

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
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Bristol 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmunds
Lewes
Sheffield
Strewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For M A Y, 1785.
CONTAINING

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

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Embellished with a View of SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL at Dublin; a Representation of St. Roch; a CHALICE and CRUCIFIX found at LICHFIELD; a CROSS found at Norwich, &c. &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

May Days.	Barometer. fath. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 14	43	N		clouds and wind.
2	29 18	40	NW		white frost, cold wind, hot sun
3	30	43	NW		still, hot sun ² .
4	30 1	48	NE		still, bright and hot ³ .
5	30 3	50	SW		fair and still.
6	30 2	52	N		bright and still, hot summer weather
7	30 1	57	SW		clouds and wind, very warm ⁴ .
8		58	SW		bright and hot, brisk wind ⁵ .
9	29 16	63	SW		very sultry, thin clouds, gentle rain.
10	29 18	67	SW		clouds and sun, temperate.
11	29 13	62	NW	.20	fair and mild ⁷ .
12	29 18	51	W		overcast ⁸ .
13	30 2	53	W		overcast, close and sultry ⁹ .
14	30	55	W		bazy, sultry and still ¹⁰ .
15	30 2	56	W		fair, fresh wind, hot sun.
16	30 4	61	NE		fair, fresh wind, hot sun.
17	30 4	60	NE		fog, overcast, fair.
18	30 3	60	NE		fog, fair and still, lowering.
19	30 2	59	E		fog, bright and hot.
20	29 18	64	S		bright and hot.
21	30 2	65	NE		brisk wind, very hot sun ¹¹ .
22	30 2	67	W		thunder, rain ¹² .
23	29 18	74	S		fultry moon, cloudy noon, thick
24	29 17	61	W	.7	violent heat, brisk wind, rain.
25	29 14	69	S	.29	fair, mild and pleasant ¹⁴ .
26	29 10	75	S	.29	fair and pleasant.
27	29 15	53	W		overcast, rain.
28	29 18	61	W		overcast, mild and pleasant ¹⁵ .
29	29 17	54	S	.12	rain, warm and mild.
30	29 15	64	SE		
31	29 15	60	E	.39	

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Roads dully. ² Swifts return. ³ Blackthorn in bloom. ⁴ Thermometer at 2 o'clock Tulipa præcox in bloom. ⁵ Bloom and foliage advance rapidly. ⁶ Thermometer above 60. the whole preceding night, at 1 o'clock at noon 81. under trees, in ground ⁷ Apple-trees in bloom. ⁸ Lilac in bloom. ⁹ Horse-chestnut in bloom. ¹⁰ Muscicapa græca Scoparola returns, latell bird of passage. ¹¹ Thermometer at 2 o'clock at noon, 84. in ground ¹² Early honeysuckle in bloom. ¹³ Yellow Goatbeard (Tragopogon pratensis) in bloom. ¹⁴ Laburnum in full profusion of bloom. ¹⁵ Elder and Dog Rose in bloom.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from May 16, to May 21, 1785.

	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
London	4	7	3	2	2	8	2	8	2	8	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	7	2	2	7	2	0	3	
COUNTRIES INLAND.																									
Middlesex	5	1	0	1	1	7	1	7	1	7	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	7	1	9	3		
Surrey	5	1	3	5	1	8	2	8	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9		
Hertford	4	6	0	0	2	7	1	7	1	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9		
Eccford	4	7	1	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Cambridge	4	8	2	8	2	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1		
Northampton	4	7	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1		
Rutland	4	9	0	0	2	4	2	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7		
Leicester	4	9	2	6	7	0	1	10	3	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6		
Nottingham	5	3	4	2	10	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2		
Derby	5	10	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2		
Stafford	5	6	0	0	2	7	1	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2		
Salop	5	4	3	9	2	5	1	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0		
Hereford	4	7	0	0	2	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0		
Worcester	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	6	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9		
Warwick	4	10	0	0	2	5	1	8	3	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6		
Gloucester	5	3	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7		
Wilts	5	0	0	0	2	5	2	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2		
Berks	5	1	0	0	2	6	7	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6		
Oxford	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7		
Bucks	4	9	0	0	2	4	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5		
COUNTRIES upon the COAST.																									
Essex	4	3	7	0	2	7	2	0	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0		
Suffolk	4	7	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	0	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0		
Norfolk	5	2	7	2	2	2	2	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0		
Lincoln	4	9	2	1	2	5	1	10	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10		
York	5	4	3	3	3	7	1	9	3	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7		
Durham	5	1	3	6	0	0	1	9	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9		
Northumberland	4	7	3	2	5	1	1	10	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7		
Cumberland	5	16	3	10	3	1	3	10	4	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10		
Westmorland	6	0	0	0	2	10	1	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10		
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10		
Cheshire	5	9	0	0	2	9	1	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10		
Monmouth	5	4	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8		
Somerset	4	1	2	6	2	3	1	11	3	11	11	11	11	11	4	4	4	4	4	11	11	11	11		
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	4	1	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5		
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6		
Dorset	5	2	0	0	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2		
Hampshire	5	1	0	0	2	7	2	7	2	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3		
Suffex	4	7	0	0	2	4	2	7	0	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3		
Keat	4	8	0	0	2	8	2	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5		
WALES, May 9, to May 14, 1785.																									
North Wales	5	8	4	6	3	1	1	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7		
South Wales	5	8	4	0	3	0	1	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For MAY, 1785.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LV. PART I.

†† Our Readers are requested to correct with a pen the numbering of the pages in the last Magazine; where pp. 189—204, should be altered to pp. 249—264.

MR. URBAN, *Hanover-Square, Apr. 20.*

Send you a copy of a letter, written some years ago, by the late Lord —, to the Hon. Miss —, on the eve of her marriage. It was not intended for publication; but it may be of use: the pen it came from will be easily known*.

