Burke for is, his being constantly the same. He is never what we call hum-drum; never unwilling to begin to talk, nor in a haste to leave off.’ — Boswell. ‘Yet he can listen.’ — Johnson. ‘No; I cannot say he is good at that. So desirous is he

‘to talk, that, if one is speaking at table
‘of the table, he’ll speak to somebody
‘other end. Burke, Sir, is such a man,
‘if you met him for the first time in a
‘where you were stopped by a drove of
‘and you and he stepped aside to take
‘ter but for five minutes, he’d talk to
‘in such a manner that, when you part
‘you would say, this is an extraordinary
‘man. Now, you may be lone
‘with me, without finding any thing
‘traordinary.’ He said, he believed
‘was intended for the law, but either
‘not money enough to follow it, or his
‘diligence enough. He said, he could
‘understand how a man could apply to
‘thing and not to another. Robertson
‘one man had mere judgement, another
‘imagination. — Johnson. ‘No, Sir; it is
‘one man has more mind than another.
‘may direct it differently; he may, by
‘cident, see the success of one kind of
‘and take a desire to excel in it. I am
‘suaded that, had Sir Isaac Newton vol-
‘to poetry, he would have made a ver-
‘epic poem. I could as easily apply to
‘as to tragick poetry.’ — Boswell. ‘Yet
‘you did apply to tragick poetry, not
‘law.’ — Johnson. ‘Because, Sir, I had
‘money to study law. Sir, the man
‘has vigour may walk to the east
‘well as to the west, if he happens to
‘his head that way.’ — Boswell. ‘But
‘’tis like walking up and down a hill;
‘man will naturally do the one better
‘the other. A hare will run up a hill
‘from her legs being short; a dog down.’
‘Johnson. ‘Nay, Sir, that is from mechan-
‘powers. If you make mind mechan-
‘you may argue in that manner. Omen-
‘is a vice, and holds fast; there’s a
‘memory. Another is a file; and he is
‘disputant, a controversialist. Another is
‘razor; and he is sarcastical.’ — We
‘of Whitefield. He said, he was at the
‘college with him, and knew him before
‘began to be better than other people (smiling)
‘that he believed he sincerely meant well,
‘but had a mixture of politics and reli-
‘gion; whereas Wesley thought of reli-
‘gion only.’ — Robertson said, Whitefield
‘strong natural eloquence, which, if cul-
‘ivated, would have done great things. —
‘Johnson. ‘Why, Sir, I take it he was at the
‘height of what his abilities could do; he
‘was sensible of it. He had the ordi-
‘advantages of education; but he chose

* “That cannot be said now, after the
flagrant part which Mr. John Wesley
against our American brethren, when
his own name, he threw amongst his
fiatrick flock the very individual com-
tibles of Dr. Johnson's *Taxation no Trade*
and after the intolerant spirit which he
nifested against our fellow christians in the
Roman Catholic Communion, for whom

that oratory which is for the mob.—
 “I had great effect on the passions.”
 “Why, Sir? I don’t think so.”
 “and not represent a succession of pa-
 images. He vociferated, and made
 profession. There, again, was a mind
 hammer.”.....

Monbodo is a wretched place, wild and
 with a poor old house; though, if I
 right, there are two turrets which
 Lord Monbodo’s residence. Lord Mon-
 received us at his gate most courteous-
 to the Douglas arms upon his
 and told us that his great-grand-
 was of that family. “In such houses
 he) our ancestors lived, who were
 men than we.”—“No, no, my Lord,
 Dr. Johnson.) We are as strong as
 and a great deal wiser.”—This was
 upon one of Lord Monbodo’s can-
 dornas, and I was afraid there would
 a violent altercation in the very
 before we got into the house. But his
 is distinguished, not only for ‘an-
 metaphysics,’ but for ancient poli-
 la *visile cour*,’ and he made no reply.
 His lordship was dressed in a rustic suit,
 wore a little round hat; told us, we now
 him as *Former Burnist*, and we should
 his family dinner, a farmer’s dinner.—
 said, ‘I should not have forgiven Mr.
 had he not brought you here, Dr.
 Johnson.’ He produced a very long stalk
 as a specimen of his crop, and said,
 here the *latus segetes*,’ and observ-
 Virgil seemed to be as enthusiastic a
 as he, and was certainly a practical
 Johnson. ‘It does not always follow,
 Lord, that a man, who has written a
 poem on an art, has practised it. Phi-
 Miller told me, that in Philips’s Cyder,
 them, all the precepts were just, and in-
 better than in books written for the
 of instructing; yet Philips had
 made cyder.’.....

Last night much care was taken of Dr.
 Johnson, who was still distressed by his cold.
 had hitherto most strangely slept without
 cap. Miss M’Leod made him a large
 one, and he was prevailed with to
 a little brandy when he was going to
 bed. He has great virtue, in not drinking
 or any fermented liquor, because, as he
 acknowledged to us, he could not do it in
 moderation.—Lady M’Leod would hardly

that able champion, Father O’Leary, has
 given him so hearty a drubbing. But I
 should think myself very unworthy, if I did
 not at the same time acknowledge Mr. John
 Wesley’s merit as a veteran “Soldier of
 Jesus Christ,” who has, I do believe,
 turned many from darkness into light,
 and from the power of Satan to the living
 God.”

believe him, and said, ‘I am sure, Sir, you
 would not carry it too far.’—*Johnson.* ‘Nay,
 Madam, it carried me. I took the oppor-
 tunity of a long illness to leave it off. It
 was then prescribed to me not to drink
 wine; and having broken off the habit, I
 have never returned to it.’

“In the argument on Tuesday night,
 about natural goodness, Dr. Johnson denied
 that any child was better than another,
 but by difference of instruction; though, in
 consequence of greater attention being paid
 to instruction by one child than another, and
 of a variety of imperceptible causes, such as
 instruction being counteracted by servants, a
 notion was conceived, that of two children,
 equally well educated, one was naturally
 much worse than another. He owned, this
 morning, that one might have a greater an-
 titude to learn than another, and that we in-
 herit dispositions from our parents. ‘I in-
 herited,’ said he, ‘a vile melancholy from
 my father, which has made me mad all my
 life, at least not sober.’—Lady M’Leod
 wondered he should tell this.—‘Madam,’
 said I, ‘he knows that with that madness
 he is superior to other men.’

“I have often been astonished with what
 exactness and perspicuity he will explain the
 process of any art. He this morning ex-
 plained to us all the operation of cooking,
 and, at night, all the operation of brewing,
 so very clearly, that Mr. M’Queen said,
 when he heard the first, he thought he had
 been bred in the Mint; when he heard the
 second, that he had been bred a brewer.

“I was elated by the thought of having
 been able to entice such a man to this remote
 part of the world. A ludicrous, yet just,
 image presented itself to my mind, which I
 expressed to the company. I compared my-
 self to a dog who has got hold of a large
 piece of meat, and runs away with it to a
 corner, where he may devour it in peace,
 without any fear of others taking it from
 him. ‘In London, Reynolds, Beauchamp,
 and all of them, are contending who shall
 enjoy Dr. Johnson’s conversation. We
 are feasting upon it, undisturbed, at Dun-
 vegau.’

“It was still a storm of wind and rain,—
 Dr. Johnson, however, walked out with
 M’Leod, and saw Roric More’s cascade in
 full perfection. Colonel M’Leod, instead of
 being all life and gaiety, as I have seen him,
 was at present grave, and somewhat depre-
 ssed by his anxious concern about M’Leod’s
 affairs, and finding some gentlemen of the
 clan by no means disposed to act a generous
 or affectionate part to their chief in his dis-
 tress, but bargaining with him as with a
 stranger. However, he was agreeable and
 polite, and Dr. Johnson said he was a very
 pleasing man.—My fellow-traveller and I
 talked of going to Sweden; and, while we
 were settling our plan, I expressed a pleasure
 in the prospect of seeing the king.—*Johnson.*
 I doubt,

'I doubt, Sir, if he would speak to us.'—Colonel M'Leod said, 'I am sure Mr. Boswell would speak to him.' But, seeing me a little disconcerted by his remark, he politely added, 'and with great propriety.'—Here let me offer a short defence of that propensity in my disposition to which this gentleman alluded. It has procured me much happiness. I hope it does not deserve so hard a name as either forwardness or impudence. If I know myself, it is nothing more than an eagerness to share the society of men distinguished either by their rank or their talents, and a diligence to attain what I desire. If a man is praised for seeking knowledge, though mountains and seas are in his way, may he not be pardoned, whose ardour, in the pursuit of the same object, leads him to encounter difficulties as great, though of a different kind?

"After the ladies were gone from table, we talked of the Highlanders not having thees; and this led us to consider the advantage of wearing linen.—*Johnson*. "All animal substances are less cleanly than vegetables. Wool, of which flannel is made, is an animal substance; flannel, therefore, is not so cleanly as linen. I remember I used to think tar dirty; but when I knew it to be only a preparation of the juice of the pine, I thought so no longer. It is not disagreeable to have the gum that oozes from a plumb-tree upon your fingers, because it is vegetable; but if you have any candle-grease, any tallow upon your fingers, you are uneasy till you rub it off.—I have often thought, that, if I kept a seraglio, the ladies should all wear linen gowns,—or cotton;—I mean stoffs made of vegetable substances. I would have no silk; you cannot tell when it is clean. It will be very nasty before it is perceived to be so. Linen detects its own dirtiness."

"To hear the grave Dr. Samuel Johnson, that majestic teacher of moral and religious wisdom, while sitting solemn in an arm-chair in the Isle of Sky, talk, *ex cathedra*, of his keeping a seraglio, and acknowledge that the supposition had often been in his thoughts, struck me so forcibly with ludicrous contrast that I could not but laugh immoderately. He was too proud to submit, even for a moment, to be the object of ridicule, and instantly retaliated with such keen sarcastic wit, and such a variety of degrading images, of every one of which I was the object, that, though I can bear such attacks as well as most men, I yet found myself so much the sport of all the company, that I would gladly exchange from my mind every trace of this severe retort.

"Talking of our friend Langton's house in Lincolnshire, he said, 'the old house of the family was burnt. A temporary building was erected in its room; and to this they have been always adding, as the family increased. It is like a shirt made for

'a man when he was a child, and always as he grows older.'

"We talked to-night of Langton, the Landgrave of Hesse, whom he was first married.—*Johnson*. "There was no harm in this, so far as it concerned, because *volenti non fit injuria*. But it was an offence against the order of society, and against the law of Gospel, by which one man and one woman are to be united. No man can have more than one wife, but by preventing former wives from having one....."

"I took *Fingal* down to the park the morning, and tried a test proposition. Roderick M'Leod, son to Ulster M'Queen had said he had some of the original. I desired him to show me any passage in the printed book, of which he could repeat the original. He pointed out in page 50 of the quarto edition, the Erse, while Mr. Roderick M'Leod looked on the English;—and Mr. M'Queen said, that it was pretty like what M'Queen had recited. But when M'Queen read a description of Cuchullin's sword, together with a translation of it in English verse, by Sir James M'Pherson, that was much better. Mr. M'Leod said, that was much better than M'Pherson's translation of the Erse. Mr. M'Queen then recited a description of one of the Erse Cuchullin's car. Mr. M'Leod said, that M'Pherson's English was nothing like it.

"When Dr. Johnson came down to him that I had now obtained some information concerning *Fingal*; for that Dr. Johnson had repeated a passage in the original, which Mr. M'Pherson's translation was pretty like; and reminded him, that himself had once said, he did not think Mr. M'Pherson's Ossian to be like the original than Pope's Homer.—*Johnson*. "Sir, this is just what I always maintain. He has found names, and phrases, nay passages in old Scottish poems, which he has blended his own notions, and so made what he gives to the world as the translation of an ancient poem.—If this was the case, I think it was wrong to publish it as a poem.—*Johnson*. "Yes, Sir; and to me it is to a time too when the Highlanders knew nothing of books, and nothing of or perhaps were got the length of a six. We have been told, by Cuchullin, of a nation that could count no more than four. This should be told to M'Leod; it would help him. There is much charity in helping a man down-hill; helping him up-hill.—*Boswell*. "I think there is as much charity.—*Johnson*. "Yes, Sir, if his tendency be downward. Till he is at the bottom, he should get him once there, and he is quiet."

But Stella had a trick, which she learnt from Addison, of encouraging a man's vanity, instead of endeavouring to correct him.

Mr. M^{rs} Queen's answers to the enquiries of Mr. O'Brien were so unsatisfactory that he could not help observing, that, were he brought in a court of justice, he would find under a necessity of being more exacting. 'Johnson. Sir, he has told Blair a great deal of much, which is published; and he is so much at the head of the matter here, that he has never been accused to be closely examined; and so he is quite smoothly.'—*Boswell.* 'He never had any body to work him.'—*Johnson.* 'No, Sir; and a man is seldom disposed to work himself, though he ought to work himself, to be sure.'—Mr. M^{rs} Queen replied sharply.

Having talked of the strictness with which themselves are examined in courts of law, Dr. Johnson told us, that Garrick, who is accustomed to face multitudes, when he appeared as a witness in Westminster Hall, was disconcerted by a new mode of public examination, that he could not understand what was asked. It was a cause where an attorney claimed a free benefit; that is to say, a benefit without paying the expence of the term; but the meaning of the term was asked. Garrick was asked, 'Sir, have you a free benefit?'—'Yes.'—'Upon what have you it?'—'Upon—the terms—of a free benefit.'—He was dismissed as a witness, when no information could be obtained. Dr. Johnson is often too hard upon Garrick. When I asked him, whether he did not mention him in the Preface to *Shakespeare*, he said, 'Garrick has been liberally paid for any thing he has said in *Shakespeare*. If I should praise him, I should much more praise the nation for him. He has not made *Shakespeare* better known. He cannot illustrate *Shakespeare*. So I have reasons enough for not mentioning him, were reasons necessary. There should be reasons for it.'—*Johnson.* 'Mrs. Montague's very high opinion of Garrick.'—*Johnson.* 'Sir, it is fit I should say so much, and I should say Reynolds is fond of her book, and I wonder at it; for neither I, nor Mrs. Thrale, could get through it.'

Last night Dr. Johnson gave us an account of the whole process of tanning,—and the nature of milk, and the various operations upon it, as making whey, &c. His mode of information is surprising; and it gave me much satisfaction to find such a

man think it but justice to say, that I thought Mr. Johnson meant to ascribe Mr. Reynolds's conduct to inaccuracy and error, and did not mean any severe imputation against him."

man bestowing his attention on the useful arts of life. Ulinish was much struck with his knowledge, and said, 'He is a great orator, Sir: it is music to hear this man speak.'—A strange thought struck me, to try if he knew any thing of an art, or whatever it should be called, which is no doubt very useful in life, but which lies far out of the way of a philosopher and poet—I mean the trade of a butcher. I enticed him into the subject by connecting it with the various researches into the manners and customs of uncivilised nations, that have been made by our late navigators to the South Seas. I began with observing, that Mr. (now Sir Joseph) Banks tells us, that the art of slaughtering animals was not known in Otaheite; for, instead of bleeding to death their dogs (a common food with them), they strangle them. This he told me himself; and I supposed that their hogs were killed in the same way. Dr. Johnson said, 'This must be owing to their not having knives; though they have sharp stones with which they can cut a carcase in pieces tolerably.' By degrees, he shewed that he knew something even of butchery. 'Different animals (said he) are killed differently. An ox is knocked down, and a calf stunned; but a sheep has its throat cut, without any thing being done to stupify it. The butchers have no view to the ease of the animals, but only to make them quiet, for their own safety and convenience. A sheep can give them little trouble. Hales is of opinion, that every animal should be blooded, without having any blow given to it, because it bleeds better.'—*Boswell.* 'That would be cruel.'—*Johnson.* 'No, Sir; there is not much pain, if the jugular vein be properly cut.'—Pursuing the subject, he said, the kennels of Southwark ran with blood two or three days in the week; that he was afraid there were slaughter-houses in more streets in London than one supposes; (speaking with a kind of horror of butchery;) and yet, he added, 'Any of us would kill a cow rather than not have beef.'—I said, we could not.—'Yes, said he, any one may. The business of a butcher is a trade indeed; that is to say, there is an apprenticeship served to it; but it may be learnt in a month.'

"He thought slightly of this admired book [*Hervey's Meditations*]. He treated it with ridicule, and would not allow even the scene of the dying Husband and Father to be pathetic. I am not an impartial judge; for *Hervey's Meditations* engaged my affections in my early years. He read a passage concerning the moon, ludicrously; and shewed how easily he could, in the same style, make reflections on that planet, the very reverse of *Hervey's*, representing her as treacherous to mankind. He did this with much humour; but I have not preserved the particulars.

particulars. He then indulged a playful fancy, in making a *Meditation on a Pudding*, of which I hastily wrote down, in his presence, the following note; which, though imperfect, may serve to give my readers some idea of it.

