

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
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Histol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Cwenty 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 4
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Lancaster
Worcester
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For JULY, 1785.

CONTAINING

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

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Illustrated with a Representation of several curious ANTIQUITIES at NEWTON and MARGAM, in GLAMORGANSHIRE, and at OLD CARLISLE; also with a remarkable Phenomenon in the Heavens, observed in RUSSIA.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

July. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. rooths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 16	59	E		overcast.
2	30	59	NE		fair.
3	30	65	E		fog, bright, hot, and still.
4	29 19	66	SW		fair, still, hot—hazy evening.
5	29 18	68	S		fair, still, and hot.
6	29 18	69	SE		bright and hot.
7	29 14	75	E		ditto—distant thunder S.W.
8	29 10	75	E		faint sunsh. thro' hazy brk. wind.
9	29 16	61	W		overcast, moderate heat.
10	29 19	62	N		ditto, and mild.
11	30	65	W		clouds and sun, temperate air.
12	29 14	61	W		clouds and wind.
13	30	63	W		clouds and sun, temperate air.
14	30	61	W		overcast and gloomy.
15	30 2	63	N		bright and hot.
16	30	68	W		ditto.
17	29 15	63	W		clouds and sun.
18	29 14	61	W		ditto.
19	29 3	62	S	. 15	louing rain.
20	29 3	61	SW	. . 5	clouds, wind, and rain.
21	29 10	60	W	. . 6	ditto.
22	29 7	61	W		clouds and sun, brisk wind.
23	29 14	58	W		clouds and sun.
24	29 16	64	W		clouds and sun, warm air.
25	29 16	63	SW	. 22	rain.
26	29 14	66	SW		
27	29 8	61	W	. 92	rain.

OBSERVATIONS.

* Hay makes space. Plants flag, not being used to hot sun.—² Rabbits and currants begin to ripen.—³ Very violent storm in Hampshire. Therm. 85 at 2 o'clock.—⁴ Rye ripen.

N. B. No Diary kept after the 27th Day of this Month.

AUGUST. N. B. No Journal kept till the 8th Day of this Month.					
August. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. rooths of inch.	Weather.
8	29 18	50	NW		white dew, cold morn, sun, and fair.
9	29 19	52	NW		fair.
10	29 18	54	S	. 10	small rain.
11	30	64	SW		cloudy, warm, and still.
12	30 1	63	W		ditto.
13	30	62	W		overcast, mild and still.
14	30 2	65	NW		overcast, close, and hot.
15	30 2	68	SW		fog, fair, still, and hot.
16	30	69	SW		bright and hot.
17	28 18	64	W		clouds and sun, warm air.
18	28 17	56	N		fair, cold wind.
19	28 16	55	N		cloudy, blustering cold wind.
20	28 16	55	NE	. 70	small rain—hard rain.
21	28 14	54	NE		clouds and wind.
22	28 12	57	NE		ditto.
23	28 10	56	N		ditto.
24	28 12	61	W	. 32	overcast, mild and still, rain.
25	28 10	55	NE	. 44	rain.
26	28 14	50	NW		overcast, windy.
27	28 10	53	W		louing.
28	28 9	54	SW	. 15	ditto, rain.
29	28 9	55	NW		fair, windy.
30	28 12	54	E		fog, fair, and still.
31	28 10	60	W	. 8	small rain, fair, and pleasant.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Several hasty showears around, none here to measure.—² Oats carried in; wheat in sheaf.
³ Apricots ripe, and a large crop.—⁴ Much wheat remains abroad, some unthreshed.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JULY, 1785.

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



MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, July 20.*

HE large willow tree in the fore-ground of the view of Stow-hill, near this city, sent to your Magazine by my worthy friend the Rev. Mr. White, in June last, p. 416, has been generally supposed to have been planted by the late Dr. Samuel Johnson's father, as the Doctor never failed to visit it whenever he came to Lichfield. The vicinity of a building, known by the name of "The Parchment House," perhaps gave rise to such supposition, as the Doctor would never admit the fact. The business of parchment-making was, for many years, carried on by old Mr. Johnson, at that place, until he had greatly enriched his servants, and injured his own fortune. There are now no vestiges remaining of such manufactory; the pits are filled up, and the yard occupied, in part, by a gardener, and by Mr. Saville, one of the gentlemen belonging to our cathedral, who has lately planted a botanic garden, consisting of above seven hundred specimens of rare and elegant plants, well worthy the notice of the curious.

This willow, as before observed, attracted the attention of Dr. Johnson for many years; and during his visit at Lichfield, in the year 1781, he desired Dr. Jones, a physician of that place, to give him an account of it, saying it was by much the largest tree of the kind he had ever seen or heard of, and therefore wished to give an account of it in the "Philosophical Transactions," that its

size* might be recorded. When in Lichfield last year, he begged to have another copy of the letter, having misplaced the former, and not being able to recover it; but he was so ill during the latter part of his stay, that it was forgotten. Dr. Jones has obligingly favoured me with a copy, which is as follows:

"SIR,

"In consequence of the conversation I had lately with you, I have taken the dimensions of the Lichfield willow.—The trunk rises to the height of twelve feet eight inches, and five tenths, and is then divided into fifteen large ascending branches, which, in very numerous and crowded subdivisions, spread at the top in a circular form, not unlike the appearance of a shady oak, inclining a little towards the East. The circumference of the trunk at the bottom is fifteen feet, nine inches, and five tenths; in the middle, eleven feet ten inches; and at the top, immediately below the branches, thirteen feet. The entire height of the tree is forty-nine feet; and the circumference of the branches, at their extremities, upwards of two hundred feet, overshadowing a plane not far short of four thousand feet. The surface of the trunk is very uneven; and the bark is much furrowed. The

* As the scale of our plate was too small to exhibit an exact representation of the willow, our friendly correspondent has accompanied his letter with another drawing, taken by Mr. Stringer, from the South; which shall be given in a miscellaneous plate next month. The former view was taken from the North West. EDIT.

1785

tree has now a vigorous and increasing appearance.—The willow, in its generic character, reaches but a middling size; yet there are some species which authors describe as of larger growth than others. This appears to me to be the twenty-ninth of Linnæus, *Salix foliis subintergeminis lanceolato-linearibus longissimis acutis subsus sericeis, ramis virgatis*; which, Müller says, seldom grows to a large size.

"But as great size is owing to situation, we may perhaps find, in the spot allotted to this tree, much of the cause of its extraordinary growth. It stands nearly midway, between the Minster and Stow pools, in the boggy vale through which the Pipe Brook runs; and at the bottom of a gentle descent, which terminates, at a short distance, in a deep moor.

"Draining and an accession of soil have, of late years, made the ground near the tree a rich and firm loam, raised a little higher than the surface of the moor. A public footpath crosses the roots of the tree on the South West side, and that, with the consolidation of the light spongy moor, may have been the reason that the inclination of the tree, from the force of the Northerly and Westerly winds, is less than usual in aquatic trees, especially those which have diffuse heads.

"All the banks of the brook which intersects the vale are moor, in some places improved by the industry of culture; in others remaining dangerous quagmires*, concealed by matted sedges, reeds, and other marshy plants. There are several willows in the cultivated lands, and some of considerable size, but mostly aspiring. I measured one on the West side of the bridge, above the Minster pool, seven feet eight inches in circumference, and about forty feet high.

"Wet soils are the natural situations of willows; and marshy places, according to Dr. Priestley, are more peculiarly their choice. Such places abound with inflammable air, which he supposes to be the food of the willow. I collected large quantities a few paces from the tree; and if plenty and vicinity facilitated the increase, it is no wonder that this willow should attain so distinguished a size.

"Its age also has afforded time and

* Since then drained, and made good land, by the Rev. Dr. Falconer.

opportunity for extensive growth. The most moderate reputation of its age is near fourscore years, and some respectable authorities strongly incline to think a century has passed over its head. It were to be wished, that we had some certain knowledge of the time it left its parent stock, but it has probably outlived all those who might have remembered its infancy; and as the place where it stands has no celebrity, it can scarcely be expected that the accidental springing, or even designed planting, of a solitary willow should be a circumstance of so much notice as to have its date transmitted to posterity.

"I am, with much esteem, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,

TREVOR JONES.

Lichfield, 26 November, 1781.

To Dr. Samuel Johnson."

On the summit of the hill, beyond the great willow tree, appears an handsome dwelling-house, erected about the year 1754, by Mrs. Elizabeth Aston, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston in Cheshire, and sister-in-law to the late Gilbert Walmesley, Esquire, the friend and patron of Dr. Johnson. The venerable old building next attracts our notice. It is supposed to be the most ancient church belonging to the city, is dedicated to St. Chadd, and generally called Stow Church. Adjoining, formerly stood the cell of St. Chadd. By some authentic papers preserved in the archives of the vicars choral of the cathedral, mention is made of an altar dedicated to St. Catharine, as appears by the following transcript: "Roger, bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield, did ordain a chantry at Stowe, and built an house, and gave lands and yearly revenues to a priest, which should be one of the vicars, to say mass there daily, which priest should have all such allowances as the vicars had. But this mass being neglected, and the house decayed, John dean of Lichfield and the Chapter did enter upon the chantry, and made one King priest there, and restored the house, lands, and revenues to the chantry againe, that the bishop gave; whereupon the subchanter and his fellow vicars went into the Chapter-house, and promised that some one of their fellowe priests and vicars should say dayley the mass there, and that they would repaire the house thereto belonging, and that was ordered in the Chapter-house then, that the subchanter and company of vicars should present a fit man to them, who

within fifteen dayes when the place was voy'd, and they to allowe Dated 1731."

Near the church is a well, called by the name of St. Chadd's Well, to which many devotees of the Romish religion have been known to resort. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. IV. p. 111, ed. 2, says, "Stowe church, in the East end of the town, where is St. Chadd's well, a spring of pure water, where is seen a stone in the bottom of it, on the which, some saye, St. Chadde was wont naked to stand in the water and praye. At this stone St. Chadd had his oratory in the tyme of Wulpher, Kinge of the Merches."

There is, within about forty yards from the above well, a chalybeat spring, once in great repute with Sir John Floyer, a physician of Lichfield, who caused it to be inclosed with a brick building. After Sir John's decess, it fell into disrepute, in which state it remained many years, but now seems to recover its pristine reputation, and is much used by the inhabitants of this city.

More to the right hand stands a neat modern building, erected by the late Rev. Mr. Hinton, canon of Windsor. He lies buried in St. Chadd's church, near the West end of the South aisle. The House is now occupied by the relict of the late Rev. Mr. Gastrel, sister to Mrs. Elizabeth Aston. With these ladies Dr. Johnson spent much of his time when in Lichfield. The lake in the front of the house is called Stowpool.

RICHARD GREENE.

MR. URBAN,

IF it is reckoned among Dr. Johnson's foibles, that he became apologist for two culprits arraigned for atrocious offences at the bar of justice, viz. Messieurs Savage and Baretti. Perhaps his friends will not allow that these undertakings should be imputed to him as blemishes in his character, but rather considered as the mere effects of humanity. But let us consider the circumstances under which the Doctor is supposed to have composed the short speech which Savage spoke before sentence was passed upon him. It need not be mentioned what he has offered in the *Life* he wrote of that unhappy man in extenuation of his guilt. Mankind will judge very differently of his case, and the Doctor had no right to pass the judgment he has done upon the event

of Savage's trial. Savage himself says, that his offence was the effect of a casual absence of reason, and a sudden impulse of passion. Dr. Johnson said, that Savage always denied his being drunk, as had been generally reported. How is this consistent with the casual absence of reason which Savage mentioned at his trial as an apology for his conduct, &c.? What Dr. Johnson said in behalf of Baretti, as it was taken down at the trial, is exactly as follows:

"Dr. J. I believe I began to be acquainted with Mr. Baretti about the year 1753 or 54. I have been intimate with him. He is a man of literature, a very studious man, a man of great diligence. He gets his living by study. I have no reason to think he was ever disordered with liquor in his life. A man that I never knew to be otherwise than peaceable, and a man that I take to be rather timorous.

Q. Was he addicted to pick up women in the streets?

Dr. J. I never knew that he was.

Q. How is he as to eye-sight?

Dr. J. He does not see me now, nor do I see him. I do not believe he could be capable of assaulting any body in the street, without great provocation."

Observe. The accusation was, that Baretti had murdered a man by stabbing him, and it was in evidence that he had stabbed two men, one of whom died of his wound. What says Dr. Johnson in his defence? "Mr. Baretti, says he, is a man of letters, and a studious man; he never picks up prostitutes in the street, that I know of; he is short-sighted, and so am I; and, I believe, would not assault a man without provocation." This puts one in mind of the Dutch printer's defence in answer to Milton's accusations. "You are a crafty knave, says Milton; but, says the printer, I am a good arithmetician." "You fled from your creditors, says Milton, for debt; but, says the printer, I published tables of signs and tangents."

When his defence of Baretti was mentioned to Dr. Johnson, the Doctor replied, "I was not alone in that affair." It was answered, "Your own conduct was no better for that circumstance, unless you would have been guided by your fellow deponents in every thing else." But Dr. Johnson's commiseration for unhappy criminals was remarkable. And as he had some success in his operations on Savage's account, perhaps he might think that a little of his benevolence

lence of the same kind might save Dr. Dodd; but the impunity of Savage and Baretti was not sufficiently edifying to the publick in its consequences to authorise the extending the same indulgence to the unhappy Divine.

Yours, &c. QUERIST.

MR. URBAN,
THE Parallel Passages and Remarks on Shakspere, p. 277, are extremely pleasing and ingenious; but, with great deference, I would submit the following Observations to your entertaining correspondent.

The Greek lines ought to have been translated literally and *verbatim*, as far as possible. This, indeed, should be a general rule, not only for the sake of female readers, but also for a vast majority of readers of the other sex, who, though perhaps men of the best understandings and great information, may not have had the advantage of academical education. It would be useful also for another purpose: conjectures would be offered with more caution, and writers, when compelled to this test, would perceive they must proceed on sure ground; parallels and similitudes would then be rigorously exact.

I must take the liberty of mentioning to your correspondent, that there are innumerable *thoughts* that must be common to mankind in all ages, in all places, and, probably, are expressed in nearly the same manner in all languages. Such as the *half of my life*, *half of my being*, *half of my substance*; and it seems throwing away ingenuity and literature to collect and compare passages of that sort.

The same remark may be made with respect to the word *smail*, in the next quotation. That word was the common trivial epithet in those days, when describing a certain kind of voice. It may not be so frequent at the present time, but is far from having yet gone into general disuse. The word, I think, now preferred is *thin*. A thin voice is commonly said of certain singers, and also of men, either as to familiar discourse or to public speaking. If such phrases as these are ever to be taken into consideration, we may expect the following as instances of plagiarism; or admirable concurrence, *This is fine weather—very bad—terribly hot day—excessively cold*, &c. which, foreigners observe, is the usual commencement of English conversation when two friends meet.

The note on the epithet *delighted* is very satisfactory; but I cannot make sense of this passage, and request it may be explained. "No doubt a worthy augmentation of the history, concerning the *hel of Island*." A few lines after, "When it is weary of lurking." The word *augmentation* may perhaps be easily understood; but does *hel* mean a spirit, and is *Island* put for *Iceland*?—I should suppose so, only the spelling antiquated.

To-whit! To-ruboo! The simplicity of the two little pastoral songs, in one of which those words form the burden, is so delightful, that we feel an anxiety to be certain of the significance of every syllable. *To-whit! To-ruboo!* are *onomatopœia*; and words of that sort, I should imagine, never grow out of date, that the common people never cease employing them when occasion demands. Is that the case with those words? I think not. I have never observed the common people, in any part of the three kingdoms, utter them;—whence this difference? Perhaps the owl is a bird more scarce now than in the times of our ancestors. This is not unlikely. Population being increased; our people, more engaged in industry, are less attentive to objects of this sort; and both causes may have rendered the words obsolete. Some persons cannot imagine that those words are at all imitative of the cry of the owl; but to me it seems otherwise. The cry of the owl is variable. This may proceed from the difference of male or female, young or old, or the species, of which there is great variety. I doubt not but skilful naturalists, or persons entirely resident in the country, might be able to discriminate the different voices.—The observation that has occurred to me is, that in the word *To--whit*, the first syllable, *To*, is long, the last very short and acute, followed by a repetition of both syllables, very quick, acute, and both short. In the word *To-ruboo*, the first syllable always short; *ruboo* the last, lengthened out prodigiously, with a very lugubrious tone. The sound of the whole produces a pleasing melancholy sensation, when listened to from a cottage-window, or wandering through a lonely wood, in the silence of the night. But of these *nuga* perhaps more than enough.

The *childing* autumn. The term *childing*, I presume, is well explained;

but if it be an epithet invented by the poet, it is very stiff and far-fetched. I therefore conclude it was, in those days, a common popular mode of speaking. The lines from Fairfax should have been explained; they mean, I suppose, that the hundred plants were enchanted into an hundred nymphes. I have not an opportunity of consulting the book; and that must be the case with a multitude of your readers.

The passage from Aulus Gellius is applied with much ingenuity and pleasantry, but with this distinction, that though Aulus Gellius has expressed his idea with a very stiff, embarrassed circumlocution, yet he really explains the term *obnoxium*. Shakspeare, on the contrary, is *idem per idem*, manifestly a burlesque; and the word *accommodated* is not explained at all.

These thoughts arose on reading the agreeable letter signed T. H. W. If they be worthy a place in your valuable repository, Mr. Urban will please to insert them; but, if not, the writer can readily acquiesce in the better judgment of one he so much respects and esteems.

Yours, &c.

A. C.

P. S. P. 288. The *Dictum* of Johnson's I heard many years ago, but with some difference. It was said of Macklin's conversation, "a constant renovation of hope, with perpetual disappointment."—Overy, Which was right?

Anecdotes of ARCHERY in ENGLAND,
by Mr. BARRINGTON.

(From the *Archæologia*, Vol. VII.)

CHARLES the First seems, from the dedication of a treatise, intitled, *The Bowman's Glory*, to have been himself an archer; and in the eighth year of his reign he issued a commission to the Chancellor, Lord Mayor, and several of the Privy Council, to prevent the fields near London being so inclosed as "to interrupt the necessary and profitable exercise of shooting," as also to lower the mounds where they prevented the view from one mark to another. —The same commission directs that bridges should be thrown over the dikes, and that all shooting marks which had been removed should be restored. Under these last clauses, a cow-keeper, named Pitfield, was, so late as 1746, obliged to renew one of these marks, on which the Artillery Company cut the following inscription, viz. *Pitfield's Repentance*. I am informed also

that Mr. Scott (the great brick-maker) hath been under the necessity of making his submission.

Charles the First likewise issued two proclamations for the promotion of archery, the last of which recommends the use of the bow and pike together.

Catherine of Portugal (queen to Charles the Second) seems to have been much pleased with the sight at least of this exercise; for in 1676, by the contributions of Sir Edward Hungerford and others, a silver badge for the marshal of the fraternity was made, weighing twenty-five ounces, and representing an archer drawing the long-bow (in the proper manner) to his ear, with the following inscription, *Reginæ Catharinæ Sagittarii*. The supporters are two bowmen, with the arms of England and Portugal.

In 1682 there was a most magnificent cavalcade and entertainment given by the Finsbury archers, when they bestowed the titles of Duke of Shore-ditch, Marquis of Illington, &c. upon the most deserving. Charles the Second was present upon this occasion; but, the day being rainy, he was obliged soon to leave the field.

I do not find any thing relative to the state of archery during the short reign of James the Second; but it continued, after this, to be used for a manly exercise, as appears by an epitaph on the South side of Clerkenwell church, on Sir Wm. Wood, who died in 1691, aged 82, which is still very legible. — There is a very good portrait of this famous archer, belonging to the Artillery Company, at the Blue Anchor, a public-house in Bunhill-Row, which looks into the Artillery Ground.

Archery, however, did not entirely die with Sir Wm. Wood, for in 1696, a widow (named Mrs. Eliz. Shakerley) left by her will thirty-five pounds to be distributed in prizes to this fraternity. Possibly she had attended the Finsbury archers from the same curiosity which Ovid ascribes to Penelope.*

In the succeeding reign of Queen Anne, I have been informed by Gen. Oglethorpe, that, together with the Duke of Rutland and several others of considerable rank, he used frequently to shoot in the neighbourhood of London.

* "Penelope juvenum vires tentabat in

"arcu,

"Qui latus arqueret corneus arcus

"erat."

I do not presume to guess the General's age; but he must be advanced in years, as he was aid-de-camp to Prince Eugene of Savoy, and still continues to handle his bow in such a manner that there is little doubt but that he would distinguish himself in this manly exercise*.

I do not find, in the archives of the Company, any memoranda of consequence during the reign of George the First; but till the year 1753 targets were erected in the Finsbury fields during the Easter and Whitsun holidays, when the best shooter was styled captain for the ensuing year; and the second, lieutenant. Of these there are only two now surviving, viz. Mr. Benj. Poole and Mr. Philip Constable, who have frequently obtained these titles. The former of these is now rather aged and infirm; but the latter hath been so obliging as to shew me most of their marks in the Finsbury fields, as well as to communicate several anecdotes and observations relative to archery.

MR. URBAN, Bath, July 25.

A Mistake having slipped into your obituary articles of the month of May last, relative to the death of *Thomas Riddle*, Esquire, (who is described as the gentleman who lately fought a duel with the Honourable Col. Cosmo Gordon,) lest the error should be hurtful, and to the prejudice of the character of Col. Gordon. As your Magazine is universally read, and respectable as to credit, you are requested to undeceive the publick.—The nobleman alluded to never had the misfortune to have, during life, but one *private vindication*, and that was *unavoidable*, as he was injured, consistent with the feelings of a gentleman and an officer. That fatal affair happened on the 4th of September, 1783, in Hyde Park. On the 17th of September, 1784, the Honourable Colonel Cosmo Gordon surrendered himself to the laws of his country, and was tried for his life, by a respectable jury, at the Old Bailey, who, without quitting the Court, *honourably acquitted him*, to the evident satisfaction of every person present, and the candid world in general. B. A.

* This gallant Veteran has since been arrested by Death: and several curious particulars of him may be seen in pp. 517. 572. EDIT.

† Mr. Riddle's duel was with Mr. Cunningham; see an account of it in vol. LIII. p. 393. EDIT.

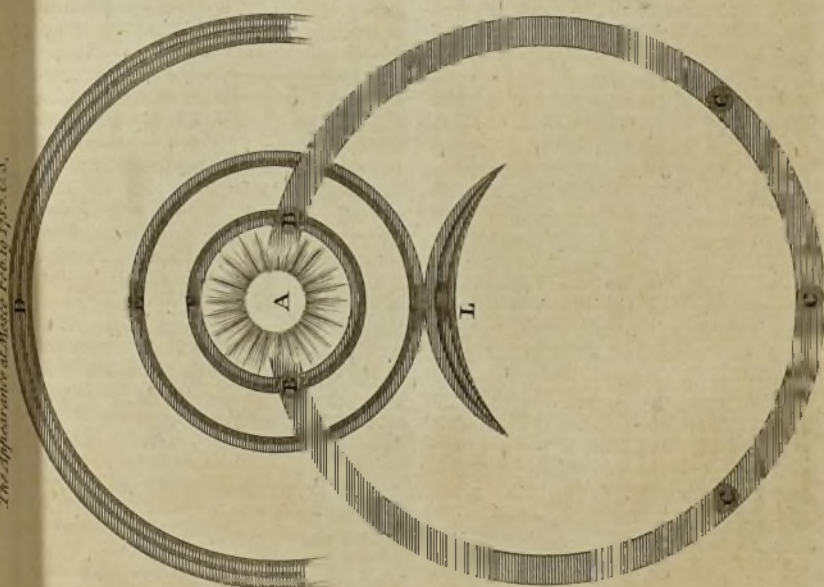
MR. URBAN, THE collector of anecdotes respecting President Bradshaw may not be apprised, that, while he lived at the Deanry-house at Westminster, he was said to have countenanced and supported Mr. Edward Bagshaw, the second master of that school, against Dr. Busby, the head master.—*Ibid.* p. 603. Bagshaw dedicated to the President his "Practical Discourse concerning God's Decrees, Oxford, 4to, 1659." The epistle dedicatory is addressed "To the Honourable my Lord Bradshaw, Lord Chief Justice of Chester;" and in it he declares how desirous he was to testify to the world the real esteem he had of his Lordship's singular worth and eminence in general, and likewise to manifest, in particular, how mindful he was of those many signal and unparalleled marks of favour he had been pleased to confer on himself, &c.

B. R. in your Magazine for December 1783, p. 1028, wishes to know who was the author of "A History of the Civil Wars of Great Britain and Ireland," printed in 1661, under the signature of J. D. There is a reference to this book in Bishop Kenner's Register, p. 527; and, according to him, the same letters denote a person, or persons, concerned in two other publications. In one of them, at p. 696, he is styled a friend to Henry Tutherville, the author of "Enchiridion, or A Manual of Controversies, clearly demonstrating the Truth of the Catholic Religion," &c. reprinted in 1686, and to which was then added the author's last controversial piece in verse, with several sentences out of the Fathers, collected by J. D. all marked with a star. At p. 487, J. D. also occurs as the translator into English of David Blondell's treatise of the Sibyls, so highly celebrated, as well by the ancient heathens as the holy fathers of the church. In the margin this J. D. is mentioned to have been J. Davis of Kidwelly.—Perhaps the above hints may be a means of discovering the name of the historian whom your correspondent is in quest of. That three authors, about the same time, should make choice of the same signature, is not very probable. Yours, &c. W. & M.

* According to Hearne, J. Davis of Kidwelly published, in 1672, Micklethwait's Account of the Monastical and Cathedral Church of Durham. *Gulielm. Neubergii, Not. et Specieg. p. 736.*

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The Appearance at Moscow Feb. 10 1785. O. S.



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MR. URBAN, Bath, June 6.

MR. Benjamin Colburne of Bath is a gentleman so universally known and esteemed, that, were it not for the information of mankind throughout Europe, it would be needless to say, that he is a man of ample fortune, of the utmost candour, and possesses unbounded philanthropy; that being bred to physic (but from the practice of which he has many years since retired) he has employed his leisure hours in chemical experiments, and with such success, that he has proved, beyond a doubt, on himself, and on several of his friends, that the solution of fixed alkaline salt, saturated with fixible air, will prevent the formation of *calculi* in the human bladder; nay, that *calculi* being steeped in that solution, will daily lose of its original weight, and be dissolved to crumble and dissolve. The late ingenious Dr. Dobson, in his "Commentary on Fixed Air," had conceived, that much benefit in many disorders, and particularly in the gravel, might be received from the use of medicated waters. But it appears that Mr. Colburne is the first man who has experienced, in his own person, the success of his own discovery; and having so done, he generously communicated it to his friends and neighbours, who have been equally relieved, and who were equally willing to have their names and cases published; which not only proves the efficacy of the medicine on a single patient, or constitution, but that it is such as acts on the urine of all human beings. Mr. Colburne's own case, the rev. Dr. Cooper, the hon. and rev. G. Hamilton of Taplow, of Mr. Hindle, and of a simple man of 65, who would not permit his name to be published (yet equally benefited) has been published by Dr. Falconer; but published as an Appendix to Dr. Dobson's "Commentary on Fixed Air." I have, therefore, thought it an act of humanity to give the poor, as well as the rich, the means of relief, by sending you a sketch of this valuable discovery; and it will then be in every man's power either to prepare the solution himself, or to purchase it at a very moderate price; and they may be sure that this is sent to you with the same good design that it was communicated by the discoverer, whose memory, I have reason to believe, will be revered by many nations. Mr. Colburne informs us, that from several very accurate experiments on the human *calculi* steeped in alkaline salts, they

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were reduced in weight, and disposed to dissolve: this led him to try what effect it would produce, by the internal use, on the urine of those who suffer from the gravel or stone, and was agreeably surprised to find that his own urine (for he was a sufferer himself) from being turbid, and disposed to precipitation, became clear and of a natural colour. But the alkaline salts proving disagreeable and nauseating, he conceived that some more agreeable mode might be contrived to answer the same good purposes. Fixed air seemed to Mr. Colburne the best means of success, and experience soon confirmed his hopes. The alkaline solution is thus prepared:

Put two ounces, troy weight, of dry salt of tartar into an open earthen vessel, and pour upon it two quarts of the softest water to be had, and stir them well together. Let the solution stand for 24 hours, when the clear part must be poured off, with care to avoid any of the residuum, and put into the middle part of one of the glass machines for impregnating water with fixible air, and exposed to a stream of that fluid: after the water has been 24 hours in this situation, it will be fit for use, and should be bottled off; well cork the bottles, and fit them upon their corks, bottom upwards; and with such care it will keep several weeks. Eight ounces may be taken three times in 24 hours without any inconvenience; but it may be best to begin with a smaller quantity.

It is needless to trouble you with the cases of the other respectable gentlemen whose names are mentioned above; it is sufficient to say, that Mr. Colburne, by an almost constant use of this medicine, enjoys better health and better spirits, though considerably turned of 60, than he had experienced for 20 years before, and never has any symptoms of gravel or stone but when he happens to neglect (as is sometimes the case when from home) his accustomed solution. It appears also that the other gentlemen whose names are mentioned, and a lady of Bath also, who from delicacy, not *jolly*, has withheld her name also, have all experienced the wonderful effects of this very important discovery. Had this medicine been discovered by a practising and professional man, there is not a doubt but it would have made his fortune: or, indeed, had Mr. Colburne secretly communicated it to some medical friend, and no doubt he has many, it must, in that

case,

case, have enriched an individual. But he has generously given it for the good of all mankind, shewed them how to prepare it, and how to use it; and, therefore, I desire it to be universally extended in your useful and entertaining Magazine. I am, Sir, your constant reader and friend,

POLYXENA.

P. S. Mr. Colburne is father-in-law to the very respectable member for Newcastle, Sir Matthew White Ridley.

Particulars relative to the Natural History of the Village of Newton in Glamorganshire.

THE village of Newton in Glamorganshire is situated on the south side of the Bristol channel, between Cowbridge and Pile, four miles from the latter, where a lodging-house for company is opened the first of May during the bathing season; the beach is a fine sand, and very convenient for the purpose of bathing; company are accommodated with breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, for the trifling sum of one guinea a week, and half-price for servants. Upon the beach are a variety of shells and marine plants; among the former you find plenty of the echinus or sea hedge-hog, trochus or top, hermit crabs, and the purpuro-buccinum (of Da Costa, p. 125; buccinum lapillus of Pennant, Bri. Zool. No 89, tab. 72, fig. 89) purple whelke, the fish of which has a vein, if pricked, and a pen dipped in, will mark linen; the colour is a yellowish white, but when dried in the sun changes to a fine crimson or purple, and will never wash out. Among the plants, laver is found in great plenty, which, in the winter months, is potted and sent to town.

Between the church and bathing-house is a remarkable fine ebbing and flowing well; it is upon a level with the Bristol channel, and about two or three hundred yards from it. What is very extraordinary, when the tide is highest the well is lowest; and, on the contrary, when the tide is at its greatest height, you descend from the entrance A, down 13 steps, to the water; when the tide is at the lowest, you can only descend to the third step.

The water is very pure and fine, the only water in the village which can be used by the inhabitants in summer; all the other wells are affected by the tide, and become brackish. The inhabitants, many years since, surrounded it with a circular stone building about ten feet high, which is now open at top: the steps are entirely enclosed, see fig. 3; but they are shown in the section, fig. 4.

Half a mile from the above, towards Bridge-end river, is a fine spring, called Prince's Well, which does not ebb and flow, but rises from under the hill, and forms a brook, which empties itself into the Bristol channel.

The sepulchral monument between Margam and Kynfig has lately been placed upright near a gate leading down a chafeway (which gives it too much the appearance of a mile stone); it measures 4 feet 8 inches high, 1 foot 8 inches wide on the side, and 1 foot 4 inches in front, where the inscription is. Mr. Wyndham, in his "Tour through Wales," has given the inscription wrong; it is not PVNPEIVS CARANTORIVS, but the same as in the last edition of Camden. The R in torius is one of the plainest letters of the inscription. See the drawing, fig. 2, taken on the spot, Feb. 1786; and, for a fuller account, Camden's last edition.

The ancient cross in Margam-street, supposed to have been an altar, stood some few years back in the foot-path by the road side; it is now removed a few yards from the spot, and placed by the wall of a cottage, being a greater security for its preservation, as well as removing it more out of the way. The cross stands upon a pedestal, the front of which, two parts out of three, is, as well as the cross, covered with knots and fret-work; as to characters, near the figure, I saw none. On the top part is an GO very plain; what is the meaning of it I know not. See the plate, fig. 1.

MR. URBAN,

July 4.

THE three following letters, communicated *pro bono publico* by the late Dr. Ducarel, are for that purpose transmitted to your extensively-circulated miscellany by Yours, J. N.

I. To DR. DUCAREL.

SIR, London-House, Aug. 6, 1743.

WITH much pleasure and gratitude I received your last favour, and beg your acceptance of the trifles which attend this, till I have worked off my other plates. I should be glad to know the reason of printing Recorder Wright's* speech at this time, though I guess it to have been done to obstruct Mr. Rowley's election to that high post, enjoyed formerly by none less than nobles. I had many years in MS. but put no great va-

* Q. On what occasion was this "Recort" printed? L. E. R.

due on the oratory. Q. Where is the music-school building, and at whose expense, the public, or private? An answer at your leisure would much oblige

Your humble servant,

R. RAWLINSO.

2. To Dr. DUCAREL.

Dear Sir, *Isle of Man, Oct. 22, 1774.*

YOUR pleasing favour came duly to hand; and I am much obliged to you for thinking so much of me as to give me an extract from Peere Williams relative to appeals from this island.

As to the queries you put, whether the two kinds of bog timber sent you are found on a level, or in different stratas of soil; and what the particular depth of each?

Answer. They are generally found on a level, but in different kinds of soil; the *brown* mostly in a bluish loam or clay, and the *black* in a bed of peat or silt; and both are found in different depths; some near the surface, and some three or four feet deep, or more: and I am of opinion, that the difference of colour is owing solely to the soil they are found in; and it is remarkable, that the most smooth-grained pieces sent you are always of the same colour in all kinds of soil.

As to the remaining part of your query, whether a portion of the black timber, if unpolished, would not be more satisfactory than in the present state, is to ascertain the species of timber?

Answer. Would not breaking one of the polished sticks answer this question? But, if you be inclinable to have a portion thereof in any state, it shall be immediately sent you, as I have abundance thereof by me, partly found in an old cabin I pulled down, and partly when some dug out of one of my bogs this season.

I had the pleasure of being introduced to Captain Grose, Messrs. Lort, Pennant, and the other gentlemen of the party who visited our island last August. I conducted Mr. Pennant, who is very curious, through some of our bogs, and showed him the different kinds of timber found there, some of them in the pits, partly dug up; and afterwards escorted him through the remainder of the isle he had not seen before he reached my house. He intends favouring the public with a history of this island; and to that end has sent several gentlemen a printed sheet of queries, originally published by the So-

ciety of Antiquaries in London. These queries I am now answering as far as they concern my parish and some adjacent parts. He had from me a pretty good collection of materials, which will much assist him; and I hope we shall, within the compass of a year at most, have his History of Man; a place of too much consequence to be left unnoticed, or so strangely misrepresented by dabbles in history as it has been. With grateful acknowledgements for your kind remembrance, as well as past favours, I remain, Sir, your much obliged humble servant,
JAMES WILKS*.

3. To W. B. Esq.

SIR, *Rocheſter, May 18, 1783.*

BY the desire of my worthy friend Dr. Ducarel, I beg leave to send you an account of a singular discovery, made by accident, in the parish church of Chatham, in the diocese of Rochester; a church wherein, from its appearance, no one would expect any thing of the kind; as it presents, in other respects, hardly any thing worthy the attention of the curious or the antiquary.

In repairing a pew belonging to the master-builder of Chatham-yard, situated on the south side of the chancel, the workmen found, in the wall to which it joined, some loose bricks which obstructed their work; and being thereby led to examine the place more attentively, they perceived a considerable part of the wall unsound, and necessary to be taken down and re-built, in order to complete their work. In doing of this, they found that what they thought to be the wall of the church was only a facing of bricks plastered over, to fill irregularities in the original wall; which, when cleared of this extraneous matter, presented the discovery I am going to mention.

It was a cavity in the wall about 8 feet wide and 10 feet high, formed entirely of stone, very much resembling that used in the building of the cathedral church of Rochester, divided into three seats by slender partitions, which had been destroyed, some traces only now remaining of them. The major part of the top was also destroyed, which seemed to me, and others that were present, to have originally projected somewhat out of the

* Rev. Mr. Wilks, vicar-general of the Isle of Man.

wall;

wall; but of this we could not be certain. Whatever direction or form it had been of, we could plainly perceive, by some fragments that I have now in my possession, that it must have been elegantly carved. The back parts of these seats are entire, not the least mutilated, representing delicate branches of oak, vine, and other trees, with their fruit on, and interspersed with the figures of various birds and animals, such as squirrels and apes, &c. sitting on the branches. But what more particularly engaged my attention was the foliage of those trees, which was beautiful beyond expression, but different in the three compartments or seats. Such an unexpected and uncommon discovery, exceeding every thing of the kind in this neighbourhood, soon brought together several spectators, who were no less surprised than delighted with the object; and, among the rest, myself, who am the officiating minister of the parish; who, from the pleasure it afforded me and every one present, was willing that some means might be contrived to keep the place open for the inspection and entertainment of others; and therefore recommended, in the room of another facing of brick, to have an arch thrown round it, to secure the building above, which seemed to be loose, and to want some support. Unfortunately the church-wardens were not of the same opinion with myself, and therefore ordered the place to be closed up as before, to my no small mortification, and the loss of a great deal of pleasure to such as are delighted with the venerable views of ancient ingenuity.

From the idea I have, Sir, endeavoured to give you by this description, I am certain you have already pronounced it to be a confessional, or confessional, generally found in cathedral churches, and exactly situated as this is. That in the church of Rochester is so; but infinitely inferior in point of workmanship to this. It was most probably contemporary with the church, erected some time in the fourteenth century, and intended for the reception of the bishop and his two assessors, most likely, at the consecration of the church, and other episcopal visitations. But of this I cannot pretend to determine; therefore must leave it to your sagacity and that of my good friend Dr. Ducarel. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged and most obedient humble servant,

HEN. JONES.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

SPRINGETO PENNIO*, *Liberalium Artium studioso*, GUILIELMUS SEVELIUS, S. D. P.

TUAM, qua te in patria reducem factum significasti, juvenis ornatissime, accepi; et libens reditum tuum in-

* This amiable young man was the eldest son of William Penn, proprietor and governor of Pennsylvania. He died about three years after the date of this letter, in the 21st year of his age. What follows concerning him, is taken from an account of his illness and death, written by his father.

"My dear son Springeto Penn from his childhood manifested a disposition to goodness, and gave me hope of more than ordinary capacity; and time satisfied me in both respects. For, besides a good share of learning, he shewed a judgement in the use and application of it, much above his years. He had the seeds of many good qualities rising in him, that made him beloved, and consequently lamented.

"During his illness he frequently manifested the piety of his mind by expressions of thankfulness and praises to God. One day he said to us, 'I am resigned; what God pleaseth; he knows what is best. I would live if it pleases him, that I might serve him. But, O Lord, not my will, but thine be done!'

"One speaking to him of what might please him when recovered, he said, 'My eye looks another way, where the truest pleasure is.'

"When I said to him one morning, 'it was a mercy he had rested well;' he replied, 'All is mercy, dear father, every thing is mercy.'

"Upon telling him how some of the gentry, who had been to visit him, were gone to their sports, and how little consideration men have for their latter end; he answered, 'It is all stuff, my dear father, it is sad stuff. O that I might live to tell them so!'