"MY DEAR MISS —,

IT is not in my power to add any thing to the good sense and solidity of the reflections contained in your letter to my wife. The rational plan you have there laid out, for your future conduct, will not fail to secure to you the esteem, love, and respect of a man, too well acquainted with the world, to undervalue so much prudence and discretion in a young wife. I believe, however, that most of your sex, on the eve of matrimonial engagements, mean and intend to act well; but, few having the advantage of your understanding, many are soon misled by misconception, levity, or, the worst of bad counsellors, those of your own sex. To resolve well, is nothing; the difficulty is to persevere; or, as Lee the poet much better expresses it, to be *obstinately* good. The word *obstinately* contains alone more meaning, energy, and pith than half the volumes

which have been written on the subject.

I repeat it, little can be added to what your own foresight has already suggested to you; but, as the engagement you are contracting is of the utmost importance to your future welfare, I will, since you do me the honour to ask my advice, subjoin a few remarks, the fruit of long experience and some observation.

Let *respectability* be your aim and object; be respectable in your connections, in your acquaintance, in the management of your family; but, above all, in the choice of your intimates. The world, in general, will be guided in their opinion of your character by the characters of those you select as objects of your friendship and confidence; your husband, moreover, will respect and consider you, in proportion, as he perceives you considered and respected by others. Ais, haughtiness, and pride, are not unfrequently mistaken for dignity; as roughness, ill manners, and brutality, in our sex, often claim as frankness, courage, and manliness—you will not mistake them—you have a friend in the world, and a very sincere one, who possesses this happy gift of assimilating this respectability with the best nature and the most winning affability:—I need not name her*.

What I have been saying seems to me very important, and deserves your serious consideration; but what relates

* We request the continuance of this correspondent's favours. His communications do us honour. EDIT.

* His Wife.

immediately to your husband is still more so.

Let me intreat you to consider the first year after your marriage as a year of probation, a time of trial, of novice-ship; every action, every step, nay, every word, will have its weight in the scale of your husband's future trust and confidence in you. Consider, in this interval, he will nearly have scalded his opinion of your prudence, your discretion, and your worth. I would by no means be understood to recommend cunning:—cunning stands in the same relation to prudence, as hypocrisy to religion. Cunning, like hypocrisy, implies a fordid meanness of soul; and I both hope and believe, that you have an elevation of mind which would spurn at duplicity, at every kind of trick.

From these great outlines in the picture of a valuable wife, let me now proceed to the nicer touches of it, to the lights and shades, to those minute strokes of the pencil, without which the picture remains unfinished, but which require all the patience, all the attention, all the perseverance of the artist.—You are the artist: you are to draw this sublime picture—but you must do more—you must be a heroine and a philosopher. Assure yourself, that your husband, being a man, has his foibles, his caprices, his humours:—are you possessed of magnanimity sufficient to bear those, without repining, without peevishness, without retaliation:—have you philosophy enough to *scratch your ribbon**, and smile good-humouredly, when your mighty lord slurs all his dignity across the room, and gobbles his importance like an angry turkey-cock:—have you temper enough to compel him, on his cooler recollection, to call himself a fool, and you the best of women:—have you considered the importance of avoiding silly disputes about silly trifles?—it is well worth your consideration. I myself knew a man and wife, the two fondest and best-natured of creatures, who, after a long and wise investigation, whether we have ten fingers, or only eight fingers and two thumbs, complained bitterly of each other's monstrous ill usage; and concluded, by proposing a separation, the wife from the worst of husbands, the husband from the worst of wives.—

* Lady —, the writer's wife, when she saw her husband angry, was used to scratch her hat with both hands, or the ribbon of her cap, crying out—"My lord—I don't hear—I don't hear!"

Luckily their heads were sound, as their hearts were good; both were struck with the dangerous tendency of such foolish altercations, and resolved in future to avoid them. Are you capable of checking a rising flush?—of swallowing a provoking word ready to burst from your lips?—If you be equal to such fortitude, to such heroism, you are, in my estimation, a great philosopher;—in that of your turkey-cock, you'll be an—angel.

More fortitude still may possibly require your exertions, if ever it should so happen (and this may happen to the most virtuous woman) that you perceive your mind too much employed in favour of another man; yourself too much disposed to dwell on his good qualities, on the gentleness, the amiableness of his manners, on his *disinterested* attentions to you; if you feel such a man insensibly creeping into your affections—no hesitation—fly, if possible, from him, as far as from Pole to Pole—no confidence; more particularly no female one—bury the secret in the remotest recess of your soul; and let your virtue and honour alone watch over it;—conceal your weakness, not only from the object of it, but from the whole world; nay, endeavour to conceal it from yourself—indulge not yourself, under pretence of fortifying your virtue, in gloomy thoughts about your supposed misery; that will not fail to increase the evil. On the contrary, amuse, dissipate yourself; laugh at your own folly; treat it cavalierly, and the illusion will soon cease—one serious resolve, however, must be firmly made, resolutely kept, and which no consideration must forego, the determined, fixed, unalterable resolution, of never, never, never trusting yourself alone with the man of whom you feel yourself afraid.

I perceive that this letter is spun out to a considerable length; the warmth of my wishes for your happiness would dictate a great deal more, but it is time to conclude it. One thing, however, I must mention; it is of a delicate nature from a man to a woman, but my age and my motives will be a sufficient apology for the liberty I take. This important advice shall be conveyed in as few words as possible. Be nicely and scrupulously clean: deficiency in this respect will unavoidably create disgust in a well-bred man. I fear, in our country especially, this is not always

* This surely is not to be supposed in a "virtuous woman." EPI T.

sufficiently

sufficiently attended to; and a fatal experience has often opened a woman's eyes when the evil was irreparable.