"MEDITATION ON A PUDDING."

"Let us seriously reflect of what a pudding is composed. It is composed of flour, that once waved in the golden grain, and drank the dews of the morning; of milk pressed from the swelling udder by the gentle hand of the beauteous milk-maid, whose beauty and innocence might have recommended a worse draught; who, while she stroked the udder, had no ambitious thoughts of wandering in palaces, formed no plans for the destruction of her fellow-creatures; milk, which is drawn from the cow, that useful animal, that eats the grass of the field, and supplies us with that which made the greatest part of the food of mankind in the age which the poets have agreed to call *golden*. It is made with an egg, that miracle of nature, which the theoretical Burnet has compared to creation. An egg contains water within its beautiful smooth surface; and an unformed mass, by the incubation of the parent, becomes a regular animal, furnished with bones and sinews, and covered with feathers.—Let us consider: can there be more wanting to complete the *Meditation on a Pudding*? If more is wanting, more may be found. It contains salt, which keeps the sea from putrefaction: salt, which is made the image of intellectual excellence, contributes to the formation of a pudding."...

"I cannot be certain whether it was on this day, or a former, that Dr. Johnson and my father [*Ld. Auchinleck*] came in collision. If I recollect right, the contest began while my father was shewing him his collection of medals; and Oliver Cromwell's coin unfortunately introduced Charles I. and Toryism. They became exceedingly warm and violent, and I was very much distressed by being present at such an altercation between two men, both of whom I revered; yet I durst not interfere. It would certainly be very unbecoming in me to exhibit my honoured father, and my respected friend, as intellectual gladiators, for the entertainment of the public; and therefore I suppress what would, I dare say, make an interesting scene in this dramatic sketch—this account of the transit of Johnson over the Caledonian hemisphere.

"Yet I think I may, without impropriety, mention one circumstance, as an instance of my father's address. Dr. Johnson challenged him, as he did us all at Talisker, to point out any theological work of merit written by Presbyterian ministers in Scotland. My father, whose studies did not lie much in that way, owned to me afterwards, himself, that he was somewhat at a loss how to answer, but that luckily he recollected

having read in catalogues the *ham on the Galatians*; upon which he said, 'Pray, Sir, have you read my father's excellent Commentary on the Galatians?'—'No, Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'this lucky thought my father had, and for some time enjoyed; but his antagonist soon made me forget it, and I forbear to mention.'

"In the course of their Whiggism and Presbyterianism, the Episcopacy, were terribly buffeted by hereditary friend, Sir James, never having been mentioned, but with a flourish of the pen, as if it were without a bruise."

"My father's opinion of Dr. Johnson may be conjectured from the answer he gave him, which was: 'But it is not true, as has been said, that it was in consequence of my father's Whiggism and Presbyterianism, that he was a constellation of genius and power; it was a fly abrupt expression to one who throned on the bench of the Court, in which Dr. Johnson was then sitting, but it was not said in his hearing.'

142. The Observer. The Second Number.

TILL the publication of this number now before us, the town had been gratified with any production of the sort since the appearance of the first, and agreeable "Connoisseur," in particular, as we have before observed, the Scottish capital has had the advantage of her sister metropolis. But we do not rank the present number with the immortal Spectator, or with the philosophic Rambler; we yet are not so much disposed to think the candid public will regard it as a worthy and respectable addition to that classic family. To his votes his learning and abilities, to his virtue, to his strength of mind, to his representation of licentiousness, to his representation of mankind is eminently due. The object of the Observer, forty in number, treat on subjects, which are discussed in a manner as to amuse and instruct the unlearned and the scholar, would here be understood particularly to those papers, the number, in which he traces the history of the Greeks, carrying it back to the earliest poets to the present day. To that part of the author observes, he has the greatest pains and attention.

* Whiggism, Episcopacy, and Pringle, were the subjects which had wished Dr. J. to avoid.

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it bears internal evidence : and the papers are almost entirely free from the little inaccuracies of style which are too visible in some parts of the volume, particularly in the beginning ; such as " was " for " were "—such an example—" to hold back the owner,"—and other inelegancies, which, in the haste of composition, have escaped the vigilance of the ingenious writer. As it was remarked of the Spectator, that " he brought philosophy from the dark retreats of science to the verge of society," so to have learned learning from the college and the cloister to the habitations of common life is the praise of the Observer ; for the account of the literature of the Greeks is narrated with so much ease and fluency, that learning is disarmed of its severity and gloom which repels the timid and disgust the gay ; instruction is interwoven with amusement.—As the labours of the Observer are so favourable to the general diffusion of knowledge, we were sorry to be surprised to find no less than seven papers not obliquely directed against those whom fashion and ridicule have been pleased to distinguish by the appellation of " learned ladies ; " an appellation indiscriminately, and sometimes most unjustly, given ; and often added, by the ignorance of envy, beyond on those who, without violating the laws of grammar, can return a common answer to a common question ; and can write a short note without offending against orthography. By the general tenor of the papers alluded to, the writer would seem to insinuate that the fine hand cannot ably manage the needle and the pen : but to the justice and truth of this insinuation we must by no means subscribe, whilst it is contradicted by examples within the compass of our own observation ; and whilst the name of a beautiful young woman is yet fresh in our memory, who vied with the most learned men in literary attainments, and with the most unlettered of housewives in domestic knowledge. The author's thoughts on the practice of strolling have by no means our approbation or concurrence ; for we do not see, even if the rash and horrible wickedness of the action could be dispensed with, that any advantage can accrue to

society. Nor are we, with the Observer, of opinion, that the invention of gunpowder levels the strong with the feeble, and puts all who bear the character of a gentleman upon the same line of defence ; for upon what level of likeness can be placed the unerring art of the cool and practised assassin and the tremulous arm of inexperience and fear ? for personal courage is the result of constitution, and is strengthened by habit. Nor is it by any means the test of virtue or justice.—The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth papers relate the history of Pythagoras ; and the last very ably examines the parallel made between our Saviour and that philosopher.—In the answer of Solon we trace the original of a beautiful line in Gray. When the philosopher was reproached for weeping at the death of his son, as if it was unbecoming a wise man to bewail an evil he could not remedy, he answered, with a modest sensibility of his weakness, that it was on that very account he did bewail it. So the poet, for the loss of his beloved friend :

" I weep the more because I weep in
" vain."

In the first paper the writer tells us, that if he is happy enough to meet an encouraging reception of this volume, he will proceed to publish in like manner, till his plan is completed, or till any unforeseen event cuts short the prosecution of it. We trust and hope that the approbation of the publick, which this work very justly merits, will incite him to continue it. To confirm what we have advanced respecting it, we shall extract the following pieces ; the first closes the Athenian vision.

" Methought I was now carried into the theatre, amidst a prodigious crowd of people. The comedy of the night was intitled *The Clouds*, and the famous Aristophanes was announced to be the author of it. It was expected that Socrates would be personally attacked, and a great party of that philosopher's enemies were assembled to support the poet. I was much surprised when my companion pointed out to me that great philosopher in person, who had actually taken his seat in the theatre, and was sitting between Alcibiades and Antipho the son of Pericles. By the side of Alcibiades sat Euripides, and at Antipho's left hand sat Thucydides. I never beheld two more venerable old men than the poet and historian, nor such comely persons as Alcibiades and Antipho. Socrates was exceedingly like the busts we have of him ; his head was bald, his beard bushy ; and his stature low. There was something very deterring in his countenance. His person

* It is remarkable that a paper of the same kind was admitted into the *Adventurer* by Dr. Bathurst. EDIT.

son was mean, and his habit squalid. His vest was of loose drapery, thrown over his left shoulder, after the fashion of a Spanish capa, and seemed to be of coarse cloth, made of black wool, undyed. He had a short staff in his hand, of knotted wood, with a round head, which he was continually rubbing in the palm of his hand, as he talked with Alcibiades, to whom he principally addressed his discourse. Thucydides had lately returned from exile, upon a general amnesty, and I observed a melancholy in his countenance, mixed with indignation. Euripides seemed employed in examining the countenances of the spectators; whilst Antipho, with great modesty, paid a most respectful attention to the venerable philosopher on his right hand. My conductor whispered in my ear, that this attack was set on foot by Anytus, Lyco, and Melitos; and that he did not doubt but Plato himself was in the secret; for certainly, says he, he bears no good will to Socrates, and is most intimate with Aristophanes. In short, I predict that our philosopher, if this night's comedy succeeds, is undone: and in truth his school is much out of credit, for some of the worst characters of the age have come out of his hands of late.

"When the players first came on the stage there was so great a murmur in the theatre that I could scarce hear them. After a short time, however, the silence became pretty general, and the plot of the play, such as it was, began to open. I perceived that the poet had devised the character of an old clownish father, who, being plunged in debt by the extravagances of a flandering wife and a spendthrift son, who wasted his fortune upon race-horses, was for ever puzzling his brains to strike upon some expedient for cheating his creditors. With this view he goes to the house of Socrates, to take counsel of that philosopher, who gives him a great many ridiculous instructions, seemingly not at all to the purpose; and, amongst other extravagances, assures him that Jupiter has no concern in the government of the world, but that all the fondions of Providence are performed by *The Clouds*, which, upon his invocation, appear and perform the part of a chorus throughout the play. The philosopher is continually soiled by the rustic wit of the old father, who, after being put in Socrates's truckle bed, and miserably stung with vermin, has a meeting with his creditors, and endeavours to pay their demands with a parcel of pedantic quibbles, which he has learnt of the philosopher, and which give occasion to scenes of admirable comic humour. My conductor informed me this incident was pointed at Æschines, a favourite disciple of Socrates; a man, says he, plunged in debts, and a most notorious defrauder of his creditors. In the end, the father brings his son to be instructed by Socrates. The son, after a short lecture, comes forth a perfect atheist, and gives his father a severe cudgel-

ling on the stage; which irreverently undertakes to defend upon the principles of the new philosophy he had been lectured on. This was the substance of the play, the course of which there were many allusions to the unnatural vice of which thisocrates was accused, and many persons against Clitophanes, Pericles, Euripides, and others, which told strongly, and was applauded by the theatre.

"It is not to be supposed that I passed without some occasional dissent from part of the spectators; but it was not there was a party in the theatre, who tried it through, notwithstanding the presence of Socrates and the respectability that attended him. For my part, I never took my eyes from him during the presentation; and I observed two or three little actions, which seemed to give insight into the temper of his mind, the severest libel that was ever directed against any man's person and principles.

"Before Socrates appears in person on stage, the old man raps violently at the door, and is reproved by one of his disciples. He comes out, and complains of the answers. Upon his being questioned by the philosopher may be then employed in his answers, that he is engaged in making a leap of a flea, to decide how many own lengths it springs at one hop. The principle also informs him, with great civility, that Socrates has discovered the hum of a gnat is not made by the front of the animal, but from behind. This he laughs at the expence of the nature of the minute philosophers; and I observed Socrates himself smiled at the comparison.

"When the school was opened to the audience and all his scholars were discovered, their heads upon the floor, and their priors mounted in the air, and turned to the audience, though the poet pretends account for it, as if they were seeking natural curiosities on the surface of the ground, the action was evidently intended to convey the grossest allusion, and received by the audience. When the play was produced, I remarked that Socrates turned his head, and turned his eyes off the stage, whilst Euripides, with some indignation, threw the sleeve of his mantle over his face. This was observed by the spectators, and produced a considerable tumult, in which the actors stood upright, and quite a different scene was discovered in a moment.

"When Socrates was first produced, he was on a basket mounted into the clouds, as well as the garment he was wearing was the most direct counterpart of the philosopher himself that could be devised. When the actor, speaking in his own direct terms proceeded to deny the existence of Jupiter, Socrates laid his hand

and cast his eyes up with astonishment. In the same moment Alcibiades, freed from his fear, and in a loud voice, cried out, 'Athenians! is this fitting?'—then this a great tumult arose, and very many of the spectators called upon Socrates to speak for himself, and answer to the charge. When the play could not proceed, the noise and clamour of the people, all demanding Socrates to speak for himself, the philosopher unwillingly stepped forward, and said, 'You require of me, O Athenians, to answer to the charge;—there is no charge;—neither is this a place to discourse in about the charges. Let the actor proceed.' Silence immediately took place; and Socrates's intrusion to *The Clouds* soon ensued. The scene was so beautiful, the machinery of the clouds so finely introduced, and the variety of voices in the air so exquisitely managed, that the whole theatre was in an entire possession of their minds; so that the piece was carried triumphantly to its close. In the heat of the applause my friend whispered me in the ear, 'Depend upon it, Socrates will not be this in another place;—he is a lost man;—and remember I tell you again, he will not be sorry for it.'—At these words I started and awaked from my dream."

Precepts for Disputants.

"Every man who enters into a dispute with another, (whether he lays it or only takes it up,) should hear with patience what the opponent in the argument has to offer in support of the opinion he advances."

"Every man who gives a controverted point ought to lay it down with as much plainness, temper, and precision, as he can."

"An argument once confuted should never be repeated, nor tortured into any other shape by sophistry and quibble."

"No jest, pun, or witticism, tending to divert the opponent or his reasoning into ridicule, or to raise a laugh at his expence, ought to be attempted; for this is to speak upon the term, not an argument."

"No two disputants should speak at the same time, nor any man overpower another by superiority of lungs, or the loudness of voice, or the sudden burst of an exclamation."

"It is an indispensable preliminary to all disputes, that oaths are no arguments."

"If any disputant slaps his hand upon the table, let him be informed, that such an action does not clinch his argument, and is only pardonable in a blacksmith or a tinker."

"If any disputant offers a wager, it is to be understood, that he has nothing else to offer, and therefore the dispute should end."

CHAM. MAG. November, 1785.

"Any gentleman who speaks above the natural key of his voice casts an imputation on his own courage, for cowards are loudest when they are out of danger."

"Contradictions are no arguments, nor any expressions to be made use of, such as *That I deny*—*There you are mistaken*—*That is impossible*—or any of the like blunt assertions, which only irritate, and do not elucidate."

"The advantages of rank or fortune are no advantages in argumentation; neither is an inferior to offer, or a superior to extort, the submission of the understanding on such occasions; for every man's reason has the same pedigree; it begins and ends with himself."

"If a man disputes in a provincial dialect, or trips in his grammar, or (being Scotch or Irish) uses national expressions, provided they convey his meaning to the understanding of his opponent, it is a foolish jest to turn them into ridicule, for a man can only express his ideas in such language as he is master of."

"Let the disputant who consults another forbear from triumph; forasmuch as he who increases his knowledge by conviction gains more in the contest than he who converts another to his opinion, and the triumph more becomes the conquered than the conqueror."

"Let every disputant make truth the only object of his controversy; and whether it be of his own finding, or of any other man's bestowing, let him think it worth his acceptance, and entertain it accordingly."....

On the Subject of Divorces.

"It is become a very painful trade, with our small-ware venders of literature, to expose certain pamphlets in shop-windows and upon stalls in alleys and thorough-fares, which, if any police was kept up in this great capital, would be put down by the civil magistrate as a public nuisance: I mean trials of adultery; of which the publishers are not content with setting down every thing verbatim from their short-hand records, which the frustrating necessity of law draws out by pointed interrogatory; but they are also made to lure the curiosity of the passer by tawdry engravings, in which the heroine of the tale is displayed in effigy, and the most indecent scene of her amours selected as an eye-trap to attract the youth of both sexes, and, by debauching the morals of the rising generation, keep up the stock in trade, and feed the market with fresh sales for the Commons, and fresh supplies for the retailers of indecency."

"If the frequency of our divorces is thus to be encouraged because they make sport for the lawyers, it may be wise to use no preventives against the plague or small-pox, because they cut out work for the doctors.—Upon this principle, a prudent father will breed

and as it is gallant, making a step times have, ly, they do which do common second husband, on the live—The band's time ere living, thing to after the fessions in ives in the regular of their over is re-

very easy to skip over those passages; and a polite person knows it is better to make much in any thing, rather than in good manners to a lady. Our English ladies, by the frequency of their incontinence, and the divorces thence arising, have not only furnished out a most interesting library to young students of both sexes, but they have effectually retrieved the characters of our wives from sinking into contempt with foreigners on account of their domestic insipidity and attachment to the duties of a family. This was once the general opinion which other nations entertained of our matrons; but, upon a late tour through a great part of the continent of Europe, I found it was entirely reversed, and the more expressive of their spirit universally adopted.