"Saying one day, 'I am resolved I will have such a thing done,' he immediately fell into this reflection with much contrition. 'Did I say, I will? O Lord, forgive me that irreverent and hasty expression! I am a poor, weak creature, and live by mercy; therefore I should have said, If it pleases thee that I live, I intend to do so. Lord, forgive my rash expression.'

"Two or three days before his decease he called his brother to him, and looking solemnly upon him, said, 'Be a good boy, and know that there is a God, a great and mighty God, who is a rewarder of the righteous, and so he is of the wicked; but their rewards are not the same. Have a

edolumem intellexi, non autem nuncium de matris tuæ ægritudine, cui meliorem valetudinem ex animo precor, et quam æstimo licet ignotam, satis superque persuasus, ex his quæ subinde audiui, singularis exempli eam esse matronam.

At æquis Italicæ, Belgicæque linguæ amor tibi etiamnum durat? ecquid in iis proficisci? an potius Latinæ eloquentiæ adhuc operam das? Si postremum præcipue tibi cordi sit, matre tua virtute; nam nihil tam alte natura constituit, teste Curtio, quod virtus non possit eniti.

Quæ cum ita sint, cur non gnauiter studiis incumberes ad assequendum intellectum eorum qui non solum nitide, sed et stylo paulo abstrusius scripserunt. Cum enim prima fundamenta iam satis firmiter tibi iacta sunt, haud desperandum, sed strenue adiuuendum, præsertim dum viret ætas, viger memoria, et vires florent; ut integram tandem solidamque linguæ Latinæ notitiam nanciscaris. At hoc sine frequenti, imo pene assidua præstantissimorum auctorum lectione haud comparatur, ideoque quandam quasi molestiam habere videtur. Verum quid refert! Iuuenis es, firmus es, et

Dulcia non meruit qui non gustavit amara, Omnem ergo laborem sperne, et tunc

* care of idle company, and love good company, and the Lord will bless thee. I have * seen good things for thee, if thou dost but * fear God.

" His end drawing on apace, and diuers of us being with him, he said to me, ' Dear * father, hast thou hope for me?' I answered, * My dear child, I am afraid to hope, and I * dare not despair, but am, and have been * resigned, though one of the hardest lessons * I ever learned.' He paused a while, and with a composed frame of mind said, ' Come * life, come death, I am resigned. O, the * love of God overcomes my soul!'

" The doctor coming in, he said, ' Let * my father speak to the doctor, and I will * go to sleep;' which he did, and waked no more, breathing his last on my breast, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning. So ended the life of my dear child and eldest son; much of my comfort and hope, and one of the most tender and dutiful, as well as ingenious and virtuous youths, I knew. In whom I lost all that any father can lose in a child; since he was capable of any thing that became a sober young man: my friend and companion as well as most affectionate son.

" May this loss have its due weight upon all his relations and friends, and those to whose hands this account may come, for their remembrance and preparation for their great and last change!"

inuenies postrema prioribus multo iucundiora. Scilicet habent literarum studia, seu musæ (quas virgines esse aiunt) nescio quod incentiuum, quo ad aliorum non legniter, sed summa cum alacritate impellimur. Hic tamen spectandum, quod semper et ubique expedit, *ne quid nimis*; quippe, quod caret alterna requie durabile non est, et quæ nimium diligimus, ea tandem effictum deperimus, et pene infantientis instar extollimus. Sic igitur bonæ literæ amandæ, ut eas potius per vices pro oblectamento habeamus, quam totam ætatem in iis agendo edemum pervadere, ut aliorum quæ maximi momenti sunt, nobis soideat cura et prorsus vilescat; quod vereor utique ne multis in sortem ceciderit.

At quid ego hæc ad te, cui parens est pius sanè et prudens, qui bona virtutum semina tibi ingerendo, eximio suo exemplo præire tibi non desinit. Perge igitur ut cæpisti, et Latinissimorum scriptorum lectioni te assuescas, ut studiorum tuorum mellem reportare denique possis non contemnendam. Vale.

Amstelodamo, vi kalend. Novemb.
c1690xciii.

MR. URBAN, May 12.

THE following papers were transcribed from a miscellaneous collection in the British Museum. It does not appear (either from the book itself, or from the Harleian Catalogue) to whom it originally belonged. The slight account of Sedgbrooke has neither signature nor indorsement of any kind.

Having occasion to make use of a lighted candle by day-light, I observed that a shadow cast by it on white paper appeared of a deep blue colour. This I imagine to have been caused by the shadow being viewed through the white day-light; as I believe it is the property of black to appear blue when seen through a white medium. If I am mistaken, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents who will favour me with a better solution.

The same shadow viewed at night through the light of a fire appears blue, but not of so deep or vivid a colour.

I am, &c. S. G.

" Whereas upon the petition of John Ranson, keeper of his Majestie's house of records and evidences, called St. Marie's Tower, at York, I am informed that the coucher books of the monasteries and abbies of Monk Bretton, Meux, Fountains, Braithon, Whicby, Drax, Seloy,

Selby, Pontefract, Roche, Bridlington, and of the cell of St. Martin, near Richmond, in the county of York, do now remain in your several custodies, through the want whereof his Majestie is much prejudiced in the revenues and liberties belonging to the said late dissolved monasteries and abbies, and his subjects oftentimes put to causeless and unnecessary suits of law, which otherwise might be determined and decided with less expence of money and loss of time, if the said coucher books were remaining in a publick office, where every man might have free access to come unto them at their liberties and pleasures; which said books are conceived neerly and properly to be the king's records and evidences, and not of any private subject, of what estate or condition soever. These are, therefore, to will and require you to deliver unto the said John Ranson such coucher book and books of the monasteries and abbies aforesaid as shall remain in your custody, herewith this and the feast of the birth of our Lord God next coming, to remaine in the said house of evidences amongst the rest of his Majestie's records, as well for the use and benefit of his Majestie as of his subjects, as occasion shall require. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the contrary at your perils; and that you and every of you respectively take notice of this our current warrant being shewn unto you, and a true copy thereof being left with you. From Fulham-house, the 28th day of July, 1637.

"Your very loving friend,

"GUIL. JUXON, London.

"To my loving friends Sir Francis Wortley, bart. Sir William Armyn, kt. and bart. Sir William Alford, kt. William Ingleby, esq. Sir Hugh Cholemeley, kt. Philip Constable, esq. Thomas Walmesley, esq. Roger Doddefworth, — French, — Pepper, gents. Sir James Billingham, kt. and Sir William Strickland, kt."

Transcribed from a MS. book in the office of the treasury.

N. B. The like warrants were sent to the lord Wharton for the book of Byland, and Lord Falconberg for Newburgh in Yorkshire.

Indorsed in a different hand.—"This was given me by Mr. West, who transcribed it from Mr. Le Neve, who transcribed it from the office book."

Harl. MSS. 6822.

"The parish of Sedgbrooke in the

deanery of Grantham, alias of Sedgbrooke, with East Allington, is divided into two medieteries, running equally through both those places. They are both rectories; but one of them a finecure, and called the deaconry, as the glche belonging to it is called the deacon's glebe, and the incumbent has been called the dean. There is nothing due for him to do, but the providing the ringing of a bell at morning and night every day, except Sundays. And it is presumed, that heretofore, for that and the like ministerial purposes, a deacon was appointed from the neighbouring abbey of Newbo, to which the profits of this mediety was appropriated. Since the Reformation, the donation of both rectories has been in the crown.

The church is a fair country parish church with a large chancel, which opens on each side into a place or building added thereto, and designed, the one on the north side for a burial place for the abbey aforesaid; the other, on the south, for a burial place for the family of the Markhams. It was built, if not the whole church, in Edward the Fourth's days, by Sir John Markham, that excellent person, whom Fuller, in his "Holy State," gives for the example of the upright judge, having lost the place of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas for his integrity. After which loss he retired to this place, and, sequestering himself from the world, he spent his last days in devotion in a chamber which he made over this burial place. There remains a chimney in the wall, some ends of josts, and other marks that justify this tradition. As do also the many basons for holy water, and other marks of devotion, according to the humour of those times, shew the piety of his disposition. And God hath blessed him with a worthy posterity, that have been all along remarkable for their justice, honour, and goodness, and have been for some descents dignified with the title of a baronet."

Harl. MSS. 6822.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Love Letter in prose and verse, written by a Gloucestershire Divine about a century and a half ago, is very much at your service, if you think the insertion of it in your Miscellany will afford any amusement to your readers.

S. L.
"A letter

* A letter of thanks to Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, that presented me with two apples.

Mrs. Brooks,

IT may justly be deem'd a solecism in courtship, and very preposterous, if not a plain presumption, to send a letter to an unknown person; whereas indeed visits should precede epistles. But be it so, yet I know you carry so much candour in your breast to remit an acknowledged error. Some, no doubt, may thinke it proper eno' to write first, before they come to an interview, that there may be some way made for their better acceptance and more easy carrying on their design. Words written, being the sentiments of the mind, differ not much from those that are *viva voce* delivered, in relation to the end and aim of both: tho' a good orator may possibly persuade more by speaking his mind in lively rhetoricke than by writing in blacke and white. But, to say the truth, I was impatient of forbearing my thanks any longer for your kind present, the two fair apples you sent me by my good friend Mr. Smith, by which I made this interpretation unto myself, that I should not looke upon you as forbidden fruit.

By the description of your most excellent person and features that I have heard from sundry persons, I cannot but imagine yourself represented by them in some of your perfections.

The ripeness of them did mind me of your maturity, how fit you are to be taken in by some happy hand; for women and fruit have fit seasons to be gathered.

The exact mixture of the white and red may well adumbrate and shadow out the incomparable complexion of your face, that, by so happy a concurrence of such colours, causeth such an amazing lustre; which indeed was one reason why I have not yet wayted upon you, because I thought my eye to weake to look upon so great a shine of beauty; the sun can only be fully view'd by eagles.

The roundness may well signify the perpetuity of affection you will bestow upon that person that shall be admitted to your love; as heretofore eternity was by the Egyptians represented by the hieroglyphicke and sculpture of a circle, that hath no end: or as time, whose instances are successive, was set forth by a snake that received his rayl in his mouth.

The smoothness of them may well

signify your prime and flourishing years, that time and age have made no wrinkle nor furrow on your brow, but that you are like the gliding streams in calm weather, whose waters are without all manner of roughness.

The sweetness of the taste did put me in mind of your good temper, that you are like a true turtle without a gall, unacquainted with moroseness, but always affable, and of good humour, not inflexible, but of great tenderness, and a becoming compliance.

The coat, by which the inward substance was protected, was so thin to admiration, that it put me in mind of the fineness of your skin, so transparent and diaphanous, as if it were ambitious to give the advantage of a prospect to the inward parts, or be a casement to the heart; where no doubt doth reside such vertue that may altogether correspond to the external symmetry.

The moisture of them was so pleasing and palatable, that it minded me of your flowry age, that you are like a young tree full of juice and sap, and are so far from any thing of decay, that, like the sun in its meridian glory, you are ascended to the zenith or prime of your age. And how well doth it suite with your name! the pleasant Brooks do not only fill themselves, but satiate such as drinke of their streams, the hunted Hart flies to them to quench his thirst, and so can you refresh the Heart that is wounded with another sort of arrow.

And what else can the sending of a pair impart, but that you judge the happiness of your life to consist in society? Pierius, in his Hieroglyphickes, compares a single person to one millstone, that of itself cannot grind, but two perform it well. This worlde is like Noah's arke, wherein we go by couples. If you had sent a single apple, I should have thought you irremovably resolved upon a virgin state, but now I give myselfe the hopes of being the other to make up the pair.

Nor can I forget how full it was of fair kernels, which are the seed to preserve its kind: and what may be inferred from this, but that you may be the happy mother of a numerous offspring when joynd to a loving husband.

And the soundness must not be omitted, for oft times it happens that fair apples in view have rotten coars, like the apples near the Dead Sea; but these had not the least speck or uncture, which I

did compare to the integrity and soundness of your heart.

And now, what can I return for so significant a present? Had I the golden apples that Venus gave Hippomenes, by which he overcame swift Atalanta; or had I the golden apples that were kept in the orchard of the Hesperides; or had I the golden apple that Paris once had when he was made umpire between Juno, Pallas, and Venus; I should soon were there never so many fair competitors) adjudge it unto you, as that umpire did to Venus.

But I feare I am tedious, and therefore beg your pardon for it, and for the boldness of this first address by letter; the next must be by a personal visit at Twisford, where I shall certainly find not only such embellishment in the degrees aforesaid, but also much beyond it, as the Arabian Queene told Salomon, and that not halfe was reported to

Your admirer and humble servant."

The LETTER verified.

A visit to precede a letter
In courtship seemeth to be better.
Especially when 'tis sent o'er
To one that ne'er was seen before.
But you have candour in your breast
To pardon error when confess.
Yet some affirm a letter may
Be useful first to make the way.
Both useful, but the tongue can best
Speak the love that's in the breast.
The two fair apples that you sent
Make me my gratitude to vent.
The ripeness of them seem'd to vye
With you for your maturity:
Women and fruit will soon be wither'd
If they stay too long ungather'd.
The colours of the white and red
Are in your face discovered,
That when I come I feare the shine
Of it will quickly dazzle mine;
For only eagles, we are told,
Can stedfastly the sun behold.
The roundness of them signifye
Your love with perpetuity,
As rings and circles do portend
Eternity without an end.
The smoothness of them plainly show
There is no wrinkle on your brow.
Also the sweetness brings to mind
That you're of disposition kind.
The coat, diaphanous and thin,
Hints at the fineness of your skin,
Made by such a curious art,
As if a casement to your heart,
Where doth inward virtue lye,
To answer outward symmetry.
The moisture shews your age to be
But yet in adolescence;

Like a young tree, tis your good hap
To be full of juice and sap;
Just like a brook full to the brinke,
That fills itself and all that drinke,
Whether the wounded hart doth fly
To take off his aridity.
That th' apples that were sent were two,
Plainly points at mee and you.
If you a single one had sent,
I had guess at your intent,
That you would never married me,
But still retain'd virginity.
The kernells, that preserve its kind,
May call your fruitfulness to mind:
In th' orchard of Hesperides
Never sounder grew than these;
Tho' oft it's seen that they before
The eye are fair have rotten core.
As press'd out eno' there is
Neare the lake Asphaltitis:
This uncorruptness shews to me
Truth of heart, integrity.
For such a present what shall I
Present again, how gratify?
Did I the golden apples keep
Were slung before Atlanta's feet,
Or that which Paris gave the queen;
Worthy of all I'd you esteem.
Thus, as a prologue to a play,
Or Harbinger unto the day,
So this letter comes to you
From him that longs to have a view.
Where I shall find not only what
Was said was true, but also that
Twice more merit to mine eye
Appear'd than to mine ear did flye.

MR. URBAN,

AMONG the various anecdotes concerning Milton and his works, which have lately been repeated, I have not seen mentioned a circumstance worthy, I think, of being remembered, which is, the burning of his writings by the university of Oxford. This learned body, it seems, in the reign of Cha. II. thought fit to give a demonstration of their loyal and monarchical principles by a public decree, condemning to the flames the works (I suppose only in part) of Milton, Buchanan, and Hobbes. I learn the fact from a poem in the *Muse Anglicana*, vol. II. entitled, *Decretum Oxoniense Anno 1683*. It is easy to conceive what pieces, theological and political, brought down this sentence upon him. Buchanan was obnoxious from his treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, in which he, according to this versifier,

Jus regum angusti contraxit limite grati.

The crime of Hobbes was, I believe, writing his *Leviathan*. That this should be the mode of refutation practised in so celebrated

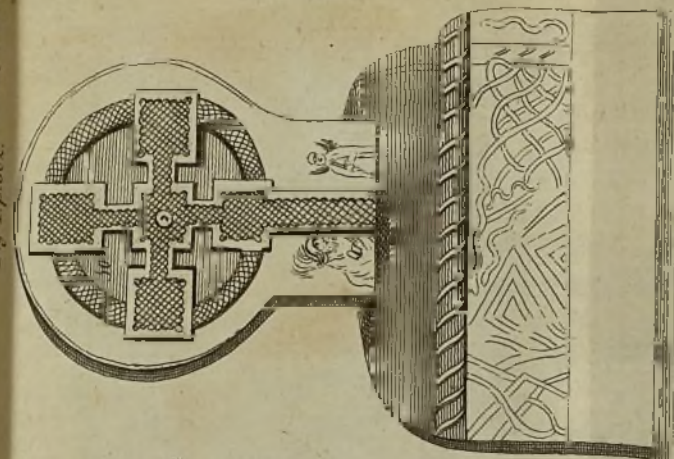


Fig 2. p. 503.

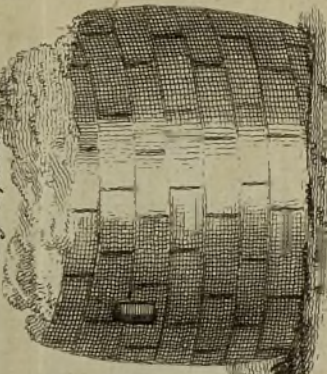


Fig 3. p. 508.

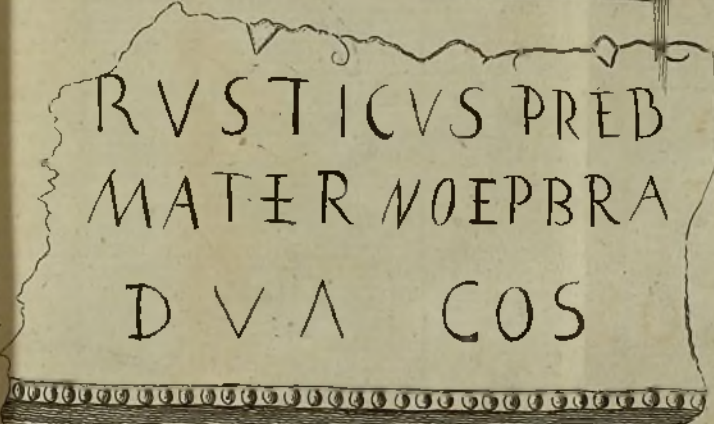
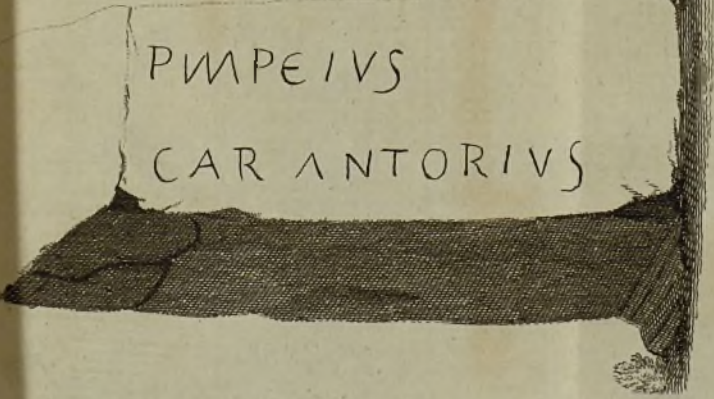
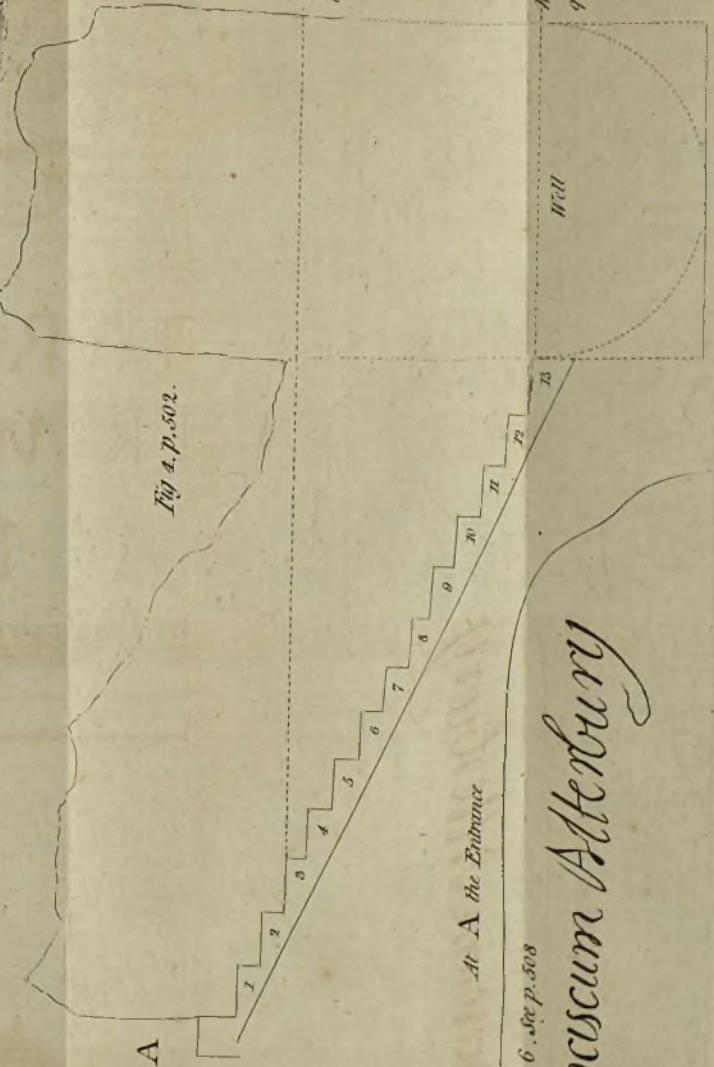


Fig 4. p. 502.



A

Fig 4. p. 502.



When the tide is at the lowest the well rises to the 3rd Step.

Height at high tide, not quite to the lowest step.

Fig 6. See p. 508

Franciscum Alfordbury

celebrated a feat of the Muses, may seem rather extraordinary; but the Oxonians might appeal to learned authorities for such a method of argumentation; and no one can call in question their *prudence* in the affair, as all these famous champions were now dead. The author of the poem extols, in splendid terms; the dignity and greatness of the enterprize.

Hæ tibi sunt laudes, immortalesque triumphi,
O dea, Bellofiti sacras quæ protegis arces.

And he does not fail to breathe a pious wish, that it were possible to inflict the same punishment upon the writers, as upon their works.

Quamquam O si simili, quicunque hæc scripserit author,

Fato succubisset, eodemque arserit igne!
In medio videas flammâ crepitante cremari
MILTONUM, terris cœloque inamabile nomen.

This "quamquam O" is worthy of the school of Dominic or Loyola, and, no doubt, contributed greatly to the approbation shewn to the piece by its insertion in this academical collection. It cannot, however, be wondered at, that the friends of English liberty should regard with jealousy and aversion a party capable of stamping their public sanction upon sentiments like these. I know not whether this poem still continues to disgrace the collection. I copy from the edition of 1721.

It is not my intention, Mr. Urban, to cast an odium upon a seminary which, I am willing to believe, now inculcates very different principles; but I think it can never be useless or impertinent to exhibit to the public, in their true colours, the malignity and meanness inseparable from a party spirit. I am, Sir, &c.

An old Correspondent.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent S. H. p. 327, will cease to "wonder" at my omitting Lord Osborne among the "barons of the present reign," when he recollects that his lordship was not so "created," but was called up by writ to his father's barony, and accordingly ranks from Aug. 15, 1673. "Two generations," I grant, would, in that instance, have been more "accurate" than "another," "Portchester" is spelt as I found it in the Court Register, and in your Magazine, vol. L. p. 496, from the Gazette I suppose. It may be wrong. Though peers have sometimes taken titles from the patrimony of others, or that have been pre-empted. Thus Lord Walsingham is

GENT. MAG. July 1763.

so titled from an estate that belongs to Mr. Warner; and Cardiff is one of the ancient baronies of the earl of Pembroke. "Lord Mountsuart," says S. H. "is the same person as Lord Cardiff." No doubt; yet his mother (Lady Bute) whom I mentioned, is also, in her own right, Lady Mountsuart, being so created April 3, 1761. This, therefore, is *not* the second "title only of the earl of Bute;" but, an English barony being prior, will absorb that of Cardiff. The barony of Botetourt is a barony in fee, and therefore must be vested in the dutchess dowager of Beaufort, as heir-general. From her, indeed, it will descend to the duke her son. Berkshire, as well as Suffolk, descended to the present earl, his ancestor being the first earl of Berks*, *majus*, in this case, *involvit minus*. Among the peers "advanced in this reign from inferior titles," I mentioned, but your printer omitted, "two dukes," *viz.* Montagu and Northumberland.

Yours, CRITO.

P. S. The red book, I observe, has placed the duke of York (as now created) *after* the dukes of Gloucester and Camberland. But certainly he precedes them, as all the king's sons take place of his brothers by Rat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 10.

MR. URBAN, London, June 4, 1782.

IN reading Latin authors we scarcely meet with any passages so obscure as those which relate to colours. We see the same word applied as an epithet to such opposite things; and, consequently, we see such opposite meanings assigned to the same word, that we are inclined to doubt whether the signification be "*albus au ater*." Thus the word "*purpureus*" is applied to fire, air, and water, as well as to swans and snow. It seems, at the first view, almost impossible to settle the idea which the ancients intended to convey by this word: I shall endeavour to clear away part of this difficulty.

In the first place, it appears evidently that *purpureus* very often conveyed the same idea with our *purple*: and this was its literal and original meaning. Thus, "*Purpureos flores*." VIRG. *Geor.* iv. 54. "*Cum tibi succurrit Veneris læcivia nostræ*;" *Purpureas tenero pollice tange genas*."

OVID. 1. *Amor.* iv. 21.

"*Purpureus ignis*." STAT. 1. *Achil.* 162.

"*Purpureæque pudor*."

OVID. *Amor.* i. 3, 14.

* The present earl (John), colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, is the 15th earl of Suffolk, and the 8th earl of Berkshire.

In

In the next place, I imagine the ancients thought *purpureus* properly applied to that matter which was eminent for its shining qualities, of what colour soever it might be: this I take to have been its metaphorical or figurative meaning.

Thus Horace, addressing Venus,

"*Tempestivus in domum
Pauli, purpureis aleo olorbis,
Comissabere maximi.*" 4 Carm. i. 9.

On which passage Baxter has the following note. "*Purpureum pro pulchro poetæ dicere assueverunt.*" (Vet. Schol.) "Albinovano etiam nix purpurea dicitur. Quicquid late splendebat et cande-
bat per catachresin purpureum dicebatur: illud enim in coloribus summum erat." This, I think, is in general the idea meant to be conveyed by *purpureus*. Let us examine it in two or three passages. Ovid, speaking of the horses of the sun, has these words:

"*Gemma purpureis cum juga demet equis.*" Fast. ii. 74.

And in another place,

"*Carmina sanguinea deducunt cornua luncæ,
Et revocant niveos solis euntes equos.*"

Lib. 2. Amor. Eleg. i. 24.

One would think it almost impossible to reconcile the two epithets, *purpureus* and *niveos*, which are here applied to the same animals by the same person. However, I think the passages may be perfectly understood by considering Baxter's explication of *purpureus*. I am persuaded that the poet, alluding to the appearance of the sun itself, meant to say, that the horses made a bright, shining, and splendid figure; and this without wishing to point out any particular colour. I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, because Val. Flaccus, speaking of the same horses, calls them "*nitescentes equos*," lib. v. 415. Ovid has "*diem purpureum*;" and Virgil and Tibullus, "*purpureum ver.*" (Ovid. 3 Fast. 518; Virg. Eccl. ix. 40; Tibull. iii. 5. 4.) I see no other way in these passages of translating *purpureus* except "*splendid, shining.*"

In Persius are the following lines:

"— *Magis auratis pendens laquearibus ensis*

Purpureas subter cervices terruit." * Pat. iii. 40.

Did I imagine *ensis purpureus* to be the

* Persius here alludes to the well known story of Damocles, over whose head a naked sword was hung by a single horsehair by order of Dionysius the tyrant. See Cic. Tusc. Quæst. lib. v.

true reading, I should infer much from hence in favour of my opinion, since I see no other reason why a sword, which is not stained with blood, should be called *purpureus*, except on account of its shining qualities. But I am entirely in favour of the other reading of this passage;

— *ensis*

Purpureas subter cervices:

that is, "the sword which was hung over the head of Damocles, dressed in kingly garments"—*regio ornatu amictus*.

Horace, speaking of those heroes, who for the greatness of their actions, were received into the highest heaven, thus anticipates the deification of Augustus:

"*Quos inter Augustus recumbens
Purpureo bibit ore nectar.*" 3 Carm. iii. 14.

It is well known that Augustus's vanity led him to imagine that his eyes beamed forth light after the manner in which Apollo is described. This weakness Horace here flatters: the *purpureum* means that radiant countenance, the "*quiddam divini vigoris*," which Augustus imagined he to peculiarly possessed. In the same strain of flattery Virgil speaks of Æneas, the representative of Augustus:

— "*Haud illo (Apollo) signior ibat
Æneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore*" iv. 140.

And again;

"*Os homerosque deo similis. Namque ipsa
(Venus) decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, Iomeneque juvenem
Purpureum; et lætos oculis afflavit honores.*" iv. 150.

In these passages *purpureus* seems, as before, to signify splendid, shining. With the same signification, Ovid, speaking of Minos, calls him *purpureus*.

"*Cum vero faciem demito nudaverat ære,
Purpureisque
Terga premebat equi.*" Met. viii. 31.

To the above examples, which I have brought to prove the meaning of *purpureus*, I shall add an argument from Borelli. Why should not *purpureus* say he, signify shining, since "*humili ratione multa vocamus aurea, in quibus auri nihil est, præter pulchritudinem et nitorem.*"

Having, in some measure, pointed out by the foregoing examples the meaning of *purpureus*, I shall here attempt to account for its figurative signification. The word "*purpureus*" is derived from *purpura*, and was originally applied to that which possessed the qualities of the

purpura. shell-fish, used in dyements, varieties, and kings, and glisters. *purpureus* well as with the *purpura* a figurative *purpureus* shining, and that which for its brilliancy also would be possible. I think *purpureus*, *purpureus*, ferent, not rightly said, and shining late splendid, and shining.

MR. C. W. H. retaining after the art, I am What oblig

Had t ascended more than or those which he expected t in her gr his subje ridding t cutting t that Pop in the Q King, Cha. II. horrors what did we shou

* The Florus for Phny, I for "Ro "Purp And Ov "Jam "Illo re Flexit From wh puram,"

purpura. This *purpura* was a species of small-fish, within whose head is the liquor used in dying purple. Now purple garments were the marks of the highest dignities, and were worn by princes and kings, and also by the chief Roman magistrates. It is hence their writers use *purpura* to express the highest offices, as well as the persons who were dignified with these offices*. When, therefore, *purpura* thus deviated from its literal to a figurative sense, it was likely that *purpureus* should also alter its signification; and that when *purpura* came to signify that which was splendid and remarkable for its superior distinctions, *purpureus* also would then be applied to that which was possessed of these distinctions. Hence I think the reason why, among the Latins, *purpureus* was applied to such different, nay opposite things, since it was rightly said of whatever had a splendid and shining appearance. "Quicquid late splendebat purpureum dicebatur; illud enim in coloribus summum erat."

O. E.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I read of men of sense and erudition, like Mr. Sam. Wesley, retaining Jacobitical attachments so long after the abdication of the house of Stuart, I am led to ask one simple question, *What obligations have we to the house of Stuart?*

Had the unfortunate Queen of Scots ascended the throne of England, it is more than probable that French councils, or those dawnings of arbitrary power which her son discovered, would have excited themselves as strongly as they did in her grandson, whom we pity, because his subjects could find no other way of resisting themselves of his tyranny than by cutting off his head. Not to mention that Popery would have been substituted in the Queen to High-churchism in the King. It is true the restoration of Cha. II. delivered this country from the horrors of fanaticism and anarchy; but what did it substitute in their room that we should lament his death, or the abdi-

cation of his wretched mean-spirited successor? Let any sensible, dispassionate man, divesting himself of prejudice against presbyterians and republicans, review the Stuart reigns with an impartiality and candour greater than Harris, Hume, or Macauley possess, and tell us, wherein consist the merits of their administrations, or what blessings we owe to them, except that oppression, which maketh wise men mad, taught or ought to teach us the true value of liberty; and, then let him, draw a fair comparison between them and the princes of the houses of Orange or Brunswick, and apply it to the happiness of our present enjoyments.

MR. URBAN,

FROM an ambiguity in dating the year according to the old style, the readers of Mr. Canton's life in the new edition of Biog. Brit. may be led to think that his experiments were prior to Mr. Michell's "Treatise on artificial Magnets," published in the beginning of the year 1750, including a method of obtaining magnetism by means of iron bars. The truth is, Mr. C.'s experiments were not shewn to the Royal Society till the January following (*viz.* Jan. 17, 1750-1), he being elected F.R.S. near ten months before. Neither is it true that Mr. C. kept back the publication of his experiments from tenderness to Dr. Knight, till he was persuaded by Mr. Folkes not to withhold a discovery of such general utility on any private consideration. Mr. M.'s pamphlet had already made the whole discovery public. Mr. C.'s experiments are so nearly the same with Mr. M.'s, that no one, who will take the trouble of comparing them, can doubt whence they were borrowed. Mr. C. saw the experiments themselves made by Mr. M. at Cambridge after the publication of the book, and frequently repeated them to his friends in London, till he exhibited them to the Royal Society with a little difference in the form only, which might not improbably be borrowed from some experiments of Du Hamel's, with which it exactly coincides, in *Memoires de l'Acad. des Sciences* for 1745, p. 181, printed 1749. Among the persons, who assisted at Mr. C.'s repetition of Mr. M.'s experiments at his own house in London, was Dr. Knight, who, Mr. Smeaton remembers, not only seemed surprised at the ready success of them, but declared he could not have believed any method could have been found to procure so strong a degree of magnetism

* Thus "septima purpura" is used by Florus for "septimo consulatu," 3. xxi. 17. Pliny, lib. x. 21, has "Romana purpura" for "Romani magistratus." Mart. lib. viii. 8. "Purpura te facis, te colit omnis honos."

And Ovid;

"Jamque novi præeunt fasces, nova purpura fulget." 1 Fast. 81.

"Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum

Flexit." Virg. 2 Georg. 495.

From whence the expression "attingere purpura," "sumere purpuram," &c.

ism so *expeditiously*, with other expressions tending to shew that Mr. M.'s process had not been known to him before. It was not till some months after this exhibition that Mr. C. exhibited his experiments to the Royal Society, with which Dr. K. was offended irreconcilably, alleging it was critically timed, as he was then about concluding a treaty with the navy-board, that his bars might be used in the royal navy; whereas the Dr. remained in friendship with Mr. Michell ever after.

The above state of facts, abstracted from Mr. Michell's Letter to the Monthly Reviewers, dated Thornhill, May 17, 1785, and published in the Monthly Review for June last, cannot be unacceptable to the friends of truth and science. A. Z.

MR. UDDAN,

YOUR correspondent A. B. p. 326, may see such a portrait of our Saviour as he mentions at Antwerp, in the Bodleian Library, engraved in the *Antiq. Report*. IV. 2, where it is said to have been copied from one on an emerald, and sent as a present from the Grand Seigneur to Pope Innocent VIII. to redeem his brother who was taken prisoner. This pontiff sat from 1484 to 1492, and was contemporary with Bajazet II. the successor of Mahomet, who took Constantinople about thirty years before. It should seem this portrait was a copy from that pretended to have been sent by Jesus Christ himself to Abgarus king of Edessa, or fashioned after the pretended description of him sent by Lentulus the consul to the emperor Tiberius, of which see a medal found in Anglesea, in Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, p. 93 and 298—300, 2d edit. If I am not mistaken, the copies, like that in the *Antiq. Report*, are by no means uncommon.

The Roman inscription found in the Tower (p. 322), though only a common sepulchral one in memory of some obscure person, is a valuable addition to this department of British Antiquities. If your correspondents, who communicate such, will give them with equal fidelity, your repository will become a valuable supplement to Horsley's *Brit. Rom.* which we do not term likely to have in any other form, though that book well deserves a new edition*, which the many considerable discoveries of succeeding times would greatly improve. I the rather throw out this, because several in-

scriptions, on which your worthy and learned correspondent, P. Gemisage, has tried his skill to little purpose, have been very faultily copied. I cannot help observing on this occasion, that a Roman inscription published by you June 17, 84, p. 403, as found at Watton in Surrey, is a gross imposition, fabricated to impose on the lord of the manor, who aspires to be thought an *antiquarian*. *Licinius*, with and without the prefix, is not an uncommon name in Gruter, and *Ascanius* occurs there four times; but never connected together. *Licinius* is also in Horsley. This inscription, compared with the Roman discoveries in the Tower of London, illustrated by the late president of the Antiquary Society, Arch. V. 292, serves to prove the importance of that city at that time.

The chalice found in Lichfield cathedral, p. 312, certainly denoted the deceased to have been an ecclesiastic; crucifix and paterens having been frequently found in the graves and coffins of ranks of ecclesiastical persons (see Mr. Greene's account of one, vol. XIII. p. 168.). Though it is not said whether the crucifix was broken off at the bottom, it is not improbable that it formed the head of a crozier or pastoral staff, such being usually buried with prelates in heads of religious houses.

The stone coffin probably came into disuse about a century before the dissolution: from that time wooden coffins came into more general use.

Your Shrewsbury correspondent, p. 321, involves himself in a perplexity of his own creating. Nobody but himself could suppose Mr. Wray's *Greek inscription* was an *English* one. It may be rendered into English as well as every ancient inscription; but that the Greek letters are the vehicle for English words, which what he seems to insinuate, if he meant any thing, I defy him, or any other Odipus, to make out.

Some account of William Malpas (see p. 359) may be found in *Brit. Topog.* II. 572, 665. One of the last name and profession, as hair-merchant, still lives in Swallow or Warwick-square, near Golden-square.

The boot, spur, and glove, of Henry VI. p. 413, were engraved in *Antiq. Repertory*.

Fig. 4, 5, in your last month's plates, are statues of two abbots or religious. Fig. 6 is too much robed and indistinct to ascertain whom it represents. It is rather a pillar than an altar, or a

* The plates were sold, we understand, in December last, to a copper-smith. Ed. 2.

set on an altar. Fig. 8 may be the lower half of any deity as well as Silenus.

In the list of Middlesex parishes add to Mr. Newbon, at Enfield, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambridge.

Whitchurch, or Little Stanmore, Will. Hallet, esq. Mr. Poole.

Friern Barnet,

Mr. Benj. Underwood, prebendary of Ely.

Upper Clapton chapel not permitted to be used by the vicar of Hackney.

The rectory of Hackney is a sinecure, to which the lord of the manor, Fr. John Tyson, esq. has presented his brother*.

The antiquarian notes, pp. 433, 434, do little credit to their author. The monuments in Dorchester church are put down just as the sexton misnames them. The font (misprinted first) has eleven very ancient figures, and is remarkable for being made of lead. The figures in the south window of the choir represent the history of St. Belinus, who never baptized king *Lucius*, but Kenewalch, king of the Saxons, some centuries after Lucius. In the north window is the root of Jesse, or pedigree of our Saviour, represented by a tree, at whose root lies Jesse, and on its branches are portraits of the parties recited in St. Matthew, with their names under them in Saxon capitals. In the east window were several rows of coats of arms concealed by a modern screen; as is, I suspect, the monument of the founder, unless confounded with an old stone figure dug up some years ago, and laid in the consistory court at the west end of the church, and called Elswine in memory of the bishop of that name, mentioned by Leland, Itin.

The inscription in the choir is as follows:

His jacet dñs Rogerus por poratus (prior prioratus) de ranton in com. Staffordie postea abbas mon de dorchester lineole dioces necnon epus lidenfis: cuius anime ppietur de amen.

That on the bell:

Protege Birine quos convoco

Tu sine fine. Raf. Rastwood.