Thus, my dear Miss —, I have hastily thrown on paper such thoughts as have occurred to me; they have no pretension to novelty, elegance, or even order: they are written solely with a view of being of some little advantage to you. May you deserve, by your prudent conduct, to be happy, is my ardent wish! I have the honour to be, with great respect, Dear Madam, &c."

MR. URBAN,

THE idea of erecting the Penitentiary Houses, which were proposed in 1779, originated in the purest benevolence, and the truest public spirit. "If many offenders" (says the Act of Parliament which was passed on the occasion), "convicted of crimes for which transportation hath been usually inflicted, were ordered to solitary imprisonment, accompanied by well-regulated labour and religious instruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of the like crimes, but also of reforming the individuals, and inuring them to habits of industry." By this act, his Majesty was authorized to appoint three persons to be supervisors of the buildings to be erected; the supervisors, or any two of them, were to fix upon any common, heath, or waste, or any other piece of ground, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, or Surrey, on which should be erected two plain strong edifices, to be called *Penitentiary houses*: one for the confinement and employment of 600 males, the other of 300 females. In fixing upon the ground, regard was to be had to health, and the accommodation of water, avoiding, as much as possible, any place where any other buildings were, or might be, erected contiguous to, or within a small distance of the outward fence of such houses, or within a populous town. The situation and circumstances were to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, and Lord-mayor of London, or eight or more of them. After such approbation, the supervisors were to contract for the purchase; and if the owner would not agree to their price, the value was to be ascertained by a jury, and, on

payment, or tender, they were empowered to take possession. After the houses were built, a committee, to be appointed by his Majesty, were to choose the officers named in the act: and there are very good and wise regulations for the government of the house and management of the prisoners.

That a plan, which had been so much desired, should, in the very outset, be made liable to become an engine of severe oppression, and, fair as it appeared in theory, should be found impracticable to execute, is greatly to be lamented; yet the former will appear by attending to the words printed above in Italicks, and to the conduct of the supervisors in consequence of the powers thereby given; and the latter appears by the scheme having been abandoned.

The original intent of the proposers appears plainly to have been to build these houses on some common, heath, or waste, remote from other houses; and for this there were many good reasons: the liberty of taking such ground would cost little; the injury to any man's property would be very trifling, being only the loss of commoning on the ground inclosed; and no houses would be deserted from an apprehension of such neighbours as these buildings would bring to a place much inhabited. But some words were inserted (I am convinced, without being attended to by the house—too common a case!), by which these supervisors were empowered to take any land whatever, "Common, heath, or waste, or any other piece of ground."

It will perhaps hereafter be hardly credited, that the supervisors, invested with such powers, should fix upon a piece of ground in the most fertile part of Wandsworth, in Surrey, let mostly to gardeners at high rents, situate between the populous villages of Wandsworth, Battersea, and Clapham, where new buildings were erecting every day, when there were such uninclosed spots as Hounslow-heath, Finchley-common, and Enfield-chace, so near London; yet so it was. It is also somewhat extraordinary, that the gentlemen, as if willing to shew how dangerous it is to give such power, even to the most respectable persons, should fix on the spot without descending to have any previous communication with the owners; yet it is the fact.

Having thus chosen their ground, and secured the approbation of the pro-

per number of those whose consent was necessary, they advertised for plans of the intended buildings, with an offer of different sums for that which should be thought the best, and for (I think) the second and third best. Plans were delivered, the price of the land was adjusted; and here the business ended. S.H.

MR. URRAN, *May 7.*
YOUR correspondent E. in his Miscellaneous Collection of loose thoughts, inserted in your Magazine of last month, p. 191, enquires "from whence arises that *strange* mistaken idea, which the vulgar are possessed of, that second *cousins* are not allowed by the *Canons* to marry? especially owning, as they do, that there is no objection to the marriage of first *cousins.*" People in general are too apt to adopt common notions and current opinions, without considering the truth and propriety of them. In this case, however, it is your correspondent who is mistaken, for the *Canons* do prohibit the marriage of *second* cousins. The Court of Rome was very fertile in inventing prohibitions, in order to reap the fruits of dispensations. But the civil law allows *first* cousins to marry; so that it was by confounding the civil law, by which *first* cousins may marry, and the *Canons*, by which *second* cousins cannot, that this mistaken idea, in all probability, arose. (Wood, C. L. 118—119.) This difference is now reconciled, by the statute 5th Henry VIII. ch. 38. by construction of which it is clear, that both first and second cousins may marry.

I will take this opportunity of requesting some of your readers to point out, in your valuable Scientific repository, whether the Levitical, or any other Law, now does, or ever did, prohibit a man marrying his (deceased) wife's step-mother. Yours, &c.

A LAYMAN.

MR. URRAN,
ALLOW me to mention something relative to Handel, as you have of late given room to anecdotes concerning him. When his ill success, in the conduct of the opera, had obliged him to exert his genius in its full nerve, and to have recourse to the novelty of Oratorios, they were at first received with some disgust by those religious votaries who could not bear the Scriptures adapted to music. Their sublime merit, however, at last made way for them:

but when the most inspired of all human compositions, the Messiah, was announced for the stage under that denomination, the zeal took fire with a vengeance, and was near involving Handel, and his composition, in utter destruction. Under these circumstances, and depressed also in finance, Handel carried over his favourite performance to Dublin; and the Music-hall, in Fishamble-street, in that city, was the first scene of that unbounded applause which ever since has followed this divine composition, which, one may almost say (pardon the unintended profaneness), was written by the finger of God himself. Yours,

A. T. M.

An Extract from the MS. Journal of a Tour to Spa.