It may well be expected that the influx of foreigners, and the outflow of natives, with the present peace will occasion, will render the pretensions of our ladies to lose ground in this particular. Our French neighbours are certainly good critics in gallantry, and they need not now stand in dread of a comparison from the women of England, whatever they may apprehend from the men.

Much more occurs to me on this subject, but these premises will serve to introduce an idea, which, if the several ladies who have stood trial would club their wits to assist me in, might be rendered practicable, and that is, of reducing infamy to a system, by rules and regulations of manners, tending to the propagation and increase of adultery in Great Britain. A few loose hints occur to me on this subject; but I offer them with the most submission to better judges, simply as ornaments in the art; the refinements must be left to those who are professors.

As early impressions are strongest and most lasting, I would advise all mothers, who wish to train their daughters up after the most perfect system, to put them, in their infancy, under the care of those commodious ladies whom we vulgarly call Mademoiselles, as the best forcers of early plants, under whose tuition young ladies have been known to get so forward as to have pretty notions of flirtation at the tender age of six years; at eight years they can answer questions in the rudiments of gallantry; before they reach the tenth summer, they can leer, ogle, talk French, write sonnets, play with the foot-ball, and go through their exercises to admiration. I would then put them to their studies, of which the annals above-mentioned will be a principal part. The circulating libraries will furnish out a considerable catalogue—and Mademoiselle will supply them with French memoirs, novels, &c. &c. At the age of twelve it will be proper to send them to the boarding-school, and there they will have the opportunity of making female friendships with their seniors in age, by which they will greatly edify. In the holidays, or seasons they will correspond with their

boarding-school associates; and these letters should be sacred and inviolable; by which means they may carry on an intercourse of thoughts without reserve, and greatly improve their style.

"When two years have been thus employed, they must be brought to London, to be finished under the best masters, most of which should be recommended by Mademoiselle; and in their intervals from study they will be allowed to relax their minds in the company of their mother, by looking on at the card-tables, reposing themselves, after their fatigue, upon sofas, informing themselves of the intrigues of the town, qualifying themselves in a proper familiarity of manners, by calling young men by their surnames, romping occasionally with the gallants of their mother, when she is out of sight, and, above all things, cultivating intimacies with their late school-fellows, who are come out into the world.

"When their hair is off their foreheads, it will be necessary they should lay out professedly for admirers amongst the young rakes of fashion; and for this purpose I particularly recommend to them the tea-room at the Opera-house, where I would have them stay out all the company, and then commit themselves to their gallants to find out their coaches, who will be sure to lead them through all the blind alleys, and never carry them to the right door till the last, by which time the carriages of these gallants will be driven off, and then common charity will compel them to bring the obliging creatures home in theirs.

"All this while I would have them put entire confidence in Mademoiselle, whose good-nature will accommodate them in any little notes or messages they may have to manage, and whose opinion in dress will be so indispensable that it will be proper to take her out with them to all milliners shops, artificial flower-makers, and masquerade warehouses, for advice. If the young fellows will come to these places at the same time, who can help it? Mademoiselle will go down to call the servants, and ten to one if they are not gone to the alehouse, and the coach is out of the way, in spite of all her pains to find it.

"When they have made a strong attachment, and consequences are to be apprehended, it will be time to think of marriage, but on no account with the man of their heart, for that would interrupt friendship. Any body, who can make a settlement, can make a husband; and that husband can make his wife her own mistress, and every body's else that she pleases. Mademoiselle becomes *femme de chambre*, and, when her lady is disposed for divorce, chief witness upon her trial. A picturesque scene is chosen for the frontispiece; the heroine figures in the print-shops; her fame is sounded in the brothels; and her career of infamy is completed." **

143. *A Comparative View of the Ancient Monuments of India, particularly those in the Island of Salter, near Bombay, as described by different Writers. Illustrated with Prints.* 4to.

"TILL within the present century, accounts given by travellers of the many wonderful monuments of ancient art in the East Indies, and particularly of those near Bombay, have been so very imperfect," that the various relations of them are thought proper to be here thrown together.—1. The first description of the curious monuments in the island of Salter, near Baseiym, North from Goa, and in that of Pory, or Elephanta*, three leagues from Bombay, is in Lintchoten's Voyage, b. I. c. 44, 1598.—2. That of Elephanta is in Dr. Fryer's Travels, in 1672.—3. Of the same, by the Rev. Mr. J. Ovington, in his Voyage to Surat, 1689.—4. By Capt. Hamilton, Voyages, vol. I.; and 5. Capt. Pyke, both about 1712, the latter in the *Archæologia*, vol. VII.—6. By Jn. Henry Grose†, Voyage to the East Indies, 1750.—7. By M. Anquetil de Perron, in the Preliminary Discourse to his *Zend Avesta*, about 1760.—8. By Mr. John Hunter, in *Archæologia*, vol. VII.—9. By Mr. Nieubuhr, "the most accurate of all preceding descriptions," Voyage, &c. II. 1780, whose plates are here copied.

In this island is an Indian pagoda, about 120 feet square, and 18 high, hewn in a very hard rock, with several pillars of stone, in diameter 3 feet and a half, some of them ingeniously carved, and on them, the arches, and side-walls of the temple, are figures of 40 or 50 men, 14 or 15 feet high, in just and exact symmetry‡. Of these bas reliefs some have six arms, and three heads, &c. On some of their heads are crowns, in their

* So called from an elephant cut out in hard black stone. The statue is of a tolerable size, but not so big as the largest elephant I have seen at Surat. It carries something on its back, but time has entirely defaced it. The statue is already split, and will probably soon fall to pieces. NIEUBUHR.

† Brother to Capt. Francis Grose.

‡ In the Gallery of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg are various idols, which Mr. Pallas procured from the Calmuck or Mongol hordes, roving in Siberia. They are mostly grotesque figures, with many hands and feet, and sitting cross-legged, and are similar to those worshiped by many sects in the East. Coxe's Travels into Russia, II. 120; he also those engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. II. pl. XVII* XVIII*.

hands sceptres, and above their heads are many small figures in a posture of devotion, and one hewing a little in pieces. Some travellers have copied this (but with no probability) a representation of the judgment of Solomon.—"The present inhabitants of this little island know nothing about the antiquity, or history, of this superb temple. According to their opinion, there is a hither certain people, who in the night hewed all these figures in the rocks, and went away next morning. The present Egyptians have the same idea of the superbiety of the monuments of their ancestors."—10. Descriptions of the pagoda of Salter (above-mentioned, which now belongs to the Marattas,) "or Calcutta," by Gemelli Careri, 1693." The pagoda is vaulted, and is 40 paces by 100 long, with four columns at the entrance, and thirty within, 18 of which have capitals charged with elephants. There is also on the sides, and at the entrance, a variety of figures, some gigantic, and others small, with cap ear-rings after the Indian fashion, unknown letters, or characters, engraved. Two smaller pagodas, in the island, are above 400 figures, great and small, and some grottoes, are mentioned. "All that you are told about these variations is, that this prodigious temple was made, at immense expense, by Alexander the Great, who was of the religion." But (as Grose observes) "that conqueror never penetrated so far into India." The temple in this island, described by Fryer, and Boon, (of which the drawings, I believe, are now in the royal collection) very much resembles that of Elephanta. But Mr. Hunter describes the carvings as more judiciously and more rationally furnished.—11. Description of the Pagoda of Djegueseri, by Anquetil du Perron. "What the conqueror says of himself" (it is well served) "does him no honour." "He took a figure of an ox, which the Bramins had just rubbed with oil of veneration, and refused to give it to their earnest intreaties." "He could not take it from him, as he was armed. He afterwards gave a present of it to Count Caylus, in this manner does curiosity colour for crimes."—12. The pagodas and excavations, with heights of Monpese, by the same, and also

the latter by a member of the council Bombay, 1760.—13. "Description of the pagodas of Iloura, by M. Anquetil du Perron, 1758." Iloura is a town of the Malabar coast, 100 miles from Aurengabad. "The pagodas are hollowed in the rock, and are of a hammer and chisel into a number of lodgments, palaces, or temples, of one or two stories. The Europeans refer these monuments to a distant times, and look upon them as the work of Genies. They represent the principal personages that appear in the Indian antiquities."—Other pagodas are here also described; which, when we have more opportunity, shall be hereafter noticed.

A Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Antarctic Polar Circle, and round the World; but chiefly into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffres, from 1772 to 1780. By And. Sparrman, M.D. Professor of Physic at Stockholm, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden, and Librarian of its Cabinet of Natural History. Translated from the Swedish. Two Vols. 4to. 20 Plates.

THAT the lovers of natural history owe great obligations to the Swedes, we can deny, who are at all acquainted with the discoveries of the great Linnæus; or that the travellers of that age have cast new lights on the recondite of Asia and America, who have followed the travels of Hasselquist, Osbeck, and Kalm.

D. S. introduces us into Africa, and penetrates into a part of it where much darkness has been diffused by the errors of Arabs, who is said to have made little use of the opportunities he had for information. The present observations being collected together from the Doctor's diary, and his leaves after his return home, were translated from Swedish into German by Mr. George Forster, who mentions them still more. From his edition the present translation is made, and a preface, of no very extraordinary merit, prefixed by the translator.

We deduct the author's observations at first setting out in his new character of a traveller, in which that of a French to the sub-governor's children was to be his passport, that he might ramble and botanise about the country, where he appears to have had

more opportunities of exercising his profession than at the settlement; his voyage to the South Seas with Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander†, and a tedious detail of hardships, adventures, and slow journeyings along the coast, little enlivened with digressions, and serving only to shew tyrannical oppression of the Myhneers over a set of lazy, greasy beings, scarce so enlightened as the Greenlanders; we could easily reduce these two quarto volumes to two, if not one, decent octavo.

After Dr. S.'s return from New Zealand, in March 1775, he set out at Midsummer in that year for a progress of eight months along the coast, in company with Mr. Immelman, a young African, who had already made a short trip of curiosity. Their mode of travelling was on horseback, keeping close to, or seldom out of sight of, a baggage waggon, drawn by five pair of oxen, driven by the boor who sold them. In this waggon was a stock of medicines, trinkets for presents, brandy, powder and shot, tea, coffee, chocolate, and sugar, and the necessary preparations for preserving insects and plants. It served occasionally for their bed and lodging; and certainly no man, who had submitted to such a mode of conveyance through such a country, could have the smallest right to complain of the worst accommodations in Europe. Innumerable were the occasions in which they lost their way, or had large rivers to ford, with no guide but their own courage, or a loose horse sent before them, the chance of being devoured by wild beasts, murdered by wild Hottentots, or left unprovided with necessities in countries where a farm was occupied only by a single slave, who, if he or she had means to supply their wants, was too suspicious or inhospitable to entertain them; these were the dreadful difficulties to be encountered to correct the misrepresentations of former voyagers, and to extend the boundaries of natural knowledge. The addition derived from this excursion to our acquaintance with the human species is too deplorable to be dwelt on with pleasure; a country depopulated of its aborigines by the fraud or force of Europeans and Christians, who have broken in upon the patriarchal life of numerous *craals* of

† See our author's defence of the latter against the heavy reproaches of Buffon, II.

He positively contradicts Capt. Cook, as to the people of Easter Island having 'boats,' II. 229.

Hottentots and Caffres, by enslaving some, and driving others into the woods, to live on ants and other insects, whom Providence, that counteracts what is falsely called human benevolence, as much as it exceeds human foresight, has provided for them.—Upon this inhospitable coast was the Grosvenor East Indiaman lost, 1782, with 142 souls, including 91 male passengers*.

A convenient situation for accommodating and victualling ships in their way from Europe to India, and a lucrative trade in elephants' teeth, first encouraged a settlement at the Cape, which, we may suppose, whether in the hands of the Hollanders or their good allies the French, will never be relinquished while a trade between the two hemispheres exists.

Among the few errors of Kolbe, here detected, the principal are those respecting their persons in the parts which nature directs us to conceal, and the partial castration of their males; their dress, as to the girths said to be worn about their legs, which are really no more than broad straps of leather; their religion; they neither worship insects nor the moon, though they are particularly tender of hurting a diminutive species of the *mantis*, and take the opportunity of a cool moonlight night to dance and enjoy themselves.—Other wonderful stories of Kolbe's are here confirmed; such as the celebration of marriage by besprinkling the parties with urine, the exposing of motherless children, and the starving their old people to death. For the rest, Kolbe's systematic history of their nation remains unimpeached, and in many articles confirmed, our author not undertaking, as he expressly says (Intro. p. xvi), "to give a full and complete history of the Cape of Good Hope, but merely such relations concerning every thing remarkable as he was able to collect, and had himself observed in respect to this part of the world. A deficiency of this kind may perhaps, even in matters of importance, meet with a ready excuse from many of my readers, when it is considered, that, without being rich himself, or in the least supplied by others, he undertakes an expedition, which, when considered with respect to these circumstances, will appear to be of no small extent. His whole

"sum of pocket-money was about six dollars, and his earnings, by economy, by the time he returned home, was about double that sum."

But if the historical errors of his writers are not detected in their extent, Dr. S. has shewn no more those of naturalists. Of these he is severely severe on the celebrated Buffon, whose credulity is unbounded and whose authority has misled our countrymen to repeat his marvellous stories. It is astonishing how many stress has been laid on the relations of voyagers, particularly by the philosophers. Baron Montesquieu, whom one would have imagined prior to prejudice, and whose subscription required the best authorities and supports largely from such authorities, with a Frenchman, the last author outweighs all the rest.—Even Pallas stand corrected, vol. II.

What then shall we think of Kolbe's judgment in matters of natural history when Dr. S. queries if ever he saw a rhinoceros with a double horn, but he has given a fabulous account, and drawn the tail almost as bushy as that of a squirrel (II. 91.)? What shall we think of Dr. S.'s comment in reporting a relation of a rhinoceros having run up to a waggon, and carried it a good way along with its snout and horns? The story of the Hottentots cutting holes in the sides of the buffalo large enough to put their heads and arms through (II. 140.) is not of very easy digestion. Still can we swallow the delineation of a unicorn like a horse with a horn in the forehead, by the *Sneeke Hottentots*, on a plain surface of a rock, somewhat like their country, though in an ancient and artless style, as might be expected from so rude and unpolished a people (II. 147.) In vain is alleged, that a rude and barbarous people could not easily invent, and by mere force of imagination report themselves such beings, and so circumstantially relate the manner in which they hunted them. The rudest may impose on the most ingenious, rather from national vanity, from the facility of understanding each other in language or ideas, or from misapprehension.—Among the various new species of animals discovered by navigators of modern times, nothing so wonderful a cast has yet occurred. The rhinoceros *bicornis* is still a subject

* See vol. LIII. p. 739.

and was known accidentally to the Romans. But the unicorn, we fear, is not to be found with the Chinese dragon in the system of East Indian Zoology which a great naturalist of our own country was afraid or ashamed to purchase. Dr. Pallas more rationally conjectured that the unicorn was an antelope, which, by some accident, had lost one of its horns: for as to Barthema's story of the two preserved in the menagerie of Mecca, without insisting on the palpable mistake of *sultan* of Mecca for *sheikh* of Mecca, we need only read Purchas's account of that place (I. 315), and its territory, to be convinced that all the accounts given of its persons of any other religion than Mohammedanism are worthy of no credit. Upon the most attentive perusal of Dr. P.'s work, we cannot think it has any merit that is ascribed to it, though some praise is due to the author's adventurous and persevering spirit. To the naturalist he will probably afford more information than Kolbe.—It seems, from the references to the plates, that all are not retained in the present translation.

The Life of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D.D. by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. With Notes, containing Animadversions and Additions. To which are subjoined, A distinguishing Feature of the Doctor's Character, omitted by his Biographer; An authentic Account of his last Sentiments on the Trinity; and A Copy of a Manuscript of his never before published, &c.

THE Protestant Dissenters, who veil some of truth under what others would call *Capitulation*, having much to boast of such a catholic and cultivated mind as Dr. Watts's, think him equal to all the great characters the world has produced. Some zealous Protestant Dissenters have here reprinted Dr. Johnson's Life of Dr. Watts, in order to write upon it, after the manner of Bayle, as Dr. Harris did: but—if we can trust our own impartiality—to shoot through Dr. Johnson's sides at every thing that squares not with the sentiments of Protestant Dissenters. We cannot help thinking, from the compliments paid to Dr. Watts and Dr. Gibbons, that this is the effusion of some gentleman who has not after truth in the shades of Hoxton-square, and who sees no truth out of his dependency. And what is this boasted principle, in itself so highly rational and most favourable to religious liberty, which admits no

teacher to its pulpits, no member to its communion, without confessions of faith and experiences, whose settlers are as binding as those of creeds and articles? High-churchmen may affect to apply to Dissenting ministers the invidious term of "Teacher of a Congregation;" but is it really so intended, or does it mean any thing more than a distinction from the Church of England's ministers, who, as *Doctors*, are *Teachers*: and Christian ministers, of all denominations, cannot think it a disgrace to do what their great Master did before them, and what he commissioned them to do—*Teach*.