The tale about a communication under ground between Kenelworth (not *Killingworth*) castle and Warwick, is applied by the vulgar to all old buildings however distant, as is also the impediment to passing through it. A school-boy would not have written in his pocket-book, that

* The advowson, or next turn, of the vicarage, was purchased by the late rev. F. Gower of Chelmsford, for one of his sons; but, if we are not misinformed, has lately been re-fold.

Queen's Cross, near Northampton, was said to be built by Q. Eleanor, but would have corrected the mistake of the peasant who shewed it him, and written, that it was built in memory of her.

MR. URBAN,

I Cannot conceal my surprize at your staining a page of your useful repository with such reflections on Mr. Warton as you have printed in p. 416 of last month. It is not difficult to guess from what hand they came. Mr. W. is the friend of Antiquarian taste and science; and he is my friend.

"Give dis letter to Sir Hugh, by gar
"it is shallenge: I vill cut his throat in
"the park, and I vill teach a scurvy
"jackanape priest to meddle or make." Q.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE accidentally picked up an anonymous letter to Mr. Warton, on his late edition of Milton's "Juvenile Poems." The writer, except in the instance of the new interpretation of the *guarded mount*, and the propriety of the application of Mona and the river Dee, in Lycidas, does not seem to be sensible of the characteristic and essential excellencies of Mr. Warton's commentary. His views in criticism are partial and circumfcribed. His chief aim is to detect mistakes in unimportant Notes. In a few columns of your impartial and comprehensive repository, which is open to all parties, and to every species of literature, I beg leave to consider some of his most material objections. He is frequently misled by a capricious pedantry: but the greater part of these objections will be found to originate from a perversion, or a misapprehension, of the meaning either of Milton or of his commentator.

Page 7. He blames the commentator for remarking that *then* signifies at night, in the line,

TOWRED cities please us THEN.

"An odd time," says he, "surely, for TOWRED cities to please, when they cannot be seen. It is not Milton's wont to throw about his epithets thus at random." But TOWRED cities are not here intended to be *seen*, nor is it the poet's design to shew or describe their magnificent structures. The epithet TOWRED is here used to point out *great* and *royal* cities, where the festivities of the court are held: here he wishes to be present at masks and plays, the evening diversions of such cities. In this poem of L'AL-

LEGRO,

LEGRO, the amusements of *night* in London and in the country are contrasted.

Page 10. "The ploughman does not always quit his work at noon." He does; at least in the counties known to the poet. Milton was here fascinated by an image of which the classics are so full.

Ibid. "A quality of which all created beings are, or have been, possessed, cannot be *particular* or *personal*." Because the commentator had objected, that *you are but young yet*, in COMUS, was too *personal*. But surely he means, that the poet too palpably adverted to the Lady Alice Egerton, who acted the part of the *lady* in that drama, and was about twelve. She here sustained a feigned character, which the poet overlooked.

Ibid. Our Letter-writer, without giving a single reason, roundly asserts, that "vice *boutling* her arguments," in COMUS, is "scotting against heaven." Mr. Warton has proved, not by bare assertions, but by authentic parallels, that the phrase signifies, "*sifting* arguments."

Page 11. "You have discovered in the line,

Against the canon-laws of our foundation,
a ridicule which I cannot yet comprehend." Milton's prose tracts abound with attacks on the iniquity of church-canon and canon-law. And here he artfully puts the censure in the mouth of a vicious character. The poet's ecclesiastical principles are to be recollected, to perceive the ridicule. Here is also a glance at foundations, or *establishments*, which Milton hated.

Page 12. "By *sad* Electra's poet, in the Sonnets, Milton means the *sad* Electra, not the *sad* or *pathetic* Euripides. Because, in the tragedy, she is repeatedly styled the *miserable*." But *sad* and *miserable* are words of different import. Nor did Electra need to be here distinguished by any attribute. The poet Euripides is the predominant idea, whose *power*, in the context, is drawn from his *pathos*.

Page 14. The Letter-writer is in his own proper department, when he is deciding a dispute between *at* and *et*. After to prolix and striking a display of Young's sufferings, *et* is languid. There is a force in the apostrophic *at*.

Ibid. "Young could not be rewarded with appointments of *opulence* and *honour*, as you suppose, for the Mastership of Jesus College in Cambridge is worth only 40*l.* a year," &c. Indeed? But, surely, the annotator has some merit, which should have been honestly acknowledged, in giving us so many new and

curious anecdotes of Young, Milton's first preceptor in the classics.

Page 15. "Instead of your *quem*, i. e. *librum*, I read *quam*, i. e. *munditium*." But it was not so much the *binding*, as the *book*, which was given. *Quem* is certainly more simple and clear.

Ibid. Here four lines from PEELE'S OLD WIVES TALE are absurdly said, by our censor, to be written by Milton. Nor does Mr. Warton, as it is just afterwards insinuated, suppose that COMUS has any reference to this part of Peele's play. The Letter-writer is angry that a Gothic drama should be quoted in a classical edition of Milton. But from such books Milton, as well as Shakespeare, is to be illustrated.

Page 16. In speaking of Mr. Warton's *redundancies*, he says, "One knows not, in this profusion of flowers, &c. I consider myself in the case of a gardener, who is sometimes obliged to cut his way into an overgrown arbour with his desperate hook, through groves of jessamine, sweet-briar, and honey-suckle." *Desperate* book indeed! But these rich shrubs are soon converted into thorns and brambles.

Page 17. "We have here a round dozen of cankers." But how was it possible, otherwise, to prove that Shakespeare was fond of this allusion? The same reason holds good afterwards (p. 19) for the Notes on *arched*, *day's eye*, *canopy*, *tripping*, and *pure* and *cure*.

Page 19. "I have no intention to hurt you." No! and for a good reason.

Page 22. "You take from Newton." The annotator, I think, says in his Preface, "that he, perhaps, may sometimes have been anticipated by Newton."

Page 25. "The petulance of this attack on Mr. Pope." Mr. Warton never could mean to depreciate Pope, where he says, that "Pope sprinkled his *ELIOTS* with a *few* epithets from Milton." It was a proof of Pope's judgement, and *better taste*, which, it is to be wished, he had indulged.

Page 30. "The reader will smile at my placing the names of Shakespeare and Addison together." Rather, "laugh heartily."

Page 32. "You say, that Bp Parker was certainly a *man of learning*." The commentator evidently uses these words, not to vindicate Parker, whom he has sufficiently exposed, but to shew the force of political prejudice, and to prove how contemptuously Milton was treated even by the scholars of that time.

Page

Page 38. "The Calvinism of an English Sunday seems established by universal consent." And very properly. Does Mr. Warton say otherwise? He only says, and very truly, that our present *grave* Sunday was the consequence of Cromwell's Ufurpation. Here is a *fact*, not an *opinion*. At the Restoration Common-sense met Calvinism, and produced the rational mode of spending the Sabbath which now prevails. But still it is a *Calvinistic* Sunday.

Page 40. "I object to an unsparing use of black-letter books in *classical* publications." Why is this so much a *classical* publication? Some of the finest imageries in this volume of Milton cannot be understood, without consulting the *classics of an age which heard of none*.

Such are the strictures of our Aristarchus, on matters which have very little to do with the real merit of the new Milton. In the close, however, he most candidly condescends to pronounce that Mr. Warton (although the world is too apt to pay "implicit obedience to the authority of a writer of established reputation for parts and learning") is very capable of giving a good edition of the remainder of Milton's Poems. It is added, that Mr. Warton has yet to learn—*moderation*; for the Letter-writer frequently assumes to himself the praise of this peaceable and harmless accomplishment. And, therefore, in case his pamphlet should struggle into a second edition, I would recommend for a motto the two following verses from an Ode, entitled, *IL MODERATO*, written by Dr. Dalton, to be performed with *L'ALLEGRO* and *IL PENSEROSO*.

Here, in native lustre shine,
MODERATION, nymph divine!

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
SCRUTATOR *Junior*.

A PERSIAN TALE.

A Certain rich man of Arabia was sitting down to his repast at a plentiful table, when a poor countryman, oppressed with hunger, unexpectedly arrived from the place of his abode. The rich Arabian instantly enquires, Whence come you? Not far, he replies, from the neighbourhood of your family. What news do you bring? Ha! says the other, I can undertake to answer all your questions, be they ever so many. Well, began the rich Arab, did you see a boy of mine that goes by the name of Khulid? Yes, your son

was at school, reading the Koran: Khulid, I can tell you, has a clear-pipe of his own.—Did you see Khulid's mother? By my troth, a lady of such exquisite beauty, the world holds not her equal.—Did you observe my great house? The roof of your house, I remember, touched the skies.—Did you see my camel? A fat young beast it is, and eats plenty of *grafs*.—And did you see my honest dog? In truth, it is an honest dog, and the creature watches the house with such fidelity!—The rich man, having heard the good news of his family, again fell to eating, and cast the bones to a dog that lay under the table; but he required not the poor Arab with the smallest gratification. The hungry wretch, at this usage, reflected in his own mind, "Of all this good I have been the beater, yet has he not relieved my hunger with a morsel of bread." Alas! said he, giving a deep sigh, would to God your honest dog were living, who was so much better than this cur! The rich man, who had been wholly engaged in eating, slept in an instant: Whar! cried he, my honest dog dead? Why nothing would go down with him but the camel's carcase.—Is the camel dead then? The beast died of pure grief for Khulid's Mother. The mother of Khulid! is she dead? Alas! too true, in the distraction of her mind for the loss of Khulid, she dashed her head against the stones, fractured her skull, and perished.—What has happened to Khulid? At the time your great house fell, Khulid, who was present, now lies buried under its ruins.—What mischief befel the great house? Such a hurricane came on, that your great house shook like a reed, was levelled with the ground, and not one stone left upon another.—The rich Arab, who at the recital of these events had given over eating, now wept and wailed, rent his garments and beat his breast, and at last, wound up to madness, rushed forth in the wildness of despair. The hungry Arab, seeing the place clear, seized the golden opportunity, fastened on the viands, and regaled to his heart's content. [Copied from the India Gazette, dated June 16, 1784.]

MR. URBAN,
THE following letter fell accidentally into my hands. It is written in the autograph of Dr. Atterbury, the famous Bishop of Rochester; and, as it contains

contains a curious specimen of his Latin prose, it will probably be acceptable to the readers of your entertaining *Miscellany*. Dr. Atterbury's skill in Latin verse is well known by his translation of Dryden's *Abfalon* and *Achitophel*. The person to whom the letter is addressed is most probably Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, with whom Atterbury lived on terms of intimacy during his residence in college.

EFFLUXIT jam puto plus quam semelre spatium, ex quo a te, vir plurimum colende! tuis consiliis, monitis, et donis auctus cumulatusque discesserim: et tamen nihil a me interim datum est literarum, nihil tibi gratiarum quidem! Habes consistentem reum, ita tamen faventem, ut delicti, si quod fuerit, imputationem non tam defugere studeat, quam amplecti. Sic enim egomet mihi persuasi nihil isto hominum genere turpius, nihil indignius, quam qui in patronorum laudibus multi sunt, in gratiis referendis etiam nimii, non quoddam collocati muneris novo ipsi sub onere laborent; sed ut specie gratulationis majora efficiant, quam quæ pridem acciperent, ita per beneficia ad beneficium viam struunt; et aucupum more quicquid uspiam prædæ nacti sunt, id ipsum ita disponunt, ita exorant, ut in sui societatem aviculas etiam plures trahat. Et sanè quod a literis scribendis tantisper me continui, neque ignavus vix spero, neque ingratus apud te audiam; quippe qui verebar ne festinà nimis gratiarum actione, non tam veteri beneficio satisfactum esse viderer, quam aucupari novum. En tandem literas! nullâ tamen quod solet carminum sarcinâ onustas: ne forte musis æquo addictior videar, adeoque non horas tantum subsceivas sed et dies integros in poematis scribendis collocasse. Et profecto id ipsum mihi jampridem obstitit, quò minus poeticam quandam farraginem ante oculos tuos exponerem, quæ publici quidem juris facta cum sit, deberet recta ad te proficisci; nisi id vetuisset cum tua, vir plurimum reverende, auctoritas, tum nostra quantalacunque sit verecundia. Restat jam, ut abjectis nugis, sapere tandem incipiam, et derelictis amœnioribus malacum diverticulis, per omnisfaræ doctrinæ campos longè lateque expatior. Et profectò, cum, ut rei literariæ sedulo operam navem, multa sint quæ inhortentur, multa etiam quæ accendant, nihil tamen mihi acriores stimulos injecti, quam ut exinde dignum aliquid inoliari curarem, vir optime! inscribam nomen: adeoque palam in

omnibus et seipsa innoteat, quod nunc clanculum et verbo tenus profiteor
Favoris scilicet tui perquam
studiolum esse

FRANCISCUM ATTERBURY†.

* See the plate, fig. 6.

FIG. 5 of the same plate is a stone, which composes part of a wall now standing within the fortification of Old Carlisle, near Wicton, in Camberland, two feet and a half in length; and near two feet in breadth.

MR. URBAN,

July 12.

IN your last, p. 168, is a discovery, that the right eye is less powerful than the left. I observed it several years ago, when I was about fifty; but thought the peculiarity owing to an issue in the left arm, admitted for a tenderness of sight, contracted by reading when a school-boy, with the head too near the fire, before candle-light, and still continued as a salutary discharge, though the original necessity for it has long ceased.

A travelling correspondent mentions in your last, p. 333, the Methodists as having got footing at Jersey, but insulted. Yet these people are protected by the Act of Toleration, as well as dissenters, and are conformists to the church of England in all its ordinances†. They are described, see p. 624 of your Magazine for 1781, as a well-meaning people, by Archbishop Secker, who delivered them from the strictures of Dr. Green, dean of Lincoln. Yet seldom, and with difficulty, can they find redress of injuries, even when interrupted in public authorized worship; while nobody insults or interrupts the common swearer, the drunkard, the law-breaking publican, who suffers tripping in his house, the gambler, the notorious debauchee, and sabbath-breaker. These are often honourable men! They are frequently called to respectable and worshipful offices in church and state. Arians, deists, a practical atheists, meet with civility; while methodists, and but reputed ones, are treated with every indignity and injury! We need not go to Rome or Jerusalem for persecutors. If reclaiming them from vice, though the dregs of the people (for most of the rich are too wild and fashionable to be religious), and raising a generation zealous of good works, is criminal, these reforming methodists are not fit to live! By what spirit are

† Is this true of Lady Huntingdon's society, and of various itinerant preachers under the denomination of *methodists*? or is it true only of Mr. Wesley's followers? Both such

Such persecutors actuated? Under whose banner do they militate? And whose cause do they promote? W. B.

I Entreat you to erect a spiritual court, a tribunal of virtue, to try the moral fitness and religious momentum of sentiments and characters. Begin with Mr. Booth's life in your April Magazine; for characters you give to the public ought to be didactic and exemplary, as well as amusive and entertaining: therefore honestly and boldly point out aberrations, that the *verum et decens* may be christianly sustained.

Do you advise your friends to be, with Mr. Booth, highly convivial, closely attached to the bottle, to live away, to strain their abilities to furnish princely banquets, to be lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, vindictive, prodigal; and not to mortify the deeds of the flesh? Whether such a man's religion is nominally Popish or Protestant, whether he is a bigot, or of more enlarged notions, his religion is vain; it wants the practical and essential part; if ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.

Assiduous to correct imperfections in matters of style and human reasoning, be no less alert to point out the moral beauties and blemishes of biographical characters. I hope to see the time when pomps and vanities, with all things hostile to heavenly-mindedness, shall feel your faithful strictures: lest some future animadverter confound your Magazine with the stage for immoralities; where turpitude and deformity are often regarded as amiable and heroic; libertinism, enviably glorious.

Yours, LEICESTRIENSIS.

P. S. Patriotic hints.

A national or parliamentary premium advised, to find an expedient to reform the times, and enforce and execute penal laws. Reformation not to be expected from the present mode, and reasons for disposing of and serving church-livings. The militia charged with giving the last blow to the morals and religion of this country. To propose a great saving, by suppressing military and naval chaplainships, their uselessness at all times appa-

rent! they are curacies! In several instances, rather preferments than the cure of souls.

What a jest or pity to foreigners our boasted British Protestantism! Where is the Reformation? What does it now consist of? It is booked, and sleeps in words and forms. What, no convocation, though for liberty, and to preserve the game! No associations against open vice and impiety! No restraint, after the example of France, on corrupters from the press! No informations, no discouragements to common profligacy!

It has been observed, that the approach of divine judgements is announced by an almost general predominancy of wickedness.—Then, woe to Britain!

MR. URBAN,

July 11.

THE inclosed notices of the late Gen. Oglethorpe are not sent you as a complete account of him; but they may help to fill up such as may be communicated by others. Part of them are taken from the former volumes of your work. Was the medal of him ever engraved which was proposed by your predecessor in 1736? Yours, &c. S.

On the 30th of June, 1785, died, at Cranham-hall in Essex, James Edward Oglethorpe, esq. a general in the army. The papers mention his age to be 102; but it appears, by the book of Christchurch College, Oxford, that he was entered there in 1714, as being then 16 years old, which will make his age only 87. However this may be (and he would never tell his age) he retained his understanding, his eye-sight (reading without spectacles), his hearing, and the use of his limbs, till within two or three days of his death.

His father, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, was of a very ancient family in York-shire, but in the time of James II. seated himself, by purchase, at Westbrook Place†, near adjoining to the town of Godalming in Surrey. He died in 1701, aged 50, and is buried in St. James's church, Westminster, where is a monument for him and his son Lewis. Sir Theophilus had three sons and four daughters.

* It was, and broken after a few were struck off. EDIT.

† A beautiful situation in a beautiful country. It stands on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which are meadows watered by the river Wey; it commands the view of several hills running in different directions, their sides consisting of corn fields interspersed between hanging woods; behind it is a small park well wooded; and on one side is a hanging garden, fronting the south-east, where the General formerly planted a vineyard, now much decayed.

GENT. MAG. July 1785.

I. Lewis,

1. Lewis, who was equerry to Queen Anne, aid-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough, and was killed in the battle of Schellenberg, in the 22d year of his age, Oct. 30, 1704.

2. Theophilus, who was aid-de-camp to the duke of Ormond, died before 1738, without children.

3. James-Edward, the subject of this account.

4. Henrietta Maria.

5. Eleanor, who married the Marquis of Mozieres in France.

6. Mary.

7. Frances-Charlotte.

The five eldest of them were born in St. James's house; and two of the daughters were in the court of King James's queen at St. Germain, and married men of the first rank in France. The marquis of Bellegrade is descended from one of them, and, the general having no child, the Marquis is supposed to be his heir.

The general entered early into the army, having a captain-lieutenant's commission in the first troop of the Queen's grenadiers, 1715, as appears by Thorpe's Leeds, p. 255. He had the rank of colonel, Aug. 25, 1737; of major-general, March 30, 1745; of lieutenant-general, Sept. 13, 1747; and of general, Feb. 22, 1765.

He was chosen member of parliament for Haslemere in Surrey at the general election in 1722, and continued to represent that borough till 1754; after which he lived a retired life, in summer at Cranham-hall* (the seat of his lady, whom he married in 1754, and who was Elizabeth Wrighte, an heiress of an elder branch of the lord-keeper Wrighte's family); in the winter he came to town.

In 1729 he engaged in the generous enquiry into the state of the gaols, on finding a gentleman whom he went to visit in the Fleet loaded with irons, and used in the most barbarous manner. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to make this enquiry, on which such facts came out as were shocking to humanity. It seemed incredible that such infamous oppressions

* In the hall of this old mansion, built about the end of James the First's reign on a pleasing rising ground, is a very fine whole length picture of Mr. Nathan Wright, a considerable Spanish merchant in the beginning of Charles the First's time, who resided long in that country, by Antonio Arias, an eminent painter of Madrid; and the more curious, as perhaps there is not another picture of that able master in England.

should have so long remained unpunished, in a country where (happily) the law is superior to power. The good effects of this interposition have been felt ever since by the unhappy prisoners.

In 1732 he took an active lead in the settlement of Georgia, to which he went as governor; and engaging in it with that ardour which marked all his undertakings, he succeeded, after encountering innumerable hardships and difficulties. In the course of this he expended large sums of his private fortune, which, I believe, were never repaid. In 1734 he returned to England, when he was chosen a deputy-governor of the African Company, and the next year carried back with him to Georgia Mr. John and Mr. Charles Wesley, who went with the pious intention of instructing the Indians. He made another voyage to England, raised a regiment to carry over, permitting every man to take a wife with him, and returned with this reg. in 1738. He had great difficulties thrown in his way, as well from the Spaniards, who watched him with a very jealous eye, as from the mismanagement of those he was obliged to intrust, and from the want of supplies from home; the latter occasioned an attempt to assassinate him, and a mutiny, which he quelled by his personal courage and conduct. In 1740 he attacked the Spaniards, took two small forts, and besieged St. Augustine, but without success. In 1742 the Spaniards attacked the new settlement, but were repulsed by him; and in 1743 he came home. On his return his lieutenant-colonel exhibited several charges against him, which being all found to be false, the accuser was broke.

In 1745 he was with the duke of Cumberland in the north, which was the last of his military expeditions.

Remarkable for his abstemiousness, he enjoyed good health; and, such was his activity, that to the last he would outwalk younger persons.

If he indulged himself in a sort of garrulity, it was that of one, who having read and seen much, with much observation, was willing to communicate his knowledge; and, few who attended to him, did so without receiving information.

His private benevolence was great. The families of his tenants and dependents were sure of his assistance whilst they deserved it; and he has frequently supported a tenant whose situation was doubtful, not merely by forbearing to

ask for rent, but by lending him money to go on with his farm. S.

Anecdote from Mrs. BELLAMY's Apology, &c.

HAVING taken a trip to Tunbridge Wells, where the gamesters strip her of 200l. and left her with a coach and six to make her way to town penniless; she had taken notice of a genteel-looking lad, though in rags, who waited upon a poor musician who lived opposite to her. She ordered a person to enquire whether the boy wanted a place? Being almost starved for want of food, and poisoned with dirt, the youth readily answered, "that he should be glad to leave his present situation." When he came, she found that he was of Bruges in Flanders, which was all the intelligence relative to his history the servants could get out of him; but there was something so distinguished in his manner and behaviour, that, notwithstanding she had engaged him to do the drudgery of the house, her own man and he shared it between them as it casually offered. "The boy had not been long with me," says she, "before he shewed his gratitude for the comfortable exchange I had offered him, by the most alert industry and scrupulous attention to my wishes: and to such a height did he carry his zeal to please me, that he seemed almost to pay me divine honours.

"One morning I was informed that a foreign gentleman wanted to see me. Being shewn in, he requested to know, 'whether I had not a youth in my service whose name was Peter?' On my answering that I had, he exclaimed with transports, 'Then, thank God, I have found my son!' The agitation of the stranger on receiving this assurance, and my surprise at so unexpected an event, occasioned a silence for some time. In the interim Peter entered the room, leading in my little boy, with whom he had been taking a walk. Upon seeing his father he dropped upon the floor in a state of insensibility; and it was not without some difficulty that he was brought to himself. When he was a little recovered, his father assured him of his forgiveness, telling him also, that his companion was living; upon which the boy's face brightened up, and falling upon his knees, he cried with great fervency, 'Thank God! thank God!' This exclamation exciting my curiosity, I begged the gentleman to explain to me the cause of the scene I had just been a witness to. He replied, 'that

I will do with the greatest readiness. Madam, I am a wine-merchant of Bruges; my son, whom you see before you, had a quarrel with his favourite school-fellow at the time he was about twelve years of age, in which he received a blow. Enraged at the affront, he plunged a knife, which he unfortunately had in his hand, into the bosom of the lad that had struck him. Shocked at the deed that he had just committed, and apprehensive of falling into the hands of justice, he fled; and all the enquiries I have made after him, during six years, have been till now ineffectual. Some business calling me to England, a townsman of mine informed me yesterday, that he had seen my son Peter go into a house in Frith-street. His information was the means of my paying you this visit, Madam, and has restored to me my child. Though I was concerned at losing a servant who had been so faithful to me, and had shewn me so much respect and attention; yet I could not help being pleased that his father had discovered him, and that he would now be removed to a situation more eligible than that of servitude. In a short time he left me, with a mind deeply impressed with gratitude; and his father gave me a pressing invitation to pay him a visit if ever I should travel through Flanders; which some years after I did, and he made my short stay as agreeable to me as he could.

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

THE first of Mr. Hunt's queries, p. 328, may be very well answered from an ingenious little tract, called, "Jupiter and Saturn," (noticed in your vol. LII. p. 539, soon after its first publication.)

"Jupiter, the largest and most beautiful planet in our system (Venus excepted) is near 1000 times as large as the earth, and performs one revolution in less than 10 hours!

"This swiftness of diurnal motion draws his clouds and vapours into streaks or lines over his equatorial parts, forming, what we are about to mention, his Belts. Five of these streaks were formerly observed; but our improved telescopes now discover many more, as an assemblage of long clouds."

Yours, ABDOLONYMUS.

MR. URBAN,

{ *Kosinskoi on the Don,*
Dec. 5, O. S. 1784.

IN the neighbourhood of this town, which is about 30 versts from Voronezh, on the bank of the river Don,

are

are found a vast number of bones, of a very large size, dispersed about in the greatest disorder. They consist of teeth, jaw-bones, ribs, spinal vertebrae, the os pubis, hip-bones, tibia, &c. not at all petrified, but in their natural state, only somewhat decomposed by the depredations of time. They are found in a space nearly three ells in depth, and about forty fathoms in length. I called together some boors that were at work at a distance, and gave them a few coppers for digging a couple of arshines in depth (i. e. four feet and a half) farther up on the bank of the river; but nothing of the kind appeared. And, from repeated trials made by others, we may conclude, that not the slightest vestige of similar bones is to be perceived either above or below the before-mentioned part of the river. Now, how has it come to pass that these bones have been accumulated and circumscribed within so small a space of ground? By what singular event has this spot been made the receptacle of so enormous a quantity? What man soever, that has seen the skeletons of elephants, would hesitate a moment to pronounce, that these bones at Kasinskoi are the bones of that animal? The like are found in different parts of Russia, and especially in Siberia. And it is above all things to be remarked, that they are commonly, not to say always, found on the very brink of rivers.

We often meet with difficulties that throw a damp on all enquiry, and seem immediately to strike us as beyond the utmost efforts of the human mind to solve. There are others which seem to solicit our research, by affording several data from whence we may let out. From what I have laid down above, the present seems to be of the latter kind; and your readers will probably be more inclined to agree with me, when they have perused what I have to offer them on the subject. Such reasonable conclusions as any of them will please to draw, I shall be glad to see; and, having all circumstances faithfully laid before them, they will be as well enabled to reason on the matter as if they were upon the spot. We are so used to the discussion, that it grows vapid on our hands; therefore those to whom it comes with the attractions of novelty are now most likely to hit upon a true solution.

The question that presents itself at setting out is: Are we to attribute the

appearance of such fossil bones in these parts to some general revolution our globe has undergone in times extremely remote; or to some particular and local event? It is very possible that these of the Don, and those of Siberia, may have been produced by the same cause. Will it be allowed as probable, that great troops of elephants, forced by a certain imminent danger to leave their natal soil, were reduced to perish in some country more or less remote, more or less to the north or to the south? When we consider the vicinity of Persia, does not that idea come in aid of the suggestion as to the bones of elephants on the banks of the Don? And what shall hinder us then from supposing that other troops of these animals may have ventured farther to the north, where they found that death they endeavoured to avoid at home? That the banks of rivers should be their only cemeteries, may be explained from the ravages occasioned by inundations, which may have left their carcases in these spots.

Those whom these suppositions do not satisfy, may tell us, that a number of things are still wanting towards enabling us to form any judgement on the origin of those heaps of bones daily discovered in the bowels of the earth. It were much to be wished, that some active and ingenious naturalist would collect together all the particulars that have from time to time been given on that subject. But nothing appears to me more striking than the facts related by the Abbé Fortis, in his observations on the isles of Cherso and Ozero in the Adriatic. He describes two caverns in the former of those two isles; and adds, that the shores of Istria afford a great number which are very spacious. One of these two caverns is, properly speaking, composed of three grottos, that communicate with each other. Their inside, from top to bottom, is between two beds of marble. In these are a quantity of bones, in a half-petrified state, and connected together by a kind of ferruginous ochre. They lie in one of the deepest recesses of this subterranean cave, two feet above the ground, and at the depth of thirty feet beneath the superficies of the mountain, which is all of marble. These fossil-bones, of which other vestiges are met with on this isle, are found scattered along the whole of Dalmatia, as they are all over the isle of Cherso. They are the bones

of various terrestrial animals, some broken, and some entire. They are found in greatest quantities in vertical and horizontal gaps, and in the interstices of the beds of marble which constitute the base of the hills of this isle. Every parcel of these bones is enveloped in a coat of quartz and stalactes above a palm in thickness. The substance of these bones is calcined and shining. As they are constantly found in the isle of Cherio, in a stony and martial earth; and as these beds of marble preserve a certain correspondence with the sides of the cavern and the continent; we may suppose that these layers, alternately composed of a stratum of marble and one of bones, agree with the northern shore of the Quarnaro, as far as the isles of the Archipelago, and probably farther. At the Museum Britannicum they shew enormous jaw-bones with all their teeth, bones, and tusks similar to the bones and tusks of the largest elephants, all of them found in the earth on the banks of the river Ohio, and were sent to the Museum by the celebrated Dr. Franklin. These bones have hardly changed their nature. As to the jaw-bones, they certainly never did belong to elephants; the teeth of them are not disposed in lamina, like those of that animal, but are of the nature of the teeth of carnivorous animals. They are attributed, till something better can be found out for them, to the malmout, the existence whereof is totally destitute of all probability.

In the cabinet of the Royal Society at London there is a large piece of the rock of Gibraltar, containing a great quantity of fragments of human bones; which, although they have not changed their nature, are perfectly inherent to the mass of the rock.

Mr. Thomas Falkner, in his description of the country of the Patagonians, relates, that a very large quantity of what to all appearance were human bones, of extraordinary magnitude, are found on the banks of the river of Caracania or Tercero, at a little distance from the place where it falls into the Parana. They are of different sizes, and seem to have belonged to people of different ages. Mr. Falkner says, "he has seen the bones called tibia, ribs, sternums, fragments of skulls, and particularly molar teeth, which are above three inches in diameter at the root. I am assured," adds he, "that the like bones are found on the banks of the Parana, Pa-

raguay, and even in Peru."

When I passed through Chirikova, about thirty versts from Simbirska, I was shewn various bones of elephants, found in different parts upon the two shores of the Sviaga. The inhabitants produce likewise several little works carved out of the tusk of one of these animals discovered twenty-five years ago in the same place, the ivory of which is very yellow. A much greater number of these bones, and even the skull of an elephant, were dug up near Nagadkina, on the bank of the rivulet Birutka, which runs into the Sviaga. The people here have made a number of little toys, &c. of the ivory found in these parts, which differs in no respect whatever, and cannot be distinguished, from the finest ivory ever used. The point of the tusk, employed in these works, is the only part of it that is the least calcined, and began to exfoliate. But is it not to the last degree astonishing, that a bone should be preserved, in a hot climate, without undergoing the slightest alteration, thro' an almost infinite succession of years?

It is pretended, that near the village of Nagadkina the remains of two ancient entrenchments still exist; and that, whenever the earth is turned up about them, they are sure to find a quantity of human bones. If this be true, tho' I could learn nothing probable about it, it would occasion a sort of little triumph to some authors, who are of opinion, that all these elephant-bones, found underground in the different countries of the North, belonged to those animals that were brought by the armies that came on expeditions into these parts. But this opinion may be overturned by a host of reasons more triumphant still. And it is much more natural to carry back the origin of these remains, scattered even as far as the banks of the Frozen Sea, to revolutions much more remote, and of far greater importance, even subversive of the whole face of the globe we inhabit.

The opinions of naturalists on the origin of these skeletons of exotic animals are very various. Some, with all possible subtlety and ingenuity, have advanced, that the climates of the earth have successively changed their nature; and, that those which are at present cold, were hot a great number of ages ago. Others attribute it to the deluge. But perhaps there may be no necessity for wandering so far into the darkness of antiquity.

antiquity. In the year 1767, as they were digging a well near the Birutsk, at the depth of a fathom and a half they found a quantity of human bones, without the smallest trace of a coffin, or any thing that might serve as such; and similar bones are often found in the neighbourhood of that stream. Sometimes, it is said, the iron heads of pikes are found among the bones, and parts of other offensive weapons; which indubitably proves, that a battle has formerly been fought in these parts. Now we know that a great many of the Asiatic nations used elephants in war. It has been thought apparent therefore, that these carcases of exotic animals were buried in the neighbourhood of the Voiga several centuries perhaps, but not to many thousand years ago as some suppose.—But how are these pretended mammoth-bones often covered with so many layers of earth, and actually found in the cliffs that form the very banks of the river? It is thought not difficult to explain it. We know that the current of the immense rivers that traverse Russia frequently undermine and cut their most solid banks, and that the soil where rivers, both great and small, have formerly flowed, is now quite dry. The Voiga, even in our days, has swallowed up whole islands, and formed new ones in other parts. Nay, sometimes it leaves its ancient bed, and forms another. This is proved by all those hillocks of sand, irregularly placed, and containing a very great quantity of fluviatile shells. This once laid down, we may easily conceive how those regular layers have been formed with which these elephant-bones are covered. And we see too how it is possible that a certain quantity of these bones may have been detached from a former place by the waters, and carried lower down by the current, and then covered strictly with earth.—These, however, are far from solving the different appearances of those numerous collections of bones that present themselves in various parts of the globe. I should be very happy if some of your learned naturalists would take this subject into consideration. M. M. M.

MR URBAN,

June 22.

THE progress that mankind formerly made in applying to their use any particular properties that they discovered in nature, was in general exceedingly slow: we know that the attraction of the load-stone was looked on

only as a matter of curiosity for upwards of a thousand years before it was adapted to the assistance of navigation. The explosive power of nitre remained inoffensive for many ages. The impelling force of wind and water must have been always observed; yet the accommodating of them to the conveniences of life is comparatively of late date; the earliest account of water-mills is not above fifteen hundred years old, and wind-mills are of a much later invention. In works of art also; what near approaches did the Greeks and Romans make to printing when they stamped letters on their coins and earthen ware; yet never attained the perfection of the art! Is it not then highly probable, that the inquisitive turn of mind which distinguishes the present æra will, on some future occasion, improve the two late important discoveries of collecting the electric fluid by machines and from the clouds, and also the art of ascending and exploring the upper regions of the air, (which now remain little more than mere matters of speculation,) so as to give a lustre to those discoveries, by applying them to many useful purposes of which at present we have no conception? These reflections occurred to me by meeting with passages in the ancients which I think I am justified in calling *glimmerings of Electricity*.

The first I recollect is in the abstract that Photius made of the Indian history of *Clephas*†; where he says, that he saw two swords which, when fixed in the earth, averted storms of hail, and thunder, and lightning.

“Περὶ τῆς ἐν τῷ πυθμένι τῆς κρήνης ΣΙ-
ΔΗΡΟΥ, ἑξ ἑ καὶ δύο ΣΙΦΗ Κτησίας
“Φησὶν ἀσχηκύναι ἐν παρὰ βασιλεὺς, καὶ
“ἐν παρὰ τῆς τοῦ βασιλεὺς μητρὸς Πα-
“ρυσσίδου. Φησὶ δὲ περὶ αὐτῆς, ὅτι σπ-
“ῆνται ἐν τῇ γῇ, νεφῆς καὶ χαλαζῆς καὶ

* May not the phenomena which are produced by the Æschyle be applied to a method of improving the machines used in these discoveries?

† Clephas was a physician, who accompanied Xenophon in his expedition, was taken prisoner, and resided many years in the Persian court. His works abound with stories that seem improbable and extravagant; some of them perhaps are ill rendered in the epitome, and others, it is certain, want explanation, as will appear in a future account of Amber and Lacca.

“σφραγισθὲν ἐν ἀποδοταίῳ. καὶ ἰδὼν
“αὐτοὺς ταῦτα φησὶ βασιλεὺς δις ποιήσαν-
“τα ταῦτα.”

Columella says, in treating of domestic fowl: “Plurimum etiam infra cubitulum stramenta graminis aliquid, et ramulos lauri, nec minus allia capita cum clavus ferreis subjiçunt; quæ cuncta remedia creduntur esse adversus tonitrua, quibus vitantur ova.” Lib. viii. c. 5.

Pliny likewise remarks, that an iron spike placed under a nest of eggs is a remedy against thunder.

“Remedium contra tonitrua, clavus ferreus sub stramine ovorum positus.” Hist. Nat. lib. x. c. 75.

This is also mentioned in the Geoponica, lib. xiv. c. 11.

Palladius observes, “Contra grandinem multa dicuntur item cruciæ securæ contra cælum minaciter levantur vel ferramenta, quibus operandum est.” Lib. i. tit. 35.

The succeeding quotations are from the Geoponica.

“If the keys of several houses are hung up, the hail will pass by that district.”

“Εἰ δὲ καὶ ΚΑΒΙΔΙΑ πολλὰ διαφορῶν σιγμαίων κυκλῶ τῇ χωρίῳ ἐν Χρυσίῳ ἀπαρήσει, παρενδύσαι ἢ χαλαρὰ.” Lib. i. c. 14.

“Iron placed on the head of a vessel preserves the liquor from being damaged by thunder and lightning.”

“ΣΙΔΗΡΟΣ τοῖς πώμασι τῶν πινῶν ἐπιβέβηται ἀπενκεῖ τῇ ἀπο τῶν βροχῶν καὶ ἀστράτων βλάβῃ.” Lib. vii. c. 11.

It is a custom at this time, in some parts of the country, to put iron on barrels of beer; and I have heard it asserted, that, in a row of them, those which had iron placed on them have been preserved, while the others were turned sour by thunder: I do not give this as a certain fact from my own knowledge, but the experiment is worth trying. I have also somewhere heard, or read, of turning harrows with the iron tines, or teeth, upward, to avert lightning. It cannot reasonably be imagined that these preservatives against lightning should uniformly consist of iron, unless some notion, obscure and confused however, it might be, had prevailed, that the explosive stroke was conducted, or carried off, by that metal.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,
THE expressive simplicity of one of the inclosed epitaphs, and the peculiarity of the other, may make them worth preserving in your repository.

Mr. Ruggles, see p. 342, is a gentleman of fortune, who did live at Cobham in Surrey, and now lives near Clare in Suffolk.

Yours, S.

In the Abbey-church of Bath.

H. S. I.

Dorothea et Mariæ,

Filiæ peramabiles

Johannis Enys de Enys in com. Cornub. armæ Obiit Mariæ, Nov. 1, 1775, æt. 21;

Dorothea, Jan. 30, 1785, æt. 30.

Hoc mane munus

Hoc desiderii (exiguum licet) testimonium

Fraternus amor

L. M. P.

On the south wall of the outside of the church of Winsley, a village near Bradford in Wilts.

Near this place lie the remains of Jane Sarfen. She spent a great part of her life in nursing young children, in which station she behaved with that faithful diligence and tenderness, that her example is highly worthy the imitation of all those who undertake so important a trust. Elizabeth Oliver, who owes her life to the indefatigable pains and unwearied attendance of this good woman, thinks it her duty to pay this last grateful tribute to her memory.

MR. URBAN, Norwich, June 4.
THE stone cross described in p. 177 of your April Mag. and engraved in that for May, is 6 feet in length, 2 feet 8 inches in breadth at the head, and 2 feet 3 inches in breadth at the feet. It is very rising in the middle; but, when it was discovered, the cross was turned downwards. It is thought to have been the memorial of one of the priors. Mr. Cousin is one of the sub-sacrists of our cathedral.

Yours, A Constant Reader.

MR. URBAN, July 20.
IN the church of, St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, is a monument (and a very elegant one for its age) of Sir WALTER MILDMAY and his lady; which is, and has been for some time, in decay. This, I conclude, is not known to the present worthy master and fellows of Emanuel College, of which he was the founder [in 1584.]