ANTWERP. The church of the Grand Carmelites. On the left hand by the great door stands the altar of the holy cross. In the middle there is a small picture, said to be of inestimable value, painted, or rather stained, on white marble, with a most superb embossed frame: it is our Saviour's Head. No one can positively say who was the artist; yet all beholders must allow the beauty of it not to be expressed.

The Father who shewed us this curiosity told us, "It was found at Jerusalem, well authenticated as to its originality; that, after a bloody engagement, it was taken out of a Turkish vessel, the commander of which had it in charge as a present to a certain prince," whose name I cannot now recollect.

We all agreed to have seen somewhere a curious copy of this immensely rich piece; and, if I am not mistaken, there is one in the Bodleian library, Oxford. The face is a striking likeness of this at Antwerp. A. B.

MR. URRAN,
THE few mistakes in the List of Preachers at the Anniversary Meetings of the Sons of the Clergy, in your Magazine for last February, p. 94—98, I trust, you will find here rectified, and the omissions supplied.

In the 8vo. pamphlet which you mention, published 1733, the first preacher inserted is,

Additions to the List of Preachers before the Sons of Clergy.

Nov. 8th, 1655, George Hall, minister of St. Boroloph, Aldersgate (afterwards bp. of Cheller) Numb. xvii. 8. 4to, at St. Paul's.

Dr.

- Dr. Manton is said to have preached the second sermon on Psalm cii.—8. vol. III. fol. 116; but the author of the above pamphlet proceeds thus:
- Serm. 2d. 1674, Dr. John Dolben, bp. of Rochester, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. N. P.
- 1675 Dr. Pearson, bp. of Chester, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. N. P.
- 1676 Dr. Peter Gunning, bp. of Ely, at Bow Church. N. P.
- 1677 Dr. John Fell, bp. of Oxford, at Bow Church. N. P.
- 1678 Nov. 7. Dr. Sprat, (afterwards bp. of Rochester) at Bow. Galat. vi.—10.
- 1679 Dr. William Lloyd, (afterwards bp. of Worcester) at Bow Church. N. P.
- 1680 Dec. 2, Ditto, at Bow Church. N. P.
- 1681 Dr. Tho. Tenison, at Bow Church, N. P.
- 1682 Dr. Arthur Bury, (&c. as in your account). N. B. This sermon is added to Dr. Bury on the Sacrament, 2d Edit. 1683; at Bow Church.
- There is nothing said of bp. Rush, but he proceeds thus.
- 1683 Dr. William Beveridge, late bp. of St. Asaph; St. Math. v. 16. at Bow Church. Printed in vol. IV. of his Theol. Theologic. p. 201, and vol. II. of his Works, fol. p. 169.
- 1684 as in yours.
- 1685 Dr. Edward Billing, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, at Bow Church. N. P.
- 1686 Dr. Henry Dooc.
- 1687, 88, 89, Dr. Adam Littleton, at Bow. N. P.
- 1690 Dr. Tho. Lynford, at Bow Church. N. P.
- 1691, 2, 3, at Bow Church, as in yours.
- 1694 Dr. Thomas Manningham, afterwards bp. of Chichester, at Bow Church. N. P.
- 1695, 6, 7, as in yours.
- 1698 Mr. Francis Austerbury, afterwards bp. of Rochester, at St. Paul's. N. P.
- 1699, 1700, as in yours.
- 1701 Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, afterwards abp. of York. N. P.
- 1702 as in yours.
- 1703 Dr. Nath. Reisbury, Dec. 2; Revel. ii.—1. second part of the verse.
- To 1715 inclusive, as in yours.
- 1716 The text to Dr. Bisse is Isa. li.—1, 2.
- 1717 Dr. Evan Lupton, Dec. 5; 1 Cor. xiii.—13. 8vo. vol. —, p. 142.
- 1718 Mr. John Rogers, B. D. afterwards D. D. by diploma, of Corpus Christi College. Ox. Job xxxix.—11, 12, 13. vol. IV. 8vo. p. 257.
- 1719 Dr. Joseph Smith, afterwards provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Dec. 10; 1 Cor. iv.—2.
- To 1755 inclusive, as in yours.
- 1756 Dr. Church; James i. 1st verse.
- 1757 Ridley's text was Eccles. ix. 16.
- 1760 Dr. Dodwell's text, Jerem. xlix.—11.
- 1761 Dr. Burton's text, Psalm cxxii.—8, 9.
- N. B. Dr. Trapp's Serm. 1720, is in vol. II. 8vo. 1722, entitled, Preservatives against unsettled Notions, &c. p. 137.

From 1676 to 1696 inclusive, the sermons were preached at Bow Church.

The stewards for 1703 were,

John Sharpe, Esq;	Mr. Joshua Reynolds.
Wm. Burnett, Esq;	Mr. Tho. Ferrers.
Simon Patriot, Esq;	Mr. Sam. Spawcy.
John Sherlock, Esq;	Mr. Sam. Smith.
Rich. Miller, Esq;	Mr. George Newell.
Mr. Robert Conant.	Mr. Will. Tylon.

N. P. means not printed.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN any one like Crito, p. 895, of your last volume, mentions former accounts of the Peccage to be imperfect, and warrants his own to be exact, one rather wonders, that in his list of barons of the present reign he should omit Lord Osborne, especially as he mentions his lordship's title amongst those which will merge in higher titles: but here too he is inaccurate; he says, that in another generation Osborne and Conyers will be absorbed in Leeds, but it will take two generations to effect this, as Lord Osborne's son has the barony of Conyers, and will retain it after his father's barony will be absorbed in the dukedom.