There is a greater appearance of impartiality towards Dr. Watts than towards Dr. Johnson in this *variorum* edition of his Life, which, after all, seems principally intended to tell the world that Dr. Watts did not entertain different notions of the Trinity, at the close of his life, from what he held at his first setting out. His executors, it seems, who, like the executors and friends of other popular writers, wished to scrape together every scrap of their favourite's writing, whether written in boyhood or dotage, thought fit to suppress his doubts or change of opinions on this subject. It had been as well for his reputation had they suppressed his "Solemn Address to the great and ever blessed God," on a review of which he had written in the Trinitarian Controversy: an address which David himself would hardly have presumed to make, and which probably never was, nor will be, answered.

After all that has been said, or may be said, on the controvertible points of faith, by different opinions, on which men got the names of *Orthodox* and *Heterodox*, *Arians*, *Athanasians*, *Sabellians*, *Socinians*, and a thousand other nicknames, more easily bestowed than understood, can these controversies be of so much consequence to mankind as a good life and a due preparation for eternity, founded on the firm persuasion that "God has given us eternal life, and that that life is in his son;" and that we cannot so properly be said to *merit* eternal happiness as to be rendered *capable* of it? For who, that reflects for a moment how much his happiness depends on himself, in every state of life, but would be awake to righteousness, and sin "no more," lest a much worse thing befall him than the most acute remorse of conscience here—the unremitting continuance of that remorse for ever.

146. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No XXXII. *Containing a Sketch of the History of Bolsover and Peak Castles, in the County of Derby.* By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, M.A. In a Letter to the Duke of Portland. Illustrated with various Drawings, by Hayman Rooke, Esq. 4to.

"*Bellesore* [Bolsover], which stands on the brow of a hill, which commands a noble and most extensive prospect, belonged, when Domesday-Book was made, to William Peverell, the Conqueror's natural son, who erected that fortress, in conjunction with Peak Castle, which was also Peverell's. His son, by a foul act of murder, (poisoning the Earl of Chester,) forfeited his estate and employments to the crown, A. D. 1153. Both these castles were given by Richard I. to his brother John (afterwards king), on his marriage, who, on his accession, granted the government of Peak castle to Hugh de Nevill, and that of Bolsover to his great favourite, William Briwere. But Bryan de L'Isle was constituted governor in John's 9th year; and the twin castles were kept against that king by the Barons till they were retaken by William Earl Ferrars in 1214, who was made governor of both. Many other commandants, or castellans, are also named from Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I.; and, without noticing Mr. King's mistakes, we here find, as the possessors of Bolsover, the Earls of Chester, their sister, and her husband, Henry Hastings Lord Abergavenny, the Crown, from 39 Henry III. to 19 Richard II, R. Stury, perhaps erroneously, and again, with a large chafin, Edmund Earl of Richmond, with another considerable interval, Thomas Duke of Norfolk and his son, the Crown by escheat, Sir John Byron by lease, Lord Talbot, in fee-farm, by his heirs Sir Charles Cavendish lessee, 6 James I. and 21 James I, the manor was sold to Sir Charles. The castle was then in ruins, but Sir Charles built the habitable mansion at the N. E. From him descended William Duke of Newcastle, who began a noble fabrick, but never finished it, and three times entertained K. Charles the First, at above 20,000l. expence; Duke Henry his son; "from Caven-
"dish it went to Hollis, from Hollis to "Harley, and from Harley to Ben-
"tinck," Duke of Portland, in which illustrious family it now rests. Fourteen castellans of Peak castle are

named, from 3 Richard I. to Edward III, when "it was given to
"of Gaunt, and absorbed, confound-
"ly, in the Duchy of Lancaster.
Annexed are, Mr. Rooke's ground
and admeasurements, and Mr. W.
Bray's Description of the Castle, p.
p. 343, &c. with some additions
which we must refer to the work.
Extract from the Parish Register,
the late Rev. John Griffith, of New-
worth, in regard to William D.
Newcastle, born 1593; and a Descrip-
tion of the Fountain, by Major R.
The plates are, West and North
of Bolsover Castle (strikingly seen
the author's rectorial garden at W.
tington); Sepulchral Tokens, w.
into the wall on the Terrace, part
of Christians; Plan of the Range
Buildings at Bolsover, now in
Elevation of the Entrance of the
Front; Two small Buildings on the
of the Hill (perhaps Watch-house)
and a Sketch of the Fountain.

All the precaution mentioned
16, 17, proved faithless; for Major
could not hold out long against
enemy, who certainly were in posses-
of the castle Aug. 3, 1644, for
Clarke, of Ashgate, in the county
Derby, Esq. claimed pay from
to June 3, 1645, as major of
Col. Rowland Morewood, at
per diem, for serving at Bolsover
(MS. at Norton-Hall, co. Derby.)

147. *Proposals for establishing, at St. Mary's School, or Seminary for Seamen, Means of improving the Plan of the Society, and also of clearing the Streets of Metropolis from Vagabond Tramps, and training up to Pilfering, Robbery, and the like.* In a Letter addressed to John Esq. Vice President of the Marine Society. Written in consequence of the Request of Jonas Hanway, Esq. July 25, 1785. It was printed by order of the Society, by Ward King, Esq. F. R. and A. S. 8vo.

AS a man, and a citizen, our author has here submitted to the public a very important hints; and though he should err or fail, his intention is certainly good, and will have its reward.

After premising a very judicious account of the earliest and present evils in different periods and ages of society, and various remedies for remedying them, he wishes that in public charity schools children might be taught to labour, be industrious, instead of teaching them to read and write alone; he complains

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MAN's Tale of
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diff to the Marine Society, which, for sufficient reasons, he has shewn has not hitherto produced the good that has been intended.

To remedy many of the evils, instead of a large Marine School on land, as proposed by the excellent Mr. Hanway, of which the inconveniences are evident, this writer offers, as the heads of his plan, several resolutions, viz. that a ship of war should be borrowed, or sold to the society, as the *Marine Society's School*, with half-pay officers, commissioned, and fully paid, and some experienced sailors; that such ship, fully manned, should then constantly cruise in the Channel; that the lads, when seasoned, should occasionally sail to the Straits, the Baltic, &c.; that they should act under the direction of the veteran sailors and officers, navigate the ship, exercise the guns, splice, make rigging, &c.; that there should be two or more schoolmasters, chosen from honest and able seamen, with handsome salaries, and supernumerary masters at land, always on pay, for exchange; and the

same should be the case with the officers; that there should also be two or more chaplains; that the lads should never go on shore but in parties, and under the government of a veteran sailor, or more, as an indulgence; that a small vessel, as an hospital-ship, and of confinement, should attend the great school-ship; the whole to be directed under the Society, to be regulated and visited once a year, &c. &c.—Many other regulations, and the above much more particularly, are recommended.—And that this or some such mode may be adopted, we wish most zealously, as the very beneficial effects intended and desired by a *Marine Society* cannot be fully accomplished but by a *Marine School*; and, without it, the promoters, however meritorious, act as absurdly as a mariner who navigates on the land, or the painter in the *Epistle to the Pisces*, who

*"Delphinum sylvis appingit, Audibus
"aprum.
"In vitium ducti culpæ fuga, si caret
"ars."*

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ODE

ODE TO MELPOMENE.

FROM HORACE, BOOK IV. ODE III.
BY ANNA SEWARD.

NOT he, O Muse! whom thy auspicious eyes
Kind in his natal hour beheld,
Shall Victor in the Isthmian contest rife;
Nor o'er the long-resounding field
The rapid horse his kindling wheels shall roll,
Gay in th' Olympic race, and foremost at the goal.

Nor in the Capitol, triumphant shown,
The victor-laurel on his brow,
For the proud threats of vaunting kings o'er-thrown;

But Tiber's streams, that warbling flow,
And groves of fragrant gloom, resound his strains,
Whose sweet Æolian grace high celebration gains.

Now that his name, her noblest bards among,
Th' imperial city loudly hails,
The proud distinction guards his rising song,
When Envy's carping tongue zittails;
In fullen silence now she hears his praise,
Nor sheds her livid spots upon his springing bays.

O Muse! who rulest every dulcet lay
That floats along the gilded shell;
That the mute tenant of the watery way
Canst teach, at pleasure, to excell
The softest notes harmonious sorrow brings,
When the expiring swan her own sad requiem sings.

Thine be the praise, that pointing Romans
guide

The stranger's eye, with proud desire,
That well he note the man whom crowds decide

Should boldly ring the Latian lyre —
Ah! when I please, if still to please be mine,
Nymph of th' Æolian shell, be all the glory
THINE.

*To the memory of Miss Lucy S——n, who,
being betrayed into much undeserved misfortune, was at last thrown upon the town, and
committed her life with suicide at the age of
two and twenty.*

HARK, hark, methinks a calling voice
I hear,
A voice, I well remember once was dear;
"I leave you all," exclaims some shade unblest,
"The poor return I ask is only rest;
"From heaven's delaying hand no vengeance
"due,

"For what is done I deprecate on you;
"Love's mistle child in youth's gay morn I
"die,

"Ah, lend a little earth for charity" —
"Tis she—grief sunk; yet why that haggard
"eye!

Those tears—that parent's eye'd steep—and in-
ward sigh!

Those clasping hands, with deepen'd anguish
wrung,

And angel traits in wild disorder flung?
Full fondly had I hop'd some luckier day,
However distant, still might lend its ray,
Thy winter-smitten hues again to rear,
(Life's bitter storms but ill dispos'd to be)
And see thy tender frailties reassume
Fair Virtue's injur'd grace and banish'd bloom
That Peace, with joy-fledg'd wing would
thy breast,

Might still find warm her long-forsaken bed
Much have I wish'd to meet that angry head
An angel-like reclaiming power had given
For ever to have won thee from distress;
And lodg'd thee in the arms of happiness
Before the fated world had left its prey,
And slung thee, like a faded flower, away,
Vain wish! how blind to fate! — 'twould
deny'd

At life's last hour to linger by thy side!
With kind concern to assist each sinking
And lend fresh warmth to faltering penance
When dim with death's eclipse thy spirit
eye,

In trembling hope held converse with the
Or thro' th' eventful past seem'd sick to
And fain had found th' upbraiding tale
done—

Let Levi's prudence, with contented lot,
Reserve for meaner clay his abject tear;
Ah! may he long his luckless dust forgo
And hoard for kindred minds his fond
Tho' thy pale bones beneath the common
Cold as the heart he bears forgotten lie,
Their martyr cause to other souls they
And leave relentless caution to be just—
Well pleas'd her rear-wet mantle to have
O'er thy sad wounds by fell misfortune
Pity shall ever place her best thoughts
And kiss the spot preferri'd without
With vindicating voice shall damn to
Base Censure's fiend-like bark, and Scorn
jest;

And tell weak man to him it ne'er was
To mark the bounds of mercy out to him
C—T—

SEPTEMBER: A PASTORAL.

In his mid career the spaniel frisk'd
Stiff by the tainted gale, with open nose
Outstretch'd, and finely sensible, down
Fearful, and cautious, on the latent
As in the sun the circling covey bask'd
Their varied plumage, and, watchful as they
Thro' the rough stubble turn the secret
Thence

Malling, Nov. 7.

SHALL Sorrow dash gall on my
While Echo, alarm'd in the dale
Resounds to compassionate pain,
That flows for the partridge and quail
Responds to the merciless gun,
If cruelly harbour a joy,
Then Dorland safe with the lute,
For privilege gives to destroy.

High at the cruel decree
My mistress pity implores,
As well might the Muse for the sea
Fix bounds on its stretch to the shores.
'Tis done, and the covey must bleed,
The plume of the stubble must fall,
In silence I shrink at the deed,
For pity is deaf to my call.
The nautic seems prone to decay,
The eaverts more rusted appear,
Contracted the length of the day,
Announces the fall of the year.
The mellow-ton'd songsters I hear,
The wood-lark, the blackbird, and thrush.
By landscapes, Autumnous, to cheer,
The red-wing revisits the bush.
The rob'd of their verdure the trees,
The ensigns of autumn succeed;
The chill and unpleasant the breeze
A moraine and eye o'er the mead.
September revolves with delight,
A coronet circles his head,
Adorn'd with those blossoms of white,
The hops most luxuriantly spread.
The vine-leaves compose,
The holyhock secures his hand,
The arbutus, and larkspur, and rose
Disdain not their charms to expand.
From lupines and sweet-scented peas,
The tamarisks modest of hue,
The bean clad in scarlet to please,
And aconite's prodigal blue.
The reign shall the cricket attend,
The green-coated herald of cold;
The winter this messenger send
His embassy first to unfold.
Why, peevish insect, thus pine?
What fate has ordain'd thee to weep?
In querulous notes, ever thine,
Sigh the refreshment of sleep.
Alas, thou, on the wings of dull sound,
Thy volunteer knell of the day,
On what circumstance bound,
Thy wail hastens thy way.
Why, thus, giant beetle, dost roam,
In ebony panoply dress'd?
Why art thou urg'd from thy home?
What art thou by enemies press'd?
Will Delia, most elegant maid,
In soft and serene as the day,
The gardens of Iskron pervade,
The charms of Pomona survey.
Shall her choice fruit from the tree,
The garden her tribute shall pour,
The woodlands re-echo for thee,
The hazel surrender her store.
When evening's brown shadows extend
To my bower, still crested with green,
Will not I, my friend,
Will Celadon honour the scene?
O! how we'll catch the last gleam,
While friendship our numbers shall fill,
The numbers respond to the stream,
The floods from the foot of the hill.
Or when with her crimson the morn
Disperses the delusions of night,

The landscapes appear as new-born,
Present early throngs to the sight.
The peasants arou'd to their toil,
And nymphs o'er the eminence gain.
Where *Cantium*, with many a smile,
Of Ceres receives the rude train.
Then let us in early career
The industrious vulgar survey,
To Mirth and to Jocus give ear,
For Jocus and Mirth lead the day.
The plant * interdicted no more,
With flocks of silver behold,
While farmers, enrich'd by its store,
Find silver's the mother of gold.
What need that the Muse should essay,
Or hint to the generous breast,
That he who is happy to day,
With pity should eye the distress'd;
Want planters this precept to learn,
Lo! Providence, pleas'd to bestow,
Solicits the grateful return,
To feel for the anguish of woe.
And shall the remonstrance of need,
The abject and wretched unseen,
To plenty unaided proceed,
Return with disconsolate mien?
Forbid it, ye Virtues, whose tears
E'er start at the plaints of distress,
Whose sympathy sorrow uprears,
Whose arms are extended to bless.
But where, ye Anian Nine,
Are your measures of harmony pour'd,
In humaniz'd cadence divine,
For whom is your melody stor'd?
The bells o'er the mist-crested ground
Delightfully usher a peal;
That Hymen gives birth to the sound,
My heart is the Muse that must feel,
This day to her Celadon's breast
The peerless Penelope gives,
September, be ever confess'd,
What honour thy empire receives!
Bless'd pair! for whom Hymen has wove
A wreath of unchangeable peace,
He supplicates blessings from Jove,
And long may your comforts increase!
Ye Graces your beauties that lend,
Ye Virtues that shed hallow'd fire,
Felicities beam on my friend,
The warmest, first lay of my lyre!
Fill, Heaven, their measure of joys.
To crown their connubial sojourn,
Renown'd for *bu* truth be their boys,
Their girls for her softness and grace,

On seeing Mr. Hastings and Mr. Charles Fox on the Walks at Cheltenham-Spa, August 1785.

EN redit Hastings, pacatis regibus Indi;
Anglorum et posito numine et imperio;
Ecce silet Vulpes, annoque Fabula Bourcib;
Faucibus hæret, eneu—Dic, age, dic, Sheridan!

* The parliament was petitioned against hops as a weed in the year 1428.

ELIZA was a young lady endowed with every accomplishment, to whom Amyntor paid his addresses a considerable time; but during his absence of a fortnight, for they both lived in the same town, the connection, unhappily, transpired; and her parents, forbidding the intimacy, occasioned a severe indisposition, of which she soon died, neither of them being suffered to see the other. The following Elegy was written by Amyntor, on hearing the bell toll for the regretted object of his affections.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF ELIZA.