Yours, &c. X. Y.

SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 449.

Monday, April 4.

THE Commons met according to adjournment.

Mr. Pitt moved, "that the Lancashire petition, which was left unfinished, might be taken into consideration to-morrow;" which was agreed to.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue "an Act investing his Majesty with powers to dispense with certain documents and instruments, usually required from vessels trading from North America, to the 5th of April, 1786." He acquainted the House, that the former act being near expiring, the House would be under the necessity of going through with the bill with a degree of expedition which that circumstance alone could justify.

Mr. Fox declared himself an enemy to the powers entrusted by this bill to a certain branch of the legislature, and had hoped that some permanent regulation would before now have been settled between the two states. As in that he had been disappointed, he was for shortening the term of the act, that some effectual measure might be brought forward before the end of the present session.

To this it was replied, that the length of the term now proposed was of no consequence, as the operation of the present act must cease of course when any specific measure should be adopted. There being no other objection, the bill went through the committee, and the House was resumed.

Mr. Pitt then rose, and gave notice, that on Monday next he intended to move the question for a Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Eden submitted to the Rt. Hon. Genl.'s opinion, whether a longer day would not be more advisable, in order that the members might be apprised of the importance of the business that was to be brought before them, and the necessity of their attendance.

After some short conversation, Mr. Pitt agreed to defer his intended motion to Monday the 18th.

Among a number of petitions from different places and different manufacturers against the Irish prohibitions,

Mr. Blackburn rose, and presented a petition* from the bleachers and dyers of

cotton and calicoes at Lancaster, praying

of the principal manufacturers, who employed 42,000 workmen, held a meeting, and came to the following resolutions unanimously:

1. That the destructive systems adopted towards the manufactures of this kingdom, and this town and neighbourhood in particular, render it incumbent upon them immediately to appoint delegates to go to Ireland, for the purpose of treating with any public body, or individual nobleman or gentleman, respecting a proper situation for conducting an extensive cotton manufacture.

2. That Mr. James Edge, and Mr. Joseph Gough, be appointed immediately to go to Ireland for that purpose.

3. That, to justify their conduct to their countrymen, for adopting a measure so repugnant to their feelings, and so ruinous to the nation, as transplanting the cotton manufactures to foreign parts, and thereby depriving Great-Britain of one of its most principal resources, they beg leave to give the following reasons:

"That, from the fair trial they have given the act of last session, they find it impracticable to carry on their trade without inevitable ruin:

"That of all modes of taxation, those under the excise laws are most obnoxious:

"That of all the excise laws, that upon dyed and bleached stuffs operates more vexatiously, and produces more evils, than any heretofore enacted, owing to the complex nature of that manufacture:

"That amongst the many grievances that law produces, the amazing number of excise officers, necessary to enforce it, is not the least:

"That, in our opinion, not less than three hundred additional excisemen can effectually superintend the act, whose operations will ruinously retard the business:

"That such an influx of those gentry to disturb the harmony and arrangements of their manufactures, to deprive them of personal liberty, and the free exercise of their property, is *unwise, impolitic, and unjust.*

"That every manufacturer daily experiences a variety of troubles, inconveniences, losses, and discouragements, in the necessary operations of his business, without additional cramps and fetters of excise laws:

"That by this law the inhabitants of that county of Lancaster are more oppressed than those of any other part of the kingdom; consequently they do not enjoy an equal participation of the blessings of liberty, and the same free exercise of their property, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects:

"That as they contribute equally towards the support of his Majesty's subjects, towards the general expenditure of the empire, they are equally entitled to partake of its benefits:

"That

* While this petition was pending, 18

to be heard against the tax of last year on cottons and calicoes.

Mr. Pitt observed, that when the tax was in agitation last year, several persons interested in the trade had stated, that if the tax was laid on the plain goods, it would be detrimental; if upon the printed, it would not; and the tax was laid accordingly.

Mr. Fox spoke in favour of the petition, and leave was given for counsel to be heard.

Tuesday, April 5.

The order of the day, for hearing counsel on the Manchester petition, being read, the House resolved itself into a committee; and

Mr. Walker, one of the fullian manufacturers, was further examined (see p. 449), and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 6.

The business of the day was chiefly taken up in receiving and reading petitions.

The House resolved itself into a committee, *pro forma*, to receive the answer of the commissioners to the question put to them (see p. 447); which being read, and ordered to lie on the table, the committee adjourned.

The report of the committee on the petition presented by Sir George Collier from the officers and men on the expedition to Penobscot, praying that head-money might be allowed for the rebels destroyed there, without specifying their numbers as the act directs;

Mr. Pitt thought it highly improper to proceed upon the matter at present, as it militated against the express letter of the act; but as the committee had come to a resolution, that those officers and men were entitled to their claim, he pro-

posed that time should be allowed for investigating the matter, and therefore he should move, "that the report be brought up that day three months."

Sir George Collier made a most pathetic speech in favour of that body of brave men, who, unacquainted with the exact letter of the law, or the modes of regular proceeding in the House of Commons, had preferred their prayer as they had been advised, and had obtained the favourable report of the committee to which their petition had been referred; he, therefore, thought it somewhat hard on the navy, somewhat unfriendly to our seamen, to reject the report, and to put off the claims of those brave fellows for three months, who had rendered the most essential service to their country of any that had been performed during the American war. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not comply with the motion of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but give leave for a bill to be brought in for their immediate relief.

Mr. Eden saw no hardship whatsoever in postponing the report for three months, that gentlemen might have time to turn it in their thoughts, as acts of parliament are not rashly to be dispensed with.

The question was put, and Mr. Pitt's motion carried without a division.

More petitions were presented; and a question arose about the propriety of receiving petitions, signed by one person only, in the name of a whole body; and, after a warm debate, an order was made against receiving such petitions.

Thursday, April 7.

More petitions were presented, and among them one, entitled, *The humble petition of the merchants, manufacturers, and others, of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester*, signed by 55,332 persons, humbly praying, that this Hon. House will reject the whole system [of resolutions] before them, as unjust, unwise, unreasonable, and impolitic; not having either equity or reciprocity for its basis. This petition was received, and ordered to be read.

Mr. Grenville then rose, in consequence of notice he had given a few days before, to move for an alteration in the bill which his father had left as a memorial of his wisdom and his uprightness, in ascertaining the mode of trial on all controverted elections. He did not, he said, mean to propose any material alteration this year, but only to make a temporary improvement, which the multiplicity

"That as the law deprives them of some of the most valuable blessings of the empire, they conceive themselves injured in being liable to bear its burthens as such; they are, therefore, compelled immediately to seek a more hospitable shore:

"That at a time when these destructive and obnoxious systems are enforced to deplete the genius of our artists, the minister is holding forth the most unbounded profusion, to extend the commerce and manufactures of the sister kingdom

"That, to introduce vexatious and restrictive excise laws amongst the manufactures of this kingdom, when sure unding nations are pressing for a participation of them, and offering the most tempting allurements to our artists to emigrate, is a measure wholly unjustifiable, and unwise in the extreme."

THOMAS FALKNER PHILLIPS, Chairman.

GENT. MAG. July, 1785.

tiplicity of petitions made necessary, and which the difficulty of getting members sufficient to make a ballot would justify. It was, he said, not only the number of petitions that made some alteration necessary, but the vexatious tendency of some of them, calculated only to create expence, owing to the impossibility of punishing the offenders, as he believed it was the only court in the kingdom where costs could not be recovered when the jury found the party entitled to them. He would therefore propose, that, whenever a petition was presented, the parties should enter into bond for the payment of costs, if the petition, after trial, should be found frivolous and vexatious.

Another cause of the increase of petitions was, the doubt about the right of voting in the different boroughs. This he would propose to ascertain.

A third great point was, the punishment of returning officers, who should be found to have violated their trust.

There likewise appeared to him to be several alterations necessary in the formation of the committee. It had been foreseen, that, as the committee was to be chosen by ballot, it might happen, that at the meeting of a new parliament none but young members, little skilled in the business of the House, might be elected; to obviate which, each party had leave to nominate one member of skill and experience as a guide to the rest; but of late it has been found that those nominees (although upon oath to act impartially) had behaved more like advocates than judges, and had frequently entered into the cause like partizans, rather than as free and unbiassed members. To prevent this, he would wish the nominees to be the effect of chance, and chosen like the rest, or by the 13 which first compose the committee.

Another alteration which he wished to introduce, was in the number when the parties are to begin to challenge; at present it was 49, and the greatest difficulty had been found in getting 49 eligible members out of 100. Now he did not wish to reduce this number, but the number to strike the committee from, which he meant should be 39 instead of 49. This number left each party a complete pannel, and 13 to object to.

As the law now stands, the committee is not to proceed on business with less than 13 members; the bill makes no allowance for death or sickness of more than two out of 13; and if, after a committee has sat several months, three of its members should be unable to attend,

the committee must break up, and the expence the parties had been at, lost: he therefore had to propose, that the committee might have leave to proceed with 12, or even nine members, should it be made appear that the absence of the others was occasioned by death or illness.

It might be a matter worthy consideration, to limit the number of committees which should sit at one time; for, as the number of members eligible for business was but few, when several committees were sitting at the same time, the business of the House was sure to be obstructed; therefore he would propose, that the bill might be altered so as to permit the House to receive the report of a committee previous to a ballot, as it would not only add the two members returned, but the 15 that had tried the election; and the 17 might go in addition to make up the number wanted to make up the new ballot.

The last regulation, he said, that he should propose, was, to obviate any inconvenience that might arise from a prorogation of parliament. As the bill now stands, should a prorogation take place while the committee is sitting, all that they have done goes for nothing, and the parties, after all their expence, must begin *de novo* at their next meeting. He would, therefore, wish the committee might be enabled to proceed during the prorogation, or that what had passed might be brought in evidence when the committee sat afresh.

These, he said, were all the points that he had now to trouble the House with, and concluded with moving "for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain Mr. Grenville's act relative to the trials of controverted elections."

Mr. Montagu said, he rose with pleasure to second the motion.

Lord Mabon expressed his concern whenever he was obliged to differ in opinion from his Right Hon. friend; but he could not help observing, that one of the propositions just mentioned, *viz.* that of suffering the public business to proceed, though the ballot should fail, was cutting up the principle of Mr. Grenville's bill root and branch. The putting a stop to all public business till the ballots were made was the vital principle of Mr. Grenville's bill. If the public business were suffered to go on when ballots could not be made, they never would be made, and controverted elections might possibly remain undetermined from one session to another, till the term of the duration of

Parliament

parliament expired. He was not against reducing the number of members necessary to constitute a committee, which he thought would answer every good purpose.

Mr. Popham saw much good, and some few exceptionable things, in the motion which had, with so much propriety, been introduced by the Right Hon. mover. To a reduction of the numbers he could by no means comply; nor did he approve of what was proposed respecting nominees. He could not, however, help attending to that which went to the recovery of costs. Every gentleman must be struck with the necessity of that alteration, as they must have seen enormous expences frequently incurred on the most frivolous pretences. He approved of committees sitting during the time of prorogation. Like other juries, they ought not to be suffered to depart till they had finished the cause.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland was against lessening the number of members on committees. He complimented Mr. Grenville on the propriety, in every respect, with which he had brought forward his motion. He adopted his idea as to nominees, and spoke in general of the delicacy of that trust. There could hardly be supposed a case, he said, in which a competent knowledge of the laws of the land, and of elections was so absolutely necessary as in those committees. He recommended a reference to the judges when knotty points of law occurred.

Mr. W. Stanhope said, he had the misfortune to differ essentially from the learned Lord. He had always observed, that in cases of elections, that which was obvious to the common-sense of every honest man, was often, by the sophistry of the bar, involved in such a cloud of learned obscurity, that lawyers only could understand. For his part, he had ever thought, that no one act of the legislature had brought so much enolument to gentlemen of the long robe as this act of Mr. Grenville. It had put more than 100,000*l.* into the lawyers' pockets, without the interest of elections being one whit the better for it. He hoped, therefore, that, when the new regulations should take place, some special provision might be made to this effect; for he was strongly of opinion, that on all committees one counsellor was sufficient.

Mr. Taylor rose chiefly to combat the doctrine of the last speaker concerning

the gentlemen of the long robe. He insisted that no one man, let his knowledge and experience in the law be ever so great, was equal to the task of deciding on the various complicated cases that often occurred; and he was sure no one man would singly undertake it. On many of the objects of the motion now before the house he would not hazard an opinion; but thus much he would say, that whatever affected the principle of the bill ought not to be rashly hazarded; and he trusted that public business would never be admitted as a pretence to supersede a ballot. This great principle of the bill he would never forsake.

Mr. Dampier expressed his dislike to whatever, in the minutest manner, tended to affect what, in his mind, constituted the great operative principle of the bill. He could name some of the most respectable courts in which all business stood suspended till the powers of the court, and the qualifications of its members, were acknowledged; it was the pressure of public business that gave the law its energy. And why, he said, should not the representation of the people be as complete as the nature of the case will admit before the public business could proceed? If he were asked, where the fault of delay lay? He would answer, In the laziness and want of attention in members to their duty; a defect which he feared would not be remedied, by accommodating the matter to their dispositions; it must be by a stimulus to accommodate their dispositions to their duty.

Mr. Poynts rose to save time, by calling the attention of the House to the question before them, which was for leave to bring in the bill, not to debate upon it before gentlemen could know precisely the tendency of its contents. If it had appeared, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had meant to bring in a bill to defeat the purpose of that of his ancestor, he should have been as unwilling to give him countenance as the Noble Lord who had reprobated the motion in such harsh terms; but, as the reverse appeared to be the case, he should give the motion and the bill his support.

Lord Mabon declared, he never meant to say a disrespectful word against the motion, farther than as it appeared to him calculated, in one instance, to defeat the Right Hon. Gentleman's own purpose in bringing in the bill.

Mr. Grenville thought himself honoured by the attention of gentlemen to

What

what he had delivered; much he said had been suggested in the course of the debate that was material, and of which he should profit. The question was put, and leave was granted.

The order of the day being read, for the committee to hear counsel in behalf of the petitioners from Lancaster; a debate arose as to the similarity of evidence, that was to be produced on this petition, to that which had already been heard on the petition from Manchester. On the one side it was contended, that, if the cases nearly resembled each other, the arguments of counsel must of course be similar, and it would only be wasting the time of the House to sit and hear repetitions of the same arguments.

On the contrary, it was argued, that even supposing the two cases to be the same (which was far from being the fact), yet as these petitions were referred by the House to the Committee, for the express purpose of hearing counsel and evidence upon each, the committee were not at liberty to use their discretion, but must strictly abide by the order of the House. This argument prevailed in the present case, though not admitted as a general principle. And Mr. Erskine was admitted to the bar in behalf of the petitioners; but, as nothing new was said, it is not for us to tire our readers with repetitions.

Friday, April 8.

The order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the petition of the Lullian manufacturers,

Mr. Garrow, their counsel, was called to the bar, and endeavoured to convince the House, that, if the tax imposed last year upon fustians were continued, its effect must lead to the most pernicious consequences, inasmuch as the manufacturers must either starve or emigrate. He had not yet heard it laid down, he said, as a maxim of sound policy, that the ruin of a capital manufacture, largely productive of employment to the industrious, and of resources to the revenue, was a sacrifice fit to be offered up to gratify the humour of those in power; yet such must be the case if the tax of last year is suffered to exist a moment longer. He remarked upon the evidence that had been produced, drew inferences of the most striking nature on the mode lately adopted of introducing officers of excise into the houses of manufacturers; and recounted the numerous hardships under which they groaned, all tending to depopulate this country, and to reduce to

beggary those who should remain behind. He concluded with a well-grounded hope, that the committee, after what they had heard from the testimony of witnesses of the most respectable authority, would not hesitate a moment to resolve, that the tax ought to be repealed.

Mr. Pitt rose as soon as Mr. Garrow had concluded his speech of more than two hours in the delivery, and apologized for the witnesses he meant to have called not being in readiness, and moved, "that the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again." The House was then resumed, and instantly adjourned.

Monday, April 11.

The report of the committee on the Cricklade election, charging the returning officer with having acted *partially* and illegally, was read the first time; and, after a long and spirited debate, the same was adjourned to the 14th.

Mr. Pitt then called the attention of the House to a subject, which, he said, was nearest his heart, namely, the flourishing state of our finances, which, so far from affording any apprehensions of despair, furnished the most flattering prospect of not only answering every demand, but of creating an effective and substantial surplus for the purpose of a sinking fund, which he stated at one million. He then entered into a detail on the subject of finance, on which few of our readers would receive much instruction, were we to endeavour to instruct him; we shall, therefore, pass it over, with only remarking, that he moved by way of elucidation, for "the net produce of the taxes for the quarters ending on the 31st of January, 1784 and 1785, and also of those ending on the 31st of April, 1784 and 1785, to be laid before the House." This he did to show the increase of the revenue, by a comparative state of their produce during those quarters, which came out thus:

Net produce for the quarter ending Jan. 5, 1785,	2,738,000
Ditto, for quarter end. Ap. 5,	3,006,000
	£. 5,804,000
Net produce of the two corresponding quarters to Jan. 5, 1784,	2,585,000
To April 3, 1784,	2,208,000
	£. 4,793,000

The produce therefore of the taxes in the last six months, was above a million more

more than their produce in the corresponding six months of the preceding year; and the produce of the single quarter, ending 5th April last, was nearly 870,000*l.* more than that of the corresponding quarter, 1784. And he reasoned, not only from the great superiority which the first quarter of the present year bore to the correspondent quarter of the former year, but from the great increase of the second quarter to that of the first quarter of the present year; and though, he said, he could entertain no very sanguine hopes of a progressive increase in each succeeding quarter, yet the new taxes that had been lately laid on afforded such an appearance of being productive, as he was sure would make the House feel perfectly easy as to the choice that had been made of them. He spoke with confidence of appropriating a million to the establishment of a sinking fund, which should be so locked up, and so strongly confined to the purposes of its institution, as to be perfectly sacred, and not convertible to any other service on any emergency whatever.

Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Eden*, in particular, thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not only for calling upon parliament to enter into a consideration of the first possible means, but for having prepared informations effectually necessary towards arriving at the just point of judgement, and to enable the House to form conclusions respecting the public finances, not too sanguine on the one hand, nor too desponding on the other.

Mr. *Eden*, for the sake of argument, admitted the whole that Mr. *Pitt* had advanced in its utmost extent, and that the taxes for the future would amount to 3,025,000*l.* a quarter, or 12,100,000*l.* a year, and to this he would add 2,500,000*l.* for land and malt tax; which all together would only equalize the annual expenditure, on all hands allowed to amount to fourteen millions and a half*; and therefore, under the admission of very disputable calculations, there remains no favourable balance whatever; but, on the other hand, if the Right Hon. gentleman's calculation should prove fallacious, the prospect would then be very gloomy, and require much wisdom, much firmness, and much solicitude in parliament, and in ministers, and much temper in the people at large, to bear the heavy burthens with which they were overloaded.

* Mr. *Pitt* stated the whole together at about 14,400,000*l.*

Mr. *Sheridan* observed, that, by locking up the sinking fund, the public creditors would be deprived of their collateral, perhaps of their best, security. The motion was agreed to, and the accounts ordered.

Lord *Beauchamp* then rose, and called the attention of the House to the deplorable case of the felons now under sentence of transportation in the several gaols of this kingdom. He reminded the Right Hon. Gentleman of an account that had been called for, at the beginning of the session, of the number of felons under sentence of transportation, which had not yet been laid upon the table; in the mean time he had heard, from undoubted authority, that a number of them had actually been put on board a ship, in order to be landed on an island in the river *Gambia*; and, as it was his intention to offer some motions upon the subject when that paper should be produced, he wished exceedingly the Right Hon. Gent. would give the proper directions for the order of the House to be obeyed.

Mr. *Pitt* wished he had known the Noble Lord's intentions of taking up the subject on that day, he should then have been prepared to have given the House the necessary satisfaction; at present he could say no more; but if the Noble Lord would be so good as to state the nature of his intended motions, he would, at the same time, take upon him to say how far they appeared right to be complied with.

Lord *Beauchamp* said, the nature of his propositions depended altogether on the nature of the paper moved for. When that was before the House, he should be enabled to state his propositions.

Mr. *Burke* then took up the matter, and was enlarging on the cruelty of sending any human beings to linger out a miserable existence in *Africa* (see p. 448), when he was called to order by Mr. *Pitt*, as there was no motion before the House.

Mr. *Burke* complained, that whenever the attention of the House was called for to a subject interesting to humanity, the matter was artfully contrived to be got rid of, by stating that other business was waiting to come on. He reprobated the idea of sending convicts to *Africa*, the only country upon earth to which they ought not to be transported.

The order of the day was then read, for proceeding on the Irish business; and

Mr. *Erskine* was called to the bar as counsel on the Manchester petition, and proceeded to examine witnesses.

The

The bill for raising a certain sum of money by loans and Exchequer bills for the year 1785, and

The bill for raising a farther sum by the same, were read and committed.

Mr. Grenville's bill, for the further regulating the trials of controverted elections, was presented, and read the first time.

Tuesday, April 12.

A bill, to amend and explain the act of last session relative to the Scotch distillery, was brought in, and read the first time.

Mr. Pitt presented to the House the papers which were called for relative to convicts, sentenced to be transported to parts beyond the seas, and to America, being conveyed to Africa. They were ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, April 13

The House resolved itself into a committee on the petition from the fustian manufacturers of Manchester, &c. against the excise duty on fustians. The witnesses this day examined were chiefly intended to invalidate the testimony of those who had before been adduced in support of the allegations of the petition. Among them were officers of Excise, who spoke chiefly to the arts of evasion practised by the manufacturers, and to the means used to secure the revenue.

A Mr. Faulkner was called to the bar, and several questions being asked him respecting the Manchester trade, a debate took place, in which Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Lord North, Mr. Eden, and others, took part. Whether he did not think the evidence given by Mr. Walker was in a great measure influenced by the tax laid on their fustian manufacture? And a spirited altercation ensuing, the question was so qualified, that Mr. Faulkner in reply said, that although Mr. Walker was undoubtedly deeply concerned and interested in the fustian manufacture, yet he did not think him capable of giving a false testimony on that account.

An uninteresting debate took place about the priority of hearing other petitions which were referred to the committee; and the night being far spent, it was agreed to refer the further examinations till Friday.

Thursday, April 14.

The report of the Cricklade election committee came again under consideration, and again was proceeded on and adjourned.

The order of the day was then read,

for the House to go into a committee on Mr. Grenville's bill.

The *Speaker* rose to remark on the present bill, that he understood the intention of the Right Hon. Gentleman who introduced it, was merely to correct certain mechanical parts of the operation of the original bill, but by no means to go into a consideration of its principle, avowedly reserving the consideration of the subject at large for another session; he would, however, seize the present opportunity to suggest two or three particulars which have occurred to him during the course of his long experience, both as a private member, and in the high department he had now the honour to occupy. As the law now stood, he said, the House had no power to compel a party to abide by his petition. Another defect was, in case of the death of either party, some means should be devised to secure the trial of the election. A third defect was, the want of power of adjourning when there was no likelihood of making up a ballot. A fourth defect was very properly noticed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who introduced the bill, and that was, the case of dissolving the committees on every prorogation. He thought that might be remedied, by the same committee resuming the business where they broke off at the next meeting of the House. These particulars he only suggested, and submitted their propriety to the Right Hon. Gentleman who had framed the bill.

Mr. Popham, Mr. Montague, Mr. Martin, and many others, remarked upon the clauses as the bill was read, and some corrections admitted; but the principal debate arose about lessening the numbers on the ballot, which, after all, was referred to next session. The committee went through the bill, and ordered it to be read a third time, and adjourned.

Friday, April 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee, and proceeded to hear counsel on the several petitions. The examination of one witness, were we to enter into a detail, would fill a Magazine. We shall, in conclusion, give a list of the several petitions, for the satisfaction of those who may be curious hereafter to learn the aggregate of the opposition.

MR. URBAN,

June 11.

THE author of a very ingenious and elegant production lately published, entitled, "An Essay on the Faculty of

tion," has thrown out a hint which has surprised me not a little, as it will certainly do many others, viz. that there is some reason to question the authenticity of the ARUNDEL MARBLES.

I do not doubt the judgement of this writer, for he appears to be a critic of taste and learning; but I wish to be informed by him, or any other competent judge, what foundation there is for this surmise.
A Lover of Antiquities.

Mosco, Feb. 21, O. S. 1785.

MR. URBAN,

ON the nineteenth of February at noon, it being very clear weather, and 21 degrees of frost by Reaumur, there was seen in the air the following phenomenon. Round the sun was one circle of light, the sun appearing in its full lustre. Without that was seen another circle, very large, A. B. C. the upper part of which passed through the sun, on which circle were seen five bright yellowish spots, BB, one on each side of the sun, and three of the like kind in the lower part of the circle, CCC. In the centre of the great circle appeared a shining crescent, like a moon with the horns downwards. This phenomenon continued till the setting of the sun, when by degrees they began to lose their lustre, but the traces of them were apparent till 6 o'clock P.M. The very same appearance was observed by Nikolai Petrovitch Archarov, at Oustugenaï, and in Tscherpovitz. At Oustugenaï it was at the rising of the sun; and at Tscherpovitz at half past nine in the morning with the three additional circles D. E. F. two of which were perfect, and the other only the segment of a circle, of various colours, like a rainbow.

At Yaroslaf the same appearances were remarked, only with this difference, that a cross was seen in the middle of the sun's disk, and that the crescent appeared of various colours, like the rainbow. On the 20th the same appearance was again observed at Oustugenaï at the rising of the sun.

March 23, 1785.

I have just hastily translated the above from the account in the Russian language, published by authority, of the phenomena, that make a very considerable subject of conversation throughout this empire; especially with regard to the appearance of the *Greek cross* over the *imperial crescent*. The diagrams, in

proper colours, I transmit you herewith, were sent me from the Imperial academy; and, as I imagine this appearance is not yet much known in England, a plate of it in the Gentleman's Magazine will perhaps be acceptable to its readers.

Yours, A TRAVELLER.

MR. URBAN, *Taunton, Nov. 23, 1783.*

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to address the ingenious, but unknown, author of some critiques on Voltaire; which about eight or ten years since appeared in your valuable Miscellany, and were renewed through different months, though not in regular succession.

At that time I recollect that I was greatly pleased with them. They were concise, drawn up with candour, and penned with vivacity. In a small compass many of Voltaire's errors were exposed, and of his misrepresentations detected. I have often wished to see them all thrown together, and printed in a detached form. A shilling or eighteen-penny pamphlet, I conceive, would include them. I should deem it a useful point gained, if I could, with effect, recommend this design to the author; or could procure, either in your Magazine, or by a private letter, his permission to make this use of his strictures: for I know one who is inclined to undertake it. And it is not the wish only of,

Sir, your humble servant,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

* * If the author has no objection to the re-printing (as above) we have none.

EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

I WISH, in addition to your general scheme for the amusement and gratification of a grateful public, you would, if it can be obtained, and not too voluminous, add to the Gentleman's Magazine, a list of the military officers in the India service, which is always to be met with at the India-House, and I understand comes about twice a year. Surely it would greatly recommend it, by gratifying an anxiety that can scarce be conceived but by those who have relations there; whence, either through negligence on their part, or the uncertainty of letters safety, it is one, two, or three years, ere the parent or friend can know of their being alive or dead. I know this intelligence can be obtained by enquiry at the House; yet many are deprived of this means by want of connections.

Yours, A. Z.

* See Gent. Mag. for May, p. 381.

MR. URBAN,

IF you should think the following observations on Shakspeare important enough to print them, I may, perhaps, furnish you with more of the same sort on some future occasion.

Tempest, act I. scene i. at the end. *Long heath.* Bishop Warburton says this is the common name for *erica baccifera*; I know not what authority he has for this. Mr. Warner remarks, that there is no such plant as *erica baccifera*: now our *black crane* or *heath-berry* (*empetrum nigrum*, Lin.) which grows common on mountainous heaths in the northern parts of England, is called by Parkinson *erica baccifera*. Mr. Warner, therefore, should only have said, that the *crane* is not properly a species of heath.

Act II. scene ii. near the end. Among the things which Caliban undertakes to get for Trinculo are *seamels**. I am not satisfied with the explanation which any of the commentators give of this word; and therefore I propose to read *sea-mall*, which is the common name in Willughby (p. 345) for a bird, otherwise called *sea-mew* or *gull* (*larus canus*, Lin.). Latham says the common gull breeds on rocks and cliffs, like others of the genus. The alteration is very slight; for it is enough if we change *c* into an *e*, and read *seamels*. Milton makes Paradise, when washed away by the deluge,

— "An island salt and bare,
"The haunt of scales and orcs, and sea-
"mews clang." Book XI.

Act IV. scene iii. "Flat meads thatch'd with *flower*." Mr. Steevens says, that *flower* is here used for provision in general for animals. On the contrary, it means particularly the produce of low flat grounds, in opposition to that of "turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep." In the great level of the fens, they call the coarse hay which they lay up for the winter feed of their cows by this name of *flower*; after all, perhaps it may be only a corruption of *store*.

P. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

June 3.

IF you will insert the following articles in your next Magazine, you will oblige your very old correspondent, V.

"Praehabebat porro vocibus humanis, instrumentisque harmonicis, musicam illam avium: non quod aliâ quoque non delectaretur; sed quod ex musicâ huma-

* Young seamels from the rock.

nâ relinqueretur in animo continens quædam, attentionemque, et fornum conturbans agitatio; dum ascensus, exensus, tenores, et mutationes illæ sonorum, et consonantiarum euntque redeuntque per phantasiam: cum nihil tale relinqui possit ex modulationibus avium, quæ, quod non sunt perinde a nobis imitabiles, non possunt perinde internam facultatem commovere." Vita Peireskii Gassendi.

This curious quotation strikes me much, by so exactly representing my own case, and by describing what I have so often felt, but never could so well express. When I have heard fine music, I am haunted with passages therefrom night and day; and especially at first waking, which, by their importunity, give me more uneasiness than pleasure; which still seize my imagination, and recur irresistibly to my memory at seasons, and even when I am desirous of thinking of other matters.

In reading Dr. Huxham's "*Observationes de Aeris*," &c. written at Plymouth, I find by those accurate remarks, which contain the weather from the year 1727 to the year 1748 inclusive, that though there is frequent rain in that district, yet the quantity is never great; and that some years it is very small. For in 1731 the rain measured was only 17:266 inches; and in 1741, 20:354 inches; and again, in 1743, only 20:908 inches.

In the wettest years they had at Plymouth only 36 inches and odd; and once, viz. 1744, 37:114 inches; a quantity that has been exceeded of late years at a village lying in the east corner of Hampshire, and 20 miles distant from the sea.

Places near the sea have frequent fogs that keep the atmosphere moist, yet do not reach far up into the country.

The Dr. remarks, that frequent small rains keep the air moist; while heavy ones render it dry, by beating down the vapor. He also supposes, that the dingy, smoaky appearance in the sky, attendant on very dry seasons, arises from the want of moisture sufficient to let the light through, and render the air transparent: because he has observed several bodies to be more diaphanous when wet than dry; and has never remarked that the atmosphere has that look in rainy, moist seasons.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, April 11.
YOUR useful Repository, I hope, may receive the following thoughts,

as general benevolence is the end proposed.

The petition of D'Entrecasteaux, late president of the parliament of Provence, to the queen of Portugal, appears to me of so singular a nature, and to exhibit to melancholy a picture of anxiety and infidelity, that a few remarks on the case may not be unacceptable. I have waited some time to see them executed by an abler hand; but, as none has yet appeared, I have thrown together these few imperfect hints; which, if they may be useful to any one, in shewing the desperate evil of unbounded passions, or exposing the fatal tendency of increasing infidelity, my time is happily employed.

The unhappy D'Entrecasteaux married without love, and lived without attachment; his mind, educated in the fashionable school of infidelity, was unable to resist the charms of beauty, or to abstain from the arts of seduction. One sensual gratification opened the way for another, till a return to the path of duty was morally impossible; and a continuance in the pleasures of sin, an accumulation of difficulty and ruin. A course of sensuality overclouds the understanding, destroys the degree of liberty entrusted to our hands, centers the mind on one object, however mean and despicable, and hurries it away in the temporary madness of impetuous heat and craving desires. Thus D'Entrecasteaux, to preserve the continuance of his pleasure, and the reputation of his mistress, acted the assassin's part against a young and amiable wife, whose only crime was her alliance with him; and this is apologized for as proceeding from "*a sentiment of honour carried to excess.*" On the commission of this abominable crime, he suffers all the corrodings of conscience, and the stings of remorse. He is defeated in the end proposed; torn with distractions, and calling for death as a refuge from his misery. Thus infidelity and deism produce those evils which they cannot support: they can neither restrain the impetuosity of passion from rushing to sensual gratifications, nor fortify the mind against the painful sense of guilt which these produce, and the positive evils which they inflict. Although man may endeavour to contract his mind by infidelity, to familiarize him with the infectious and degrading scenes of vice; and to sooth himself with the gloomy hopes of non-existence; yet conscience cannot be destroyed; and as long as that

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continues he has an enemy to himself within his breast, whose testimony is not to be bribed, and whose justice is not to be evaded. But when the mind is warped by infidelity, its misery is ascribed to false causes, which do but increase its sufferings, and prevent it from applying to that mercy which Revelation discovers.

Considering the relations in which we stand to God, as of creatures to their Creator, and as of subjects to the moral Governor of the world; we ought to have a primary respect unto him, as the Being to whom we are accountable: yet this unhappy man, whose case I am considering, has no idea of his relation to God, or his prospect in another world; the source of his anxiety is his imaginary honour, and that "*a perpetual infamy would be affixed to his memory.*" Surely we must esteem this absurd word, "honour," to be the idol of infidelity, and a strong delusion, with which a modern age, enemies to divine truth, are miserably imposed on. Or could a man, guilty of such black and complicated crimes; one who had violated the marriage bed, and imbrued his hands in the blood of his wife, could he distress himself with "*the injury of his honour?*" If dishonourable actions can alone render us so, what could be wanting to make the measure of his infamy complete, who had thus violated the most sacred relationships in social life? The apprehensions for his honour are the cause of his misery, and no regard to that God whose laws he had transgressed, whose creature he had destroyed, and whose anger he had incurred, and already began to feel. But here infidelity is consistent in its error and its destruction; as it robs man of his comfort here, so it does of his hopes hereafter: the dark and gloomy prospect of annihilation is all that it can promise to its deluded votary, that thus he shall be as though he had never been born. Supposing for a moment that the case was doubtful, how is all natural order inverted! The bad man rejoices that he has nothing to fear, and the good man may despair that he has nothing to hope for. But blessed be God! this last refuge of infidelity will fail, as well as the rest: all nature indicates; all revelation proclaims, that man will live again; How miserable then is their fate likely to be, who have encouraged themselves in vice, and trusted to annihilation for their security! Poor D'Entrecasteaux: though

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here he suffered "the horrors of remorse," yet intreated for death, which was to be "the recovery of his virtues, the preservation of his honour, and the end of his miseries." The grand experiment of death will destroy this error, their last delusion: the time of probation ceases, and now they must eat the fruit of their own doing, must receive the wages of vice and folly, even misery and distress.

Here I am drawing no fanciful picture, proceeding from a gloomy mind; but offering a few observations on facts, on infidelity reduced to practice. A regard for the interests of Christianity, and an affection for all mankind, induces me to warn them from this, not to let the actions of vice incline them to infidelity, as the principles of unbelief urge them to the commission of sin, and promise them security in their unlawful indulgences; lest, like D'Entrecasteaux, they suffer the horrors of remorse, feel their life to be a burthen, and their prospects of futurity to be clouded with dark annihilation.

Yours, &c. W. A.

Richmond, Yorkshire, Nov. 6, 1784.

MR. URBAN,

SEEING some expressions of desire from your correspondents Raymund and T. C. of knowing the different names of subjects of natural history in various parts, I have hastily put together the following anecdotes, which, when I have more leisure, may be followed with some more interesting, being at present hastened in time.

The *fourmart*, not *sumart*, undoubtedly one of the names of the *pole-cat*, frequently also called *fichet*, is the *mustela putorius* of Linneus. The *puteois* of Buffon most probably is a corruption from *faux-marte*, or false martin, to distinguish it from the *true*, or what is called in the north of Yorkshire the *sweet martin* or *marte*, of which also are two species; our common one, which Buffon calls *la fouine*, and the *pine martin* of Pennant, or *yellow-throated martin*, not very common in England, but has in Wales a distinct name, viz. *bela goed*, which signifies *wood martin*. The common weasel, I own, according to Mr. Ray, has been sometimes called in Yorkshire *fichet*, and *fourmart*; but, I believe, never at present. The *float*, not *floit*, is frequently, by the vulgar, confounded with the common weasel, which it much resembles, but is very

distinguishable both by its superior size, its mostly inhabiting fields and hedges, and principally by the length of its tail, and having always, whether in the *white* or *brown* state, near an inch of *black* at the end; this, when white, is the *true ermine*, though perhaps inferior to those of more northern countries: it is frequently found in a perfect *subite* state in the north of Yorkshire, though the end of the tail is invariably the same. This is what is made use of to make the black spots in ermine tippets, &c. it is the *mustela erminea* of Linneus. Our common weasel sometimes turns white, but may be always distinguished by its inferiority of size, shortness of legs, and principally by the shortness of tail, and want of black tip. It seems to have been noticed, by Linneus, in its *white* state only, in which probably it is mostly seen in Sweden; being, as I apprehend, his *mustela arvalis*. Many birds and animals seem to have particular names in these parts; *badgers*, besides being called *bosons*, greys, and bocks, are here called *patch*. *Woodpeckers* mostly, I believe, the *green*, *picktrees*, *gold-finches*, *red-caps*; *yellow-hammers*, *gold spinks*, and also *yellow yourlings*; *chaffinches*, *white linnets*; and still, as observed in the last century by Ray, the *true turbot* is called a *brat*, and the *holibut* a *turbot*.

These very hasty observations I send, having an opportunity; if worth insending, may send more when time permits.

Yours, &c. ZOOPHILOS.

MR. URRAN, Montrose, Dec. 1.

I AM obliged to your correspondent I from Berksire, who signifies, vol. LIV. p. 371, his approbation of the plan I proposed for the advancement of natural knowledge. He ascertains the *ex-rye* to be the *greater tom-tit*, and mentions that the two lesser species are called, the one *tom-tub*, and the other *blue-bottle*. I shall be glad to consult Albin's "Nat. Hist." but it may be some time before I can see it in this sequestered corner. R. G. determines the *sumart* to be the *pole-cat*, on the authority of Ray's "Collection of Northern Words," of which I had once a copy but have somehow lost it.

To S. H. I can freely say, that if the proposed correction of Macbeth in the passage,

"Aroint thee witch!" can be defended in other respects, it will

will stand
versally
ran tree is
witchera
placed al
house, to
within.
"A ran
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will stand its ground in this: for universally in this part of the country the *rantree* is esteemed a preservative against witchcraft. I have seen a branch of it placed above the door of a byre, or cow-house, to ward off evil from the beasts within. And hence also the dislich,

"A rantree* and a red thread
Cars (makes) an (all) the witches dance to
dead (death)."

It seems highly probable that the sailor's wife should threaten the witch in these terms: "I've rantree, witch!"

Where any more synonyms occur, I shall readily communicate them.

Yours, &c. T. C.

MR. URBAN, *Montrose, June 18.*

AS your Magazine is the repository of every thing interesting to society or literature, I take the liberty to send you an account of an institution which is just established here. I hope it will be acceptable to several of your readers; and I heartily wish that our example may induce others to institute similar societies in the towns where they reside. People in small places labour under many disadvantages; but they may do much to remedy them by unanimity. If a plan of this kind be properly conducted, nothing can tend more to diffuse knowledge, and promote liberality of sentiment among mankind.

Yours, T. C.