He, as well as the writer of the succeeding letter, p. 897, follows the erroneous way of spelling Lord *Porchester's* title, calling him *Porchester*. The fact is, that he meant to have taken his title from *Portchester* castle, an estate of Mr. Thistlethwayte's; that this gentleman very properly thought it an incivility, and that Mr. Herbert, to remove the objection, omitted the *t*, and is now baron of *Porchester*, though where that place is to be found I do not know.

I thought, but may be wrong, that the barony of Botetourt had been in the present duke of Beaufort, as nephew of Norborne Berkley, who claimed and was allowed that title.

The next gentleman, p. 897, in giving the different titles possessed by branches of the same family, under the Howards, omits *Berkshire*. Did it not descend to the present Earl of Suffolk with that title?

As you observe, in a note, that Dinnevor is now "Rice," not "Taibot;" so Willoughby of Eresby is now "Burreil," not "Bertie."

Winchilsea is wrongly, though commonly so spelt: his lordship writes it Winchilsea.

Albermarle should be Albemarle.

Lord Mountstuart is the same person as Lord Cardiff; and the former is the second title only of the E. of Bute. S. H.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

AS I esteem your Magazine a Repository of genuine learning, give me leave to request a place for the following:

QUERY I.

What are the belt-like appearances of the planet Jupiter supposed to be?

QUERY II.

What is the signification of the name "Simon-bar-jonas," mentioned in the first chapter of St. John*.

QUERY III.

What is the true meaning of the allegorical expression in Virgil, "*Claudite jam rivos pueri; sat prata biberunt* †?"

J. HUNT.

MR. URBAN,

BE so candid as to inform your correspondent, Philoleutherus, that by an error of the press in February, p. 122, *shyness* has been misprinted for *shyness*; and that your correspondent has mistaken part of the argument relative to Dr. P's setting his own name to what he prints: a fact which is not meant to be denied, but rather affirmed; and his conduct in so doing contrasted with that which he encourages in others, by which he invites every sciolist and witting to make unwarrantable attacks on religion and morality, and "*sue their duty to their convenience*," by either avowing themselves after a convenient season, or concealing themselves for ever †. Not to insist on the temporising, accommodating spirit of many episcopalian, who hold a double doctrine with their good benefices, the alliance between the puritanism of the last age, the presbyterianism of the present, and the jesuitism of both ages, cannot be denied, any more than it can be, that there are good and honest men of all these denominations. All Philoleutherus's reasoning

* Rather in Matth. xvi. the "son of jona," as in John i. 43. EDIT.

† See it well explained in a note on the passage in the Delphin. Virgil. EDIT.

‡ The argument that a man's name will expose him to more ill-treatment in controversy, is so very extraordinary, that the writer who avails himself of it, must presume that all polemicists who write under real names must be like Dr. P's good friend Dr. H. of whom I cannot help saying (what the good old patriarch on his death-bed said of his own ungodward children) "Curfed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: for in their anger they slew a man; and in their fell-will they digged down a wall. O, my soul, come not thou into their secret: unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united."

will never convince P. Q. R. that attacks, whether overt or covered, on the persons and characters of religionists, in this giddy, unthinking, irreligious age, will not bring religion itself into danger. Religion, seated in the soul of the meekest and humblest Christian, will never be transferred into souls of a different cast by violence, ridicule, or abuse. Nor is it, in P. Q. R.'s opinion, the business or duty, not to say the characteristic, of a meek and humble, or pious man, to go about disturbing the peace, and unsettling the principles of his fellow-christians, or of his friends; who I will admit are as meek, as humble, and as pious as himself, to retort upon characters, whom they artfully affect to compliment, that they are not of as meddling and of as turbulent a spirit as the Dr.

If P. Q. R. appears so over-righteous in the cause of Christianity, that Philoleutherus's benevolence will suffer too great a shock by being better acquainted with him, let him know, Mr. Urban, that however speculative zeal may represent the truth as it is in Jesus in different lights to different eyes, true Christian benevolence, as delineated by one of the brightest professors of Christianity, will bring together, at the end of all things, the warmest defenders of the most discordant opinions, where practice has not been hurried into gross immoralities.

The field of argumentation about speculative opinions is unbounded; and philosophers never consider, that in religious controversy they violate the fundamentals of religion, as much as politicians do that of the system they contend about, where each mistakes errors of theory for errors of practice, P. Q. R.

MR. URBAN,

IT is apprehended that what your correspondent, Mr. Bickerstaff, describes as found in St. Mary's church-yard, at Leicester, and imagines a plate once charged with salt, and laid on a corpse (Gent. Mag. April 1784, p. 258) was a *patien*. intombed in the coffin of some priest or incumbent of that church.

The custom of putting a plate of salt on the belly of a deceased corpse, is designed to be accounted for. Is it to prevent any discharge from the navel after death? or, is it still retained?

How could the antiquity found at Settle, engraved in your plate for that month, determine that that was a *market-town*?

P. Q. R.
MR.

MR. UREAN, *York, March 1785.*

AS your Magazine is justly regarded as the chief repository for detached pieces of antiquity, a place is requested for the following translation. The Latin original fell into my hands by mere chance, among a number of pamphlets, MSS. &c. which I bought of a seller of old books. I need hardly add that, considering that most of the Scottish records have perished, either by the ravages of Edward I. or by those of Cromwell, the recovery of any of them is a matter of consequence; and that the following is very curious for its remote antiquity, and will be of great importance in a parochial, or county, history. The notarial introduction and close are omitted.

Yours, J. BLAIR.

Notarial Copy of the Foundation of three Prebends in the College Church of Dunbar, 1342; included in a Confirmation of it, 1423.