"SAY why the hell with slow and solemn found,
 "Flings thus a dread *memento-mori* round?"
 Why leans yon sexton on his shining spade?
 Has grisly Death another conquest made?
 Yes, now methinks some whispering voice replies,
 This clay-cold hand has clos'd Eliza's eyes;
 Wrapt round her form, with ev'ry grace replete,
 A narrow winding for a wedding sheet.
 Oh! Death! thou tyrant o'er the human race,
 Why didst thou clasp her in thy cold embrace?
 If aught can touch thee, hear a lover speak,
 And ere the lily fades upon her cheek,
 Call back her spirit, change thy stern decree,
 And let her live once more to love—and me.
 Ah! no—thou'rt deaf to all my tend'ring cries,
 A dull, insensate, lifeless lump she lies!
 Youth could not charm thee, nor could beauty move,
 Else she had liv'd, and still return'd my love.
 And thou, unknown to ev'ry thing that's just,
 Thou curst betrayer of a parent's trust,
 Thou father—yet no father to thy child,
 On whose mean birth no friendly planet smil'd;
 Why didst thou screen her from her lover's sight.
 Give pain for pleasure, torture for delight!
 He sure, in pity, might have seen her die,
 Grasp'd her chill hand, and catch'd her parting sigh!

Full oft, when evening spread her murky robe

O'er the wide surface of this rolling globe,
 When balmy slumbers clos'd each wearied eye,
 And lambent glories blaz'd along the sky,
 Beneath the gleam of silver Cynthia's ray,
 Unseen we talk'd the fleeting hours away;
 Pierc'd the dark veil of Time's unfathom'd womb,

Totrace each transport that was then to come,
 And, warm'd with Love's and Friendship's holier fire,

Knew but one wish, and felt but one desire.

How blest are those who fan Affection's flame,
 Whose hearts, united, make their thoughts the same;

No adverse winds their kindling love contrain;
 Angelick raptures glide from soul to soul;
 And, led by truth, by radiant virtue's field,
 They live, they love, and are by heaven's

mir'd:
 But ah! tho' we with equal ardour strive
 To taste the sweets of friendship and of love,
 With mutual warmth unwelcome care's

guil'd,
 And wept together, and together smil'd;
 Breath'd all our wishes, all our thoughts

preft,
 Till, blessing each, we seem'd divinely blest;
 Yet, still deceiv'd by Hope's delusive beam,
 Our bliss was transient as a midnight dream;
 Fate, early bent to banish ev'ry joy,
 And all our mental intercourse destroy,
 Relentless, snatch'd her to eternal rest,
 And pour'd a tide of anguish in my breast.

Lo! now the hearse, adorn'd with many a plume,

Slow-moving bears her to the silent tomb;
 Can aught that's human, with a mind's
 Behold the scene, nor shudder at her fall;
 No, low'd Eliza, o'er thy corse we bend;
 Grieve that thou'rt dead, and blame

nearest friend.
 In thee was found whate'er had power to please,

Politeness, freedom, elegance, and ease;
 Thy heart was gentle as the sparrow's nest,
 And known to nought but innocent love;

Thy temper tranquil, and so much relax'd,
 That heaven itself seem'd opening to thy mind;

Yet, tho' possess'd of each celestial gift,
 That shines resplendent in an angel's suit,
 Yet, tho' thy beauties, undisguis'd, pleas'd
 Pleas'd every eye, and stole on every
 Dearer, swiftly riding on the wings of
 Thro' open space to visit ev'ry clime;
 On thee the hand of torturing sickness
 By which the springs of long-ling'ring life
 And all those charms indulgent bestow'd

plied,
 Droop'd like the lilies, like the roses;
 In vain we strove with fervent sighs
 Thy spirit, destin'd to eternal day,
 That rose from earth and ev'ry kind

With new-born rapture to its native home;
 Sweet, gentle spirit! it with thee
 A sense of human transport or of love;
 Look down with pity from thy blissful
 Lustrin'd in all the radiance of a God;
 Look down, and guard from ignominy
 A wretch who lov'd thee dearer than himself;
 Who breathes this requiem at thy shrine,

And, as thou art, would fain becom'd

Affliction
their thought
love controul
oul to foal
rive fir'd
y heaven
dour flow
p and of
ome care
er smil'd
r thought
divinely
elusive be
night drea
y joy,
e destroy
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h a mind
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e we bend
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view from yon celestial sphere
wand'ring, lost Amyntor, here.
protect me by thy mystic power,
round me at the midnight hour;
I still slumbers ev'ry sense controul,
thy meekness o'er my passive soul:
when, summon'd to its kindred clay,
that vibrates, shall forget to play,
blest shade, from thy ethereal height,
my spirit on its trembling flight;
cold parent, now too fond to blame,
check the fervor of the purest flame;
to each immortal transports give,
collected through all ages live.

while, the spot where thy lov'd re-
licks lie
gasp my tears, and echo sigh for sigh;
my soul resigns its torturing seat,
th's chill damps extinguish vital
heat,
spring friend shall weep my early doom,
plate my ashes in thy hallow'd tomb.
Nov. 8. J. H. COLLS.

NET TO THE RIVER TWEED.

Woe, a stranger that with wand'ring
feet
hill and vale has journey'd many a
mile,
his weary thoughts he might beguile)
with fond delay thy shores to greet.
resting branches on thy banks that bend,
now a soft and soothing charm bestow,
the low murmurs of thy wave below
his ear the pity of a friend,
ful stream, tho' now along thy shore
spring returns in all her wanted pride)
the shepherd's madrigal is heard no more;
with pensive peace could I abide,
from the stormy world's tumultuous
roar,
upon thy banks at even-tide.

Prologue to The Siege of Damascus,
Spoken by Mr. Fector, at his private The-
atre at Dover, on the 13th of October, 1785.

Written by Mr. PRATT.

Prologue, after a flourish of warlike instru-
ments.

PREPARE, good Sirs, prepare—a bat-
tle's near,
our arms our plumed Chiefs appear,
shall our swelling scene a siege unfold
thru' Arabs and of Christians bold,
the Herald chosen by the band,
come to spread the tidings thro' the land;
Herald now, but soon a Christian youth,
champion in the cause of truth.
array my little army speeds,
with the love of honourable deeds
they come as Volunteers at friendship's call,
for you to conquer or to fall,

* Since last I took the field my new allies,
Like faithful friends, have voted fresh supplies;
My new-made Cohorts pant the war to wage,
And my brave Generals glow with patriot rage.
On *Dover Cliff*, Damascus seems to stand,
And Syria rises on our chalky strand;
A Siege, a Siege is now the martial cry,
A Siege, a Siege, our cloud-capt hills reply. f.

(*Flourish—Alarm.*)
And hark—O hark! Yon instruments you
hear,
Roll War's proud clangor on the list'ning ear.
(*To the audience.*)

Now then, ye rang'd Spectators of our fray,
Umpires and patrons of the glorious day,
Nor for Damascus, but for you we fight,
And yours the trophies of this votive night.
You, Sirs, must prove our bulwarks and our
towers,

And you, ye Fair, our tutelary powers:
Like Ilion's Helen, you shine forth our prize,
Our brightest glory beaming from your eyes.
For you this night sharp wounds and death I
bear,

Your tears my recompence, your smiles my
prayer.

You, only you, can soothe Endocia's woe,
And Phocyas' laurels on your altars grow:
E'en the fierce Daran Beauty's empire feels,
And at your shrine our hardy general kneels;
Christians and Saracens confess your charms,
Soul of our courage, guardians of our arms,
'Tis your applause must bid our colours fly,
And make us proud—to conquer or to die.

Epilogue to The Siege of Damascus,
Spoken by Mr. Fector on the 13th Instant,
And written by another Friend.

WHEN torn with civil seeds from
side to side,
And sunk in ease, in luxury and pride;
Forlorn, expos'd, the Grecian empire lay,
In splendid weakness an inviting prey;
The warrior-prophet rose: he call'd his bands,
Far from their wretched tents, their barren
sands;

And the wild Arab, lured by lust and gain,
A venal convert, join'd the spoiler train.
O'er each fair province, like the lightning's
blast,

From hill to hill the rapid ruin past,
Till nought th' enfeebled Monarch's empire
own,
Save the few fields that girt th' imperial town.

Confin'd within Byzantium's bulwarks old,
The ruins of Cæsarean power behold!
But though the country's genuine splendour
fade,

Mark the long title and the vain parade;
The livery'd Baron waiting at the gate,
The proud procession and the pageant state,

* Several plays have been performed in
Mr. FECTOR's Theatre.—The last Tragedy
was acted last March; see p. 820.

Thete

These left alone, for nought remain'd beside,
Dissonant relics of imperial pride.

Whilst thus the prophet's growing greatness spread,

And the proud van his conquering *Caled* led:

In *Grecia's Court*, in long and loud debate
Immers'd from year to year, the Senate sate:
But not to cross the conqueror in his course,
The slips of Learning tried their magic force—
Nor in smooth periods, each of measur'd length,

Did Eloquence exert her giant strength;
Not patriot warmth inflam'd the redd'ning eye,

Urg'd the black charge, or form'd the keen reply;

On other cares was each mean mind intent,
The rich appointment or sequester'd rent;
Or idly lost in visionary schemes,
The pedant's quibble or the churchman's dreams.

They talk'd, they toil'd, they turn'd and turn'd again:

Uncheck'd the victor rushes on amain,
Till o'er Byzantium's walls, in evil hour,
Stream'd the proud crescent from the topmost tower.

Britons, attend! nor be for you in vain
Th' historian's page explor'd, the poet's strain:
And whilst you weep, to generous impulse just,
O'er worldly greatness humbled in the dust,
From most long past, oh! turn the pitying eye,
A nearer sorrow claims a Briton's sigh;
O'er your own country's fate one tear bestow,
For what Byzantium was is Britain now.

But though alike the thirst of power and gain,
Foul seeds and guilt the Greek and Briton stain,

Though interest's impious shrine alike revere
Byzantium's Baron and Britannia's Peer,
Yet in our Chief a better fate we own,
No weak Heracles fills the British Throne:
Heaven yet may view him with propitious eyes,

Bid from his loins some *Bellisarius* rise,
Bid some proud youth a gallant *Phocæus* prove,
With happier omens both in war and love:
So shall our Isle, at victory's jocund call,
Kiss, like *Anicus*, strengthen'd from its fall;
So valour join'd with wisdom, hand in hand,
Shall ward Byzantium's fate from Britain's land.

WRITTEN ON A WINDOW OF THE UNICORN-INN, AT RIPON.

YES, Virgin Window, I presume
The first to scribble here;
But with a wish to save thee from
Each brother sonneteer.

Oh, never here may word obscene
Offend the virtuous eye;

Nor Letcher's passion crimson o'er
The blush of Modesty.

Sure the abandon'd wretch was born
Of Erebus and Night,
Who writes but with design to shock
Those eyes that seek the light!

Verse found at an Inn in the North of England, written under the well-known Apollo crowning Merit.

O H, Merit, if thou'rt blest with
For God's sake buy a pair of
And give them to thy naked brother,
Since one good turn deserves another.

Mr. URBAN,

AGAINS! the north wall of the
of York Minster is a figure of
reclining over an urn, on a tripod
feet of which are two dogs; in her left
a corolla, in her right a staff and oak

"To the memory of JOHN DEALTA,
whose skill in his profession was only
by the humanity of his practice.
Elizabeth, his afflicted widow, set
this marble.

He died March 25, MDCCLXXIII.
Aged 65.

Here o'er the tomb where DEALTA lies
Sleep.

See Health in emblematic anguish weep.
She droops her faded wreath: "Now
the cries,

"Let languid mortals, with beseeching
"Implore my feeble aid:—it shall be
"My own and Nature's guardian from
"grave."

On the plinth, two winged lions turn
backs on a sarcophagus.

The above lines are by the Rev. Mr.
Mason.

AN EPITAPH PROPER TO BE INSCRIBED
ON THE TOMB OF MR. ROZIER,
Who was killed by falling from a tree
which was thought to be set on fire
by Lightning.

"Expertus vacuum ROZIER ætæ
Pennis non homini datis:
Nil mortalibus arduum est:
Cælum ipsum petimus Aulicis; neque
Ber nostrum patimur seculum.
Iracunda Jovem ponere sulcum."

Hor. Lib. I. Od.

"ROZIER's inflated sphere aspir'd to
Empyrean heights to mortal man forbid.
Where, where will human folly stop! To
Heaven

We wish to scale! but mark th' erect
man,

The Thunderer defeats the proud attempt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following are the most interesting advices that have been received from during the course of the month past. The spirit of resentment has so far prevailed in Constantinople, on account of the injuries that were made in the late revolution, that every time the Grand Seigneur appears abroad, he is insulted by the multitude. To abate their rage, the Sub-Visier has been disposed; but the Visier is still in high favour. The Court, however, appears quite alarmed with respect to any intentions of invasion or of conquest by the powers that surround them. The complaints of the Venetians, relative to the incroachments of the Turks on the borders of the Gulph, have been heard with indifference, and that State pursues its own measures. The Algerines will continue their piracies with impunity, but by the interposition of the Porte, the corsairs have at last obtained a peace. The last advices from Poland, there is no authentic account of a confederacy of the nobles against the King, on account of some pretended grievances, the issue of which cannot yet be foreseen. The like preparations, by sea and land, are being made with vigour by the Courts of Petersburg and the Porte; which seem to indicate that to commence hostilities the ensuing

to the league, notwithstanding the efforts of the Minister of Vienna, and especially of the Russian Minister, at the Court of England, to influence the King of Great Britain to renounce it. It is known that those two Ministers have endeavoured to the utmost of their power to obstruct the ratification of the accession to the league, which the English Monarch hath given in quality of Elector of Hanover.

The present Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has likewise notified his accession to the Germanic league.

The ratification of the preliminary articles, so much talked of, between his Imperial Majesty and the Dutch, took place on the 8th of this month at Fontainebleau. The sovereignty of the Scheldt from Saftingen to the sea is acknowledged by the Emperor in favour of the Republic; the canals of Sas and Zuin remain shut, and his Imperial Majesty renounces all pretensions to the Outre-Meuse, except an abbey situated in the country named the Redemption.

After the signature of this treaty, the Treaty of Alliance between their H. M. M. and the King of France was also signed, by which the possessions of their H. M. M. both in and out of Europe, are guaranteed by the latter. The articles of this treaty bode no good to England.

The Court of France is busied in forming a treaty with the Court of Russia, the terms of which are extremely hostile to the manufacturing interest of this country. Various reasons are assigned for the Empress's conduct in this respect. She has hitherto most steadily refused to negotiate with France, and this relaxation from her former policy is attributed to some objections which she has taken at our conduct in Germany.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

A rumour prevailed on the departure of the last French packet from Pondicherry, that an attempt had been made on the life of Tippoo Saib, by means of poison given to him in coffee by one of his women; which failing of effect, the unhappy wretch was burnt alive on a slow fire, while the remorseless savage was a joyful spectator of her tortures.

By the last advices, which arrived on the 19th instant over-land, there is an account of a battle fought in the Myfore Country, between Tippoo Saib and the Marattas, in which the latter obtained a complete victory, and Tippoo was near being made a prisoner, having lost his camp equipage, and most of his artillery. It does not appear any European auxiliaries were employed in this engagement on either side.

The Company's packet, which left England in December last, was plundered near Bafforah.

By

By the above packet, advice was received of a duel fought between Sir Wm. Murray and Lieut. Gilbert Waugh of the 73d regiment, on the 21st of October, 1784, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and died three days after greatly regretted.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

Letters from Antigua and other islands bring melancholy accounts of the distresses of the inhabitants for want of corn and other provisions; the hurricanes, and a variety of other bad weather, having wasted almost their whole produce. If not allowed to trade with the Continent of America, a famine is apprehended.

AMERICA.

By letters from Philadelphia, there is certain advice, that the Shawanese Indians are in great force upon the frontiers, and have joined the tribes of the Six Nations; that at Point Pleasant they have killed Col. Tho. Lewis and four other officers, one a Major, the other three Captains. Col. Lewis and his party were killed at a place called Cacoon Bottom, to which place they went upon invitation of the Shawanese, to hold a Talk with them; and this piece of bloody treachery is said to be in revenge of the late murder of an old Indian hunter by a party of whites going down the Ohio.

The fort of Point Pleasant is in great distress; and the inhabitants of Great Brier, headed by Col. Samuel Lewis, brother to the deceased, are in motion to its relief.

On the 15th of September, Dr. Franklin arrived at Philadelphia. He was received with tears of joy, and accompanied to his house by all the members of Congress, amidst the acclamations of the citizens of all ranks; who poured forth their prayers for his preservation. Mr. Hendon, who wrote the account of his arrival, says, he never saw so affecting a scene. All the people shouted, "Liberty!" Those who give it to men are the Ambassadors of a beneficent God; and it is under her tutelary auspices that altars ought to be erected.