Montrose, May 31.

AT a general meeting of the subscribers to the Montrose Library, the following regulations were agreed upon:

Concordia res parvae crescunt.

I. Every subscriber to pay one guinea yearly, in the month of January: the first guinea to be paid in the month of June, as some months of 1785 are already elapsed. Subscribers are not bound to present books, as originally proposed; but all donations, either from subscribers, or others, will be thankfully received, and entered in the Journal of the Society.

II. The books to be deposited in a room in town, hired for the purpose; and any subscriber may cause a key to be made for himself, at his own expence.

III. Two managers and a secretary to be chosen annually by a majority of subscribers, who shall attend at a general meeting. These three to have full

power to purchase books, cause them to be bound, and do every thing else that may be necessary.

IV. The society to have three white paper books placed in their library; a CATALOGUE to contain a list of the books, with the prices of each; a JOURNAL, to contain minutes of their transactions and resolutions, account of donations, &c. &c.; and a REGISTER, to contain a list of books taken out of the library.

V. Every subscriber taking out any book, is to mark it in the Register in the following manner: "June 10, 1785; Gibbon's Roman History, vol. I. A. B."

VI. Until a book has been six months in the library, no person to be at liberty to keep it above eight days at once, upon penalty of 6d. a day. After six months, it may be kept one month at a time. Subscribers not to send servants, but either to call themselves, or cause another subscriber to bring them books out of the library.

VII. Subscribers are not to give the books to one another, but to return them to the library after their time is out. No one to take out a new book a second time, until it has been lodged by him eight days in the library. If any subscriber finds a book out that he wished to see, he is to mark in the Register the date when he called, which will secure to him a preference when the book is returned to the library.

VIII. On the last week of the year all the books are to be returned to the library, in order that it may be seen if any of them are missing.

IX. Subscribers are not to lend the books to others out of their own family, as the expence of the subscription is moderate; and it is not thought reasonable that others should profit at the expence of the generous few.

X. The books to be bought are chiefly the best new books in History, Belles Lettres, Voyages and Travels, Antiquities, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Theology. Some part of the money to be reserved for purchasing standard works already published.

XI. No Romances to be admitted, unless presented, or when a particular exception is made in favour of a work of superior excellence, such as Miss Burney's Cecilia.

XII. It is understood that the managers will employ the subscription money in such a way as to suit, as much as possible, the general taste of the subscribers;

and,

* Pronounce *ca as ce*.

and, on the other hand, it is hoped, that no subscriber, if the books are generally agreeable, will take it amiss, if some few are introduced that may not suit his taste, or plan of reading, the whole success of the plan depending on unanimity. The greater part of the money is to be laid out in buying books adapted to general reading, and only a small part to be devoted to professional books in Medicine, Commerce, Law, or Theology. Professional books of Theology are understood to be such as discuss the controversies among Christians. Books in defence of Christianity, illustrations of the Sacred Writings, and Sermons, are not professional books, because it belongs to every man, more or less, to know the grounds of our common religion, to understand the Scriptures, and to be put in mind of the important duties enjoined in them. So much of this article as provides, that professional books shall not be *totally* and in every case excluded, is to be fundamental and unalterable.

XII. Quarto volumes, published at London, not to be bought till they come to octavos, unless in particular cases, or when, from the nature of the work, it cannot be expected to be re-printed in octavo.

XIV. If any subscriber leave the country, or withdraw his subscription, the books remain the property of those who continue the scheme; but he may transfer his property in the library to any other person, who shall then begin to be a subscriber.

XV. Subscribers, who wish any particular books to be bought, may recommend them to the secretary, who is then to consult the managers.

XVI. Managers for 1784, Rev. Mr. Reay, Dr. Mudie; Thomas Christie, secretary.

N. B. Next year some rule is to be fixed as to the terms of admitting those who shall become subscribers after the first year. The present number of subscribers is 36, who are persons of all stations, sects, and professions.

MR. URRAN.

THE following essay (defective as it may appear) may, perhaps, excite some able correspondent to perfect its object. Yours, PHIL—BU—US.

AN ESSAY ON THINKING.

What can we reason, but from what we know?

Of man what see we but his station here,
From whence to reason, and to which refer?

POPE.

Mathematical and philosophical truths, when first discovered, did not then begin to be so; they were facts before known to the discoverers. The animalculæ discovered by microscopes were in motion before these glasses made them apparent to mankind to be so. The telescopic stars were also in the respective stations, assigned by the Author of nature, before astronomers could see them. As the least the fact, so perhaps it has remained, and will remain, although historians and their readers may be in a great doubt and suspense of it. In like manner, had it not been for that part of thinking in sleep which the memory retains, it scarcely could have been imagined, that there was a succession of ideas in the mind, when the senses, by sleep, were in a very high degree impaired in their respective functions. To the candid mind, that is pleased with truth from whatever quarter it comes; that regards not the dress, but the matter it contains; that will follow in the reading of this the maxim of the poet, that

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface float;
But they that fish for pearl must dive below;"

to such this essay is submitted. It has been disputed by some men, that the minds of mankind do not always think, when their respective bodies are sleeping. To prove that they do, is the intention of this humble essay. The arguments are taken from what every man experiences, and may reflect upon, by observing what passes in his own mind. I shall divide this essay into two propositions, and the consequence flowing from them.

PROPOSITION I.

That though the mind always thinks when the body is awake, or when the senses perform their respective offices, objects are presented to them; yet the memory, however retentive, loses much of the succession of ideas in the mind.

The first thing that led me to this way of thinking was reading a newspaper. Let a person take a paper of this kind and read it all; there can be no doubt that during the time he is reading, that he is also thinking. Ask him, What is in the paper? If there is any thing good or bad to the community, his memory will retain that. If there is any thing good or bad to him, his friends, or acquaintances; if there is any thing good or bad to his religion; if there is any thing worthy of sensible; if there is any thing mercenary, such as murders, robberies, or such like in short, whatever comes home to a

man's business and bosom, the memory will retain part, if not all: yet, through the whole, there will be a great deal of thinking, which the memory does not retain. If a man is in a select or a mixt company, whatever is witty, sensible, reasonable, humane, modest, respectful, facetious, polite, &c. or their opposites, may perhaps be retained by the memory: let him, after being some hours in company, withdraw, and try to recollect the whole succession of ideas that passed in his mind in that time; he will find that the memory, though it retains part of the thinking, yet it has lost a very great quantity of it.

If a person hears a sermon, or a lecture in any science, he may, upon recollection, find the memory retains the divisions of the subject, the principal arguments, the general tendency, or doctrine, through the discourse; still he will find a great deal of the succession of ideas have escaped the storehouse of the mind.

If a man on a journey meets with any thing beautiful or ugly, pleasing or disgusting, prosperous or adverse, either to himself or his acquaintance, the memory will probably retain these ideas. But, after all this journey, let him try to recollect the whole succession of ideas in his mind during that time, he will find a great part has escaped the memory.

If a person reads an author once, and afterwards the same book over again; upon the second reading he will retain in memory more of the beauties, the spirit, and arguments of the author, than in the first; this is a demonstration, that part escaped the retentive faculty on the first reading. A third will be attended with the same effect. Every school-boy knows this to be true, by repeating his Grammar.

PROPOSITION II.

That the mind thinks when the body is sleeping, is very clear to every person who reflects upon it, from what the memory retains of that thinking. And what the memory retains in sleep, strongly and perfectly resembles that which it retains when awake.

What the memory retains of thinking in sleep, is generally of the marvellous, highly prosperous or adverse to the party or his friends, highly pleasing or disgusting to the same party; all this is the same with what is retained when awake. In short, whatever thinking materially affects the prosperity, welfare, safety, and peace of a person, will be retained by the memory, whether sleeping or awake.

This holds good also in the circles of a man's friends or neighbours. From the lowest degree, or point of attention to the succession of ideas in the mind, to the highest degree, or point of anxiety to retain them; the nearer thinking approaches to the latter, the more sure the memory is to retain it, whether the body is sleeping or awake; the nearer it approaches to the former point, the more likely it is to escape the retentive faculty of the mind.

THE CONSEQUENCE.

By proposition the first, it is evident, that while the body is awake, although there is a constant succession of ideas in the mind, a great part of them escape the memory. Can it be imagined that the same does not happen when sleeping? That what the memory retains when the body is sleeping, is only a part of the succession of ideas that pass then and there. Is it probable that the mind starts from non-thinking to thinking when the memory begins to retain? In all the operations of nature, the transition from one extreme to the other is gradual and progressive. Observe it in that of day to night, and night to day; in the seasons of the year; in the different classes in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and even in the kingdoms themselves. If the mind, when the body is sleeping, does think, and it escapes the memory, what is this more than what happens when awake? And what the memory retains, in both cases, strongly and justly resembles each other. Why not also resemble each other in what passes off, like a cloud in a sun-shine day, leaving no trace behind? Between the degree of least attention to, and greatest anxiety for, the retaining the ideas in the memory, falls the whole field of thinking. When awake, the succession of ideas fall at or near both extremes; but if we do not always think in sleep, then the succession of ideas falls only near the last of these extremes, which last position cannot be the case. Besides, there are people who dream, and know they have done so, and yet the particulars have escaped the memory. This is bringing thinking awake, and when sleeping, to a perfect similitude. Sleep is often and truly said, to resemble death; so thinking in sleep may be as justly said to resemble the state of the soul after death. What a delightful and pleasing proof, prospect, and foretaste of the immortality of the soul, do these considerations afford!

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 22.

HAVING mentioned the impropriety of writing the name *Antony* with an *b* in the middle, permit me to go one step farther on the subject of philology, and to mention another name in a similar situation, *viz.* that of *Nicolas*; this name is truly Greek, Νικόλαος, Nicolaus, and is interpreted to signify *populi victor*, being derived from νικᾶν, vinco, and λαός, populus; certainly then there can be no question as to the orthography of this, any more than the first mentioned name: let us, therefore, see no more of *Antony* or *Nicholas*, but let us in future write them, as in old books we frequently find them, *Antony* and *Nicolas*, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not their grammatical orthography.

Having met with an extract from Mr. Sheridan's "Life of Swift," I find recorded in it a story of what passed between him and Dr. Arbuthnot, the point of which is lost for want of recording the whole. Swift, whose finances were at that time probably but in a low state, was standing in the coffee-house in his robes (a dress which the clergy in those days almost always appeared in), and the Doctor observing that they looked very dusty and shabby, took hold of them, pretending that he meant to shake the dust out of them upon a letter which he had just written; which produced the remark that Sheridan mentions, "I have the gravel, and if you'll give me your letter, I'll p— upon it." To this let me add another story that I have heard of the Dean, which, perhaps, you may think worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, if it has not yet been given to the public, which is as follows: Early in life he was once preaching an aulize sermon in Ireland, and in the course of it was very severe upon the council, for pleading for people against their own consciences. After dinner a young barrister, not knowing whom he had to deal with, thought he would be even with the parson, and having said a great many severe things against the clergy, which the Doctor took no notice of, at length said, "that if the devil were to die, he did not doubt but a parson might be found who would preach him a funeral sermon." "Yes, Sir," says Swift, "I would willingly take that office myself, and I would give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning."

In your last vol. p. 888. col. 2, for Psalm XVIII. read CXVIII. P. 957, col. 1. Sir Francis Charlton was comp-

troller of the Penny Post-office. P. 957, col. 1, near the bottom, for George Earl Nugent, read Earl Temple.

Yours, &c. E

MR. URBAN,

DR. BURN, in his "Ecclesiastical Law," has cited many cases of defamation: and, if I am not mistaken, all of them have reference to words that affected the characters of individuals. But it is certain that a common defamer of any town or parish was formerly liable to the censures of the spiritual court; and a variety of instances, in support of its jurisdiction in this respect, occur in the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester. The following is a translated abstract of a rather curious process of this kind, which you may insert in your Magazine, should you be of opinion it will afford any entertainment to your readers.

"A. 1518, Feb. 26. At a consistory court held in the church of St. Peter's in Tunbridge. A libel was preferred against Thomas Henley as a general defamer of his neighbours, by having said in English—*There is never a good woman except my wife and other three women dwelling in Chelham parishes.* He denied the charge; but, by the oaths of sufficient witnesses, was proved to have uttered these or the like words in his own house, and the official discovered also many strong presumptions of his guilt. A salutary penance was therefore enjoined, to which he, at length, humbly submitted, tho' not till he found he was in danger of being excommunicated by a late provincial constitution. The sentence of the court was, that in the morning of the next Lord's day, he should be whipped at the head of the procession in his own parish church, being covered only with a linen cloth after the manner of penitents, and holding a wax taper in his hand; and that, when the procession was ended, he should upon his knees declare to his neighbours—I know no worse of your wives than I do by my own, and therefore I pray you all men and wives forgive my pretyn." It was further ordered, that he should, on the ensuing market-day, in the city of Rochester, be conveyed as a penitent round the market, preceded by the apparitor.

According to the learned Dr. B. in his "Justice of the Peace," a writing which inveighs against masking in general, or against a particular order of men, as for instance, against men of the gown, is no libel. It should seem, however, that the aforesaid Thomas Henley was pre-

sentable

tentable at a court-leet as a common barrator, in having spread a false and calumniating report, that had a tendency to excite discord and disquiet in the neighbourhood; nor can there be a doubt of his having deserved as severe a punishment at least as the ducking-stool, which our ancestors are said to have most unpolitely confined to a female scold *. And had it been the practice to impanel women to try a barrator (nor can any sufficient reason be assigned why they were not qualified for jurors upon such an indictment †), what ingenuity and powers of oratory must the steward of the leet have possessed, to have convinced twelve good wyffs, that after hearing the above defamatory words read in evidence, they were, because not lawyers, incompetent to judge of, and decide upon, the slanderous intention of the prater! W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

Bishopsgate.

IT may afford some amusement to your readers to be informed, in the pedantical style of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, what degree of reputation Players and Publicans shared about two centuries since. The following character is extracted, from a small obscure book, ludicrously entitled, "London and the Country carbonadoed and quartered," by D. Lupton; printed at London, 1602. What is here preserved may serve as a specimen of the wit of the age among the vulgar at that memorable period.

Yours, H. LEMOINE.

PLAY-HOUSES.

"TIME, place, subject, actors, and cloathes, either make or marr a play; the prologue and epilogue are like to an host and hostesse, one bidding their guests welcome, the other bidding them farewell: the actors are like serving-men, that bring in the scenes and acts as their meate, which are lik'd or dislik'd, according to every mans judgement, the neatest dress, and fairest delivered, doth

* Communis bractatrix, five rixatrix, in the feminine gender.

† See a note under the title "Nusance" in Dr. Burn's "Justice."

please most. They are as crafty with an old play, as bawds with olde faces; the one puts on a new fresh colour, the other a new face and name: they practise a strange order, for most commonly the wisest man is the fool: they are much beholden to schollers that are out of meanes; for they sell them ware the cheapest: they have no great reason to love puritans, for they hold their calling unlawfull. New playes and new cloathes many times help bad actions: they pray the company that's in, to heare them patiently, yet they would not suffer them to come in without payment: they say as schollers now use to say, there are so many, that one fox could find in his heart to cate his fellow: a player often changes, now he acts a monarch, tomorrow a beggar: now a souldier, next a taylor: their speech is loud, but neuer extempore; he seldome speaks his own minde, or in his own name: when men are heere, and when at church, they are of contrary mindes, there they thinke the time too long, but here too short: most commonly when the play is done, you shal have a jigge or dance of all trades, they mean to put their legs to it, as well as their tongues: they make men wonder when they have done, for they all clappe their hands. Sometimes they flye into the country; but tis a suspition, that they are either poore, or want cloaths, or else company, or a new play: or do as some wandering sermonists, make one sermon trauaile and sette twenty churches. All their care is to be like apes, to immitate and expresse other mens actions in their own persons: they loue not the company of geefe or serpents, because of their hissing: they are many times low-zy, it's strange, and yet shift so often: as an alehouse in the country is beholden to a wilde schoolemaster, so an whoorehouse to some of these, for they both spend all they get. Well, I like them well, if when they act vice they will leave it, and when vertue, they will follow. I speak no more of them, but when I please, I will come and see them.

(To be continued.)

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MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a review of a book, the perusal of which, I presume, will fall to few of your readers, but which deserves to be more known. It is "*Nouveau Voyage en Espagne, fait en 1777 & 1778; dans lequel on traite des Mœurs, du Caractère, &c. A Londres et à Paris, 1782, 2 Tomes,*" 8vo. or, "A New Journey into Spain, in the Years 1777, 8. In which is given an Account of the Manners, Character, ancient and modern Monuments, Commerce, Theatre, Legislation of the several Tribunals of this Kingdom, and of the Inquisition; with new Details of their present State, and on a recent and famous Proceeding." This is an history of the affair of *Don Pablo de Olavides*, which Baron Dillon copiously relates at the end of his Letters on Spanish Poetry. On casually enquiring for the book, near two years since, I was repeatedly informed that it was out of print. Another account of it, in August last, was, that it had been designedly suppressed; and this I was disposed to give credit to from that freedom of sentiment every where conspicuous throughout the whole. The religion of their church seems to be the principal object of the ridicule of the author.—"Before we leave the *Alhambra*," says he, in his account of *Granada*, "let us speak a word of some monuments which have been destroyed, and of which tradition and the zeal of the curious have preserved the memory. The Franciscan convent, near the palace of Charles the Vth, is constructed upon Moorish ruins. It was built when Philip V. and Queen Isabel Farnese, his wife, came to Granada. These monks, without respect for the old marbles, which attest the ancient magnificence of their masters, founded them with the vile materials which transformed a voluptuous palace into idle cells." *Tom. I. 204.*

Generalife is the situation the most agreeable and the most picturesque in the environs of Granada. It is a place privileged by nature.—"Ah!" he observes, "if a countryman of *Sterne* and *Richardson* was the master of this palace! There is no place imagined by the makers of romances that can equal it. It is the site which has given me more regret to see it inhabited by insensible proprietors. I

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"groaned to see the proud and natural terraces of these enchanted gardens, paved in compartments, and this place, which was another time the centre of Asiatic voluptuousness, to be reduced to that of simple reeds, as the barren corner of a cloister of Capuchins. The pure air which is inhaled at *Generalsife*, the simple Moorish structure, the clearness and abundance of the waters, called back to me the time when Granada was one of the finest towns of the world. It is now sad and deserted; a total alteration of manners; another government has totally annihilated its glory." *Ib. 208, 9.*

"The first church I entered at *Antequera*, I heard, from every part, the singing of birds. I searched to discover their habitation, which they had been able to make in this holy and frequented place, when I discovered several cages hung in different chapels, where they force the finches and the larks to sing the praises of the Lord.—The principal church of this town has nothing remarkable but a very bad figure representing Jesus Christ in the garden of Olives. It would be difficult to number the quantity of hearts, arms, feet, and thighs of silver (see *Middleton's Letter from Rome*), which are suspended near the *Altar*." *Ib. 228.*

"The church of *Utiel* is ordinary, very ordinary; but there are several chapels richly decorated; and, among others, that of *Santissimo Christo*, whose altar is all of silver, in such a manner that there were before this chapel many faithful prostrated; so much is a silver altar made to inspire devotion." *Ib. 235.*

"The sexton of the church of *Coradova* is not wanting to make you admire a crucifix, which a Christian slave, chained to one of the columns of the mosque, traced upon the same column with his thumbnail, which must have been very hard; but nothing is impossible with God, as our guide observed to us." *Ib. 287.*

Speaking of the rosary, he remarks, that "few women go out, walk, play, or make love, without having a rosary in their hand. The men have always one hanging at their neck. In their comedies, if they chain the devil, it is with a rosary; and the devil makes horrible howlings, by which

"the

"the good people are always much
"edified; but don't let us speak ill of
"the good people, they have a touching
"credulity.—How much more interest-
"ing is the devotion to the dead, the
"apparitions, the graves strewed with
"flowers, watered with holy water!—
"Every drop of holy water, says the
"priest, which you scatter upon the
"tomb of the dead, extinguishes a tittle
"of the fire of purgatory." *Tom. 11.*

153.

"The eve of All Souls, in almost
"all the towns and villages of Spain,
"they place rows of benches in a pub-
"lic place, the multitude assemble, and
"they make a public sale for the profit
"of the souls of purgatory. It must be
"known that, some weeks before this
"auction, the members of the fraterni-
"ties pre-designed for this purpose
"make the tour of the houses, and of
"the country. They get together every
"thing that is given them, as sheep,
"lambs, pigeons, pullets, corn, garden-
"stuff; and all these matters, got toge-
"ther, are sold to the highest bidder.
"The money arising serves to pay for
"masses. The devout pique themselves
"upon shining at this feast, and a pi-
"geon is often sold for six times above
"its worth. They go to the chase;
"they give balls for the souls of the de-
"parted; in a word, nothing is neglect-
"ed to give them all the relief which
"can depend upon us. The good God,
"touched, doubtless, with so much hu-
"manity, does the rest. I was witness
"of this festival in a village of La
"Mancha, and I asked, upon my re-
"turn, my hosts, if he had given
"any thing? Ah! doubtless, answered
"the, with vivacity, and the best of all
"the pullets I had;—what would not
"one do for these poor souls?—On All
"Saints day they carry lighted torches
"over the tomb of their relations, be-
"cause this eve of All Souls, all the
"souls make a procession, and those
"for whom they have neglected to
"carry a torch have the misfortune to
"be present with their arms crossed.
"Some persons push their zeal still far-
"ther; they take care to prepare the
"principal bed of their house, and to
"leave it empty, that it may serve as a
"resting-place for erring souls.—When
"the sick person is in his last moments,
"he is covered with the habit of a
"monk; for men and women, if they
"would be interred, cannot be but in
"the habit of a religious, which every

"one chuses according to his devotion,
"and the good fathers take care to
"sell very dear the old habits of the
"convent."

The author observes, in a note, that
"Milton (he must be excused, he was
"not a Catholic,) places in the paradise
"of fools all those who, in the article
"of death, are covered with the habit
"of a monk, thinking, in favour of this
"disguise, to enter into eternal glory
"without being known; but they, I
"think, make use of a bad passport:

"And they who, to be sure of paradise,
"Dying, put on the weeds of Dominic,
"Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised."
Paradisi perda, Liv. 2. lib. 154. 5. 6.

"The holy week is for the Spaniards
"a time of great dissipation; it is true,
"that their pleasures are in general
"very tranquil; but in the holidays
"the lovers, the devout, and the hypo-
"crites, play each strange parts. The
"processions made on this week have
"been hitherto famous for their exu-
"vagances; several devotees, their faces
"masked, naked to their girdle, have
"been seen to scourge themselves, and
"to make rivers of blood run from
"their bodies. The Apostles have also
"been seen in long periwigs of hemp,
"holding in their hands great books,
"and having behind their head a small
"mirror, to signify that they knew
"what was to come. In the year 1700
"the King thought it bad that they
"should use these masks, whiplashes,
"dances, and that they should go with
"their arms crossed. He has prohibi-
"ed all these pious acts, under very
"heavy penalties, and the processions
"have not been half so ridiculous. I
"have seen one at Malaga on Holy
"Thursday. I have known the pro-
"cessions they call *Nazareños*, or *Na-
"zarens*. These have to their habit
"rail, or train, forty feet long; so that
"three Nazarens occupy the length of
"a street, which is very edifying. But
"that could have most stuff at it, and
"is the fiercest, and, without doubt,
"the most devout." *ib. 60. 1.*

"Merit, knowledge, a spirit of justice
"and truth, are crimes punishable by
"the eyes of the Inquisition; it pun-
"ishes cuts, tooth and nail, the good man
"the virtues that accompany them."

ib. 211.

How far it is still dreaded may be
"near from this story: "An inquisitor
"of Valencia, walking in the streets
"of this town, discovered, near the

"great road, a fig-tree, loaden with fruit. He took one, and finding it to his palate, learned the name of the proprietor, and without delay summoned him before him. This was a poor countryman, who, at the word of the inquisitor, trembling, and with tears in his eyes, took leave of his wife and relations, thinking he should never see them again. He went, and threw himself at the feet of the inquisitor, who told him only that he found his figs excellent, and begged of him to bring him a basket. The countryman, transported with joy, got up, came to his field, filled a large basket with the fruit, and dug up the tree, that henceforward it should not give him such another fright." *Ib.* 219.

The author, who resided not less than three years in Spain, acquired great knowledge and authentic information of that kingdom. Granada seems to be his favourite spot. "This alone," he observes, tom. i. 24, "shews the traces of the happy days of the reign of the Moors. The *Alkambra* and *Genralif* would alone suffice to prove the reality of the brilliant descriptions which have been preserved to us in a multitude of Arabian tales; and one might say, without exaggerating too much, that the poets wrote after the monuments raised by the architects, or that they built after edifices imagined by the poets."—Another particular must not be omitted: "The country which surrounds it is a terrestrial paradise; one sees all around enchanting places, but so neglected, Nature there is so left to herself, that those who love her groan at every step to see the little profit from those happy spots which she offers for embellishment and pleasure.—They say the Moors regret none of their great losses in Spain but that of Granada. They mention it in their evening prayers every Friday, and ask of Heaven to be re-established there. The last Moorish ambassador who came to Spain, about ten years back, obtained of the king permission to see Granada. On entering the *Alkambra*, he began to weep, and could scarce refrain from saying, My ancestors lost very foolishly this delightful land." *Ib.* 157.

This pleasing traveller is not unacquainted with the writers of our country. Speaking of *La Mancha*, the coun-

try famous for the loves and travels of Don Quixote, he tells us, that the women there are handsome and well made; that he discovered in that canton the habits and customs which *Cervantes* has so well described in his inimitable book. There is not a labourer, not a young country girl, but is well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho. There is, in the inn at *Quesada*, a well that bears the name of the knight errant. There this hero kept the watch of his arms. Such is the lot and recompense of men of genius; their poetries give them credit, and with the people themselves they have monuments. So *Shakespeare*, among the English, has given his name to roads and mountains. *Ib.* 318.

He expresses of *Fielding's* book of the causes of crimes, and the means to prevent them, his wishes that he had had time to finish so useful a work. In this note he acquaints his readers, that travelling had given him some ideas upon this important subject. "I have seen," says he, "in general, that the countries where industry and commerce have acquired the highest degree of perfection, are those where theft is most multiplied. There is no country where there are so many robbers as in England." Spain, according to him, is the country where they execute fewer than any where. In near three years of his being there, he never heard an execution mentioned.

The possessing a book, more valuable for its intrinsic merit than its singular rarity, and which gives pleasure on each re-perusal, made me desirous of giving your readers some share with me, and impelled me to trouble you with this.

June 10.

Yours, &c. A. B.

89. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No. XXIX. *Containing an Historical Account of the Parish of Wimmington, in the County of Bedford. By the Rev. Oliver St. John Cooper, Vicar of Puddington and Threlleigh, and some Time Curate of Wimmington.* 4to.

WIMMINGTON, though now an obscure and ruinous village, has been the residence of several great and eminent families. On the general division of lands at the Conquest, this, with many other possessions, fell to the share of Alured de Lincoln, and passed, by forfeiture, alienation, or marriage, to various families. The manor is now the property of the three sisters of the late Mr. St. Andrew Livelay. The church

thoughts; and since that period Virgil has held a most exalted station on Parnassus, by the common consent of every enlightened age, and every civilized nation.—Letter VIII. of Petrarch and Dante. As to the character of Petrarch, in general we agree with this writer. “By a singular fate,” says he, “it is to his weakness that he owes his fame; for his platonic passion threw such a fairy light round himself and his writings as rendered them very conspicuous in those dark times.”—We must not, however, suppose, that Petrarch owes his fame entirely to the romantic story of his passion, or to the casual circumstance of his living in a barbarous age. He who will toil through the lengthening list of Sonnets, will sometimes find true poetry, sublimity, and elegance to repay his labour; for great, extended, and continued reputation is not gotten without some desert. This writer thinks, that his Sonnets, truly fine, might be reduced to about a dozen. We would particularly point out the 10th, 230th, 313th, 314th, and especially the two last, in which he casts a retrospective look on his life, contemplates it with penitence and sorrow, and, in a sublime strain of piety, addresses himself to heaven for peace and forgiveness. “The real poetical beauties of Dante,” continues our author, “might likewise fall into very small compass, consisting chiefly of the celebrated tale of Ugolino, and of that in the close of the Vth canto of the *Inferno*, which is as exquisite for tenderness as the other is remarkable for terror. Now, that beauties of writers are fashionable reading, a small duodecimo, extracted from these two poets, would, if performed with taste, be an acceptable present to the publick.” As Petrarch’s Italian poetry consists of short pieces, unconnected with each other, the purer and more classical parts might be selected without any injury to the whole. But ill fare the hand that presumes to mutilate the Divine Comedy of Dante, one of the greatest, boldest effusions of genius that ever burst forth from the human mind. Except from the masterly version of the three first cantos of the *Inferno*, by Mr. Hayley, the English reader is enabled to form no adequate idea of the wonders of Dante, notwithstanding two complete translations of the *Inferno* have lately appeared in our language; a very faint and unfaithful resemblance of the venerable

poet being preserved in the hard, dry, and tuneless lines of the one, and in the loose paraphrase of the other. The praise which the writer of these letters gives to the loves of Paolo and Francesca, and to the story of Ugolino, does much credit to his own taste. The latter was honourably introduced to the knowledge of the publick by Sir Joshua Reynolds’s admirable picture. The former was, I believe, by no means generally known till the mention made of it by Mr. Hayley drew it forth to attention. The speech of Francesca is, we think, scarcely inferior to any thing in ancient or modern poetry. The well-known lines in Pope’s *Eloisa*,

‘I can no more; by shame, by rage re-
‘prest,
‘Let tears and burning blushes tell the
‘rest,’

have been much and deservedly celebrated, but are by no means comparable to the decent but expressive brevity of the Italian poet:

‘Quel giorno più non vi leggemmo
‘avante.’

Mr. Heron very justly supposes that the purity of Petrarch’s language secures his fame in his own country; for Mr. Baretti, whose judgment on this subject is of the highest authority, bestows much praise on the purity and goodness of Petrarch’s language. The same ingenious writer observes, that there is certainly as much difference between the genius of Dante and Petrarch as between the size of an elephant and a fly.—We will conclude these desultory remarks, which have imperceptibly increased to their present length, with expressing our earnest hope that Mr. Hayley would again turn his attention to the father of Italian poetry, and at length complete what he has so ably begun.—Letter XIV. “Economy always the Companion of real Genius.” Our author remarks, that we know of no real poets that were poor except Homer, Spenser, and Tasso. To these might we not add Camoens?—As another specimen of the critical ability of our author, we will extract Letter XII, “New Explanation of a Passage in the History of Ammianus Marcellinus.”

“Ammianus Marcellinus informs us of an observation which Hormisdas, a prince of Persia, made on Rome, and which is something remarkable, namely, ‘That one thing only had there pleased him, to find that men died at Rome as well as elsewhere.’—Mr. Gibbon, in his History, has told us to read

read *displeas'd* for *placuis's*, *displeas'd* for *pleas'd*; a correction to which those of Bentley are innocent. He says, the contrary sense would be that of a misanthrope; whereas his affords a reproof of Roman vanity.

"The sense that strikes me is very different from either of these, and is this, that the prince's envy at the pleasures of the inhabitants of Rome could only be moderated by the reflection that their pleasures were transitory."

"How would the miserable envy the happy, were not the grave the equal termination of pleasure and of pain!"

Lett. XVIII, XXVI, and XXXVIII contain remarks and criticisms on the last edition of Shakspeare. These display considerable knowledge of the subject they treat on; but we cannot approve of the acrimony with which they are written. Though the notes of Mr. Stevens may not always agree with the general opinion, and though his quotations may sometimes weary by their length, yet we shall think that the readers of Shakspeare are much indebted to his critical ability and learning and diligence. The remarks of this writer, though sometimes apposite and new, are not always so. Neither the editors of Shakspeare, nor the publick, wanted elucidation or illustration of the first word in the following celebrated line:

Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanneal'd.

We will take this occasion of remarking, that the last word, whose sense was so long undiscovered and mistaken, and which was such a stumbling-block to Chatterton, occurs (uncompounded) once, we think, in Holinshed's Chronicle, and twice or thrice in Fox's Book of Martyrs, where it is explained at length. These authors, we think, may even yet be consulted with advantage, for the illustration of Shakspeare's text. The line above quoted we would read thus,

Unhousel'd, unappointed, unanneal'd.

We shall probably, next month, resume the subject of these Letters; but, in justice to the younger part of our readers, we cannot close the present account of them without remarking, that they contain great eccentricity of taste, and sometimes an incorrectness of style.

91. *Fugitive Pieces.* 8vo.

MANY of these "Miscellaneous Pieces," which are both in verse and

prose, "have been before made public," we are told, "at different times, and through different channels, and were all but one written at the age of nineteen." One of the best poems is an Ode, or Dirge, in blank verse, in the measure of that by Collins to Evening, "to the Memory of Chatterton;" and well indeed may the author lament the fate of that eccentric genius, as, by his own confession, he has been a follower, having made him a model in a literary deception, by inserting, in the Town and Country Magazine (the first scene of Chatterton's forgeries) for March and June 1783, two letters, signed *Oxonien's* and *John Williams*, containing some spurious translations from the Welch, one of which, 'Llwen' and Gyneth,' being "elegantly turned into verse," as genuine, in Mr. Evans's Ballads, by Mrs. Robinson, he now calls a "laughable effect." We see it in a much more serious light, and are by no means convinced by the flimsy arguments he adduces to excuse or extenuate such impositions. His "Miscellaneous Observations on various Subjects," in four sections, we prefer to his poetry, as the critical observations which they contain, on some of our most approved writers, are new, and worthy of attention. In particular, we are glad to see the fame of that justly-celebrated poet, scholar, and statesman, as well as hero, Sir Philip Sidney, rescued from the attack (which we have always thought unwarranted) of the ingenious Mr. Walpole.—Some detached passages shall now be selected.

"Lord Chesterfield, in some easy verses addressed to a lady, has this false, though pretty, thought:

"The dews of the evening industriously
"thun,

"They're the † tears of the sky for the
"loss of the sun."

This blunder seems to have originated from two causes; in the first place, from his lordship's ignorance of the nature of dews, which are exhalations from the earth, and ascend; and in the second, from his having, probably by accident, seen an ode of Renat Rapin, who calls the grasshopper *Caeli cantant ebria fictiones*.

If "velvet green," an epithet from art, be objectionable, as Dr. Johnson thinks, in Gray, this writer shews that

* "Most carefully," in Doolley.

† "Thole," ditto.

the Doctor has committed the same fault in his "Midsummer With:"

"Lay me where o'er the verdant ground
"Her living carpet Nature spreads:"

and justifies it also by the *velvet buds* of Shakspeare, and the *velvet leaves* of the "Passionate Pilgrim." Johnson, he adds, in some places imitates himself, and in others he has expressions evidently borrowed from Young, Pope, Gray, and Dryden. The famous line, adopted, with very little alteration, by Theobald, in his Double Falshood *,

"None but himself himself can parallel,"

is in an epitaph on Col. Giles Strangers, of Melbury Sampford, in Dorsetshire. And Sir William Temple says of Cæsar, that he was "equal only to himself."—"If we except the tragedy of Cato, to his poetry Mr. Addison is not indebted for much reputation: in general, it is either insipid or bombastic, as when he talks of the aqueducts, in his Letter from Italy,

"Whole rivers here forsake the fields
"below,

"And, wond'ring at their height, through
"airy channels flow."

"Again, when speaking of the trees, he says,

"Or when transplanted and preserv'd with
"care,

"Carve the cold climate, and starve in North-
"ern air."

And yet why may not the rivers of Addison be allowed to wonder as well as the engrafted trees of Virgil? which

"Miratur novas frondes, et non sua
"poma."

"When he wrote his account of the greatest English poets, it is reported that he had never read Spenser, whom he characterises." From his encomium on Cowley's Pindarics, this writer suspects, "that he had never read them likewise." *Nation and People*, "applied to the bird creation," in Spenser and Thomson, though justified by Virgil, Georg. IV. v. 430, he thinks "harsh and affected."—But we must here dismiss these elegant criticisms, which bespeak a mind improved by a study of the best models, ancient and modern, after adding one of the shortest of the poems,

"Verses written under a Statue of Painting,
in the Possession of Robert Hanley, Esq.

"Blest art, whose magic to the parent's eye
The fading scenes of Memory can supply;

* "None but himself himself can parallel."

The lover oft, by thy bold hand pourtray'd,
Views the soft semblance of his absent maid;
Oft checks the tender throb, the struggling
sigh,

And wipes the tear from sad Affliction's eye;
Through thee her glance and dimpled cheek
beguile,

Return his longing look, and seem to smile;
Through thee he lulls his wayward thoughts
to rest,

And calms the rising tumult of his breast."

92. *The Preacher's Assistant, (after the Manner of Mr. Letfome,) containing a Series of the Texts of Sermons and Discourses, published either singly or in Volumes, by Divines of the Church of England, and by the Dissenting Clergy, since the Restoration to the present Time, specifying also the several Authors, alphabetically arranged under each Text, with the Size, Date, Occasion, or Subject-Matter of each Sermon or Discourse. By John Cooke, M. A. late Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, and Rector of Wenbor, Salop. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1783.*

FROM the above copious title the design of the present useful and laborious compilation is sufficiently obvious. And few students in divinity are unacquainted with the former work (on the same plan) by Mr. Letfome, of which this is an improvement, and is continued down to the year 1783. We cannot, therefore, render a more acceptable service to its readers, or to the editor, (in case of another edition,) than by pointing out a few errors and omissions that have occurred to us in turning over the leaves, and which, in an undertaking like this, are unavoidable. That there are so few is therefore surprising. For obvious reasons we shall confine ourselves to the "Historical Register of Authors, &c. in the Series," vol. II.

Anonymous "on Matth. xxii. 37.
"1686, [P. L. a Benedictine Monk]
"before their Majesties at Windsor,"
was by "Philip Ellis, [as is said in p.
"116.] brother to Sir William Ellis,
"treasurer to the Pretender;" of whom
and his family some anecdotes are given
in vol. XXXIX. p. 328.

ARBUTHNOT, John, M.D. should have been inserted, or rather his text should have been among the "anonymous." It is taken from Ecclesiasticus, x. 27, and the sermon is said to have been "preached to the people at
"the Mercat-Cross of Edinburgh, on
"the subject of the Union, in 1706,
"while the act for uniting the two
"kingdoms was depending before the
"Parliament there," where it was first
printed,

printed, in that year. It was afterwards re-published at London, in 8vo, 1745, with a preface by the editor [the late Wm. Duncombe, Esq.]; setting forth the advantages which have in fact accrued to the kingdom of Scotland by its union with England. This publication was unknown to Dr. Kippis, or he would have mentioned it among Dr. Arbuthnot's works in the *Biographia*; nor did the Editor know, when he re-published it, that Dr. A. was the author.

"BURNET, Gilbert," was never "Archbishop of York."

"COCKS, Philip," rector of Acton, preached at the consecration of Bishop [Yorke], and "LYNCH, John," at that of Bishop [North].

"DODD, Wm." was "lecturer," not "vicar," of Westham.

For "ELLIOTT, John," r. Richard.

"FLETCHER, William," was dean of Kildare, not Killaloe.

"JONES, Wm." rector of Pluckley, Kent, and of Pafston, Northamptonshire, &c. are the same.—So are "Thomas KNOWLES," M. A. and D. D.—So are "Edward OLIVER," M. A. and B. D.

"PINNELL, Peter," has an (anonymous) sermon in verse in the Gentleman's Magazine, more than 20 years ago.

For "PLUMPTRE, Charles," read "Robert," if "Master of Queen's College, Cambridge." But query, if "the late Archdeacon of Ely."

"PORTEUS, Bishop," could not "in 1779" preach "before the Commons," nor Dr. Squire "in 1756" before the Lords.