TO ALL our holy sons of the Church, to whose knowledge the present letters shall come, Henry, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolical see, Bishop of Saint Andrew's, health in the Lord our Saviour. Be it known to you all, that we CONFIRM the letters of William; our predecessor in this see of good memory, which are neither cancelled, nor abolished, nor vitiated in any shape; as also those of the illustrious Lord and Patron [Patrick] Dunbar Earl of March, for the erection of certain prebendaries underwritten, with their chapels; which the said Earl, and his heirs, and successors, granted, and our said predecessor granted, to the Collegiate Church of Dunbar; presented to us by the venerable Robert Young, Dean of the said Collegiate Church of Dunbar, in the presence of the magnificent and illustrious Lord George, Earl of March; and of which the tenor follows. TO ALL THE FAITHFUL who shall see, or hear, these presents, William, by divine mercy, Bishop of Saint Andrew's, health in our Lord. We ordain, to the praise of the Eternal and Omnipotent God, the following augmentation of the rents and incomes of the parochial church of Dunbar, and its chapels, to wit of Whittingham, Spott, Stenton, Pewschils, and Hachervill, anciently annexed to it, with the addition of three parochial churches, when they are vacant, namely Linton, Dunse, and Churnside. At the instance of the noble and potent Baron [Patrick] Dunbar Earl of March, and with the unanimous consent of our chapter, we erect

GENT. Mac. *May 1785.*

the said parochial churches of Dunbar, Linton, Dunse, and Churnside, with their chapels, into one collegiate church in this manner; to wit, THAT in the said collegiate church shall be in future, for ever, a Dean Arch-priest, holding the care of said parochial churches and chapels; eight simple canons, having prebends, at the appointment of the said Earl of March, and his successors Earls of March, which canons are bound to perpetual residence, save on reasonable cause shewn to our see; and those canons who do not reside shall have only one-third of their prebendary rents, the other two-thirds going to those who do reside. And the Dean Arch-priest, with the canons, are to receive nothing of the gross fruits of their prebends, unless they have resided thirty-two weeks night and day, except we have granted special dispensation to the contrary. [Here follow orders as to Masses and Psalms.] And that the said worship may be duly performed, let them receive the whole tithes, larger and lesser, and incomings, of the parish of Whittingham, and there have a perpetual vicar, who shall annually receive ten marks sterling; and he shall have power to administer the sacraments of the church at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, newly constructed in the said church. To the other canons shall pertain to officiate in the church, according to their orders and degrees: and to each of them we assign these prebends; to wit, To the canon prebendary of Dunbar, the whole town of Dunbar, with all its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Pincarton, the whole town of Pincarton, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Spott, the whole town of Spott, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Beltoun, the whole town of Beltoun, with its pertinents. To the canon prebendary of Pitcocks, the whole town of Pitcocks, with its pertinents, except what are given to the Arch-priest. To the canon prebendary of Linton, the whole parish of Linton, with all its pertinents; and he may there have a perpetual vicar, as shall seem good to the bishop, and the said vicar shall receive annually ten marks sterling. To the canon prebendary of Dunse, the whole parish of Dunse, with power to have a vicar at the option of the bishop. To the canon prebendary of Churnside, the whole parish of Churnside, with its pertinents, and leave of a perpetual vicar. [Then follow other

clauses

clauses with regard to residents and non-residents.] And that the canons of Whittinghame, Lintoun, Dunse, and Churnside, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Arch-dean of Lawdown for the time. [Next are clauses as to the repairing of the several chapels, and who shall bear the expence, &c. and ordaining a solemn mass for the death of each Earl of March, and that his death be inscribed in the martyrology, or other book: and that the collegiate church have a common seal: and that the foresaid Lord Patrick of Dunbar, Earl of March, and his heirs, shall swear to observe the institutions of this ordination, on pain of a fine to the bishop; and concludes.] IN WITNESS of all which we have ordered our seal to be put to these presents, with that also of our chapter, and that of the said Earl, patron of said church. These things were ordained, and acted, on the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and forty-two. AFTER the reading and full examination of said letters, the foresaid Master Robert Young, with the full consent and assent of George the foresaid Earl, has humbly begged that we will approve, ratify, and confirm them. WE THEREFORE, Henry, foresaid Bishop, holding the said requisition just and reasonable, CONFIRM the said letters and statutes therein made, with the consent of the whole chapter of our said cathedral church of Saint Andrew's, and of the said George Earl of March; and approve, and ordain them to have full effect in all points. IN FAITH and testimony of all which, we have ordered our seal, and that of the chapter, to be appended; as also the said Earl, patron of the said collegiate church of Dunbar, has put his, at Saint Andrew's, the twenty-third day of October, one thousand four hundred and twenty-three; and of our consecration the twenty-seventh year.

Allow me now, Mr. Urban, to make a few remarks on this curious old instrument. The copy from which this is taken has been done by somebody not skilled in old writing, so that frequently the words are unintelligible; I have therefore given the sense more than a literal translation. It appears from this copy, that it is three times removed from the original. 1. There was a notarial copy taken, 2d of August, 1425; one of the witnesses to which is George Kellie, prebendary of the collegiate church of our Lady of the Fields, under the walls of Edinburgh. 2. Was a notarial copy from the protocol book of the notary

who took the first, on the 24th of December, 1595. 3. This copy is taken from the last.

As to persons and places mentioned, for William, Bishop of Saint Andrew's 1342, and Henry in 1423, Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops may be consulted.

Of the Earls of March take a few notes from Crawford's Peerage of Scotland, Edin. 1716. folio: Gospatrick, son of Gospatrick Earl of Northumberland, being deprived of his estate by William the Conqueror, fled to Scotland, where Malcolm III. with great generosity gave him the territory of Dunbar. Gospatrick, his son, was created Earl of March by David I. in the year 1130.