He was addressed by the General Assembly that was then sitting; and afterwards by all orders of men in Philadelphia, congratulating and testifying their approbation of the conduct of that venerable Old Patriot, whose return has diffused a general joy among all ranks.

By a letter from one of the Surveyors of the Western Territory, who was sumptuously entertained by two of the greatest Chiefs of the Six Nations, with dumplings, jerked venison, and bears oil, there are the strongest assurances, that these nations in general are inclined to peace.

By the United States in Congress assembled, Sep. 13, Resolved, that, for the services of the present year, it will be necessary that three millions of dollars, in addition to

649,880 dollars already voted, be to the common treasury, on or before the 1st of May next.

As a motive for the cheerful payment of the sum now called for, as well as the arrears on that of April 27, 1784, the Committee are of opinion, that the President reminded, that Congress have passed an act for the survey and sale of the western territory of the United States, and the proceeds thereof will be applied to sinking fund to extinguish the domestic debt will therefore be reduced in proportion as this fund may be rendered productive.

Resolved; That Congress agree to the said Report.

The United States Indianman, One is arrived at Reedy Island. She is permitted to repair at Barbadoes, in a distressed condition. *So say the Papers.*

SCOTLAND.

In a field near Kelsyth, a quarrel passed between two farmers (one who had taken a farm, and the other who was taking it), about the faggage or fuel, which the families of both were engaged in, which ended in the death of two young men, who were killed on the spot. The farmers were dangerously wounded.

By the Clackmannshire Club, for the improvement of husbandry, an annual singing-match has been lately instituted. On Friday, the 22d of October, 1784, started in a field appropriated for the purpose, and after they had performed their talks, the Judges, that were to inspect the work, adjudged the prizes to the club according to their merit. The premium the victor was a silver medal, having a plough engraved on the one side, and on the other an inscription, expressive of the purpose of the club in the donation. A number of gentlemen attended on the occasion, who expressed the great satisfaction they had received from this new and rational entertainment.

There are other institutions for the same purposes in other counties.

The ports of the counties of Renfrew and Dumfries are shut against the importation of foreign grain, for three months.

On the 31st instant, the inhabitants of the Molendin-burn, that runs through Glasgow, were, about three in the morning, alarmed with a sudden inundation, which rose with such rapidity, that it filled the lower floors of the houses, before those who were mostly asleep, were apprised of their danger. It seems the North-branch of the Monkland Canal had given way, and poured in so vast a quantity of water into the brook, that it carried every thing before it. The cries of those who were in danger

people who were in safety. All was a scene of distress and confusion. At that early hour in the morning no one was collected; no one knew from what cause the inundation proceeded, how high it might rise, nor what relief could be afforded. At this instant part of the college-wall gave way, and gave a sudden check to the waters in the brook, of which the people below seized themselves to save their lives; but that gave a short relief to them proved still more distressful to those at the Speat's mouth, where the arches of the bridges being too narrow for such a body of water, the bridges became dams rather than passages, and raised the water to the height of six feet in many of the houses on the borders of the brook. In the evening the morning the waters of the canal were nearly run out; but then, to add to calamity, the river Clyde began to swell from the heavy rains that had fallen the day before; and by eleven in the forenoon most of the Bridge-street was under water, and dried in the afternoon. No lives were lost.

On the 3d instant John M'Donald, alias Alexander Macrae, was executed at Aberdeen, for wilful fire-raising. He denied the fact to the last.

The riots, which were thought to produce very serious consequences at Aberdeen, were soon quelled without a single life lost, though rioters were numerous and apparently reckless; but being chiefly composed of the lower class of people, they soon dispersed of themselves.

IRELAND.

The Parliamentary Session of this kingdom will begin on Monday the 16th of January next.

The Duke and Duchess of Rutland have lately visited the principal seats and corporations of this country, where they have been received with that magnificence and hospitality which has ever distinguished the nobility and gentry of Ireland.

The 4th of November, being the anniversary of the birth of the late K. William of glorious memory, the same was observed at the Castle with great solemnity.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon of Nov. 1, a whirlwind arose at Southwark, near Nottingham, which presented such a display of violence as cannot be remembered. In the course of its progress, it raised a cart a considerable height from the ground, blew down a barn, and several houses, and forced out several windows from their frames; seven trees were torn up by the roots. The statue for King servants being kept that day, several carts were carried a considerable distance from the places where they were pitched, and the property of the unhappy sufferers destroyed. One boy, in a smock flock, was

raised up in the air, and carried over several hedges into an adjacent field.

At *Leamington*, in *Suffex*, the greatest riot that has been remembered took place on the 5th of November, when a great quantity of wood was collected; in order to make a bonfire in commemoration of the powder-plot. The inhabitants, alarmed at the danger, applied to the Magistrates to get the same removed from the town; but this served only to incense the mob, who rolled one of the Justices into the kennel, and paid no regard to the Magistrates; and though the Riot Act was read, could not be dispersed till the bonfire was extinguished. Nine of the ringleaders have since been apprehended, and committed to prison.

The following are the particulars of the falling down of the steeple of the parish church of *East-Grinstead*, in *Suffex*:

That stately building, the tower of the parish church of *East-Grinstead*, was rebuilt in 1684 (the old one having been burnt down by lightning in 1683); but had for some years past been in a state of decay, owing to the want of judgement in the architect, bad workmanship, and worse materials. But within this twelvemonth it hastened very rapidly to its dissolution, by shewing a large crack at the foundation of the north-east angle, which passed through the stone stair case contained in that angle, and which led to the top of the tower by winding steps.—A large part of the outside of the foundation of that angle had at several times fallen down, which discovered the badness of the materials, being nothing but a case of stone filled up with rubbish, and that stone very indifferent. The bells, which were six, and very heavy, and hung in the third loft, had not been rung for some time past, as it was observed they shook the tower very much.

On Saturday the 12th day of November instant, a very considerable quantity of stone fell from the north-west angle, some distance up the tower; this brought near an hundred persons into the church-yard. The stones kept continually falling, and many of them, from the violent pressure, flew from the foundation to a considerable distance, as if thrown from an engine; when another large parcel of stone fell from the same angle, and raised a great dust, which served as a warning to the spectators to keep at a greater distance. The grand crack was then observed to run very fast up the tower, and about a quarter of an hour before two o'clock, it gave some dreadful cracks, and stones were heard to fall within; when the tower immediately divided north and south at the top, and the north-west minaret tottered for some seconds, which, together with the south-west and south-east minarets, fell down almost perpendicularly. The north-east minaret immediately followed; but unfortunately fell on the roof of the church,

church; and driving one pair of rafters against another, beat down three pillars out of the four, and with some large stones which fell from the south-east angle, unroofed almost all the north and middle aisles beyond the pulpit, and beat down one of the pillars in the south aisle, in such a manner that the roof there also must be taken off; so that it may fairly be said two-thirds of the roof were destroyed by the fall of the north-east minaret, and the stone from the south-east angle. The west part of the tower sinking almost perpendicularly, the stones did not reach so far into the Church-yard on the west and south sides as might have been expected; so that none of the houses (though very near) were damaged, and providentially no lives lost, though some persons had been both in the church and belfry but a few minutes before, and the master and scholars had just left the school-room, which was adjoining to the steeple, and was also destroyed.

The tower, being very large and of great height, fell with the most dreadful noise, and shook the earth to a very considerable distance round the town, and the cloud of dust raised by it was beyond description, inasmuch that the spectators could not distinguish any object a foot distance from them. Five of the bells lay on the top of the rubbish, only covered by the lead of the roof, but the fourth bell was buried some distance, and has since been dug out, and are all whole to appearance; but whether any of them are cracked, cannot be determined till they are hung up to give their sound.

The hand of Providence has been very visible in this dreadful calamity; for if it had happened the next day in service-time, it would have been impossible for ten persons to have escaped; for the greatest part of the congregation must have been killed instantly, and almost all the remainder would have been pressed to death by each other endeavouring to make their escape, as there was but one door, and that very small.—Thus fell that beautiful tower, that was the pride and ornament of the whole country round!

PORT NEWS.

The Aerial sloop of war, lately arrived at Spithead from Jamaica, from whence she took her departure on the 12th of Sept. on entering the Windward Passage, met with so violent a gale, accompanied with thick rain, thunder, and lightning, which continued with unremitting violence from the 20th till the 22d, so that the crew not only lost all command of the ship, but all possibility of knowing where she was, till about one in the morning of the 23d, by a flash of lightning, they caught a glimpse of Neagagnana one mile under her lee, and by that lucky circumstance was providentially saved. She brought no particulars of the

damage done by the storm; but supposed must be ineffable, judging by appearance.

On the 16th instant arrived at Portsmouth Admiral Campbell, with his Majesty's ships Salisbury, Echo, and Merlin, from the Soundland.

OCCURRENCES ABROAD.

On the 26th and 27th of September, funeral obsequies of her late Sardinian Majesty was observed with great pomp and solemnity in the cathedral church of Turin.

On the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the month, a most affecting spectacle was exhibited in the streets of Paris; 330 miserable objects just redeemed from slavery by the munificence of the religious communities De la Sacente Trinite, and De la Misericorde, among those that composed this melancholy group, were some who had been in slavery 35 years, and some who were frightful objects of human barbarity.

On the 22d of October the Laboratory M. Sewer took fire, by an accidental spark from the stroke of a hammer. A variety of that celebrated collector were destroyed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On Thursday the 27th of October, the Medical Theatre of the London Hospital was opened in form by four introductory lectures delivered before a splendid audience.

1. By Dr. Harwood, on the utility of medicine in general.

2. By Dr. Keale, on the first principles of the science, and on the liberal principles of it, in opposition to quackeries; of which he opposed the dagger.

3. By Dr. Maddock, on the particular excellence of the institution of the London Hospital. And,

4. By Mr. Blizard, surgeon of the Hospital, who enlarged on the numerous benefits which could not fail to result from the security of the present plan; a plan conceived in benevolence, executed on the most judicious plan, and settled, he trusted, on the most solid basis; an illustrious monument to the ability and munificence of Englishmen.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the usual orders for the entertainment on Lord Mayor's day were made, and it was farther ordered, that Mr. D. should prepare a correct plan of London, comprehending all that part of it within the walls, with a general design for improvement.

On the 28th past a duel was fought between a student in the law from Ireland, and a physician from Scotland. Their friends measured the ground at ten paces, and both were so eager to fire, that both missed, but one report; both were wounded, and the seconds interposed, and made up the breach.

A few days before, a duel was fought near Liverpool, between two neighbouring esquires, which was happily determined in the same manner.

Saturday, Oct 29.

Nov. 1.

A man passed under a long examination before the Aldermen Plomer and Le Mesurier, charged with defrauding an elderly gentleman, of 551 in cash, and a Bank-note of 201. It appeared that the prosecutor went into a public-house where the prisoner was, who appeared to be in liquor; that a man said to the prosecutor privately, that the prisoner was a man of fortune, but loved play; that he lost 25 guineas at one game, and that he might as well have some of his money as another; accordingly they sat down to play, and the prisoner won the above sum. Mr. Garrow was counsel for the prisoner, and said, he had done nothing but what the law would justify; that the prosecutor, supposing the prisoner in liquor, sought to take an advantage, thinking him to be in a condition to play; and it did not appear but that the prisoner played fair; therefore he was not only entitled to be dismissed, but also to the 751. Accordingly he was dismissed, and the cash and bank-note were delivered to him. Are then such victories supported by law? If so, it is time the law that protect them should be abolished.

Wednesday 30.

In the course of the present month, came on a question in the Court of King's Bench, whether a certificate taken (or on the last Game Act) went any way towards indemnifying the possessor from the penalties of former Acts? The court were clearly of opinion, that it did not; the last act being intended merely to raise a tax upon qualified persons in their exercise of the sportsman's right.

Mr. Robert Pilot, who some ago set up a trading House at Paris, a trading house at Bourdeaux, another at l'Orient, and a third at the Isle of France, has sloop payment. His failure is supposed to be for 10 or 12 millions of livres, or about 5 or 600,000 sterling.

Accounts have been received from the province of Lithuania, that the constant rains that had lasted from August to October had destroyed the corn and other fruits from rising to maturity, so that it would have been impossible to have gathered them at the usual season. The subsequent hurricanes and severe frosts have completed the ruin of the husbandmen. There arose, within three miles of the Wilda, such terrible tempests of hail and of such a size, that the men and cattle in the open field, were desperately wounded by it, and at the same time the wind that blew unroofed the houses and trees, and left not a leaf to be seen on the trees for many miles. At about 12 miles distance from the Wilda, the atmosphere was otherwise affected, and brought on a fall of snow, as was wholly unprecedented at this season of the year. The same thing happened at Samber on the 28th and 29th of September.

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the university of Cambridge for the ensuing year, viz. Professors, William Hodgeson, M. A. Trinity college; William Hildbridge Arnold, M. A. Emanuel college.—Moderators, Thomas Jones, M. A. Trinity college; William Parfith, M. A. Magdalen college.—Taxers, William Johnson, M. A. King's college; John Green, M. A. Sidney college.—Scrutators, Philip Gardener, B. D. Catherine Hall; George Borlase, B. D. Peterhouse college.

Notwithstanding what was urged in our last against licensing places of entertainment, (see p. 832), a new theatre in the Tower jurisdiction is said to be in such forwardness as to be in readiness to be entered upon early in the summer, and the magistrates appointed by the lord lieutenant have promised to licence it, being out of the power of any existing law to prevent it.—So the papers say, and we have not seen it contradicted.

His Royal Highness the hereditary Prince of Denmark, on the 23d of October, received the yacht which was sent him as a present from his Majesty. The beauty and splendour of the decorations *surrounding*, and the number and elegance of the accommodation *within*, excited the admiration of all who had access to her. The Prince in particular was struck with admiration. The captain who conducted her was received at court with great distinction, and received a present of a gold snuff-box, enriched with brilliants, and ornamented with the portrait of his Royal Highness, &c.

Friday 4.

A Common-hall was this day assembled for the purpose of coming to some Resolutions with respect to the Shop-tax.

The Lord Mayor came forward, and explained to the Livery the purpose for which they were called together, and hoped they would behave with firmness; but, at the same time, with temper.

Ald. Skinner brought forward some Resolutions, which, he said, were drawn up with spirit, and in terms strictly legal. The burthens, imposed on the Citizens of London, were grievous. He had examined the books of two wards, Aldersgate and Queenhithe; in the former, the taxes of the houses, from 70s. a year to 200l. amount to 15s. in the pound; in the latter, to 76s. in the pound. He then gave the Resolutions to be read, all of which were unanimously agreed to. The Aldermen present expressed their abhorrence of the tax; and thanks being voted to the Lord Mayor, and to those members present who had opposed it in parliament, the hall broke up in perfect good humour.

Saturday 5.

The inhabitants of Alresford, in Hants, were alarmed by a desperate mob, who had collected together a great quantity of combustible, to make a bonfire in the middle of

the town. The Magistrates and Justices interposed their authority to prevent it; but in vain, the mob were triumphant, the fire was lighted, the constables abused, the justices insulted, and the riot-act, which was attempted to be read, thrown into the fire and burnt. Some of the ringleaders were afterwards apprehended; but, on account of their families, released, on paying small penalties for throwing serpents, squibs, &c.

Monday 7.

A motion was made in the Court of K. B. to set aside a verdict, on an affidavit of two of the jurors, stating, that the jury, not being able to agree upon their verdict, and, there being six for the plaintiff, and six for the defendant, tossed up, when the plaintiff's friends won. It was owned, that the verdict coincided with the opinion of the Court. Lord Mansfield asked, If there was any ground of objection against the verdict? The Counsel answered None; but that a verdict had been formerly set aside, on a like plea, as reported by Sir J. Hawkins. Lord Mansfield observed, that the cases were different; in the former case, the affidavit was made by the Bailiff, who had locked the jury in, and saw them through the window; and not upon the affidavit of the jurors.

A Law Correspondent observes, that had the affidavit of the jurors been admitted, the jury would have been liable to a trial of attainder.

Tuesday 8.

A Court of Aldermen was held, when the Court unanimously returned thanks to the Right Hon. Richard Clark, Lord Mayor of this City, for his constant attention to the duties of his office, and to the rights of his fellow-citizens; for supporting the honour and dignity of this corporation; and for his wife, steady, and firm administration of public justice, during the whole course of his Mayoralty. The two Lord Mayors, the Recorder, and fifteen Aldermen, were present. The assize of bread was ordered by the Court to continue; afterwards the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, attended by the City Officers, went upon the hustings, when Thomas Wright, Esq. was sworn into the office of Mayoralty, and the regalia of the City was delivered over to him; which ceremonies being ended, they returned to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

Rules and Orders were this day published in the London Gazette, to be observed by all persons who shall fish or drudge in the river Thames, by which the size of all nets are regulated, and of the fish that are to be caught, and the season for catching them.