How could "RAMSAY, William, Esq." be "B. D. and lecturer of 'Illeworth?'"

"SAY, Samuel," was minister of the gospel in Long-Ditch, Westminster.

"SEABURY, Samuel, D. D." the new Bishop of Connecticut, has two sermons here, but the dates are not mentioned.

For "SECKER, William, Archbp." &c. read "Thomas."

"STERNE, Laurence," printed an affize sermon at York in 1750, on Hebrews xiii. 18, the same that he afterwards republished in his *Shandy*.

"WATKINSON, Edward, M. D." was "rector of Little [Chart] Kent."

Annexed are, Lists of the English and Irish Archbishops and Bishops, from 1660 to 1783.

93. *The Art of Eloquence. A Didactic Poem. Book I. 4to.*

THE subject is introduced with an eulogy on eloquence, and an address to the spirit of Athens; after which, the author insists on the necessity of genius, characterises Aristotle, Longinus, Cicero, and Quintilian; urges the inferiority of modern eloquence, though some living orators are not unworthy of imitation; considers persuasion as the end, and man as the object, of the art; takes a general view of oratory, both in savage and uncivilised life; particularly surveys eloquence in Britain, as influenced by the national character; inspects it more closely, as discriminated by the characteristics of its three provinces, the Bar, the Senate, and the Pulpit, in which Judgment, Imagination, under certain modifications, originate the essential parts of the Oration, Argument, Ornament, and Pathos; from the union of which essentials, in due proportion, arises the perfect whole of an oration. The author then reviews the essential parts thus synthetically collected from the human mind, under the influence of the manners in general, and the genius of the oratorical department in particular. The student is next taught to consider the means of communicating these essentials with effect to the object of his art, and is thence led to the great parts of rhetoric, Invention, Disposition, Elocution, Action, and to their several subordinate provinces. Examples are given of pathetic oratory. Thus are developed the union and order of the essential parts in connection with the constitutive. And the book concludes with an address to the pupil of eloquence, who is exhorted to add to the powers of persuasion (the end of his art) both the character and reality of virtue, and who is encouraged by the Genius of Great Britain to aspire to the wreath both of eloquence and virtue adjudged to the Grecian orator.

This plan, the reader sees, is extensive and methodical. But being didactic, and not much ornamented like all such poems, it must necessarily be deficient in the powers of pleasing. It "pays" round the head, but comes not to the "heart." Characters indeed are introduced, but episodes are wanting. And without them, how should we relish even the *Georgics*? This, however, is only the first book, and in the three others we are promised more entertainment, viz. "the intertexture of digressions, a

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sions, addressee to living personages, allusions to recent transactions, which would have interrupted the strictness of method requisite in the preliminary part." As "the author has much amusing matter in store," the favourable acceptance of this, which undoubtedly displays great marks of genius and knowledge of his subject, we hope will induce him to bring forward the remainder. The two following passages, in which his precepts are enlivened by examples, will shew that the writer is equally qualified *prodesse & delectare*.

"But if the *Peroration*, more inspir'd,
In the full energy of Pathos rise,
Say, can poetic pencil trace the modes
Of Action, gliding through th' enthusiast
frame;

While the soul rushes through the glancing
eye;

And while in every motion it appears,
Irradiating the gestures; and as charm
Of wizard spell, the wonders of the voice
Strike deep persuasion; Then—'tis then alone
The penetrating mind enkindled sees
Its object clad in greatness; and conceives,
In all the bold felicity of thought,

The high design; and raises the whole powers
Ev'n to an elevation not their own!
'Tis then the Genius of this art descends
In rapid light; and waving o'er the crowd
Its magic effluence, darts through every
breast.

Or Hatred, as abhorrent of the form
Th' averted action loaths; or Anger, caught
From the fir'd eye and agitated air;
Or Fear's blank wildness! 'Tis at such an
hour,

That, terror shot into a Cæsar, shake
His cold lips, and his pally'd hand lets drop
Its papers,—vainly grasping; while the tones
Of Tully's voice unman th' intrepid soul,
That, 'midst the shock of armies, could
command

Telephone and Death! 'Tis then alone
That many a Passion hovers o'er the fate
Of Patriots:—such as tremble in thy traits,
Great Artist, where, in all the mellow light
Of glory and of years, a CHATHAM falls:
Still strenuous with his dying voice to save
His Albion's fame, and eloquent in death!
Lo! through the senate glides the pale alarm,
To each gradation of distress—the Mute
Would feebly copy from the melting tints
The pencil breathes, though emulous to draw
Thy shade of filial anguish from the group.
Ingenious youth, as sinks th' expiring flame
Of patriot Spirit, that ere long shall burn,
Revis'd in Thee! O destin'd soon to rise
With all thy Father's eloquence and worth,
The Saviour of thy country, while no more
The venal Hydra fronts thy manly strain,
Thy dignity of aspect, and dismay'd
The host of democratic Faction flies."....

GENT. MAG. July, 1785.

8

— "Such the strings
Where quick vibration ran through every
note,

When erst (her kingdom tott'ring) when
pursued

By hostile powers, the fair THERESA fled
Amidst th' Hungarian Council, and display'd
(With all the eloquence of youthful charms
Touch'd by distress) her infant*, of her
griels

Unconscious, yet more eloquent than all—
'Twas then, th' Affections, blending as they
rose,

Ruth'd forth, then Pity throbb'd in every
breast,

And Love, dissolving at the sparkling glow
Of Beauty's tears, and Reverence for the
form

Of Royalty, its hallow'd purple rent
Thus rudely, and fierce Anger at her foes;
While drawn aloft to vengeance, in one blaze
The lightning of their sabres flash'd around:
And 'Let us die (unanimous they cried)
'Die for our Queen THERESA &.' Triumph
opes

The sounding portals, as Persuasion's voice,
The hostile spirit rushing, bids it seize
The plumed casque, and blow the trump of
war."

94. *Manufactures improper Subjects of Taxation. Addressed to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain; being an Attempt to prove that the Riches and Power of the Nation depend, in a great Degree, upon Manufactures being free of all Taxation.* 8vo.

THE leading principle here adopted is, that "every thing which tends to enhance the price of our national manufactures, or burthen the merchant who exports them, must act as a premium to foreign artists." Our author then attempts to prove the hurtful tendency of taxes on commerce and manufactures, by several specious arguments, some of which militate against all taxes. Those which he particularly reprobates are, "the tax upon glass," which, he says, has almost annihilated the exportation of it, the duty levied being above double the nominal ore; "the taxes, "old and new, on printed linens and

* The present Emperor, then (1741) three years old.

+ "Moriatur pro rege nostro Theresa." [Why not translated "king," as expressive of the idiom of the nation?] "Mr. Hayley might have recommended to his friend "this scene of Maria Theresa, as a fine subject for historical painting. The author does not recollect that any use has been hitherto made of it, either by the painter "or the poet."

"cottons,"

"cottons," in which the French and Irish will now undersell us; "the tax upon paper," which is a premium on books printed in Ireland for exportation to America; "the late tax on manufactured silver;" "the taxes on post-chaises and stage-coaches," which operate directly as taxes on trade; "the tax on bricks," styled partial, oppressive, and troublesome in the collection; "the duties on soap, candles, and leather;" as materially affecting our exports; "the export duty on lead," which has lowered the price of ore; "the new duty on silk," which has prevented or lessened the exportation; "the taxes on bills and receipts," as troublesome and vexatious. To make up the deficiency, this manufacturer, for such he probably is, at least that he has neither house nor land, nor men-servants, would, 1. lay "one shilling" in the pound on the real rents of land "and houses," not considering how many shillings in the pound they pay already to government and parochial taxes, and that a great part of this burthen would fall on those who cannot relieve themselves, (as he supposes the land-owners and farmers may, by raising their rents and the price of their commodities,) viz. persons of small independent fortunes in the stocks, annuities, or limited incomes, who rent houses. But so little beyond their own noses do some men see, and if they did, so little do they care whom they load, if they can relieve themselves. 2. He would tax men-servants in proportion to the number kept. This has been done, though not in the same proportion, by an act just passed. Of taxing maid-servants he does not approve. He may keep perhaps one or two. 3. He wishes an addition to the malt-tax, and a tax on all grain distilled. Without further expounding the futility of his arguments, we shall only add that such interested and short-sighted geniuses as this, Mr. Spillbury, Mr. Quid, and many more of the same stamp, who would repeal every tax that affects themselves, without being able to substitute others equally efficient, remind us of the two wives in *Astrop*, one of whom pulled out her husband's black, and the other his grey hairs; and, in like manner, poor Britain, thus left unmercifully combed, thus left bare of her wonted resources, would not only be scoffed for her baldness, but fall a prey to the bulls and bears of the alley.

95. *A Letter to the People of Scotland, on the alarming Attempt to infringe the Articles of the Union, and introduce a most pernicious innovation, by diminishing the Number of the Lords of Session.* By James Boswell, Esq. 8vo.

ANIMATED by his success with his countrymen last year, against Mr. Fox's East India Bill, Mr. Boswell has now taken up his pen (and with equal success) *ciere viros* against the innovation projected in parliament in the Scotch civil judicature, "by reducing the number of the Lords of Session from fifteen to ten, that ten may have larger salaries." This attempt he charges home to "his Majesty's Advocate (Mr. Hays Campbell), the Attorney General of Scotland, Mr. Henry Dundas (sometimes called *Harry the Ninib*), and to that anonymous personage whose *status* puzzles the House of Commons, who is a *lord*, but yet not *noble*, and tomorrow may descend to be only the *honourable*, or ascend to be the *right honourable, gentleman*.

"Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,
"A being darkly wise, and rudely great"

Mr. Boswell's chief arguments against this dreaded innovation are, that there is "no grand jury in Scotland; and therefore that the Court of Session is a standing jury" for the whole kingdom; that it "has now remained, undiminished, for 253 years;" that, at its first institution by James V, in 1527, "the number of the judges was twelve small," &c.; that "to reverse the *Decemviri* is ominous," &c. But, above all, this bold Tribune has entered his *veto*—"Nolumus leges Scote mutari," the Court of Session, sit *Quindecim Homines*, must remain, unless by consent of the people of Scotland themselves; the British Parliament cannot abolish it, because it was established by the Articles of the Union.—The equalising the land-tax (should it succeed) which "government," he says, "at present dare not" attempt, is "Scotland would rise to a man;" that snake (as it should seem) in the grass excites also "the apprehension" of this *præservandum ingenium*; for this he calls on their Ucalegon (who *proximus erdet*) LOWTHER, to "come forth and support" them—"Come over to Scotland, and help us!"—What a British Parliament can or cannot do, or how far the Articles of the Union may resemble the laws of the Medes and Persians, there occurs a hinted point in Scotch history, only to a "novation" their lord-jest, tho' thinks "fortable" fore point Philip's Among ing part learn, the Thurlow "honour" line fell "to you" and low "omeri" day wh "that he" date for "ment; ters of Wilkes, short, of ages as a

96. *An History of the Roman Empire.* By A. H. Low of I.

THE Roman Empire, other system, "ed as a as our au obvious. In the displayed "origin and im "and Ni "Roman and has subject wi

* As a philanthropist, add the f "tough, I "mour wi "Dissemin kers, wi "can do "up. My "vote wit "and Chap

Persians, we presume not to say, nor is there occasion at present (as above hinted) to "moot" the subject, the point in question being given up, and, without diminishing the number of the Scotch judges, our rulers seem inclined only to augment their salaries, an "innovation" to which, we presume, their lordships themselves will not object, though this honest Aristippus * thinks "they have already very comfortable provisions," and has therefore pointed some of the artillery of this Philippic against that augmentation.—Among other digressive but entertaining particulars in this "Letter," we learn, that Dr. Johnson said of Lord Thurlow, before he was ennobled, "I honour Thurlow, Sir—Thurlow is a fine fellow: he fairly puts his mind to yours;" that the author "esteems and loves" his wife, "a true Montgomerie, after fifteen years, as on the day when she gave" him "her hand; that he has declared himself a candidate for Ayrshire, in the next parliament;" with anecdotes and characters of Messieurs Pitt, Fox, Burke, Wilkes, Lee, the Czar Peter, and, in short, of as many distinguished personages as a late famous *Apology*.

96. *An Historical and Chronological View of Roman Law. With Notes and Illustrations.* By Alexander C. Schomburgk, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. 8vo.

THE benefits to be derived from the Roman Law, which, different from all other systems of legislation, "is regarded as a Code of Universal Justice," as our author observes, are sufficiently obvious.

In the "Chronological View" he has displayed, with great exactness, "the origin and progress of *regal, consular, and imperial* Rome, from Romulus and Numa to A. D. 752, when the "Roman law was finally extinguished," and has marked, as distinctly as the subject will permit, their various stages

of revolution and reform during this long period. "The History of the Revival of the Roman Law," toward the middle of the XIIIth century, "its connection with the Feudal and Canon Law, its Character and Influence in the different Courts and Academies of Europe, together with the Lives and Writings of its most eminent Professors," are reserved for a second part. The "Illustrations," which consist of notes on the History and Interpretation of the XII Tables, the most eminent Civilians among the Romans, the state of the Roman Law during the IIId and IIIId, the Vth and VIth centuries, are replete with judgment and erudition.

97. *Discourses on various Subjects.* By Thomas Balguy, D. D. Archdeacon and Prebendary of Winchester, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo.

THESE Discourses, as they are intended to support "the cause of Religion and Virtue," are very properly dedicated to the King, the great patron of both, among whose "repeated favours" the author acknowledges his "goodness in naming" him "to a high station in the church [a bishoprick]; and in allowing" him "to decline it." The volume contains IX Discourses, VII Charges, and a *Concio ad Clerum*. The three first, "on the different characters of age and youth," from 1 Cor. xiv. 20, *Brethren, be not children in understanding: be wise, as malice be ye children, but in understanding be men*; and Eccles. i. 18, *For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge, increaseth sorrow*, "on the vanity and vexation of our pursuits after knowledge," were preached before the University of Cambridge; the IVth, in 1763, on May 29, from 2 Sam. xix. 30, *And Mephibosheth said unto the king, Yea, let him take all, forasmuch as my lord the king is come again in peace unto his own house*; and the Vth, on the General Fast, Dec. 13, 1776, "on account of the American war," from Acts vii. 26, — *Sirs, ye are brethren, why do ye wrong one to another?* in the cathedral church of Winchester. In the former of these the preacher very appositely applies the words of Mephibosheth to the "overflowing of loyalty that prevailed among our ancestors on the return of their banished sovereign; Yea, let him take

* As a short summary of our author's philanthropic temper and principles, we will add the following: "I can drink, I can laugh, I can converse in perfect good humour with Whigs, with Republicans, with Dissenters, with Independents, with Quakers, with Moravians, with Jews. They can do me no harm. My mind is made up. My principles are fixed. But I would vote with Tories, and pray with a Dean and Chapter." p. 95.

"take all, forasmuch as my lord the king
 "is come again in peace unto his own
 "place." From which he proceeds "to
 "enquire what foundation there was
 "for that extraordinary joy, and to
 "make some reflections on the folly
 "they were guilty of in expressing it,
 "like him in the text, by unlimited con-
 "cessions." In conclusion, after hint-
 "ing "at the inconveniences, let us not
 "(he says) forget the benefits arising
 "from this change of government; the
 "improvement of arts; the extension
 "of commerce; the steady administra-
 "tion of justice; the free exercise of
 "religion. Let us not forget that we
 "have a prince on the throne, who
 "makes it his boast that he is a NA-
 "TIVE of BRITAIN. May he long
 "continue to reign in the hearts and
 "affections of his subjects! May his
 "ministers serve him with fidelity and
 "prudence! and may such service be
 "ever repaid by the confidence and
 "thanks of an united people!" In
 "his last sermon the Archdeacon points
 "out, "as the principal features of our
 "national character," *Dissensions, Dis-
 "loyalty, and Irreligion.*—The VIth,
 "preached at the consecration of Bishop
 "Shipley, in 1769, from Hebrews xiii.
 "17, *Obey them that have the rule over you,
 "and submit yourselves: for they watch for
 "your souls, as they that must give account;
 "that they may do it with joy, and not with
 "grief: for that is unprofitable for you,* and
 "the VIIth, at that of Bishops Hurd and
 "Moore, in 1775, from 1 Peter ii. 13,
 "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of
 "man for the Lord's sake: whether it be
 "to the king as supreme; or unto gover-
 "nors, as unto them that are sent by him
 "for the punishment of evil-doers, and for
 "the praise of them that do well; are both
 "on church authority. And the VIIIth,
 "on the difficulties which attend the
 "study of religion," from Isaiah xlv.
 "15, *Verily thou art a God that hidest thy-
 "self, O God of Israel, the Saviour;* and
 "the IXth, "of salvation through faith
 "in Christ," from Eph. ii. 8, *For by
 "grace are ye saved, through faith: and
 "not of yourselves: it is the gift of God;*
 "were both preached at the Archdeacon's
 "visitation in 1776 and 1782.—The
 "Charges, which were delivered to the
 "Clergy of his archdeaconry in 1760, 3,
 "6, 9, 1772, 8, and 81, are "on the
 "nature and end of the Christian Re-
 "velation; on Religious Liberty; on
 "the distinct provinces of Faith and
 "Reason; of Subscription to Articles
 "of Religion; on the true value of

"faith and morals; and on the Sacra-
 "ments."—The *Concio* was preached
 "for the degree of D. D. in 1758, from
 "Matt. vii. 16. *By their fruits ye shall
 "know them.* These important subjects
 "are treated, in general, with peculiar
 "clearness and precision, and at the same
 "time with such a liberality of sentiment,
 "and spirit of candour and moderation,
 "as is highly edifying, and would justify
 "ample extracts. Our limits, however,
 "will permit us to add only the close of
 "Discourse I, addressed to academicians,
 "and an extract from Charge I, in which
 "he characterises the Hutchinsonian.

"As we ought to consult the interests of
 "society in the choice we make of our studies,
 "so also should we use our utmost caution to
 "prevent the general ill effects of a studious
 "and contemplative life; that it may neither
 "render us unfit for the intercourse of the
 "world, nor obnoxious to the dislike or con-
 "tempt of those who are engaged in different
 "functions.—Let us strive then to adorn the
 "dignity of our profession with all the graces
 "of refined and cultivated humanity. Let us
 "temper the severity of a philosophic retri-
 "ment with the innocent cheerfulness of a
 "active and social life. Let us smooth and
 "soften the rigours of virtue by a prudent ac-
 "commodation to the indifferent manners and
 "customs of the age and country in which we
 "live. Let us remember that we are citizens
 "as well as scholars; and leave to monks and
 "hermits the fond persuasion, that they may
 "merit heaven by tormenting themselves, and
 "persecuting their brethren. Be it our task
 "to extend the bounds of science, to vindicate
 "the honour of our holy religion, to form the
 "minds of the rising generation to every pro-
 "bate and every social virtue. While these
 "employments are discharged with industry and
 "prudence, they can never expose us to dis-
 "grace and censure; nay, they will justly en-
 "title us to protection and favour. And hence
 "it is for us that, living as we do, under the
 "influence of a wise and good government,
 "we have no surer method of obtaining pro-
 "tection than by deserving it."....

"Religion is actually in danger of being
 "lost from the neglect of it; of degenerating
 "into enthusiasm and folly. By applying
 "themselves abruptly to sacred learning, with-
 "out the necessary aids of human reason, men
 "have been engaged in the most vain and
 "fruitless researches; have learned to pro-
 "nounce confidently and uncharitably on
 "points not intelligible, or not useful, or not
 "capable of any rational determination; and
 "to treat with contempt the most glorious
 "parts of religion. After much labour and
 "profound meditation, they have been able to
 "find, in the word of God, every thing but
 "what they should find, an authentic rule of
 "faith and manners.—A proper cultivation of

the understanding would have made it impossible for that whimsical mixture of vain philosophy and unintelligible divinity which has been propagated, of late years, with so much warmth and vehemence, ever to enter the minds of men.—It is not that this system, absurdly called *Mosaic*, contains false and hurtful doctrines.—It is a sufficient misfortune, that it contains nothing; that it leads men to an unhappy waste of time and thought; that it teaches them to corrupt the simplicity, and debase the dignity, of religion by childish crymologies and trifling allegories; that it engages them in all the rancour of theological hatred, not in defence of laws or doctrines, but of empty and unmeaning sounds.”

Considering Dr. Balguy as a scholar, and as a minister of the gospel, all who know him, either by his life or his writings, must regret that one whom the King so justly delighted to honour, should have been disabled, by his “infirm state of health,” for that “high station,” which, by his acceptance, would rather have received than conferred honour.

98. *An authentic Narrative of the Treatment of the English who were taken Prisoners on the Reduction of Bednore, by Tippoo Saib, from the 28th of April, 1783, to the 25th of April, 1784, near Twelve Months Confinement, under a continued Series of unrelenting Acts of Cruelty. Also, an Account of those who perished during that Period. By Captain Henry Oakes, Adjutant-General to the Army under General Matthews, on that Expedition, a Fellow-Sufferer and Spectator of the horrid Scenes which he describes. With an Appendix, by Lieutenant John Charles Sheen, of the Seapoys, on the same Service.* 8vo.

99. *Additions to Captain Oakes's Narrative of the Reduction of Bednore.* 8vo.

MUCH too shocking are the cruelties here related for us to abridge, or recapitulate. Enough has been said of them in vol. LIV. p. 949. May they never be repeated! or (which alone perhaps can prevent them) may they never be provoked by those of whom, as more is given to them, more is required! What occasioned these horrid barbarities Capt. Oakes has not told us, but Lieut. Sheen says, that they were founded on principles of retaliation.

The “Additions,” published separately, contain a list of the officers and privates who fell into the hands of Tippoo Saib, and who survived the hardships and cruelties that he inflicted upon them,

100. *Thoughts on Executive Justice, with respect to our Criminal Laws, particularly on our Circuits. Dedicated to the Judges of Assize, and recommended to the Perusal of all Magistrates, and to all Persons who are liable to serve on Grand Juries. By a sincere Well-Wisher to the Public.* 8vo.

101. *Appendix to “Thoughts on Executive Justice,” &c. Occasioned by a Charge given to the Grand Jury for the County of Surrey, at the Lent Assizes, 1785, by the Hon. Sir Richard Perryn, Knt. one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer.* 8vo.

“THE principal arguments in the first of these publications,” to adopt the author's own words, “may be collected into the short compass of the following syllogisms:

“I. That system of police is the least likely to prevent crimes which holds forth an uncertainty of punishment.

“But our present system of police, by the ill-timed lenity of our judges, holds forth an uncertainty of punishment.

“Therefore our present system of police is least likely to prevent punishment.

“II. That system, &c. is the most merciful, which is most likely to prevent the commission of capital offences.

“But that system, which holds forth a certainty of punishment is the most likely to prevent the commission of capital offences.

“Therefore that system, &c. is the most merciful.

“These are illustrated by various anecdotes, by way of examples; and the conclusion to be gathered from the whole is, that that very police itself must sink into contempt, the whole kingdom be overrun with banditti, and the lives and properties of the sober, industrious, and virtuous part of the community, be left in the hands of those who are the declared and avowed enemies of every principle of law, justice, and even of common humanity.”

This pamphlet has met the ideas of most of its readers, and has been generally thought well worthy the attention of those who only can remove the grievance. But Mr. Baron Perryn, in a Charge to the Grand Jury of Surrey, having animadverted on it, and endeavoured to justify the mistaken mercy of the Bench, the author, in an Appendix, has entered fully into all the Baron's arguments, and, in our opinion, has clearly confuted them, shewing that the frequency of reprieves is an encouragement to offenders, and therefore is really, though it might wear the semblance of mercy, the highest cruelty to all who are thus “encouraged to offend;” and that “reprieves and par-

"dons have brought more to the gallows than they ever saved from it."—"If all the wild beasts in the Tower were to break loose, and twelve soldiers, armed with loaded muskets, and having it in their power to destroy them, did not, nothing can be clearer to me, than that they would be answerable, before God and man, for all the mischief which should happen from their neglect."

The history of some reprieves, even of old offenders, or rather of their consequences, in which Patrick Madden is not forgotten, and Kennedy might have been remembered, is really shocking. A soldier, for burglary and robbery of two old poor men, with every circumstance of terror at midnight, was condemned, but *reprieved*—a highwayman was *thrice* condemned, but *reprieved* each time—and Patrick has been five times capitally convicted, but is not hanged yet.—"There are so many chances for us," said an old offender when convicted, "and so few against us, that I never thought of coming to this. First, there are many chances against being discovered—so many more that we are not taken—and if taken, not convicted—and if convicted, not hanged—that I thought myself very safe, with at least twenty to one in my favour."

In conclusion, the writer draws a striking contrast between the tendency of the *Beggar's Opera* and *George Barnwell*; and shews that the imaginary reprieve of Macheath to the real reprieve of a convict at the gallows must have the same effect.

1784. *A System of Chronology*. By James Playfair, D. D. Member of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. Imp. folio. 1784.

THIS very useful and laborious compilation, which is the completest System of Chronology that we have seen, contains, "I. An Explanation of the Principles of this Science, together with an Account of the most remarkable Epochs, Æras, and Periods, the exact Dates of which are ascertained.—II. A Chronological History, which exhibits a connected View of the Time, Mode, and Circumstances of the Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall of every considerable Kingdom, from the earliest Period to the present.—III. A List of several Eclipses before the Christian Æra, observed

"by Astronomers, or recorded by Historians, and of all Eclipses from A. D. 1 to A. D. 1900, with an explanatory Preface.—IV. A Chronological List of Councils, in which the Date, Place, and Subject of every Council are specified.—V. Chronological Tables and Charts from B. C. 2300 to A. D. 1784, adapted to a Scale, and ascertaining the Duration of the Lives and Reigns of the most eminent Personages of all Ages.—VI. A List of Remarkable Events and Occurrences relating to every Kingdom and Nation, from the earliest Ages to the present Time; with the Dates of many celestial Phenomena.—VII. Supplemental Tables, illustrating the present System.—VIII. A copious Biographical Index, in which the Dates of the Reigns of Kings, and of the Lives of remarkable Men in all Ages, are inserted, and concise Characters of both are occasionally given."

This work fully answers the design for which it was compiled, and does great credit to the attention, industry, and exactness of the compiler. The Biographical Charts are on the plan of Dr. Priestley.—As the character of the present King of Prussia is generally known, we will select the concluding paragraph of the Chronological History of that kingdom, as a specimen of the writer's style:

"Such are the outlines of the public life of this extraordinary personage, who supported, for above twenty years, a successful war against the greatest part of Europe; who exceeded in his escapes, his enterprises, and his conquests, the most splendid exploits of ancient heroes; who, disdaining the trammels of ministerial servitude, has uniformly conducted the affairs of his state, as he directed the tide of battle, by his own abilities; and who, not contented with establishing, in his own example, a standard of military conduct, and with giving a new form to the system of military operations, has improved, by his genius, the arts of peace as well as of war, and raised himself to an elevated rank among poets, legislators, and philosophers, as well as among heroes."

It is observable, that Dr. Playfair styles this prince (p. 115) "Frederick II," a small mistake, as his father was Frederick II, son of Frederick I, the first king of Prussia, and consequently the present sovereign is, as he always styles himself, Frederick III.—M. de Court (not "de Cour,"

139,) was the French admiral off Toulon in February 1744.—Admiral Vernon did *not* take Carthagena (p. 286), but the ports only. But these are very slight spots indeed in a sun of such magnitude and such lustre, which we cannot behold without admiration, or without being dazzled.

103. *A Letter to the Earl of Coventry.* By Philip Thicknesse. Containing some extraordinary Letters of the Noble Lord's to the Author, written in the Years 1780 and 1782. With an Appendix, containing a still more extraordinary Note of the Noble Lord's, written in the Year 1785.

OF this letter nothing can be more true than the first sentence: "It has been said, and it will be said again, 'that I am a captious man, and frequently engaged in disputes.'" At the same time it is true, that Mr. Thicknesse is a benevolent man, of nice honour, ready to serve his friends, and generous perhaps to a fault.—The noble botanist here addressed, being desirous of having some choice seeds and bulbous roots from the mountain of Montserrat, in Catalonia, applied to Mr. Thicknesse, for his interest with one of the residentiary monks, Pere Pascal, who, at his request, employed the apothecary of the convent to collect them. But, instead of seven or ten pounds, expended on this business, all the return Mr. Thicknesse received from his Lordship's liberality was the subscription of a guinea to his "Year's Journey," and of half a guinea to Mrs. Thicknesse's "Sketches," &c. and Lord C. paid a guinea into his bookseller's hands. "For what?" says our author. "To reimburse Pere Pascal his eighteen *becettes* (shillings) [for postage of letters], to reward the apothecary for travelling, in the hot autumn of a sultry climate, a mountain sixteen miles in circumference, and for sending two boxes, completely packed up, filled with seeds and flower-roots of various sorts, from Montserrat to Barcelona [forty miles], and from Barcelona to 'Great Britain.'" This guinea Mr. Thicknesse, "astonished," he says, at the receipt of it, indignantly gave to a poor Spanish prisoner, and now publishes this pamphlet partly to defend himself and his Spanish friends, whom Lord C. has charged with sending him nothing but "docks and weeds," and partly to raise, from this publication,

somewhat to remit "to the injured 'Monk at Montserrat.'" Had the noble Lord attended Mr. T.'s "awkward cause in the House of Lords," much more had he differed in opinion with Lord Apsley; or had his lady, son, and family, subscribed to his "Year's Journey;" or had his lordship ever asked him to dinner, or sent him a bit of mutton, &c. all had been well; this pamphlet, he tells us, would not have appeared. Yet, in conclusion, the Earl, it seems, has offered to "enquire into and adjust his demands," and to pay him "ten guineas;" and, though the first offer, being made through the medium of "a Scotch hoser," was rejected with scorn, the money, if paid "into the hands of the Spanish secretary, for the use of the injured monk and 'arraigned apothecary,' will be accepted, and 'this paltry business' finished, on which our readers will make their own comments, though, if we have fairly stated it, they will, as we augur, be more favourable to the plebeian than to the patrician.

104. *Translation of Huntingford's first Collection of Monstrophics.* 8vo.

THIS translation is prefaced by a letter to Mr. Huntingford, which, in very modest and unassuming language, bespeaks and merits the candour of the publick.—We shall select the following as specimens of the performance.

"ON A ROSE.

"What beauty has the rose!
But ah! how soon it flies!
How very soon it dies!
The life of man thus flows.

"While youth and vigour meet,
He revels joyfully;
A few, few years pass'd by,
He's trodden under feet."

"TO THE SECOND ARISTOTLE: viz. LORD MONBODDO.

"Say, say no more, y' unletter'd tribe,
The name of Knowledge you disgrace;
The animal who dare describe
As equal to the human race.
A fam'd Lycæan thus express'd
His sage remarks your crew to teach:
'Does nought avail by man possess'd,
'By man alone the power of speech?
'What, but that power, could man advise
'To quit his deep-dug mountain cell?
'What, but that power, bade cities rise,
'Bade Order Error's clouds dispell?
'By that mankind the Arts have sought
'To improve, and various works prepare;
'The Muses sang; the Sapients taught
'To honour God with fervent prayer,
"That

- "That Soul Divine, by whom are given
 "Laws, from which all blessings spring;
 "Thou, holy Lord, art King in heaven,
 "Man above all on earth is King."

Mr. Huntingford's *Monostrophica*, of which the work before us is a translation, were reviewed in our Magazines for November and December 1782, and specimens given. **

105. *Ἰσαίης ὁμιλίαι τοῦ Μενελάου.*

THIS oration, of which a few copies only have been taken, is now printed (not published) for the first time. from the only MS. probably, that is extant. The editor is a man of rank as well as learning.

Iſæus, as we learn from Plutarch * and Photius †, was a native of Chalcis, and lived in the 410th year of Rome. He came to Athens, where he was a disciple of Lyſias, and was much esteemed for his merit and his eloquence. He had also some illustrious scholars, of whom Demosthenes is the most celebrated. Iſæus composed sixty-four orations, of which only ten remain.

Menecles having a son, and living twenty years afterwards, his brothers claimed his estate. But one Philonides gave evidence that their claim was ill-founded, as Menecles left a son. The brothers charged him with perjury, and, in answer, the young man here undertakes his defence.—Though the questions here elegantly discussed are little interesting at present, this is a curious remnant of antiquity, as exhibiting the manner in which such causes were then conducted.

106. *Apologia Secunda: or, A supplementary Apology for Conformity.* By a Layman. 8vo.

WE do not indeed approve of works of this nature. The light anapœstic measure is not a proper vehicle for religious subjects, or for any thing appertaining to religion. In justice, however, to the author, we must add, that his intention seems very remote from offering any insult or injury to the cause or truth. **

107. *Chiro-podologia; or, A scientific Enquiry into the Causes of Corns, &c.* By D. Low, Chiro-podist. 8vo.

WE earnestly recommend this little treatise, which seems the result of considerable researches and experience, to the

* *Oratorum Vita.* —† *Bibl. Cod.* 64 et 263.

publick; nor will a serious attention to the contents of it, minute as they may seem to a superficial observer, be found unwise or unnecessary; for as the period of life may be determined by "a fly, a grapestone, or a hair," so the possession of it may be embittered by the growth of a nail, or the formation of a corn. Though some may regard the writings of a corn-cutter with supercilious derision, it should be remembered, that he who suggests the means to prevent or cure the least of the evils which affect the human frame, confers a greater benefit, and better deserves the gratitude of mankind, than the writer of an Epic poem. **

108. *The Patriot: a Tragedy; from a Manuscript of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson: corrected by himself.* 8vo.

Credat Judæus Apella!—So far from writing, Dr. Johnson would not have read it.

109. *The Hæstinated; an Heroic Poem. In Three Cantos.* 4to.

OF this Epic, not the battle of Hæstings (as we conjectured), but Mr. (or rather Mrs.) Hæstings, is the subject; and though "three cantos" are announced, one only is given. We are satisfied, and desire no more.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- July 1. *Separate Maintenance*—Son-in-Law.
2. *Maid of the Mill*—A Mogul Tale.
4. *Jenious Wife*—Agreeable Surprise.
5. *The Suicide*—The Son-in-Law.
6. *Spanish Barber*—Hunt the Slipper.
7. *Two Connoisseurs*—Agreeable Surprise.
8. *The English Merchant*—Peeping Tom.
9. *Turk and No Turk*—Nature will prevail.
11. *Ditto*—Mayor of Garratt.
12. *Seeing is Believing*—Turk and No Turk.
13. *Hamlet*—Harlequin Teague.
14. *Turk and No Turk*—Beggars on Horseback.
15. *Ditto*—Peeping Tom.
16. *Jenious Wife*—Hunt the Slipper.
17. *English Merchant*—Agreeable Surprise.
19. *Young Quaker*—Flinch of Bacon.
20. *Manager in Distress*—Gretta Green—Harlequin Teague.
21. *Turk and No Turk*—The Author.
22. *Summer Amusement*—Mayor of Garratt.
23. *Turk and No Turk*—Deceit is in Him.
25. *Ditto*—Harlequin Teague.
26. *All's Well that Ends Well*—Gretta Green—Gretta Green.
27. *Turk and No Turk*—Harlequin Teague.
28. *All's Well that Ends Well*—Ditto.
29. *Chapter of Accidents*—The Fool.

ELECT

ELEGY

ON AN

INFANT NEPHEW.

"How many fall as sudden, not as safe!"
Dr. YOUNG.

TIS done! the painful conflict is no more!

See where out-stretch'd the beauteous cherub lies;

Pale is that cheek where vigour bloom'd before,

Eternal darkness sits upon his eyes.

Where are thy frowns, O Death! thy horrors where!

How winning are thy looks! how amiable thy air!

Thus some young lily, that began to raise
Its silver pyramid, and scent the groves,

Cropt by the reaper's cruel scythe, displays
A languid beauty which ev'n death im-

proves;

Though prostrate on the plain its honours fade,

Still it regales the smell, and beautifies the glade.

Thou pensive Muse, whose cheek's expiring bloom

In fair suffusion ceaseless tears o'erflow,
Come, with thy cypress wreaths adorn his tomb,

Pathetic mistress of the strain of woe;

Let the sweet tones of thy theorbos mourn,
And with melodious tears bedew his clay-

cold urn.

See, Melancholy with dishevell'd hair,
Disorder'd vest, and attitude of grief,

To the rude winds lays her chill'd bosom bare,

And bars cannibal fondness from relief;

Slowly the moves from her sepulchral gloom,
And smites her livid breast, and rends her

sable plume.

Fly then, the debt of sympathy to pay;

Pluck Sorrow's shaft from the pierc'd bleeding breast,

Tinge with celestial Comfort's orient ray
The joyless shades surrounding the dis-

treas,

Build Truth's imperial mausoleum high,
On just Attention's shrine offering the pious

figh.

Insensate Fate, regardless of our prayer,
Veil'd in Cimmerian night our smiling

morn.

How bright a day did it presage, how fair!
Death, viewing our fond schemes of bliss

with scorn,
A dart from the fall quiver at his side

snatch'd, the pierc'd victim sunk—he languish'd, and he died.

Short was his sojourn here—just sent to raise
Our towering hopes, then leave us to de-

plete

Their airy fabric fall'n! the meteor-blaze
Dazzled a moment, and was seen no more!
Thus (transient pomp) nocturnal visions glare
In dreaming Fancy's eye, then mingle with
the air.

Such was the smile, so charming, so serene,
Which still in life o'er his lov'd features
play'd;

The same his looks, the same his gentle mien,
Though in Death's icy arms forever laid!

Still the driv'n snow yields to that spotless
skin,

Fit emblem of the soul that lately lodg'd
within.

But, lo! divested of its cumbrous clay,
Angels escort th' immortal spirit's flight,

Where stars nor sun e'er sent their piercing
ray,

To realms of bliss, and worlds of endless
light.

Why then, since milder Reason whispers
peace,

Must Nature still prevail, and her soft griefs
increase?

Now rais'd to heights of extasy divine,
Our plaintive accents with regret he hears,

Thinks us unkind thus seeming to repine
At his blest change, and wonders at our

tears.

When ages without number disappear,
His joys are but begun, his heaven no change

shall fear!

Invested with a coronet of light,
In amaranthine groves, and fragrant

bow'rs,

He quists nectareous currents rolling bright
From jasper rocks through never-fading

flow'rs;

While from Heaven's Organ bursts the peal
sublime,

And fills with Jubilee the fair delicious
clime!

Thrice happy infant! what a doom is thine!
Far worthier of our envy than our tears!

Destin'd so soon thy burthen to resign!

So soon translated to thy native spheres,
Where, all transform'd, a pure ethereal

mind,

Thou minglest with the blest, an angel with
his kind!

Oh! while around the Throne of Light he
moves,

Conducted by some guardian Seraph's
hand,

With lutes, whose strain the bliss of heaven
improves,

Regal'd and welcom'd by th' angelic band,
Exult, parental Love; nor here below

Bend weeping o'er his urn, and feed upon
thy woe.

'Twere impious to lament his glorious lot:
Is it no bliss to be remov'd on high,

W. etc

GENT. MAG. July 1785.

Where every human sorrow is forgot,
Above the hazy regions of the sky?
Where torments of immortal pleasure roll,
Joy rushing upon joy, unconscious of controul!

The vast delights of the divine abodes
What emphasis of language can pourtray!
See! round th' Eternal, in adoring odes,
Angels with angels join'd, their zeal display;
Immortal palms high-waving in their hands,
With voice sublimely tun'd the glittering
cohort stands!

From the convulsive pang * forever free,
The victim of acute disease no more,
From all the miseries of mortality
Relas'd forever, on the heavenly shore
He rests secure, and triumphs o'er the storm
Which with such rage on earth assail'd his
feeble form!

Let this lov'd thought exert its soothing sway,
Through the torn heart infusing balm di-
vine,

While we commit to its congenial clay
His mortal part, and dust to dust consign.
Your wings o'er the cold relics ever dear,
Bright Cherubim, expand, and guard his
mournful bier!