Patrick de Dunbar Earl of March, who grants the above charter, was made governor of that part of Scotland which is south of the Forth in 1332. His son was Patrick, who succeeded 1368; whom followed George, warden of the Marches in 1380. His son was also named George, and is he by whom the above confirmation is given in 1423. He was the last Earl of the name, losing his estate in 1434, at the suit of James I. an affair which stains the memory of that respectable monarch. For the Earl had been the main instrument of redeeming that King from his long captivity; and the only crime alledged against him was, his being the son of a man who had been very ill used by the father of James I. and had in consequence rebelled against him, but was pardoned by the regent during James's captivity. It was prudence and patriotism in James to depress his nobles, but to depress any of them by tyranny and ingratitude was not vindicable.

The PLACES mentioned are Dunbar, Whittingham, Spott, Stenton, Pewschills, and Hachervill; Lintoun, Dunse, and Churnside in one place; and in another Pincarton, Beltoun, Pitcocks. Of these Dunbar is the collegiate church; and the prebends are Dunbar, Pincarton, Spott, Beltoun, Pitcocks, Lintoun, Dunse, Churnside, Whittingham; in number nine: with three chapels, Stenton, Pewschills, and Hachervill. Dunbar, Lintoun, Dunse, and Churnside, are also mentioned as parochial churches; and, I believe, they are so to this day.

Dunbar is well described by Mr. Pennant, in his excellent Tour in Scotland. Of all the other places it were to be wished, some correspondent near the spot would furnish you with notices: such

as I could gather you shall have in the mean time.

To begin with the parochial churches, as commonly situated in the largest towns, there is a *Lintoun* between Edinburgh and Lanark, which may be that here meant; though it is possible there may be another in East Lothian*, or in Berwickshire. The name means a town near a *lin* or cataract; and is also a family name in Scotland. *Dunse* is in Berwickshire, about ten miles west of Berwick; is noted as the birth place of *Joannes de Dunse* Scotus; and the name seems to imply a town on a little hill. *Churnside* is between Dunse and Berwick, and seems to mean a town by the side of a pool. It is also a proper name, or surname. Names from lands, or local surnames, are the most ancient, and began in Scotland about 1070.

Of the other prebends: *Pincarton* stands about six miles south of Dunbar. It seems formerly to have been a considerable town; for in a curious map of Scotland to be found in many MS. copies of Hardyng's Chronicle, and published by Mr. Gough in his valuable *British Topography*, *Pynkerton* is just south of Dunbar, and next to it; and marked as a town equal in size to *Mulneburgh*, *Coldingham*, or the like. In *Gordon of Straloch's*, or rather *Timothy Pont's*, map of Lothian in *Bleau's Atlas of Scotland*, it is called *Pinkertoun*; and in *Adair's map of East Lothian*, are two places called *Meikle Pinkerton*, and *Little Pinkerton*. The old town of *Pincarton* seems now to have dwindled into these two farms, which belong to the Duke of Roxburgh. Were the town nearer the sea, we should suppose the name derived from a pink, or small ship; and I am told that the arms of *Pinkerton*, as a family name, are a pink in full sail with *post nubila Phœbus*; but these arms seem a poor pun *ex post facto*. It is more likely that the name is derived from *pink*, old English; and, I think, Anglo-Saxon, *to stab*: and that it was either founded by some man, or inhabited by a body of men, noted for skill in the short sword, or *pugio*, a dreadful weapon in the close fights of ancient days†. That it was founded in times

* In the Itinerary at the end of Hardyng's Chronicle; from *Coldyngham* to *Pynkerton* vi miles; from *Pynkerton* to *Dunbar* vi miles; *Dunbar* to *Lynton* vi miles; *Lynton* to *Hardyngton* vi miles.

† These conjectures seem nugatory: but what is the origin of the English *Pinkney*, and Scotch *Pinkey*; of *Pincanhale* in Northumberland, famous for the council? &c.

when the Anglo Saxon kingdom of Northumberland spread over all those parts, seems evident from the termination *ton*, which is Saxon. It has just been mentioned that it is a surname in Scotland; but it is very rare even in Lanarkshire, where part of the family seems to have gone. There is a Captain *Pinkerton* mentioned in *Garstairs's State Papers*, &c. as conductor by sea of the unhappy expedition to *Darien*: and, I believe, another Captain *Pinkerton* of the army is heir to the celebrated estate of *Drummond of Hawthornden*.

Spott is between Dunbar and *Pinkerton*. I know nothing as to its ancient, or present state; or origin of the name. *Beltoun*, or *Bealkoun*, is two miles west of Dunbar. *Pitcoks* stands a mile south of *Beltoun*. They are all family names.

There is a *Whittingham* in Northumberland; for which, see *Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland*, vol. III. but this would rather seem some village in Berwickshire, or in East Lothian. Of *Stenton*, *Perwycchills*, and *Hachervill*, I know nothing; but hope some topographical correspondent will give you information, as well as concerning the other places; for my notes are very defective: and you, I know, Mr. Urban, are an admirer of topography. It is remarkable that many of the above places give surnames; which custom spreading from England into Scotland about the eleventh century, it is natural that the names taken from places in the south of Scotland should be much more numerous, than those of like origin in any other part of that kingdom. It is hardly necessary to add, that Berwickshire was formerly called *March*, as being on the march or boundary of the kingdoms; and is now by corruption called *the Merse*.

MR. UREAN,

A PARTICULAR friend of your correspondent Mr. Hill wishes to acquaint you, that he is now, and has been for twelve months past, abroad on his travels. Having first seen all that was curious in his own country, he had a desire to explore every part of the Continent of Europe that could gratify the inquisitive eye, or afford to a speculative mind new sources for instruction or amusement. This will take a considerable time, and of course prevent his noticing the letter, in your Magazine, with the signature of *Deirenlis*: on his return, I doubt not, he will pay attention to the subject, and esteem himself obliged to the writer. Yours, E. W.