Wednesday 9.

This being Lord Mayor's-day, the same was observed with the usual magnificence. The ball at Guildhall, in the evening, was undoubtedly one of the genteelst that has happened for many years at that place.

The company was extremely numerous, and the regulations made by the committee for conducting the business were such as precluded those improper persons who formerly used to gain admission, and who, being strangers to decency, were sure to set the Hall in confusion. Among the nobility and gentry who honoured the Lord Mayor and their company, were, The Duke of Richmond, Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Sidney, Chancellor of Exchequer, Baron Perryn, Baron Eyre, John Heath, The Recorder, The Attorney General, The Solicitor General, Sir Robert Currie, &c. &c.

Thursday 10.

This morning were executed, on a fair sold opposite to Newgate, the following malefactors; viz. James Rowe, for stealing twenty sheep; John Hayes, for stealing yards of printed cotton; George Reynolds, for privately stealing 12 men's hats; William Barnes and Richard Silvester, for highway-robbery; Amos Rowell, for house-breaking, at Enfield; James Mossell, for highway robbery, in Old street road; James Lewis, for stealing plate; Joseph Bennett, for forging a draft for the payment of £10s. with intent to defraud Messrs. P. & Co.; William Moore, for house-breaking; Thomas Browning and Thomas Underbank, for a highway robbery near Bury; Joseph Wood, for house-breaking; Benjamin Howell, for a burglary; William Beer, for stealing on the river Thames; and James Camelt, convicted last September of house-breaking; and John Lloyd, alias Jones, for stealing a gold watch. Their behavior was decent, and consistent with their unhappy situation.

Friday 11.

A gentleman arrived at the House of Secretary's office, from Germany, and after a few hours waited on the D. of Rutland to communicate a new improvement in the art of making gunpowder; by which its strength may be considerably increased, and its substance diminished. A farther improvement may soon be expected.

Saturday 12.

By a report from Mr. Campbell, the prison-keeper of the convicts at Wandsworth, read in the Court of K. B. there are now between 7 and 800 convicts on board hulks there, besides a great number sentenced for transportation; that Newgate the several gaols throughout the country are full of convicts and felons, and are ready to be discharged into the streets, that there is not work sufficient to employ those that are already there. Lord Mansfield remarked on this information, that he recommended it to the consideration of the Attorney General, who was in Court, to take steps to prevent the mischiefs likely to

such a situation. He promised to con-
sult Majesty's Ministers accordingly.

Monday 14.

A fire broke out, about ten at night, at
the corner of Strand-lane, near Surry-street,
consumed one or two houses, in front,
damaged the Talbot Inn. A young
man, in his fright, got out of one of
the windows, in a two pair of stairs room,
hung some time, but could not be per-
suaded to remain there till a ladder could be
brought, though in danger from the fire.
He therefore let himself drop, and breaking
through the pent-house, came to the
street without any hurt.

Friday 18.

The Court of K. B. gave judgment in a
controversial cause, *Parker versus Wells*,
an action brought by John Dowry Par-
ker of Carlbalton, against a Messenger of
the Court, to determine the validity of a
Commission of Bankruptcy, sued out against
him as a brick-maker, he having made
himself, for sale, in his own ground. The
Court of Common Pleas, on the case being
argued before the judges of that
Court, were unanimously of opinion, that the
Commission would not lie, he not being a
merchant within the meaning of the Bankrupt
Laws.

The Court of K. B. on the contrary, were
of opinion that Mr. Parker was, to all in-
terest and purposes, within the Bankrupt
Laws.

Saturday 19.

A kind of temporary hurricane came on
early in London, and its neighbourhood,
continued in the evening, and continued
with furious till eleven, which did con-
siderable damage on the river; it unroofed
several houses, and blowed down several trees
in Villamee's Park, and in the fields round
the metropolis. A sash-window, with its
panes and shutters, were beat into a room in
St. Mark-street, in the Strand, by a slate
from the office of accounts in Surry-street,
weighing 30 or 60 yards. The slate was shi-
vered into pieces, and, when got together,
weighed about 12 pounds.

Sunday 20.

The house-keeper to the Princess Amelia
was unfortunately burnt to death at Gun-
powder-house, by her cloaths taking fire
in some accident. She had lived with the
Princess many years, and was greatly es-
teemed by her highness.

Thursday 24.

About nine o'clock this evening, an ex-
traordinary act of depredation was committed
in the chambers of Allen Chambré, Esq.
in the Talbot Inn. Two desperate fellows, arm-
ed with pistols, walked into the apartments,
demanded for Mr. Chambré; but finding
him not there, the servant, one of them pre-
sented a pistol to his breast, and after dread-
ful threats robbed him of his watch and
money. *See* *Mag. November, 1785.*

money. They then asked if there was any
other person at home; and being informed
that a pupil of Mr. Chambré was in the next
room, they went thither, and in a similar
manner robbed him of his watch and mo-
ney. They were afterwards about to de-
part, when meeting at the outer door with
Mr. Farrer, who was entering with a brief,
they ordered him into the young gentle-
man's apartment, and took from him like-
wise his watch and money. Having made
themselves masters of the property, they very
politely demanded their handkerchiefs,
which request being readily complied with;
the villains pinioned their arms, tied their
legs, and left them lying on their faces.

Friday 25.

The parliament which stood prorogued to
Thursday the first of December, was this
day further prorogued, by proclamation, to
the 24th day of January next, then to sit
for the dispatch of divers weighty and impor-
tant affairs.

This day, at twelve o'clock, Christopher
Atkinson, Esq. was put in the pillory, erect-
ed close to the Corn-Exchange, in the Corn
market, Mark-lane, and stood for one hour,
according to his sentence, for perjury. He
was dressed in a light coloured coat, his hair
dressed and powdered, and he bowed to the
populace three times before he went in. A
great concourse of people were assembled,
and the Sheriffs attended on horseback, with
their officers, the two City Marshals, and
upwards of 500 Constables. Labels were
sluck upon the pillars of the Corn Mar-
ket, "Christopher Atkinson, Esq. for per-
jury."

Saturday, 26.

By an authentic letter from Paris, it ap-
pears that Chameron and his girl had been
in that city, and had presented the bills they
had extorted from Mr. Macky, at two houses;
that refused, they had at length got cash at
Sir John Lambert's. Soon after an order
came to secure them. The woman was ap-
prehended, and only 225 livres found upon
her, out of 5,400 which they had received.
They had not been together for eight days.
The officer, however, soon discovered Cha-
meron, in a walk near the Thuilleries, where,
by an intercepted letter, he came to meet
the woman. He wounded the officer, got
to the water-side, and obliged two water-
men to ferry him over, and being almost dark
got clear off.

Power being given by the Hawkers' act,
in last session, that no hawker or pedlar may
sell his goods in any county, if the justices
at the Mich. Quarter Sessions shall make
an order to the contrary, under forfeiture of
10*l.* such orders were made in West and
East Kent, Oct. 4 and 8, and notice ac-
cordingly given in the country papers. These
orders are not to be in force until nine
months, ere which the act will possibly be
amended.

amended: otherwise the hawkers and pedlars, it is supposed, will be confined to Scotland.

In a convent in the province of Santogne France, no less than eleven of the Nuns have lately been found with child. They charged their confessor; by whose contrivance the son of a counsellor of Santogne had been permitted to accompany him in his visitations. It is supposed this event will lead to the abolition of these seminaries of lewdness.

Mitrow, the young man, formerly a clerk to Mess. Dremmonds, bankers, who was convicted of stealing a bag of 1000*l.* has received, through their intercession, a pardon, on condition of being transported to the Bay of Honduras for life.

Capt. M'Kenzie has also received his Majesty's pardon for the murder of the *fo-dèr* at Fort Moree, on the coast of Africa, but is still detained in Newgate on a charge of piracy, in cutting out a Dutch vessel from a neutral port, and making himself master of her cargo.

From a hint given in this Magazine in August last (see p. 662) of an association of thieves opening books, keeping clerks, and carrying on their trade as a regular company, the foreign prints have improved upon the plan, and established at Naples a company of robbers who had a common property of stolen goods, with which they trafficked to foreign nations, and bartered plate and jewels for silks and other rich merchandizes. And at Padua the French News-writers have gone farther, and announced a company of murderers at Padua, who lived in a high style, and who made away with those whom they plundered, to prevent discovery. These facts, however, want confirmation; and it has not even yet been confirmed that such a *crime* ever had existence in London.

A mysterious circumstance is mentioned in a letter from Munich, which, if true, is a proof the Elector's Bavarian subjects are by no means well-affected to the plan of Austrian government. It is reported that as his highness was stepping into bed a little while ago, he felt something endeavouring to get from under it; he called for assistance, and as his servant came in, a man stepped out at the same door. No discoveries have yet been made, but it is generally agreed that the man came there with no good design.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 31. **A**T Melchburne-park, Bedfordshire, Lady St. John, a dau.
Nov. 13. Viscountess Duncannon, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Richmond, Yorkshire, Cornelius Smelt, esq; to Miss Mary Trant Oley, of Richmond.

Oct. . . Henry Gore Wade, esq; of Fetcham Grove, Surrey, to Miss Catherine Whitecliffe,

daughter of John W. esq.

9. By special licence, at Dromann, of the Earl of Grandison, George esq; of Wexford, to the rt. hon. Lady Seymour Conway, youngest dau. of of Hertford.

25. At Durham, John Hancil, of Sunderland, to Miss Cookson.

26. By special licence, at Dunham, Cheshire, Sir John Chetwode, bart. right hon. Lady Henrietta Grey, dau. of Earl of Stamford.

27. William Marsh, esq; of Serpents, to Miss Cuthbert, daughter of C. esq; of Woodcot-park, Surrey.

28. At Hythe, Kent, Robert Kitchin, captain in the royal navy, to Miss, eldest of the rev. Claude C.

29. Miles Smith, esq; of Sunderland, to Miss Legard, daughter of the late L. bart. of Ganton.

31. John White, esq; to Mrs. Letitia, relict of the late Edward B. esq.

Major James Corbett, of Tolleridge, Laura Gordon.

At Herne, Kent, Mr. Ridout, Miss Jane Wanflall.

Nov. . . Mr. John Robson, of Dalby, Miss Charlotte Fennell.

Mr. Richard Marshall, bookseller, of Regis, to Miss Pegg.

1. At Warwick, Mr. John Buchanan, to Miss Parkes.

3. William Tule, esq; wine-merchant, to Miss Pears.

Mr. Hummerston, to Miss Blodgett, Peter B. esq; of Crouchend, Hornsey.

5. At Teddington, Charles Vaughan, esq; of Dillow-hill, Surrey, to Miss daughter of Percival H. esq; dec.

Hon. Mr. Lumley, brother to the Earl of Scarborough, to Miss Herring.

9. Henry Gale, esq; a major in the 10th Regt. of Foot, to Miss Sarah Baldwin, youngest dau. of Dr. Baldwin, rector of Aldingham.

10. At Exeter, the rev. Mr. B. to Miss Praed.

12. By special licence, ———, Haldon Park-street, to Miss Bentinck.

Mr. Nathaniel Austen, of Rampton, to Miss Cobb, of Twickenham.

Robert S. Milnes, esq; of the Blenheim, to Miss Bentinck, 2d dau. of the late B. of the navy.

13. Ralph Tweedy, esq; to Miss Whiting.

14. Sir Alexander Purves, bart. to Miss Magdalen Edmonston.

John Gale, esq; of Ormsby, Wiltshire, to Miss Marley, of Halkon, near Marlborough.

Mr. Seaman, of Chesphide, to Miss of South Malling.

Mr. Bourdillon, grocer to His Majesty, to Miss Almon, daughter of Mr. A. of Fleet-street.

Rev. Edward Tynewell Brydgeton, to Miss Fitchell, of Middlesex.

25. At Weymouth, Thomas Watson, esq;
Watford, to Miss Mary Smith.
26. Samuel Shute, esq; of Frenchay, Glouc. to
Miss Gwynn.
At Peck, near Sandwich, ——— Lambert,
of Portman-squ. to Miss Jane Le Grand.
27. Capt. Willmot, of the navy, to Miss
Tewton.
Benjamin Rutland, esq; to Miss St. Amour.
Colonel Strickland, to Miss Ralph.
Mr. Henry Lynum, of Cambridge, to Miss
Hole.
28. Nathaniel Gossling, esq; of Doctors
Commons, to Miss Elizabeth Theodosia Vail-
lant, dau. of Paul V. esq; formerly sheriff of
London.
H. W. Sanford, esq; of Wallford, to Miss
Maria Yonge, sister of Sir George Y. barr.
Mr. George Scholey, hop-merchant, to
Miss Eram.
29. John Wombwell, esq; of Great Or-
mound, to Miss Barbara Baker, eldest dau.
of the late Richard B. esq.

DEATHS.

ATELY, at Cadix, Mr. George Web-
ber, jun. of Bucklersbury, who was on
his way to Naples for the recovery of his
health.
At Paris, the mother of Marshal de Se-
ign, a natural daughter of the Duke of Or-
leans, regent of France, and of Mademoi-
selle Desmares, a celebrated actress of the Co-
médie Française.
Sir James Strassford Tynte, bart.
22. At Wingham, in Kent, aged 61,
William Clowes, formerly a surgeon at
Stoke Newington in Leicestershire.
23. At his lodgings in Piccadilly, aged
61, Dr. St. John, a near relation of Hector
St. John, the celebrated American writer.
He lost the whole of his property during the
troubles in America.
24. Thomas Gifford, esq; an eminent fo-
rester in Sherard-street, Golden sq.
25. At Bristol, Capt. William Mackall,
many years in the West India trade.
Mrs. Haldimand, wife of A. F. H. esq.
At Huntingdon, the rev. Mr. John Smith,
master of the endowed grammar school in that
town. This school is in the gift of the
parish and aldermen.
At Southampton, Capt. Tho. Sadler, of the
6th Buffs militia.
28. At Naples, the right hon. Humphrey
Denise, esq; M.P. in four parliaments for
London, and formerly comptroller of the
treasury and lord warden of the itannaries.
29. In Parliament-street, Mr. William
Barrowcliff.
30. At Beverley, aged 68, Brigadier Gen.
Oliver de Lancy, late of New York, who
lost a large estate by his loyalty.
In Grosvenor-place, Capt. Frederic Vin-
cent, formerly in the East India Company's
service. He was an active friend for the poor,
and a social and disinterested friend of the

rich.
28. At Coventry, Lander Smith, esq.
Mrs. Dalrymple, wife of Gen. D. and dau.
to the late Sir R. Harland, bart.
29. Aged 94, Capt. Thomas Phipps, up-
wards of 60 years in the navy.
Mr. Isaac Gifford, turner, Newgate-street.
Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. H. printer, St.
John's-lane, Clerkenwell.
Mr. Preston, engraver, Red Lion-street,
Clerkenwell.
At Warham abbey, aged 43, of the gout
in his head, after an illness of seven days, Sir
Wm. Wake, bart. He succeeded to the title,
on the death of his father, in 1765; and
married that year Mary, only child of Richard
Fenton, esq; of Banktop, Yorksh. by whom he
has left issue, a son, Wm. born Apr. 5, 1768;
another son; and 2 dau.: cut off thus early by
an hereditary disease, the repeated and vio-
lent attacks of which had subjected him, dur-
ing a great part of even that short term, to
the severest bodily pain. He represented the
town of Bedford in the parliaments preceding
the last general election. In public life, his
name stands high in the list of those very few,
who, unbiassed by party prejudice or private
interest, made the good of their country the
sole aim of all their actions. The uniform
tenor of his political conduct justly entitles
him to the noblest praise, that of an independ-
ent and honest man. As a private charac-
ter, the deep affliction of his family, and uni-
versal regret of his friends and acquaintance,
best shew their sense of the loss they have
sustained. He was buried in the parish church
of Courteen-hall, in Northamptonshire, on the
6th of November. He was followed to the
grave by some of his nearest relations and
friends; a respectable tenantry also attended
to pay their last tribute of regard and affec-
tion to the memory of an indulgent master.
At Moulsey, Surrey, Jenkin Jones, esq; an
eminent distiller. His death was occasioned
by a fall from a horse.
30. In an apoplectic fit, John Dalton, esq;
eldest son of the rev. Mr. James D. vicar of
Stammore, Middlesex.
31. Right hon. James Woodhouse, esq;
Lord Mayor of York.
At his palace at Weissenstein, three miles
from Cassel, at dinner, his most serene high-
ness Frederic II. Landgrave of Hesse Cassel,
Knight of the Garter, aged 65. In June,
1741, he married the Princess Mary of Eng-
land, by whom he had three sons, the eldest
of whom, William Count of Hanau, born
June 6, 1745, succeeds to his dominions.
At Yarmouth, Norfolk, after a short ill-
ness, Mr. Thomas Barber. At his death a-
bove 2000l. in specie was found in an old box
in the closet of his bed-room, and crowns and
half-crowns to a considerable amount in the
drawers of his bureau, &c. He had accumu-
lated this sum, except 700l. which he pos-
sessed from his father, from the income of a
clerk's place of about 50l. per annum, which
he

he enjoyed 40 years in the custom-house of that town, and which he had not resigned a month before his death. His family consisted of himself, a servant, and (till within these few years) his mother: his economy therefore must have been rigid in the extreme, to have admitted so great a saving from so small an income; and he does not appear to have had confidence enough in public or private credit to improve his property by putting it out to interest. The sordidness of his disposition was not marked by his dress or appearance; nor had he the striking, though opposite, characteristics of a miser, the insolence of wealth, or the pretence of poverty. Money formed no part of his conversation. He cultivated strongly the study of antiquity, and in this pursuit added all the advantages of a tolerably classical education to all the exertions of an unwearied industry. He collected a number of books, coins, and antiques, at an inconsiderable expence: the autograph of a king or a minister was his greatest pride, and he was always eager to improve his little museum by applying to the civility of his friends, or availing himself of opportunities of making cheap purchases. The news of the day, and the bookseller's shop, formed his chief entertainment after the hours of business: his life at home was perfectly reclusive: of his religious principles it is impossible to speak, for he attended no place of public worship. He was too selfish to serve or to adorn society; yet too inoffensive to provoke its resentment: his life dispersed no joy, and his death has caused no lamentation. He died without a will, and his property, consisting of his money, his collection, the house in which he lived, and one adjoining, descends to some poor relations.