Nor long the captive of all-conquering Death
That pallid mouldering body shall re-
main;

Quick-rous'd by the last trumpet's awful
breath,
All vigorous, it shall break its yielding
chain,

And, bursting the dark caverns of the tomb,
Arise divinely fair, flush'd with celestial
bloom!

Hark! how his infant voice in hymns of
praise

Now joins triumphant the seraphic choir,
Grand Halleluiahs and sonorous lays
Flowing, melodious, from each heavenly
lyre!

Loud, and more loud, swells the majestic
sound,

While from th' empyreal arch the lofty
strains rebound.

But though meek Duty cries, "forbear to
mourn,

"Is he not blest?" yet the spontaneous
tear

Of erring Fondness wishes his return,
And would detain him a frail prisoner
here,

Where visionary forms of bliss decoy,
Deep seas of lasting care swallowing one
transient joy!

Replete with fragrance, crown'd with Eden's
bloom,

How gaily did the tender flower arise!

* He expired in a convulsion fit.

But fairer now, it scatters new perfume,
Expands and blossoms in congenial stem;
Transplanted safe to a far happier clime,
Ne'er shall its vivid foliage feel the rage of
Time!

Still, as eternity pursues its round,
Its odours shall increase, its charms im-
prove;

Its blossoms no corrosive worm shall wound
In the blest realms of purity and love:
There shall it blow, still flourishing and fair,
There no rude blasting storm shall its bright
bloom impair!

Orb'd in a lucid cloud, from yonder skies,
See, blest Religion comes, with aspect
bland!

Before her smile the gloom of Sorrow flies,
Serene she speaks, waving her graceful
hand.

Straight lightsome vistas lengthen, on our
ears

Celestial music bursts, and Heaven itself ap-
pears!

From her soft lips consoling language flows,
She bids us with submissive reverence bow
The sad vicissitudes and numerous woes
That wait each pilgrim in this vale of
care;

Tells us the skies reluctantly reprove,
And what correction items is but patient
love.

Come then, sweet Patience, placid Cheer-
fulness

That sovereign cordial which can give
compoze,

Just breathe the requiem o'er the gentle
dead,

And meekly the last solemn office close;
Warm with seraphic hopes Affliction bless,
Each rebel murmur sooth'd, each frantic
sigh suppress'd.

Dulwich College. J. N. PUBLICORUM.

L I N E S

ON THE DEATH OF DR. BURTON
BY THE PRESENT MASTER OF WIL-
CHESTER.

ADDRESSED TO HIS SCHOLARS.

BATHE not for me, dear youth, your
mournful lays

In bitter tears: o'er blooming Beauty's
Let Pity wring her hands. I, full of years,
Of honours full, satiate of life, retire,
Like an o'er-weary'd pilgrim to his home;
Nor at my loss repine. Yet the happy years
That from my struggling bosom pass shall
rise

Fervent with you: May Wickham's mem-
lov'd walls

Be still with science, fame, and virtue bless'd;
And distant times and regions ha' his name.

INSCRIBED.

INSCRIPTION
FOR
WARWICK CASTLE.

BY THE LATE MR. GARRICK.

WHEN Neville the stout Earl of
Warwick liv'd here
Three oxen for breakfast were slain;
And strangers were welcome to feast and
good cheer,
Nay invited again and again.

But his nerves are so weak, and his spirits so
low,

This Earl with no oxen will feed 'em;
And of all the former fine doings we know,
Is—he gives us a book, and we read 'em.

BY THE REV. MR. ARDEN.

SOME strollers, invited by Warwick's
kind Earl,
To his castle magnificent came;
Prepar'd to respect both the owner and place,
And to give them due honour and fame.

The chambers, the cellars, the kitchen they
prais'd;

But, alas! they soon found to their cost,
That, if they expected to feast at his house,
They reckon'd without their great host.

He shew'd them Guy's pot, but he offer'd no
soup—

No meat would his Lordship allow;
Unless they had gnaw'd the blade-bone of a
Boar,

Or the rib of the famous Dun Cow.

But as you're my friends, quoth the com-
plaisant Peer,

I'll give you a new printed book,
Which may to your taste some amusement
afford

By the histories of Greville and Brooke.

Since your Lordship's so civil, well-bred,
and polite,

Pray pardon one oath from a sinner;
For your breakfast I thank you, my very
good Lord,

But a plague on your family dinner.

ΑΔΗΛΟΤ.

K PANION εν τριποδοσι καλοικουμεν τις
εσθλῶν

Εικονα την κοινην εκ ιδιων χειρων βιν.

Αξιολογη δ'ερριψεν επι κρυφα' και λιθον πικρον,
Καθον μεν δοκειον, αλλα ανεοιλα Διους.

Οσον ως γαρ επληξεν, αφηλατω και τον
αφειλα

Πηρωσε, γλυκυν βλαμματος οφραντας.

Και παλιν εις Αιθνη εκκαλεσθη την ιδιωτην
Εκλαυσεν χειρον ευφορον αφροσυνην.

Αιθολ. Α.

Mendum in septima liasa suspicor: at quomodo
corrigendum nondum inveni: pro idem au-
tem idem posui; ne foret duplex expositio.

Exanimi calvum adipeceus forte viator
Communem vixit ipse virat eligiem.
Sublatum dextra asjecit; saxoque secutus:—
Indidit at saxo iusta animum Nemebe.
Nam capiti illisum, et fuit: qui miserat posum
Percecit, atque osam faminis eripuit.
Manibus has reddit pomas! loquique nefandi
Ponnet; et certam tunc habuisse monum.
C. L.

Mr. URBAN,

FROM the attention with which you are
known to distinguish all Compositions of a
literary nature, I am certain you will gladly
receive the underwritten, if you do not al-
ready possess it. BION.

E P I G R A M,

BY MR. TYRWHITT,
ON A TEA-CHEST OF MRS. NEHERDEN'S,
MADE OF OLIVE-WOOD WHICH WAS
FOUND AT ATHENS BY
MR. STUART.

Παλλάδῃ ην ποιε δεδρον επ' Ειλισσοιο
βυθῶν

Καζτω ασπασσο εινον και λιπαρη ψικαδη
Τερμι δε μ' ο γλυπτης και αποστρε, νυν δε
δεανης

Δαιδαλεη λαγραξ Ιωδκα φυλλα φερω
Καις ο Κερροπῃ αια παντατον, οδ' επι-
θυμω

Σωκρατικης τ' οχθη γλαυκοφιδας τε δεας.

T R A N S L A T E D,

BY ANONYMOUS.

IN Attic fields, by Gm'd Ilihus flood,
A tree to Pallas sacred once I stood;
Now, torn from thence, with graceful em-
blems dress'd,

For Mira's tea (form a polish'd chest,
Atheos, farewell—nor yet do I repeat
For my Socratic shades and paralytics divine,

WRITTEN IN AN ARMOUR.

A T R I L, 1785.

NOW the beauties of Spring fresh ap-
pear,

And v'lets and primroses peep;
What sweet content immensities here
For those who would hoards keep.

Far retir'd from tumult and noise,
Our pleasures in the pure air repose.
And in flower's expectant joys

That arise from a well-kept garden.

Lowly Nature, her charms to display,
Spreads a fragrance of woods all around;

She waits the arrival of May
That paints the diversity of ground.

Delect

Dearest month! most delightfully drest,
 Eruptur'd thy beauties I view;
 Sure no pen e'er thy splendor express'd
 No pencil thy effigies drew!
Stratford. J. HUNT.

IN REPLY TO E. B.'S VERSES, ON SEEING
 MISS BRAHAM'S PAINTING, IN OUR
 LAST MONTH'S MAGAZINE.

THAT your verses are flattering I
 cannot deny,
 They have puzzled my brains much to
 make a reply,
 For how should I live if Dame Nature
 should die?
 Each day have I labour'd and rack'd my
 invention
 To study her Ladyship's works with atten-
 tion,
 But with all my endeavours, in pencil, and
 paint,
 My roses by hers are but dull, flat, and faint.
 She visits your house with an int'rested
 view,
 As all she meets there is both solid and true,
 There, Genius receives her with welcome
 most hearty,
 And Benevolence too always joins in the Party.
 No wonder that when she observ'd my at-
 tempt
 To copy her works, she should frown with
 contempt,
 And, feigning to speak of my flowers as her
 own,
 By rallying my folly might make it more
 known;
 But, if she will suffer her scyons to grow,
 And give me health and spirits to watch how
 they blow,
 When bleak Winter comes on, and hers are
 no more,
 My resemblance, tho' slight, may be held in
 some store:
 As my greatest delight is to copy her beauty,
 In giving me leave, she's but doing her duty.
July 18.

E P I T A P H,
 ON THE S. E. WALL OF THE CHAPEL
 OF WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL
 IN LEICESTER.
 P. M.
 S.

PARUM tacende, nec premende pulveris
 Cæco cubili; gratiâ (Clarki) tuâ
 Vocalis, ecce! paries fig, gestiens
 Plum tibi nomen eloqui perennius.
 In te uno desideratissima quæque amicum,
 Theologum quam scientissimum,
 Nec loquentem tamen, sed viventem magna:
 Civem, vicinum, amicum, ope, consilio, fide,
 Nemini non utilem.
 Porro, quodcumque tibi contigit laceritium,
 Cum Cæsare, marmoreum reliquisti,
 Hoc sensit Hertfordburienfis pagus;
 Hoc templum ibidem, hoc ædes rectoris;
 Hoc et homines sensie;

Nec sensit minus hoc ipsum pæochotrophium;
 Cui ornando, augendo, in omibus
 Benefaciendo, operam impendisti maximam.
 Cum te omnes ploreant, tam omnium maxime
 Charissima conjux Anna, ex inelytâ Harti-
 sonorum

De Balls apud Hertfordienfes familiâ oriunda;
 Quæ, memoriæ ergo, quam colit sanctillime,
 E marmore me indicem fecit.

OB. XIX OCT. AN. SAL. REP. MDCLXXII.
 ETAT. LII.

R O N D E A U,
 SUNG BY MRS. WEICHELL,
 AT VAUXHALL.

MILDER than the summer season
 Is the temper of my dear;
 His the seat of sense and reason,
 Tender thoughts and words sincere,
 Not the dupe of pride or fashion;
 Rolling years his faith improve;
 Strong and lasting is his passion;
 Time is sure a friend to love.
 While we smoothly glide in pleasure,
 Be each moment like the past;
 Life our hope, and love our treasure;
 Love and life should ever last!

T H E S A V A G E.
*Occasioned by the bringing to Court a wild
 Toub, taken in the Woods of Germany, in
 the Year 1725. From Poems collected by
 Mr. J. Wesley, vol. II. p. 177.*

YE Courtiers, who the blessings know
 From sweet society that flow,
 Ador'd with each politer grace
 Above the rest of human race;
 Receive this youth unform'd, untought,
 From solitary desarts brought,
 To brutish converse long confin'd,
 Wild, and a stranger to his kind;
 Receive him, and with tender care,
 For reason's use his mind prepare;
 Shew him in words his thoughts to dress,
 To think, and what he thinks express;
 His manners form, his conduct plan,
 And civilize him into Man.

But with false alluring smile
 If you teach him to beguile;
 If with language soft and fair
 You instruct him to ensnare;
 If to foul and brutal vice,
 Envy, pride, or avarice,
 Tend the precepts you impart;
 If you taint his spotless heart:
 Speechless send him back again
 To the woods of Hamelen;
 Still in desarts let him stray,
 As his choice directs his way;
 Let him still a rover be,
 Still be innocent and free.

He whose listful, lawless mind
 Is to reason's guidance blind,
 Ever slavish to obey
 Each imperious passion's sway,
 Smooth and courtly though he be,
 He's the Savage, only he.

A Writer in the *Public Advertiser* of July 11, under the signature of *A Briton*, having mentioned a very singular Anecdote of Dr. Franklin's changing his dress just before he signed the late Treaty of Peace, it has drawn forth the following authentic Refutation from Mr. Whitefoord, which we lay before our Readers for their perusal, together with the Anecdote which gave occasion to it.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been reading a letter, printed in your paper of the 11th of July, under the signature of *A Briton*.

It is not my intention to enter into an argument with the Author of that letter on the merits of the Peace: but for the honour of truth, and in justice to Dr. Franklin, I take the earliest opportunity of assuring your Correspondent, *A Briton*, that he has been egregiously imposed upon, in the pretended account of Dr. Franklin's having changed his dress just before his signing the Treaty of Peace; and also in the Reasons assigned for his so doing.

This absurd story has no foundation but in the imagination of the inventor. Until I saw your correspondent's letter, I did not know that the story had already appeared in print. It is true, indeed, that I have frequently heard it repeated in conversation, and have always treated it with the contempt it deserved: but your Correspondent, *A Briton* (whose abilities as a writer I respect) has, by admitting it into his letter, given it a degree of consequence, to which it is not otherwise entitled. From my opinion of him as a man, I am also disposed to believe, that he will not persist in circulating a falsehood, knowing it to be such.

Mr. Oswald, the British Commissioner, being dead, I am the only person who can give your Correspondent official information on this subject:—I am ready to meet *A Briton* whenever he pleases.

In the mean time, give me leave to assure him (having been present, officially, as Secretary to the British Commission for treating of Peace with America, during the whole time), that no such words as those mentioned in his letter, of this day, were spoken by Dr. Franklin; neither did he leave the company, or change his dress.

The inventor of the story supposes that the act of signing the Peace took place at the house of Dr. Franklin. The fact is otherwise: the conferences were held, and the treaty was signed, at the hotel of the British Commissioner, where Dr. Franklin and the other American Commissioners gave their attendance for that purpose. The Court of Versailles having at that time gone into mourning for the death of some German Prince, the Doctor of course was dressed in a suit of black cloth; and it is in the recollection of the writer of this, and also he believes of many other people, that when the memo-

table Philippick was pronounced against Dr. Franklin in the Privy Council, he was dressed in a suit of figured Manchester velvet.

I am, Sir, Your very humble servant,
C. WHITEFOORD.

Craven Street, Monday evening.

Anecdote, copied from the letter signed
A Briton.

"The scene of the signature was, it seems, to be at Franklin's house. For, just as the great Deliverer of the colonies from their enslavement to the notorious tyranny of Great Britain appeared in act to set his august hand to the blessed instrument of a Peace of his own dictating, he stopped short on a sudden; checked, as might be supposed, by a secret remorse at the horrid crime he was about to perpetrate. Nothing like it!—He begs of the parties present to retire for a few minutes. He leaves the room, and presently returns; when having asked them whether they could guess the motives of his short eclipse, and being answered in the negative, the traitor, with such a malignant grin as may be imagined of a fiend of hell, on his having accomplished some mischief worthy of a damned spirit, satisfied his hearers in these or the like terms:

'Gentlemen, I beg pardon for having detained you; but mark this coat.'—*'We do, and observe it is not the same in which you left the room.'*—'No, it is not; but at the point of my dismembering the British empire, I could not refuse to myself the plenary enjoyment of my triumph on the glorious occasion. Accordingly, I now sign these decisive articles of separation in the very coat that I wore at the time that Mr. Wedderburn abused me at the Council Chamber: an indignity which I rejoice thus to revenge on his master, and the whole British nation.'

"He then exultingly signs that detestable instrument of the mortal wound to his own country, by a dismemberment of both parts of it from each other."

*A Briton's Retraction of the Charge against
Dr. Franklin.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IT is, in truth, much to the honour of humanity, and to his own, that Mr. Whitefoord has, by his candid and uncontroversible evidence, invalidated the imputation of Dr. Franklin contained in a *Briton's* letter, published by you on the 11th instant. The horror of such a procedure as that of the Doctor, could only be exceeded by that of wilfully attempting to fix on him such a calumny. For a calumny it must be confessed it is, on the faith due to a gentleman who is, I firmly believe, incapable of a falsity.

This retraction is purely in honour to truth; I wish I could add to innocence. But, on this occasion, Dr. Franklin has not the smallest right to complain, since the guilt

guilt of his conspiracy against his country was already of so black a complexion, that no circumstance could well deepen the dye. Or could a culprit, of whom, if human justice could have reached him, the limbs ought, without a doubt, to have quivered under an executioner's quivering knife; could such a one, I say, complain of any comparatively trifling accessory having crept into the charge? What was such a calumny on him, compared to his calumny on his country here, of having projected, by the most horrid breach of trust, to deprive the Colonists of their LIBERTY? By the influence of which execrable falsity, yes, to the Doctor's own perfect knowledge, a falsity, he had operated the revolt of the Colonies,

their inslavement to his villainous accomplices, and their fatal dismemberment from their own ever affectionate country, till such incendiaries had too effectually consumed the bonds of unity, in the flames of an infernal discord.

Perfectly sure of never having given so much as a single line to any party bias, against which I have been ever armed, by a most cordial contempt for all parties, of which I knew too well the miserable grounds; for party there exists no country; the very word excludes country. Clear-spiritedly then I trust to Mr. Whitefoord's candour for exculpating me of any intentional error in that story, which, for very defensible reasons, I made no difficulty of believing, and most heartily thank him for the undeception. A BRITON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ON the 4th of June, her Imperial Majesty set out from Czarisko Zelo, attended by some of the principal officers of the court, on a tour in the provinces of Novogorod and Twer, to visit a navigable canal situated in the province of Twer, a work of the highest importance to the Russian commerce in general, and particularly to that of this capital, as, by uniting the rivers Mitha and Tweriz (the latter of which falls into the Volga), it establishes a complete water communication between the several provinces of this empire, from the shores of the Caspian Sea to those of the Baltic. The head of this canal is at a place called Vischnit Vobotehok.

This great Sovereign, who has celebrated every year of her glorious Reign by acts of universal philanthropy, is supposed to have given her assistance to the league, which, it is now no longer a doubt, has been forming among the principal members of the Germanic Body, for the maintenance of their rights, and for preserving the balance of power in the Empire. It was to her Czarish Majesty that, during the late war, the Treaty of Neutrality was set on foot, to which all the maritime powers were invited to accede, and to which none hardly dared to refuse their concurrence. A treaty, therefore, for the preservation of peace in the Empire, cannot fail of meeting her full approbation; as the means to preserve a consistency of character in her political conduct, which she appears to have too much magnanimity to sacrifice, and, with respect to the present confederacy, too much humanity to counteract.

On the 28th of May, his Imperial Majesty set out from Vienna, accompanied only by Comte Kaunitz, for Mantua and Pisa in Italy, where he is to meet the King and Q. of Naples.

On the first of June his Majesty arrived at Mantua, and was met by the Archduke his brother and the Archduchess. Next day their Sicilian Majesties arrived. On the

6th the Emperor made a tour to Verona, and was present at a bull-fight. The order that had been given for illuminations was countermanded; and the money given to twelve new-married couples.

Their Sicilian Majesties set out from Mantua for Parma and Turin on the 10th; and his Imperial Majesty, together with the Great Duke of Tuscany, departed the next day for Cremona, Lodi, and Pavia, on their way to Milan.

Letters have been received from Constantinople, with accounts of the deposition of the Grand Vizir, at the secret instigation of the Captain Pacha; and that Hissail Bey succeeds to that important post; and that 12 millions of piastres, which were found in his coffers, have been confiscated to the use of his Sublime Highness. Although deprived of all his possessions, he was not permitted to retire to the government to which he was exiled; for, whilst he was on the way, he was overtaken by the Capigi Bachi, who by order of the Grand Signior presented him with the fatal cord; his head was brought to this city, and, after being as usual presented to the Grand Signior, was publicly exposed upon the gate of the seraglio, with the following inscription under it:

"This is the head of Halil Hamed Pacha, late Grand Vizir, who deservedly incurred his punishment for betraying the interests of the state and religion, by managing affairs contrary to the sovereign will of the Great Master of the Universe; he acted like a tyrant, having from his sordid avarice been guilty of frequent and public oppressions of the people of God."

On the 10th of May the New Grand Vizir was installed, and confirmed in his important office; and in a few days some changes in the subaltern departments of government took place, which seemed to forebode a considerable change in the higher offices to be at hand, and indeed this took place

place on the 15th, when every remaining officer put in during the last administration was displaced.

May 28. The description received from Constantinople of the new Grand Vizir is not a very favourable one; he is depicted as a very deformed man, and blind of one eye, of a very rigid severe disposition, and altogether more fit to conduct an army than to preside at a council board.

More executions have taken place among the deposed ministers of the Turkish Monarch. Râif Irmali, heretofore Secretary of State, and lately Governor of Belgrade, was recalled on the 12th of last month, and strangled. Three days after, the death of the Musti was declared, and there is no doubt but it was of a violent nature.

On the 15th of May a Capigi-Bachi, the same who, by order of the Sultan, brought to Constantinople the head of the deposed Grand-Vizir, performed the same operation on Izet Basha, late Governor of Servia; which he executed on meeting him by chance on the road near Widdin. This Capigi-Bachi afterwards seized the valuable possessions of the said Governor, estimated at upwards of two millions, consisting solely of jewels and valuable moveables; this Pacha had the precaution to send, as it is presumed, to his son at Constantinople all his ready money.

Letters from Trieste of the 17th of June advise, "That the Bashaws of Scutari and Bosnia are in full rebellion against the Grand Seigneur, and are marching at the head of a considerable army; and that, by their motions they seem to carry devastation wherever they go."

The Governors of other provinces are in actual rebellion against the Sublime Port, and no less than ten heads already adorn the walls of the seraglio.

Since the above revolt, 4000 Bosnian recruits have deserted from the Turkish army, and presented themselves on the Austrian frontiers; which seems to have embarrassed the Governor of Smelters not a little, as not knowing how to provide for, or dispose of them. Orders from the Emperor were therefore impatiently expected when this account was written.

On the 22d of June the Barons de Wassenear and Leyden, deputies from the States General to the Imperial Court, set out from the Hague to the Imperial Court at Vienna, finally to settle the terms of peace.

In our Magazine for May, p. 398, we took notice of a challenge circulated through Europe to M. Louis Le Favre by the Comte de Gerdorf, but omitted the offer of 100 Louis made by the Comte to M. le Favre to bear his charges to any place that he le Favre should appoint for meeting. To this Challenge M. le Favre has since published the following answer:

"Elbourg, 28 April, 1785.

"I hasten, M. Le Comte, to answer your circular letter inserted in the public prints. Our interview, if you think proper, shall be at B—— le D—— (probably Bois le Duc in Dutch Brabant). As I am in the neighbourhood of the city, I do not want much money to carry me thither; and I thank you sincerely for the 100 Louis which you offer me. I have the honour, &c. L. FAVRE."

The Comte in his replication pleads indisposition: but the parties at length met, and never was there such a farce of a fight. Their seconds measured the ground at 15 paces; the heroes took their stations; they fired a pistol or two each; their seconds commended their bravery; the Comte forgave the secretary; and there was an end of the combat.

It now appears, that the unfortunate people, who were massacred in the island of Hiero on the 25th of December last (See p. 392), were convicts, 92 in number, shipped on board the Dublin the 17th of the preceding month. They were become mutinous; and, on their making Fierro, absolutely insisted on their being landed there, which the Captain in his own defence, was obliged to comply. It seems, the good temper prevailed amongst them, which the Spaniards took for the plague; and were therefore in some measure justified, though humanity recoils at the brutality of the action.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Hamilton, Esq. Lieut. Gov. of Quebec, issued a proclamation, May 9, in the words following: "Whereas it has been represented to me, that an illicit commerce has of late been carried on between the subjects of the neighbouring States of America and the inhabitants of this province, injurious to the trade of Great Britain, and contrary to law; I do therefore, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, publish this proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all such illicit commerce; and enjoining to all it doth or may concern, that the several acts of parliament in force in this province, for regulating and restraining the plantation trade, will be put in execution, according to their intent and meaning, against all persons who shall presume in any way to contravene the same. And I do hereby require all persons, as well foreigners as subjects, to regulate themselves accordingly."

St. George's, Bermuda, Feb. 26. His Excellency the Governor issued a proclamation allowing the importation of salt provisions (for the necessary consumption of the inhabitants only in British-built ships, belonging to British subjects, and navigated according to law, from the United States of America, or elsewhere, for the space of six months.

On the 20th of May his Excellency Don Diego de Gardayni arrived in Philadelphia as Minister Plenipotentiary from his Catholic Majesty to the United States: he took up his residence at the house of the Hon. Don Francisco Rendon, who is appointed Secretary to the Spanish legation.

A project is on foot, and encouraged by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to open, by subscription, an inland navigation by means of the river Potomack. On a meeting lately held for that purpose, it appeared that 40,000 l. had already been subscribed, which is more than sufficient for the purpose.

Notice has been given by the Secretary of State for the Province of S. Carolina, for persons, who were citizens in arms of the Sister States, and banished therefrom, and have not received certificates of re-admission, that they are to depart from thence in one month after this notice.

And farther, that all persons who have been banished this State, and have returned under the Treaty of Peace, are indulged three months longer than by the treaty they are allowed; after which period they are immediately to depart. By his Excellency's command, dated March 11, 1785.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The shop-keepers at *Baib*, on the 15th inst. (the day the tax on their shops took place), in contempt of the tax, hung their doors and windows with mourning. Some covered their counters with velvet palls; others hung out weeping willows, and most of them had inscriptions expressive of their detestation of their once favourite minister. *No Pitt, no partial Tax.* A widow, in Northgate-street exhibited, under a sable canopy, in her window, the following lines; *W*h bodes the day, O PITT! severe thy laws,

When injur'd Widows join their Country's cause,

Mourn thy dire statutes--and consign thy name

To realms of darkness, for thy field of fame.

Miss Pitcairn, at the Tapioca shop, in the Grove, erased for the day the first syllable from her name, and the following Hudibrastics appeared on her shutters:

The name of PITT's so odious grown,

Tho' that made up one half my own,

That lo! I do renounce it truly

On this detested fifth of Ju ly!

And know from hence (*sans hoca poca*),

That *Agnes Cairn* tells Tapioca.

At *Brissol*, the shops were all shut, and hung with emblems of mourning; inscriptions appeared in all parts, expressive of the most indignant contempt of the author of the tax, and the bells at the several churches were rung muffled on the occasion.

At *Norwich* the effigy of the Minister was conducted through the town on horseback,

attended by six executioners, and a vast multitude of people; and, after receiving the most disgraceful treatment, was led to *Maulshod Heath*, where a gallows was erected on the very spot where the *Rebel Cade* built a castle, and there hanged and burnt in effigy. In almost every town in England this odious tax was marked with disgrace.

A little shop-keeper, in the parish of *Dippsford*, near *Warminster*, whose returns do not often exceed forty shillings per week, pays a duty for a licence to deal in hats, for another in medicines, for another in tea, for another to ride an horse, and for another to keep a cart, and, sixthly, his little hut is now assailed to the shop-tax!

At *Petworth*, in *Sussex*, a storm of hail and thunder, or rain, suddenly raised the river, by which considerable damage was done to the farmers, by carrying off great quantities of hay from the meadows, and lodging the corn.

On the 27th of June, a farmer in *Reb-burg Forest*, near *Newcastle*, casting peat incautiously, set fire to a part of the heath, to get more easily at the moss, which by the dryness of the season spread, and more than 150 acres were consumed. After this, the heaths on the adjoining hills, called *Symondside-beacon*, took fire, and more than 1000 acres of sheep-ground were rendered totally useless. On the 29th, the writer of this account says, he walked to the top of a rock, from whence the prospect was dreadful beyond conception. A large surface of fire appeared in the valley below, and the surrounding hills being in flames, exhibited a picture equally horrible and beautiful.

At *Fordham*, near *Newmarket*, not less than 230 sheep are said to have died out of the town flock, which consists of 2000, owing, it is supposed, to a violent hail-storm on the 16th of June (see p. 480-).

At *Bury* affizes, before L. C. Baron Skynner and Sir W. H. Ashurst, Knt. on Saturday, July 16, the five following prisoners received sentence of death, viz. Tho. Clark, Tho. Cart, and John Deane, for feloniously shooting at, and dangerously wounding, Tho. Marsh, on the King's highway, near *Wor-ford*, and robbing him of 178 Spanish dollars, and 4s. 6d. and his sister, Sarah Marsh, of a quantity of wearing apparel; Robert Woods, for stealing a canvas purse and two dry pieces of money out of the dwelling-house of John Smith; and Robert Gooding, for stealing a cow, the property of Mr. Richard Andrews, farmer, at *Weybread*.

Before the judges left the town, the two last were reprieved; the others were left for execution at *Ipswich*. During the trial, the conduct of Clark was singularly audacious, as he openly acknowledged himself to be the person who shot at the prosecutor, saying, "he did so in order to acquit his comrades, although it appeared, from the strongest evidence, that they were all present."

"At the same assizes came on, before Sir W. H. Ashhurst, *knt.*, and a special jury, a great ejedment-cause, to obtain possession of an estate called Lowdham-hall, situated there, and at Elmestwell, Elyke, &c. in the county of Suffolk, wherein Mr. Tho. Breton, Geo. Wrighte, esq. Mr. Wm. Morris, Mrs. Anne Mason, and several others, were plaintiffs, and John Revett, esq. Dame Sarah Chapman, Mr. Josiah Roberts in right of his wife, and several tenants, were defendants. The cause was opened by Mr. Woodroffe, and depended on the plaintiffs proving themselves the right heirs of Robert Onebye, esq. of Lowdham-hall, who died in 1753, and under whose will the late Sir W. Chapman had possession till his death; when, all the limitations in Mr. Onebye's will being spent, the right heirs became entitled. The plaintiffs, by their counsel Messrs. Partridge, Graham, and Le Blanc, produced pedigrees, authenticated by a chain of well-connected proofs. The case, on the part of the defendants, was taken up by the Hon. Mr. Erskine, who was brought from London for this special purpose, and who, with all that eloquence of language for which he is so deservedly famous, in a speech of two hours and a half (a speech almost sufficient to have made "the worse appear the better cause*") exerted himself in behalf of his clients, and was supported by Mr. Adair and Mr. Wilson.—The reply was made by Mr. Partridge, in a manner which reflected on him the highest honour, both as a gentleman, and as an able dispassionate pleader.—The learned judge, who had patiently attended for more than 10 hours, summed up the evidence with the utmost candour; and the jury withdrew to consider of their verdict, which, after due deliberation, they delivered for the PLAINTIFFS."

Bury Post.

SCOTLAND.

The Court of Session determined a very important and nice question in Literary Property. The proprietors of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, a work in 10 volumes 4to. lately published at Edinburgh, had inserted in that publication a very considerable part of Dr. Gilbert Stewart's *Histories of Scotland*, and of the Reformation in Scotland, by the one party called a *first*, by the other a *third*.

The Court found, by a considerable majority, that the defenders had incurred the penalties of the statute, and remitted to the Lord Ordinary to modify the same.

* For the unexpected compliment paid to "The Gentleman's Magazine," and to "The History of Hincley," the writer of this note is more indebted to the honourable barrister who made it, than probably he intended. "Let the galled jade winch; our withers are unwrung."

GRANT. *Mag. July*, 1786.

The city of Glasgow has for some time been in a religious ferment, being brought together by the preaching of Moses Levi, a late converted Jew, who now assumes the name and title of Dr. Hydric. Dissenters of all denominations, as well as the Kirk clergy, have been his constant hearers, approving his admirable talents in expounding the Hebrew text; and exciting the curiosity of the multitude by the novelty of his doctrines.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

At about a quarter after seven in the morning, the 15th of June, M. Pilatre de Rozier and the Sieur Roman ascended in a balloon, intending to cross the British Channel; for the first 20 minutes they appeared to take the best possible direction; for a few seconds they seemed to vary their direction; and at length seemed for a moment stationary; but in less than ten seconds the whole apparatus was seen in flames, and the unfortunate adventurers came to the ground from the supposed height of more than a thousand yards. M. de Rozier was killed on the spot, his belly burst, and his breast-bone broken; the Sieur Roman survived about 10 minutes; one of his thighs was broken, and nearly separated from his body; before he expired, he waved his hand, in sign of being sensible. It is not certainly known, says the writer, whether the balloon was actually set on fire by a montgolfer, or, being over-rarefied by the heat beneath, burst, and by that means the inflammable air was set in a blaze. It is said, that M. de Rozier had some presages of his impending fate, which made him less sanguine, though resolutely predetermined to attempt the voyage. Previous to his ascension he made his will. He has left a wife and two sisters in the deepest affliction. The machine in which M. de Rozier and his friend ascended, consisted of a balloon filled with inflammable air of a spherical form, 37 feet in diameter; under this balloon a montgolfer, or little fire balloon, was suspended, 20 feet in diameter; the gallery which suspended the aeronauts, was attached to the net of the upper balloon with cords, which were fastened to a hoop rather greater than the montgolfer, and descended perpendicularly to the gallery. The montgolfer was intended to promote and prolong the ascension, by rarefying the atmospheric air, and by that means gaining levity. This unfortunate adventurer was the first who explored the regions of the air, accompanied by M. d'Orlandas at Paris, in the presence of the first personages in France for rank and literature (see vol. LIII. p. 795); M. Montgolfer, who was the first inventor, never having trusted himself off *Terra Firma*.

M. Pilatre de Rozier dined at Lord Orford's, on Blackheath, in company with M. Blanchard, on the King's birth-day, and left London with the Marquis de la Mifonfore.

ort, whom he had promised should accompany him in his expedition across the Channel; but, on his arrival at Boulogne, M. Roman insisted on a prior promise of ascending with him; and thus the Marquis may thank his better stars that he has escaped this horrid disaster. A monument, we hear, is to be erected at Boulogne, in memory of this too dreadful catastrophe.

May 31.

This day Wm. Curtis Esq. late an eminent biscuit-baker in Wapping, was chosen alderman of Tower-ward; and two days after, Benj. Hammer, Esq. banker, was chosen for Portsoken ward.

June 19.

This day a duel was fought near Grosvenor-gate, between the Rt. Hon. the Earl of A—— of the kingdom of Ireland, and Mr. F—— M—— of the same kingdom. The affair happened from a punillio of honour. After they had taken their ground, both attempted to fire at the same time; but his Lordship's pistol missing fire, and Mr. M——'s shot not taking effect, the affair ended to the satisfaction of all parties.

June 24.

About two o'clock in the afternoon Col. Fitzpatrick ascended alone in Mr. Sadler's balloon at Oxford; and, having satisfied his curiosity, descended near Kingston Lisle, opposite the White-horse Hills, in Berkshire, to which place he was followed by Mr. Sadler; and, being conducted to Wantage, he took some refreshment, and immediately set out for London.

June 25.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench Westminster, before Mr. Justice Buller, and a special jury, a cause on *scire facias*, the King against Richard Arkwright, grounded on complaint that the said Richard Arkwright was not inventor of certain machines for preparing cotton for spinning, which he had obtained a patent for under the name of a preparing machine, and also that he had not specified the construction. This interesting trial of the engines commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at half past 12 at night the jury, without going out of court, gave a verdict for the King, whereby the right of monopoly claimed by the defendant becomes extinct.

June 29.

Mr. Lunardi's balloon was launched from Arnold's retunda in St. George's Fields; but, not being able to carry three persons, only Mr. Beggins and a Mrs. Sage attended in it. It took its course to the Westward; and the day being fine, it made a most beautiful appearance.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

This day, counsel was called to the bar of the House of Peers, to be heard on the writ of error, the King against Atkinson; when, after hearing Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Wood for Mr. Atkinson, and the Attorney and Solicitor General on behalf of

the Crown, the following question was put to the Judges present: "Whether there be any error in the record of judgment?" The Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer delivered the unanimous opinion of the Judges, "That there is no error in the record of the judgement." The Lord Chancellor then moved, "That the judgment of the Court of King's Bench be affirmed;" which, upon the question being put, was ordered accordingly.

Monday 4.

At a meeting of the shop-keepers of Westminster, held in Westminster-hall, Mr. Hoggaid, chairman of the committee for opposing the shop-tax, stated the several measures that had been taken to prevent the said tax from passing into a law, which, he was sorry to say, had all proved ineffectual. An idea had then gone forth, for addressing the throne, which he did not hesitate to say, had met with the disapprobation of the committee; he then put the question for presenting a petition early next session, praying a repeal of the said act, which was unanimously agreed to.

Tuesday 5.

The Commissioners of the several duties on houses, window-lights, &c. in the city of London, met at Guildhall, in pursuance of a special summons for putting in execution the late shop-tax, when Mr. Deputy Dixon was voted into the chair. On a motion, that the consideration of the said act be adjourned to the last day of Sept. next, a conversation took place, tending to shew the impropriety of any commissioner taking the oath appointed by the act, who, in his conscience, believed the said act to be partial, oppressive, and unjust; and as the act did not compel any commissioner to qualify, he, who should be hardy enough to come forward, would shew himself a volunteer in the service, and become a favourer of that tax, which was universally exploded. It was said, that every moderate measure had been taken that could be taken to prevent the act being passed, but without success; and it now remained with the commissioners to declare, by their conduct, whether they would voluntarily undertake to carry the act into execution, or, by agreeing with the motion, convince the Minister that commissioners were not to be found to still in laying his galling yoke on the shoulders of the London shopkeepers. Upon putting the question of adjournment, more than 50 hands were for the adjournment, and only four against it; whereupon the Chairman declared the question carried in the affirmative.

Wednesday 6.

This morning the following thieves were executed before Newgate, viz. John Ivemay and John Honey, for robbing Edward Gray, Esq. on Ealing-Common, of a watch and two seals; Peter Shaw, for being in the dwelling-house of Edwin France

Stanley,

Stanhope, Esq. in Corzon-Street, May-Fair, two gold boxes, six watches, a quantity of medals, &c. and Joseph Brown, for breaking into the dwelling house of Mrs. Goddlin, at Hampstead, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c.; and Robert Jackson, for forging a letter of attorney from Benj. Bell, late a seaman on board the Carysford, with intent to defraud Samuel Danton, and Isaac Clementson. They were all young men, in the prime of life. What pity!

Friday 8.

Previous to the intended commencement of the review, by his Majesty, of the artillery, the following experiment was made in Woolwich Warren. A range of five-inch timbers being erected to resemble the side of a ship, behind them were placed eleven-inch, and lastly nine-inch timbers, the whole bolted and keyed together so as to form a compact body of oak. Against these timbers five red-hot four-and-twenty pounders were discharged from the distance of 200 yards, and they making a clear passage through the whole, lodged in a bank of earth thrown up behind; but the sixth shot penetrated about five inches, and set fire to the timber, which in less than an hour was entirely consumed.

Saturday 9.

His Majesty reviewed the artillery, as above premised, when the experiment was again repeated on the supposed gun-boat; but no person permitted to be present, except the officers, and those who were the immediate attendants of his Majesty. After the review, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, ordered a grand entertainment to more than 20 officers, who were actors on the occasion; but, as his Grace did not honour them with his presence, it did not meet the expectations of those whom he had ordered to be invited.

Sunday 10.

A man was taken out of the New River drawned, with a loaded pistol, tinder-box, and matches, in his pocket. On examining the body, two wounds with small bullets were discovered, by which it was supposed, he was one of the fellows that was shot at in attempting to break open Capt. Harris's house at Islington a few nights before.

Tuesday 12.

At a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, Mr. Powell presented a report from the Committee for completing Blackfriars Bridge, relative to the petitioning the House of Lords, for an act for laying a Sunday duty on the Black-friars Road, for keeping the said bridge in repair; when the same was agreed to, and a petition ordered—The same has since been presented.

Advice was received of the safe arrival of the Fowls and Europa Indianmen in Margate Roads.

Wednesday 13.

Advice was received at the India-house,

of the safe arrival of the *Bathorough* and *Valentine* Indianmen.

This morning a fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's in Holborn; but, as it only burnt down six or seven houses, in this incendiary year, it is scarcely worth recording.

A fire at Biggleswade, has nearly burnt down the whole village.

A number of persons were gathered together at Blanchard's late Aerstatic Academy, by a Sadlers Wells tumbler, who pretended he could let himself down from a prodigious altitude, by means of a parachute, and fiddle all the while. He had actually prepared some machinery, by which he might have ascended 45 feet; but his heart failed him before he had got to the height of 20 feet; he then spread out his parachute, and descended by the help of his machinery and the cords with which it was held together, till he was about 20 feet from the earth, when down came tumbler and fiddle together. The parachute was broken in the fall, and so was the fiddle; but the tumbler, however, had the good fortune to get off with whole bones, though with some difficulty.

This afternoon Blanchard made his first aerial ascension from the garden of the Old Court near the Hague, accompanied by M. de Bralpont, captain of dragoons in the French service, and M. de Honenbanlan, an officer of the legion of Maillebois. They descended, or rather fell, in a field at Zovenhuis (a little village a few miles from Rotterdam) belonging to a Dutch boor, who, instead of receiving them with kindness, brought round them a set of fellows, who with sticks began to demolish the boat, and with their forks to prick holes in the balloon; and were prevented from destroying the whole, only by a promise of money. Mr. Blanchard made them to understand that he had no money about him, but would give a bill, to be received at the Hague. The paper he gave was written in French, to this effect:

"I certify that I descended at nine o'clock in a bye field belonging to a man, who, though not in the least hurt by it, has demanded ten ducats of me, after helping to plunder me, and partly to destroy my car and my globe."

"July 12. Signed, BLANCHARD."

Thinking he had got a good bill, the man were then very officious, and gave them every assistance to forward them to Rotterdam, from whence, after taking some refreshment, they returned to the Hague, and were kindly received by the Prince.

Monday 18.

The report of the Committee on the Irish Resolutions was brought up in the House of Lords, when the debate was opened by *Ld. Fitzwilliam*, who called upon *Ld. Sydney*, the minister in that House, to perform his promise, and explain to the House the necessity of adopting something similar

to the plan contained in the resolutions that had been the subject of their Ld's Deliberations for a considerable length of time.— This gave rise to a long debate, in which the Ld. Chancellor took a decided part on the impropriety of calling upon any noble Lord to speak, when there was no question before the House. As soon as that matter was accommodated, Ld. Fitzwilliam proceeded to state his opinion to the House, on the whole of the system, which he considered, not as coming from the Parliament of Ireland to that of England; but as a proposal of the Minister of England to the Irish Parliament. This idea was generally adopted by opposition; but denied by the friends of government, who contended, that the Irish Parliament, in their address of 1784, had stated the necessity of such an adjustment as now proposed, and complained that nothing had been done towards it. After one of the most solemn debates that perhaps were ever agitated in that house, or any other assembly, the question was put for recommitting the report, when the numbers were

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Majority 54.

The Resolutions were then read one by one. Lord Viscount Stiermont and Lord Carlisle moved various amendments as they proceeded, which were all negatived. Ld. Sydney moved two which were agreed to. The whole being read through, the Ld. Chancellor put the question, that this House will, to-morrow, demand a conference with the Commons, and state to them; that they have agreed to the resolutions with various amendments. ORDERED: And it being half after three in the morning the house broke up.

Tuesday 19.

In consequence of the above order, a conference was held in the Painted Chamber, and the same managers were appointed (see p. 483). The Duke of Chandos acquainted the managers for the Commons, of the Lords having fully considered the Resolutions, and made several amendments, to which they desired their concurrence. The conference then broke up.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt moved that the Irish propositions, as returned by the Lords, should be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Another meeting of the commissioners of the house and window taxes was held at Guildhall, when a number of gentlemen in the interest of government endeavoured to prevail on the respectable body of commissioners to act, but were out-voted three to one.

This day at 50 minutes after two in the afternoon, Mr. Croftie took his departure from Dublin in a balloon for Holyhead. Sorry we are to say that no account of his landing has yet been received in England.

Thursday 21.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors

was read a second time in the House of Peers; and the question being put, that the bill be committed, the *Not Contents* had it. The bill is therefore lost for this year.

Friday 22.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Resolutions, relating to the Irish Propositions, were taken into consideration, and warmly debated.

Mr. Edm objected to the several amendments made by the Lords in a part of the Resolutions, for imposing pecuniary burdeas on the people, which is the sole privilege of the Commons House. The objection being allowed, a mode was found to accommodate those articles to the satisfaction of the House. After which the Resolutions were sent up to the Lords.

A bill prohibiting the exportation of hay passed the Commons House in one day. There is such a demand for hay abroad that it fetches any price; 12l. a load at Paris; and 20l. at Brussels!

Monday 25.

The Lords having agreed to the amendments, as sent up by the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty. This was as violently contested as any question that had yet been agitated. The result was, that the question was carried, as was that which followed, "for leave to bring in a bill for finally regulating the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland on permanent and equitable principles for the benefit of both kingdoms."

Wednesday 27.

The bill for laying a toll on all horses and carriages passing on a Sunday through any turnpike at or near the Circus in St. George's fields, towards increasing the fund for watering, lighting, cleansing, watering, and repairing Black-friars bridge, was put off for three months.

Saturday 30.

The Chancellor's prizes at Oxford were this year adjudged to Mr. Blackstone, A.B. Fellow of New College, for a prose Essay on Dramatic Composition; and to Mr. Brewell, scholar of Trinity, for Latin Hexameters, on the destruction of Rome, by Alaric, King of the Goths.

*** *The Address of the Council of Calcutta to Gov. Hastings, at taking leave, shall be inserted in our next.*

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

One of the most important discoveries that has occupied the attention of chemists from the earliest ages, viz. the art of fixing mercury, has at length been effected by a woman at Vienna of the name of Orbelin. She invites the curious to be eye-witnesses to her rendering mercury fusible like other metals, and to her hardening it again, without the intervention of any other metallic substance, the principle of its volatility being absolutely destroyed.

Mr.

Mr. William Smith, an eminent Quaker of Stockton, in the county of Durham, has lately constructed a windmill, which is worked with six sails. It is sixty feet high, and stands upon an eminence within half a mile of the town of Stockton, and promises to be of great advantage to the neighbourhood. On the eighth of June last it was set to work, and performed to admiration. The friction was so small, as hardly to be perceivable.

AUTHENTIC PAPERS.

Copy of the Petition presented to the House of Commons, by the Sheriffs of London, from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, against the Attorney General's Bill for regulating the Police, &c. See p. 485, in col. 2, l. 33, for *employers &c. employed in it.*

"THAT the Petitioners are greatly, and, as they conceive, most justly alarmed, at a bill depending in Parliament for the further prevention of crimes, and for the more speedy detection and punishment of offenders against the peace, in the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and certain parts adjacent to them; and they think it a duty incumbent upon them, as magistrates, who are materially concerned in the administration of justice, in so considerable a part of the district proposed to be the object of that bill, to take the first moment that offers for expressing their apprehensions of the mischievous and dangerous effects of a law, which, under colour of correcting abuses, overturns the forms established by the wisdom of our ancestors, for regular administration of justice, and goes to the entire subversion of the chartered rights of the greatest city in the world, and the destruction of the constitutional liberties of above a million of his Majesty's subjects; and that the Petitioners forbear to state any of the numerous and weighty objections which occurred to them, to the particular clauses and provisions of the bill; because the principle of the bill establishing, in defiance of chartered rights, a system of police altogether new and arbitrary in the extreme, creating without necessity new officers, invested with extraordinary and dangerous powers, enforced by heavy penalties, and expressly exempted from those checks, and that responsibility, which the wisdom of the law has hitherto thought necessary to accompany every extraordinary power, appears to them to be mischievous, that no amendment or modification can, or ought, to reconcile the nation to such a measure; and therefore most earnestly praying the House, no longer to entertain, or give countenance thereto, but by an immediate rejection of the bill, to quiet the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and relieve them from the dread of being reduced under the scourge of such a system."

Some friends and protectors of the sciences having formed a design to erect a monument

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in honour of Leibnitz, Salzer, and Lambert, his Prussian Majesty has been pleased to assign a site in Berlin for this testimony of the public approbation. The following is a copy of the answer given by Frederic the Great to Professor Muchler on this occasion.

"The monuments erected in honour of great men were in ancient times a stimulus to the emulation of posterity. A Baron de Leibnitz, a Salzer, a Lambert, deserve no less than the sages of antiquity that their memory should have the same honours, and their merits be transmitted to the most distant ages. Perhaps likewise those marks of distinction may rouse in some a spirit to rival them in their own way. In this hope, and in hope to gratify your request of yesterday, I grant you permission to raise a trophy to their honour, adorned with statues and medallions of them. The most proper place for this purpose appears to me to be in the middle of the square facing my great library. I therefore permit you to erect it there. In consequence you may apply to Lieut. Gen. Mollendorf, Governor of Berlin, who will receive from your gracious Sovereign the necessary orders for expediting that permission."

Potsdam, April 24, 1785.

(Signed)

FREDERIC."

MEMORABILIA.

Vivay, near the Lake of Geneva, June 7.

A late event here has occasioned the utmost consternation in this neighbourhood. One of the houses belonging to the Sieur Sauveur was this morning about five o'clock engulfed by the waters of the lake; at the same time a large building in the lower court of M. Triquet, and a part of the house of the Sieur Jeannot disappeared, and not the smallest trace of these buildings is to be discerned. The number of persons drowned is not known.

The whole number of deaths in the parish of Asham, Westmoreland, from the 1st of October 1783, to the 1st of October 1784, amounted to *twelve*; two of these were a young woman (of 22 years) and her infant child. The ages of the other ten amounted to 808, viz. 69, 84, 93, 91, 91, 85, 70, 62, 71, 92. This is perhaps as remarkable an instance of longevity as ever appeared in any particular parish or township in the Kingdom; for (excluding the infant) it averages 75½ years to every person who has died in the parish; and, excluding the mother and infant, it averages for *ten* out of the *twelve* 80½ years. It is further remarkable, that of ten in the number who died, 4 attained to more than 90 years; 2 to more than 80; 2 to more than 70; and 2 to more than 60.

A macaw, in the possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford, at Epswell, lately hatched two young ones, which the seeds with the utmost tenderness. An instance of this kind does not come within our recollection, and may afford subject of enquiry among the naturalists.

P. 402, for Remagle, r. Reinagle.
 P. 404, for Haddock Hill, r. Haycock Hill.
 The reference of fig. 1, in the plate, to p. 277, should be 277.
 P. 418, col. ii. l. 34, r. Watercrouk.
 P. 466, col. i. l. 52, r. Aruconi Verecund.
 Note, l. 4, r. in his honour.
 P. 467, col. i. l. 2, r. Suenes.
 P. 490, r. Mr. John Wickenden.

Particulars relative to the birth of the Duke of Normandy, see p. 223.

On March 27, the Queen of France feeling indications of approaching labour, the Princesses de Lamballe, superintendent of her Majesty's household, gave immediate orders to apprise Monsieur, Madame, the Comte and Comtesse d'Artois, and the Ladies Adelaide and Victoire, and to request that they should attend the Queen; the Princesses also sent to announce the event to all the other Princes and Princesses of the blood.

The Keeper of the seals, and the Cabinet Ministers, assembled in the Queen's apartment, which was soon crowded with the lords and ladies of the court. Her Majesty, after a short travail, was, at a quarter past seven in the evening, happily delivered of a Prince, and of the most promising healthy appearance.

His Majesty, who attended by the Queen during the whole time of her travail, gave her every proof of tenderness, and on the birth of his son was touched with the noblest and most affectionate joy; after having paid the first attentions to the infant, the King announced to her Majesty that she had brought forth a Prince; the Queen desired to see him, and he was presented to her by the Duchesse de Polignac, assisted by three sub-gouvernantes. The Prince was carried to his apartment by the Duchesse, escorted by the Duke d'Ayen, captain of the gardes-du-corps then on duty, and who had been ordered to quit his service on the presence, in order to attend the Prince.

The same evening the Prince was baptised by the Cardinal Prince de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France, in the presence of the Sieur de Broqueville, Curate of Notre Dame—his sponsors being Monsieur, and Madame Elizabeth in the name of the Queen of Naples. The Prince was named Louis-Charles. The Prince being re-conducted to his apartment, the Sieur de Calonne, Minister of State, Comptroller-General of the Finances, and Grand Treasurer, carried to him the Canon, and the Order of the Holy Ghost, agreeably to the orders he had received from the King.

His Majesty and all the Court assisted, after the baptism, at the Te Deum, the composition of the Sieur Giroirel, superintendent of the music, and which was performed by the choir of the chapel royal.

As soon as the Queen was delivered, the Comte de St. Aulaire, Lieutenant of the K.'s body guards, set off to Paris, to announce the happy event to the city guard, who were assembled by the King's orders.

of the Duke of Normandy.

The Comte de Vergennes dispatched messengers to the Ambassadors and ministers of foreign courts, who all set off the next morning at half past nine.

The next day the Princes of the Blood had the honour to pay their court to the Queen, and on the same night there were very grand fireworks, of which the King was a spectator from his apartment, and a general illumination took place throughout the city.

Mr. Richard Atkinson, see p. 402, may be adduced as one of the many instances of good sense and persevering industry, well-directed, in a commercial country, like England, rising from the bottom of society to the summit of affluence. Mr. A. when he came from the North, was a mere adventurer, unsustained by any inheritance, by few family friends of any power, and by no acquisitions which education imparts, but common penmanship and arithmetic. Thus circumstanced, he came to London, and, passing through different counting-houses, and exertions in trade, accumulated that prodigious wealth of which he died possessed, and which he had long enjoyed. For Mr. A. was by no means a miser. His ordinary habits of constant exertion, his occasional liberality, were all upon as large a scale as could be expected from his station with all his good fortune. Nay, at times, particularly in the *quarantaine* of love, he was inventive after occasion to be magnificent. Thus to Lady A. Lindsay, whom he had long admired, he once, in the gaiety of an after-dinner table-talk, offered to employ 1000*l.* of her fortune with his own capital in trade, and, as far as it went, to share and share alike. The offer was of course with thanks accepted; and in three years her ladyship received her original 1000*l.* with the comfortable addition of 900*l.* more. This may be called city-gallantry in its best manner. It was fair, not otherwise than gentleman-like; though very weighty, it failed however of being winning. Lady A. continued inexorable.—Aggregating the different articles of Mr. Atkinson's property, his 35,000*l.* to Lady A. Lindsay, his 45,000*l.* to his nephews and nieces, his 5000*l.* a year to his eldest nephew (at twenty years purchase), with his other effects, the total may be computed at three hundred thousand pounds.

BIRTHS.

April A. T. Quebec, the lady of Tho. Ainslie, 24. A. esq. a son.

June 27. The wife of Mr. Henry Field, a son.

July 15. The lady of John English Dolben, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TWO noblemen in France were impatient enough to enter into the state of wedlock a few months ago, at very advanced ages; but the event of their marriages will

not encourage many persons to follow their example. One was the Duke de Boutteville, the head of the illustrious house of Montmorency, premier baron and premier Christian baron of France: he was bold enough to take a wife at the age of 87 years and 8 months; and he lived just to complete his 88th year. — The other was Lieut. Gen. the Marquis de Tourville, who followed the Duke's example in taking a wife; he was 82 years and 9 months old when he married, and he died at the age of 83, after having been married only three months. These two lords died within these three months, and did not survive each other seven days.

June 19. By special licence, in Dublin, Capel Molyneux, esq. eldest son of Sir C. P. bart. to Miss O'Connell.

27. Sir William Cunyngnam, bart. M.P. for Linlithgowshire, to Miss Udny.

28. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Robert Morris, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Pritchard, of Swansea.

29. Mr. B. White, jun. of Fleet-street, bookbinder, to Miss White, dau. of Tho. W. esq. of South Lambeth.

Mr. John Bowman, of Clement's-inn, to Mrs. Deverie.

30. At Bexley, Kent, Capt. Miller, of the navy, to Miss Todd, of Greenwich.

July . . . Mr. Gillum, of the India-house, to Miss S. Rennard.

Sam. Tooth, esq. timber-merchant, to Miss Noice.

W. Terry, esq. of Malaga, to Miss Power.

1. A. Eubank, esq. to Mrs. Halliwell.

2. At St. James's church, Westminster, R. Carr Glyn, esq. son of the late Sir R. G. bart. to Miss Plumpton, only daughter of John P. esq. of Fredville, co. Kent, formerly M.P. for Nottingham.

4. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. of Hatherston, co. Devon, to Miss Hoare, only dau. of Richard H. esq. of Barn Elms.

W. Webb, esq. merchant, to Miss Margaret Mackenzie, sister to the late Earl of Seaford.

Robert Deans, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Eliza Earle, eldest daughter of Alexander E. esq.

5. Rev. Thomas Harvey, of Red Leaf, co. Kent, to Miss Batchelor, of Hackney.

Gerard Montague, esq. of Mariesford-hall, Suffolk, son of Edward M. esq. master in chancery, to Miss Doughty, of Lifford.

8. Rev. Mr. Beach, rector of Cheam, co. Surrey, to Miss Jane Sanxay.

9. Matthew Montagu, esq. of Portman-sq. to Miss Charlton.

John Hay, esq. banker, to the hon. Miss Mary Forbes.

11. Thomas Ship Bucknall, esq. to Miss Wyndham.

14. Lieut. col. Pigot, to Miss Fisher.

At Charlton Horethorn, Somersetshire, James Smith, esq. of Corley, Wilts, to Miss Banger.

26. W. Clayton, esq. M.P. for Great Mar-

low, to Miss East, only daughter of Sir W. E. bart.

Rev. Bartholomew Lutley Selater, rector of Drumconrah and Almorin, in Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Briffow.

19. Thomas Welman, esq. to Miss Locke.

20. W. Popham, esq. of Charges-street, Lieut. col. in the East India service, to Miss Thomas, only dau. of the late Sir W. T. bart.

26. By special licence, Sir James Tynley Long, bart. to Lady Catherine Windsor, sister to the present Earl of Plymouth.

W. H. Crowder, esq. to Mrs. Broms, from the East Indies.

Hon. Mr. Barnett, nephew to the Marquis of Buckingham, to Miss Moulton.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Mount Juliet, the seat of the right hon. Earl of Carrick, the right hon. Harriet Viscountess Mountgarret, and Baroness Kells, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Carrick, and niece to the Earl of Shannon. Her ladyship was born August 11, 1750, a twin with the hon. Pierce Butler, and married October 27, 1768, to the right hon. Edmund Lord Viscount Mountgarret and Baron Kells; by whom she has left issue one daughter, Charlotte, and four sons, Edmund, Somerset-Hamilton, Henry-Thomas, and Pierce.

At Brae Mar, in Inverness, Mary Cameron, aged near 130 years. She retained her senses to the last, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She remembered the rejoicings at the Restoration of Charles II. Her house was an asylum to the exiled Episcopal Clergy at the Revolution, and to the gentlemen who were proscribed in the years 1715 and 1745. Upon hearing that the forfeited estates were restored, she exclaimed, "Let me now die in peace; I want to see no more in this world."

Mr. Ellis, formerly of Cambridge. His death was occasioned by a fall from the main-mast of a ship at Ostend. He was on his way to Germany, where the Emperor had engaged him on advantageous terms to go on a voyage of discovery. Mr. Ellis accompanied Capt. Cooke in his last voyage; and, soon after his return, published an account of it in two octavo volumes.

May 10, 1784. At Paris, M. Comte de Gibelin, the celebrated author of the "Monde Primitif comparé au Monde Moderne." — He was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and was born in 1725, at Nîmes, which place his father quitted on account of his religion, and went when his son was very young to reside at Lausanne. He was seven years old before he began to speak distinctly; but before he was twelve he was considered as a prodigy, as he was master of several languages, was acquainted with geography and history, had a taste for music and drawing, and imitated with great facility and elegance the characters of the most eminent languages.

His

His father, who was become "pasteur d'un 'eglise'" at Lausanne, intended him for the church, but he chose rather to devote himself wholly to study. Natural history, mathematics, the dead and living languages, mythology, ancient monuments, statues, medals, gems, and inscriptions—his industry and his genius embraced all these. After the death of his father, he went into France, and fixed at Paris, where he soon became known to the literati. At length the plan of his great work, "Le Monde Primitif," made its appearance, after he had employed upwards of ten years in digesting the materials. M. d'Alembert was so struck with it, that he asked with enthusiasm, "Si c'étoit une société de 40 'hommes qui étoit chargée de l'exécuter?'—Non, c'est Gibelin seul;—mais Gibelin ne 'vaut-il pas autant qu'une fontaine d'écrivains réunis?'" The French academy were so well satisfied with this undertaking, that they twice decreed to him the prize of 1200 livres, which they give annually to the author of the most valuable work that has appeared in the course of the year.

The disease which occasioned his death is attributed to his eagerness to complete this great work.

He was extremely disinterested, and availed himself of the credit he had with persons of rank, merely to assist and relieve the unfortunate. He used to spend whole days over his books, contenting himself with a crust and a draught of water. He read rapidly, and he copied with wonderful quickness. Among the friendships he contracted, those of two respectable ladies must not be omitted. One of them, Mademoiselle Linotte, who died a few years ago, and whose death was a source of great grief to him, learned to engrave, merely that she might be able to assist him, and lessen the expence of his work, many of the plates of which she engraved. The other, Mademoiselle Fleuri, who is still living, advanced 5000 livres towards printing the first volume. As a Protestant, he could not be buried in Catholic ground. His remains were therefore removed to the gardens of his friend and biographer (from whose account these anecdotes are extracted) the Comte d'Albon, at Franconville, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with this inscription, *Poissant, vénérez cette tombe. . . Gibelin y repose.*

Apr. 21. At St. Helena, William Apple-gate, esq. commander of the ship Europa.

May 3. The celebrated Gabriel Bonnot de Mably, better known by the name of Abbé de Mably. He was born at Grenoble, in March, 1709. He has left behind him two MSS. one intitled, "Du Droit et des devoirs du Citoyen," the other, "Du Beau et des Talens," which are in a state fit for the press, and are said to be in no respect inferior to his "Observations sur l'Histoire de la Grèce," or his "Entretiens de Phocion sur le Rapport de la Morale avec la Politique."

or his "Principes de la Législation," which are considered as his master-pieces. He is said to have been a man of agreeable manners, of great ingenuity, and an "enthousiaste de la liberté, mais ami de l'ordre. Quelqu'un eut moins de 2000 ecus de rente, il n'accepta jamais pour ses ouvrages d'autre rétribution qu'un petit nombre d'exemplaires pour ses amis."—His "Traité sur la Manière d'écrire l'Histoire," is the work by which he is best known in England.

June . . . At Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Fuller, relict of the late Joseph F. esq. of Aston Tirrold, Berks.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, John Jeffreys, esq. late major of the 1st troop of horse grenadier guards.

After a lingering illness, the rev. Thomas Edwards, D.D. vicar of Nuneaton, co. Warwick.

At Peterborough, rev. John Stevens. He had been lately presented by Earl Fitzwilliam to a rectory of 150l. a year, of which he did not live to take possession.

3. At Paris, Comte de Villefranche, brother to the Prince de Carignan and the Prince de Lamballe.

16. At Lisbon, hon. lieut. col. Brodick, of the Coldstream reg.

20. At Somerton, Mr. Jonathan Randolph, aged 107.

21. Robert Houlton, esq. of Bristol.

24. Capt. John Balacavis, of the late 74th reg. of foot.

26. Mr. Abraham Delville, tobacco-merchant.

28. This day, at 11 P.M. the remains of Robert Colebrooke, esq. formerly of Chilham castle, Kent. (who died May 10, 1784, at Solihull, in France,) and those of Miss Harriet C. second daughter of Sir George C. bart. were deposited in the magnificent mausoleum adjoining to Chilham church, belonging to the family of Colebrooke.

29. Aged 74, W. Langdon, esq. rear-adm. of the white.

Suddenly, Thomas Foxcroft, esq. late postmaster general of Philadelphia.

In Aldergate-street, Richard Clugh, esq. merchant.

Tho. Heathcote, esq. lieut. col. of marines.

30. At Clapham, aged 84, Mrs. Mount, relict of the late W. M. esq.

Mr. Michael Clark, late chymical operator at Apothecaries'-hall.

July . . . Aged 77, the right hon. Dorothy Viscountess Dowager Powerfort. Her ladyship was the daughter of Hercules Rowley, esq. and was married to Richard 3d Viscount P. April 13, 1727. She was mother to the 1st and to the present Viscount.

1. At Cranham-hall, co. Essex, General Ogleshorpe; of whom the kindness of a correspondent (see p. 517) has already enabled us to give an account; to which we may now add, that the family was very anciently situated at Ogleshorpe, in Yorkshire; and one of them was actually reeve of the county in office.

office nearly the same with that of the present high sheriff) at the time of the Norman Conquest. The ancient seat at Oglethorpe continued in the family till the civil wars, when it was lost for their loyalty; and several of the name died at once in the bed of honour, in defence of monarchy, in a battle near Oxford. William Oglethorpe, the late General's great grand-father, was born in 1588; and married Susannah, daughter of Sir W. Sutton, knt. and sister to Lord Lexington. He had two children, Sutton, born 1612, and Dorothy (who afterwards married the Marquis of Byron, a French nobleman), the Marquis of Byron had two sons, born 1620. Sutton Oglethorpe had two sons, 1. Sutton, born 1637 (who was stud-master to King Charles II. and had three sons, 1. Sutton, page to King Charles II.; 2. John, cornet of the guards; and, 3. Joseph, who died in India); 2. Sir Theophilus, the General's father, who was born in 1620. He was lieutenant-col. to the Duke of York's troop of his Majesty's horse-guards, and commissioner for executing the office of master of the horse to King Charles II.; dep. lieutenant, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey; M.P. for Haslemere in several parliaments temp. Gul. III. et Annæ (as his three sons successively were after him, temp. Ann. et Geo. I. et II.). He was first esquirey and major gen. of the army of King Jas. H. He married Eleanora Wall, of a considerable family in Ireland, by whom he had 7 children (as mentioned in p. 518). The story is well known, and was once much spread by the Whigs, who believed the foolish tale about the warming-pan, that one of those children was the person introduced. The late General is known to have been aid de camp to the Earl of Peterborough in 1713, with whom Dr. Berkeley, his lordship's chaplain, was fellow-traveller in going express to the ambassador in Italy. He had a considerable interest in Haslemere, which he sold to the late Philip Carteret Webb, esq.; he had a house just by Godalming; he was the senior officer in the army, being a general, the date of his commission February 22, 1765; he was appointed one of "the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America," by charter, dated June 9, 5 Geo. II. The papers furnish stories of his shooting snipes in Conduit-mead, *badie* Conduit-street, Bond-street, &c. and of his being an ensign in the army when the peace was proclaimed in 1706, but it must have been either 1702 or 1713. He was always very unwilling to tell his age; perhaps he was not certain about it: he was remarkably tall and thin, and had an exceeding shrill voice, which could be heard in the lobby when he was speaking in the House. The General married, in 1744, Elizabeth only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir Nathan Wright, of Cranham-hall, cousin to the lord keeper. He left no issue; but had two nephews, sons of a sister or sisters.

Another correspondent dedicates the following lines to his memory:

"ONE HUNDRED TWO! Methusalem in age,

A vigorous soldier, and a virtuous sage:
He founded GEORGIA, gave it laws and trade;
He saw it flourish, and he saw it fade!"

2. At Stationers'-hall, Mr. John Wilkie, treasurer to the company of Stationers.

Mr. Jacob Neilson, aged near 80, at Vauxhall Gardens, as he was preparing his kettle drum, on which he had been for 50 years esteemed a first-rate performer. He was a curious comparative observer of nature in conchology and the fossil world, of which he has left a very good collection. He retained his memory and cheerfulness to the last, inasmuch that in almost any conversation he would introduce a quotation of several pages, and repeat it verbatim. He was of Scotch extraction; but his father and himself having been for near a century inhabitants of London, it is not known that he has left any relation.

3. In Lincoln's-inn, Balthazar Benman, esq. Suddenly, at Bingley, co. York, the rev.

Thomas Hudson, M.A. rector of Toft, and vicar of Hardwicke, co. Camb. curate of Idle, near Bradford, master of the free grammar-school at Bingley, and formerly fellow of Christ's college.

4. John Secker, esq. first clerk to his Grace the Duke of Chandos, steward of his Majesty's household, &c.

William Gibson, esq. late town-clerk of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

5. In Upper Harley-st. aged 84, the right hon. Charles Colyear, Earl and Baron of Portmore, Viscount Milington, and Baronet, Knight of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle. His lordship was born August 27, O. S. 1700, was twice returned one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, and was married to Juliana, daughter of Roger Hele, esq. of Holwell, co. Devon, relict of his Grace Peregrine Duke of Leeds, by whom he had issue two sons, David Viscount Milington, who died January 16, 1755, in his 18th year, and William-Charles, who succeeds his father in his titles and estates; and two daughters.

Sam. Way, esq. of Southampton Buildings.

In Clerkenwell-cloze, Mrs. Emonson, widow of the late Mr. E. printer.

At Wotton-Underedge, co. Gloc. in her 84th year, Mrs. Compser, relict of Stephen C. esq.

6. At Epsom, Miss Elizabeth Hecknell, of Threadneedle-street.

7. In Wimpole-street, the right hon. Lady Abigail Hay, sister to the Earl of Kinnoul.

At Wickham, Hants, Miss Fielding, eldest daughter of the late Adm. W. F.

Major George Grove, of the royal artillery. Aged 67, at his son's, at Totbury, co. Staff. after a decline of some months, Herbers Croft, esq. receiver of the Charter-house.

At Hull, in his 86th year, William Chambers,

bers, M.D.; in whom acknowledged professional skill, united with humanity to the lower, and unremitted attention to every class of patients, made him, during sixty-one years extensive and successful practice, esteemed in proportion as he is now lamented.

8. Mrs. Jennings, wife of the rev. Mr. J. of Highbury-place.

9. In his 71st year, William Strahan, esq. joint printer to his Majesty, and member in the two last parliaments for Malmesbury and Wootton-Bassett, both co. Wilts. He was born in Scotland, in April, 1715; and was apprenticed there to the profession which he pursued through life. He came early to London, where his capacity, diligence, and probity raised him to great eminence. The good humour and obliging disposition, which he owed to nature, he cultivated with care, and confirmed by habit. His sympathetic heart beat time to the joy or sorrow of his friends. His advice was always ready to direct youth, and his purse open to relieve indigence. Living in times not the purest in the English annals, he escaped unscathed through the artifices of trade, and the corruption of politics. In him a strong and natural sagacity, improved by an extensive knowledge of the world, served only to render respectable his unselected simplicity of manners, and to make his truly Christian philanthropy more discerning and more useful. The uninterrupted health and happiness which accompanied him half a century in this capital, proves honestly to be the best policy, temperance the greatest luxury, and the essential duties of life its most agreeable amusement. In his elevated fortune none of his former acquaintance ever accused him of neglect. He attained prosperity without envy, enjoyed wealth without pride, and dispensed bounty without ostentation. His ample property he has bestowed with the utmost good sense and propriety. After providing munificently for his widow and his children, his principal study seems to have been to mitigate the affliction of those who were more immediately dependent on his bounty; and to rot a few who were under this description, who would otherwise have severely felt the drying up of so rich a fountain of benevolence, he has given liberal annuities for their lives: and, after the example of his old friend and neighbour Mr. Bwyer, has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Company of Stationers; the interest to be divided, in annuities of 5*l.* each, amongst infirm old printers; of whom one half are to be natives of England or Wales, and the other half of North Britain.

At his seat at Mapperton, near Ilchester, in his 90th year, Thomas Lockyer, esq. many years M.P. for the said borough, which in the last parliament was represented by his son-in-law Simon Smith, esq. now representative for Worcester. The bulk of his great fortune, except what he has left to his young widow, whom he married about five years

ago, is divided between Mr. Smith and J. Philips, esq. M.P. for Camelford, who married another daughter of Mr. L. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Toulson, an East India captain, who, in satisfaction for a debt from a friend, received that valuable collection of medals which was sold by auction on the death of his elder grandson Joseph Toulson Lockyer, esq. who died member for Ilchester, April 5, 1765; whose brother John died April 8, 1763; and John's widow, Jan. 5, 1765.—Mr. L. was the youngest of three brothers, of whom the eldest enjoyed the paternal estate in Somersetshire, which descended at last to the third brother.

At his brother's house on Bush hill, near Enfield, in a decline, the wife of the rev. Nicholas Clayton, D.D. late one of the ministers of the Octagon chapel at Liverpool, and Divinity Professor in the late academy at Warrington.—Mrs. Clayton's sister died at Liverpool just before her.

10. In Albemarle-street, the hon. Anne Powlett, M.P. for Bridgewater, and brother to Earl P.

Mrs. Young, wife of Midford Y. esq. a very eminent attorney, and now under sheriff.

Right hon. Matthew Lord Fortescue. His lordship married Anne, sister of the late Pate Campbell, esq. whom the Duke of Devon made one of his coadjutors at the Treasury board. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Hugh, now Lord Fortescue, born in 1753; and married in 1782 to the hon. Hester Greville, daughter of the late right hon. George Greville, and sister to the present Marquis of Buckingham; who being M.P. for Beaumaris, a vacancy is made for that place.—And on Thursday the 21st his remains were deposited in the family vault at Fillaigh. This nobleman's character, both in public and private, was truly amiable; he had always the interest of his country warm at his heart; as an husband and father, he was affectionate and tender; an indulgent and generous master; though happily raised above feeling want, he had compassion for those who did; continually employed in discovering fit objects for his bounty, it was his great happiness to relieve them: and he might with the most strict regard to truth have said, "Homo sum, mihi homini a me renum puto."

At Sandridge Lodge, near Meltham, Lady Audley. Her ladyship was third daughter of Lord Delaval; and has left three children.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Morgan, aged 108 years and 6 months.

11. Rev. — Hind, A.B. rector of Bradford, co. Somerset. He was found dead in his bed; and had officiated at Bradford and Bishop's-Hull the preceding day.

12. At Cambridge, Mrs. Archdeacon, wife of Mr. John A. printer to the university.

13. At Greenwich, Capt. W. Nesbit, aged 96, many years in the Straits trade.

14. In child-bed, Mrs. Ker, wife of David K. esq.

15. At
Sherrard, esq.
16. At
17. In C
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15. At Lymington, Hants, William Su-
therland, esq.

16. At Walcot place, John Law, esq.

17. In Carlisle-street, Soho, W. Wright,
esq. in the commission of the peace for Mid-
dlesex, many years treasurer of the Middlesex
hospital, and treasurer of the Society of parsons
of the anniversary meeting of the charity
schools.

At Bulstrode, co. Bucks, in her 71st year,
the Most Noble Lady Margaret Cavendish
Herle, Duchess Dowager of Portland. Her
Grace was the only daughter and heir of Ed-
ward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by his
countess, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish, only
daughter and heiress of John Hollis, esq.
She was born Feb. 11, 1714; and married to
the late Duke in 1734. By her death the
present Duke receives an addition to his in-
come of 8,000l. per annum. Her grand
moleum, in which she expended so much of
her fortune, it is expected will be sold.

At Amesbury, in his 65th year, Edward
Young, esq. of Little Durnford, near Salis-
bury, waggoner to his Majesty, and own bro-
ther to the late Lady Rochford.

19. At Oxford, aged 82, John Nicholes,
esq. senior alderman, and father of that city.
He served the office of mayor in 1732, after-
wards fined for that office, and was elected
alderman in 1757.

24. At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Jas. Stracy,
late wine-merchant on College-hill.

27. In the Fleet prison, where she had been
confined for debt, the Countess Charlotte Po-
tocks, a native of Poland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Place, LL.B. Skelton R.
co. York, *vice* Joseph Bridges, dec.

Rev. W. G. Auriol Drummond, M.A.
Doncaster V. *vice* Mr. Hatfield, dec.

Rev. Francis Rofford, M.A. Lower Sapp
R. co. Wore. *vice* Rev. Edward Seward, dec.
who had been 53 years rector.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

EDWIN Francis Stanhope, esq. a com-
missioner of Duties on Salt, *vice* Sir John
Gresham, bart.

Henry Boulton Carey and John Vivian, esqrs.
barristers at law, Solicitors of Excise.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Edward Benson, Auditor to the
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Rev. — Naylor, Upper Master of the
King's school at Canterbury.

Rev. W. Chafy, Lower Master of ditto.

Mr. — Ramus, First Clerk to the Lord
Steward of the Household, *vice* Mr. Seward,
dec.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from June 13, to June 18, 1785.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	4 3½	7½	7½	3½	10

COUNTIES INLAND.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	5 2½	11½	3½	10	
Surrey	5 2½	11½	3½	10	4
Hertford	5 0	11½	3½	11	
Bedford	4 8½	11½	3½	10	
Cambridge	4 4½	11½	3½	10	
Huntingdon	4 5½	11½	3½	10	
Northampton	4 10½	11½	3½	10	
Rutland	5 1½	11½	3½	10	
Leicester	4 11½	11½	3½	10	
Nottingham	4 10½	11½	3½	10	
Derby	5 0	11½	3½	10	
Stafford	5 3½	11½	3½	10	
Salop	5 3½	11½	3½	10	
Hereford	5 3½	11½	3½	10	
Worcester	5 5½	11½	3½	10	
Warwick	4 10½	11½	3½	10	
Gloucester	5 4½	11½	3½	10	
Wilts	5 1½	11½	3½	10	
Berks	5 1½	11½	3½	10	
Oxford	5 1½	11½	3½	10	
Bucks	4 11½	11½	3½	10	

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	3 9½	11½	3½	10	
Suffolk	4 2½	11½	3½	10	
Norfolk	4 5½	11½	3½	10	
Lincoln	4 8½	11½	3½	10	
York	5 4½	11½	3½	10	
Durham	5 4½	11½	3½	10	
Northumberland	4 6½	11½	3½	10	
Cumberland	5 5½	11½	3½	10	
Westmorland	6 0½	11½	3½	10	
Lancashire	6 2½	11½	3½	10	
Cheshire	5 8½	11½	3½	10	
Monmouth	5 4½	11½	3½	10	
Somerset	5 5½	11½	3½	10	
Devon	5 10½	11½	3½	10	
Cornwall	5 4½	11½	3½	10	
Dorset	4 10½	11½	3½	10	
Hampshire	4 9½	11½	3½	10	
Sussex	4 4½	11½	3½	10	
Kent	4 2½	11½	3½	10	

WALES, June 6, to June 11, 1785.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
North Wales	5 5½	11½	3½	10	
South Wales	5 7½	11½	3½	10	

Bill of Mortality from May 31, to July 28, 1785.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 1533	Males 1560
Females 1572	Females 493
Whereof have died under two years old 1007	

Peck Loaf 2s. 2½d.

Between	2 and 5	305	50 and 60	229
	5 and 10	114	60 and 70	232
	10 and 20	113	70 and 80	161
	20 and 30	233	80 and 90	51
	30 and 40	277	90 and 100	11
	40 and 50	298		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1785.																			
Rank	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	New	Long	Short	Ditto	India	India	India	S. Sea	Old	New	3 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	Exchange	Lottery
Stock.	reduc.	Confols.	Confol.	1777	Ann	1777.	1775.	Stock.	Ann.	Bonds, dif.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	1751	Navy.	Script.	Script.	Bills.	Tickets.
26	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
27	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
28	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
29	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
30	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
31	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
32	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
33	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
34	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
35	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
36	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
37	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
38	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
39	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
40	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
41	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
42	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
43	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
44	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
45	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
46	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
47	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
48	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
49	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
50	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
51	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
52	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
53	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
54	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
55	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
56	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
57	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
58	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
59	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
60	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
61	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
62	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
63	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
64	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
65	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
66	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
67	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
68	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
69	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
70	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
71	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
72	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
73	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
74	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
75	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
76	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
77	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
78	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
79	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
80	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
81	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
82	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
83	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
84	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
85	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
86	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
87	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
88	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	136	53 1/2	3		56 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	91 1/2			3 1/2 if	13 13 6
89	118 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2																

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.