Non. . . At Westbury, Paul Phipps, esq.

At B legue, Harry Verelst, esq; formerly Governor of Bengal. He was related to the celebrated flower-painter Simon V. who flourished in the reign of Charles II. and died in 1710; of whom see Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. III. p. 33. Simon's brother Herman was also a painter, and lived at Vienna, till the Turks besieged it in 1683, and died in London about 1700, leaving a son, Cornelius, of his profession, and a very accomplished daughter, who painted in oil, understood music, and spoke Latin, German, Italian, and other languages. Cornelius married a lady who was practised painting, and left 3 sons, —, William, and Herman. The eldest, —, not succeeding in the world, left 5 sons and 5 daughters, all provided for by their uncle William, who was a portrait painter of eminence in London, and died unmarried about 30 years ago. Herman was treasurer to the Foundling hospital, and married. Of the children before mentioned Harry was sent out to Bengal, where by application and an excellent reputation he attained to the government, which he quitted with an easy fortune, and, marrying one of the daughters and co-

heiresses of — Wordsworth, esq; of worth-place, near Duncafter, June, purchased Aston, near Sheffield, the Earl of Holderness, where he resided some alteration in his circumstances, it prudent to retire to the continent, he returned from Bengal he found himself in a suit with Mr. W. Bolts, whom he had counsel had removed from his place in council, which judgement of theirs was ordered by the King and council on his appeal May 1770. [See vol. XL. p. 284.] He published "Considerations on India, particularly respecting Bengal and its dependencies, 1772," and was immediately answered by Governor Verelst, in "A View of the progress and present state of the government in Bengal, 1772," on which was deservedly complimented by the Reviewers both for his fidelity to history for his talents as a writer. This he however suspend Mr. B.'s proceedings in English law courts, where he recovered considerable damages against the Government is now in the Imperial East India Company's service. The Governor's two brothers, and William died in India young. Three sisters, all deceased, Anne married Coort, esq; supercargo in the East India Company's service; Adrian-Cecilia married Pybus in India; and Tryphena, who died single. One of this family or name, an engraver to the Elect. Palar, at Mannheim.

At his seat near Baglake, Suffolk, Fletcher, esq; late of the island of St. Christopher, from which place he lately arrived.

At Whitby, aged 85, Mr. John Phipps, one of the people called Quakers.

At Stansted, Suffolk, Henry Barwell, esq.

At Westbury, Paul Phipps, esq.

At Bramshill, near Hartfordbridge, the lady of the rev. Sir Richard Cope, late

At Hicham, of a fit of apoplexy, Capt. Joshua Sabine, late of the Custom-vision of marines. He served in the war, and was in many engagements, particularly the memorable one under Sir Edward Boscawen in 1759, with the French fleet, on the intended invasion of Ireland. He used to sit in his chamber, by his daughter, who was in a parlour underneath, and, on coming into the room, she found him on the floor, in the agonies of death. A servant was immediately called, who bled and rubbed him, but without effect.

1. Mrs. Thornton, wife of J. T. esq; Clapham.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Edmonstone, of the late Archibald E. esq; of Duncraig, and aunt to the present Duke of Argyll.

Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Thomas Mortimer, esq; at Lacock, Wilts, aged 87, Miss Rose.

At his house on Dulwich common, 95th year, Henry Satchwell, esq; late of the Chancery office.

Miss London, daughter of the late Mr.

son of the late hon. and rev. Dr. Murray, prebendary of Durham.

At Barham-court, Kent, Mrs. Dering, wife of Charles D. esq; and sister to Sir Ch. Farnaby Radcliffe, bart.

12. At Kyre-house, Worc. Sam. Pytts, esq. Thomas Hoffer, esq; of Hammer-smith.

Benj. Chery, esq; alderman of Hertford, an eminent butcher and dealer in cattle. He was talking to his bailiff at his farm at Jenningsbury, near Hertford, and, sending him to turn some persons out of an adjoining field, immediately threw himself into a moat. The bailiff returned in a quarter of an hour, but every method used to recover life was ineffectual. He has left a fortune of 30,000*l.* acquired with a fair character. The only cause assigned for this rash action is, that he had bought up a larger quantity of barley for malt than he could immediately pay for, though the profit on it would have amounted to a considerable sum.

At Deptford, aged 97, Capt. Ch. Holmes, upwards of 50 years in the navy.

13. Suddenly, in an advanced age, at Midgham-house, Berks, the seat of W. Peynitz, esq; Mr. Robert Bickle, many years steward to the late and present Earls of Cork, but had retired upon a genteel independent fortune. The integrity of his conduct through every scene of life endeared him to all ranks of people. He lived universally loved and respected; died deeply regretted. His remains were deposited (according to his will) at Frome, in Somersetshire; and the Countess of Cork paid every tribute in her power to the memory of so truly worthy a man.

14. In Berkeley-square, aged 92, Mrs. Eleanor Wrexall, relict of W. H. W. esq; formerly high sheriff for Montgomeryshire.

At Flamborough, co. Somerset, in his 91st year, the rev. Mr. Alexander Pages. He had been rector of that parish near 60 years.

Sir John Cogbill, bart. M.P. for Newport, Cornwall.

At Maidstone, Mr. Peell, surgeon.

At Aversham, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, the rev. Richard Sutton, D.D. rector of that parish, and of Whitwell, Derbyshire, and a prebendary of Canterbury. He had formerly been many years chaplain to the Priests of Orange at the Hague. He was son of Lieut. Gen. S. and related to the Duke of Rutland.

15. At Burnt Island, Scotland, right hon. Lord Rutherford, a lieutenant in the royal navy.

16. Lady of John Grant, esq; M.P. for Fowey.

John Wienholt, esq; an eminent merchant. 17. At Twickenham, in an apoplectic fit, Lieut. Gen. Henry Lister, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Robert Holden, esq; of Clifford's-inn.

Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. George H. coal-merchant.

18. Mr. Scrimshaw, lately arrived from the W. I. Indies. At

At Norwich, rev. Mr. Church, rector of St. Andrew, Surrey.

At Lille, in French Flanders, Sir Wal-
ter Hunt, bart. of Mawley-hall, Shropshire.
Succeeded in title and estate by his son
Walter, born in 1762, a student in the col-
lege of Douay.

At William Kingston, of the Stock Ex-
change.

At Canterbury, aged 81, the rev. Charles
Hes. He had been one of the ministers
of the French congregation in that city ever
since August, 1733, a period of more than 52
years. Before he came to England he had
lost the sight of one eye by the small pox, and
more than 40 years ago he became blind of
the other eye by an accident. Notwithstand-
ing his loss of sight, he regularly and assidu-
ously, to his great credit, discharged the du-
ties of his function till within three weeks of
his death.

At Woolwich, Capt. Samuel Tovey,
of the royal regiment of artillery, and
superintendent of the royal laboratory.

Thomas Berdmore, esq; an eminent den-
tist, in Racquet-court; of whom further parti-
culars shall be given in our next.

At Fulham, aged 89, Mr. Ben. Love.

Suddenly, aged 81, Mrs. Harnage, relict
of Henry H. esq; late of the Custom-house.

At Bristol, W. Lawrence, esq; only son
of W. L. esq; of Kirkby Fleetham, co. York,
and M.P. for Ripon.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Anne Dalby, relict
of Francis D. esq; late of Lewisham.

At Townsend, wife of James T. esq; of
Buck Castle, Tottenham High-croft, Mid-
dlesex, alderman of Bishopsgate ward, Lon-
don, to whom she was married in or about
May, 1763. She was the daughter of Henry
Bun, late Lord Coltrane, by Mrs. Du Ple-
ssis, to whom he left his manor at Tottenham
and estates in that neighbourhood: but she
being an alien, could not take them, and the
will being legally made, barred his heirs at
law so that the estates escheated to the
Crown, and were granted to Mr. Townsend
on his marriage with her daughter. She
had a son, Henry Hare Townsend, and o-
ther children.

At Chancery-lane, aged 74, George Powell,
an eminent solicitor, regretted by all
who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Shooter's hill, Capt. Lewis Morgan.
In Broad Street-buildings, James Maude,
esq; Russia merchant, and one of the Direc-
tors of the Bank.

At Hitchin, aged upwards of 70, Mr.
Trotter, a toryer at law.

At Prestonfield, Scotl. Sir Alex. Dick, bart.

At Halstead-place, Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth
Chambers, relict of John C. esq; of Derby.

At his seat at Ballinerg, in Scotland,
the right hon. George Lord Elbank, a rear-
admiral. His title and estate descend to his
nephew, Alexander Murray, of Blackbarony,

London: for, having formed his own character upon the best models of the Greek and Roman, he lived as if he had been bred a disciple of Socrates, or companion of Aristides. His political turn of mind, hence his warm affection and active zeal for the laws and liberties of his country—his his heartfelt exultation whenever he saw the impious designs of tyrants in ancient times frustrated, or in modern, thwarted in their nefarious purposes to extirpate liberty, or to trample on the unalienable rights of man, however remote in time or place from his immediate presence. In a few words for the extent of his various erudition, his unalloyed patriotism, and for his daily and constant practice of Xenophon's philosophy, in his private as well as in public life. Mr. Glover has left none his equal in his day, and some time it is feared may elapse ere such another citizen, shall arise with science, with character and with poetry, able, to assert their rights, or to vindicate the equal powers the just claims of freedom men. Suffice this testimony at present, and well-earned meed of this truly virtuous man, whose conduct was carefully marked, and narrowly watched by the writer of the foregoing hasty sketch, for his extraordinary labours during the long period in human life upwards of 40 years; and now it is spontaneously offered as a voluntary tribute, unbidden and unpurchased; but as it appears due to the memory of so excellent a Statesman, and true Philosopher, in life and death the fame."

At his house in Buckingham-street, No. 41, Mr. HENDERSON, of Covent-Garden Theatre. The decease of this gentleman was doubtless felt as a public loss; he was an early performer, since the death of Mr. Garrick, who could in any degree supply the place of that admirable actor in the various characters of the immortal Shakspeare. His true character was exceedingly amiable; and his talents, as an entertaining companion, are not to be equalled in the present period. Mr. H. at four o'clock this morning, thought himself better than he had been some days before, and insisted on his attendants, who had sat up several nights, retiring to bed. At nine the next morning, on his wife's going to administer medicine, he was found lifeless. He departed in the 37th year of his age, and has left an infant daughter by his disconsolate widow. Mr. H. is to be lamented by the public not only as an excellent actor, but as a most valuable man: He had a heart replete with candour, benevolence, and affection; he was humble, soft, and easily wounded by unkindness; all those fine sensations, which his art so well expressed, his nature truly felt; and the tears of his spectators never fell unaccompanied with his own. He was devoutly thankful to the public when they applauded his exertions, but totally overpowered

with gratitude, if at any time they marked his person with esteem. At a period when the English Stage is furnished with performers whom no preceding time exceeded, or perhaps has equalled, the death of Mr. Henderson makes a breach that can hardly be filled up; his fraternity at each theatre lament it with a sensibility that does honour to their hearts, and shews, with many other instances, that in their profession emulation does not extinguish candour, nor prevent the cordial interchange of mutual kindnesses amongst its members. To answer the description of a perfect actor, must have been the lot of very few, either in ancient or modern time; so many requisites must meet in one person, that the man must be a phenomenon who possesses them all; nature and education must unite in a wonderful degree. In the instance of the deceased, there might be something wanting on the part of nature, but the defect was merely external; he rested on the strength of his understanding, and the truth of his feelings. Sincere to his author, he never failed to give a perfect delineation of the character intrusted to him, though he did not always heighten it with those graces that would have given it the last hand and finished touches of a master. His chief excellence therefore lay in strong colouring, in broken and abrupt speakings, where the workings of the mind break forth into soliloquy, and more is to be conveyed to the spectator than the tongue utters, he was an unrivalled master: he could give its full weight to every incident of terror; and whether in the meditation or execution of the deepest catastrophe, he was equally the very soul of the scene. Those parts of tragic horror, from which feeble spirits revolt, he was ever prompt to undertake; and this may be considered the test of a superior genius: his scale was uncommonly extensive; for it included the extremes of Tragedy and Comedy; and as he was attached to his Theatre under a very liberal engagement, we are persuaded, he would have strained every further resource in its service, and there were many still within his reach.—But this is now over; and whilst he was pouring forth his ardent thanksgivings to the Supreme Being for restoring him to health, the flattering intermission proved to be no more than a pause before death, and he expired without a struggle.

Mr. H. died intestate. The property he has left is between 6 and 7000*l*. A will was found in his desk, which he had left instructions with an attorney to draw some time since, on his going to Scotland, but it was not witnessed or signed. By this, however, which, though not a legal, is a certain demonstration of his intentions, we hope his relatives will proceed in the disposal of his fortune. His library, which consists of a great number of valuable and well-chosen books, we understand is to be disposed of by auction.

Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. control.	Ditto 1726	4 per Cent. Control	5 per Cent. control	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 31st. pr.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Cent. Scrp.	4 per Cent. Scrp.	Exchange Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
19 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
20 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
21 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
22 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
23 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
24 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
25 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
26 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
27 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
28 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
29 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
30 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
31 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
1 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
2 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
3 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
4 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
5 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
6 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
7 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
8 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
9 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
10 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
11 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
12 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
13 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
14 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
15 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
16 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
17 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
18 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
19 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
20 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
21 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
22 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
23 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
24 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
25 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
26 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
27 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
28 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
29 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
30 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0
31 Sunday	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 1/2		84 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2		13 1/2	150		35					2 1/2			14 19	0

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Control, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.



The Baschkirian Bear Trap.

Ancient Cloister at Clerkenwell?

Fig. 1. p. 935.



Fig. 2. p. 935.



Fig. 3. p. 936.

ninomine dipatnive
 peretur radiancrucem
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Fig. 4. p. 937.

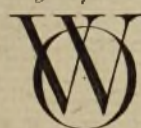


Fig. 6.
p. 972



Remains of the Carmelite Church at Athloy in Ireland

Fig. 9. p. 972



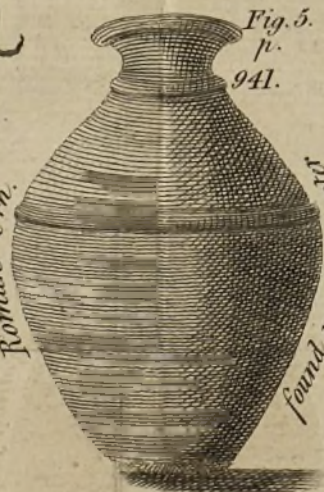
Fig. 8. p. 972



Fig. 7.
p. 972



Fig. 5.
p. 941.



Roman Urn.

found near Antec.

Fig. 10. p. 972.