MR.

*Pelling Place, Berks.*MR. URBAN, *April 16, 1785.*

SOME years since, in digging in the Tower of London, the workmen discovered a square stone. Their curiosity prompted them to follow it down till they found means to raise it; when got up, it appeared to be a pedestal, on which some figure had probably been placed: it is very ancient, and there is no date thereon. Perhaps some of your learned readers may be able, from their researches, to give some account of it worthy the attention of the curious, with which view I inclose you the inscription (*see the plate, fig. 2.*), which is very perfect, and all in capitals.

Your's, &c. F. P.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, April 17.*

IN making a vault for the late Mrs. Robinson, Feb. 21, 1785, in the middle aisle of our cathedral church, two stone coffins were discovered, at the depth of four feet from the pavement; they were both covered with loose flat stones; one of them contained nothing but dust and rubbish, in the other were found the leather of a pair of shoes or slippers, much torn, some narrow gold lace, a pewter chalice, the foot and part of the cover gone; a neat, though rudely carved crucifix in black ebony, finely polished, on one side of which appears our blessed Saviour on the cross, on the other the Virgin Mary holding the Infant Jesus. These remains, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Inge, Canon Residentiary, were placed in my Museum, for the inspection of my numerous visitors. An exact drawing, by Mr. Stringer, of the chalice (*fig. 3.*) and crucifix (*fig. 4.*), I send for your truly valuable repository, not doubting but that you will favour the public with an engraving of these remains of antiquity.

As stone coffins have been long disused, it would afford the highest satisfaction to many of your readers, to be informed at what æra they were discontinued, and whether the chalice denoted the deceased to have been an Ecclesiastic. Yours, &c. RICH. GREEN.

P. S. Besides the above-mentioned chalice, I have two others in my collection, nearly similar, found in our cathedral at different periods.

Camden Street, Basington.

MR. URBAN,

SEND you a continuation of observations on the island of Jersey, from p. 810 of your last volume.

At all the accessible places on the coasts of this island, are erected round towers, with embrasures on their tops for small cannon, and loop-holes on their sides for small arms: these have been built since the French landed in 1781; the entrance to these towers is by a door so high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and are to be ascended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are got inside; there are also in many places pieces of large cannon mounted, with store-houses by them for powder and ball. The militia were embodied, drawn out, and exercised, with two brass field-pieces, colours, &c. while I was on the island, and made a very martial appearance; there are also English soldiers constantly kept there, who are always on duty in Elizabeth-castle, and a party of them at the pier. This castle was first begun to be built in the reign of Edward VI. considerably augmented by queen Elizabeth, and such great additions made to it since, that it is at present a strong fortification; a ridge of sand and stones leads to it, above half a mile in length, which at high water is so completely covered, that large ships sail over it, and at low water the soldiers, &c. pass safely on to the castle. The island of Jersey was the last place which held out for the king (Cha. II.) in the great rebellion, and every other part of the island being in possession of the Parliament's forces under general Morgan. This castle defended itself bravely, till a bomb from the town-hill falling on the powder magazine, blew it up, and demolished great part of it; notwithstanding which, the Governor would not surrender it, till he had the king's order so to do, who had it in contemplation to have sold it, with the islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, to the French; but, on consideration that he might possibly be restored to his dominions, he declined all thoughts of it, chusing rather that they should be under the English government, though an usurped one, than that of the French, as they might then be irrecoverably lost. Two parts of different-sized bombshells, one a 13 and the other a 9 inch, found, on digging in the castle, some years since, and supposed from this bombardment I saw at the top of some steps ascending to the terrace of a lady's garden near the town of St. Hillier's. On the spot where the castle stands, was anciently a monastery, dedicated to St. Hillier, but whether demolished at the general dissolution of these edifices, I could

not learn. As we had a great desire to view the interior of this castle, we applied to the governor for a written order, who kindly granted it, and without which no one is admitted. A great number of heavy cannon are mounted on the ramparts, some of which are bomb-proof. Every thing appeared to be in good order, and no doubt would be capable of giving an enemy a warm reception.

For a considerable time, during the last war, a citadel was building on the hill near the pier, from whence it is supposed Elizabeth Castle was bombarded, which, when finished, will effectually prevent any further efforts of that kind. The walls towards the sea are raised a great height, but since the late peace a stop is put to it. By a beautiful model of the whole, finely executed in different coloured wax, which I was shown in an adjacent house, it will be, when completed, a regular fortification, a great addition to the safety of the island, and of Elizabeth Castle in particular.

The town of St. Hillier's is about 3 quarters of a mile in length, and has many good houses; it consists of several streets, almost every house a shop, most of them so small as scarcely to deserve that name; the market-place is spacious, the court or town-house stands in it, a handsome modern building, in which the affairs of the island are transacted in the French language; in the vestibule of the court, on the left hand wall, is a picture of general Conway, the present governor, painted by Gainborough. At the upper end of the market-place, on a lofty pedestal, stands a statue, in armour, of king Geo. II. in bronze gilt, the face a good likeness, but otherwise an indifferent performance.

The market (Saturdays) is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, but much raised in price, with all other places, compared with a few years since. The town stands at the foot of a very long and high rocky hill, or rather mountains, the crags of which, in some places, are bare of any verdure, but its extensive top is covered with a fine soft short grass, and like a carpet to walk or sit on, with the most delicious prospects on all sides; that towards the town, in particular, commanding a view not only of its whole extent (being far above the tower of the church), but the beautiful one of a charming country, with Elizabeth Castle; the bay and town of St. Aubin on the other side of it, the river, with the shipping, and the ocean as

far as the eye can reach, altogether forming a scene rarely paralleled.

King Charles II. was twice on this island, and being greatly caressed by the gentry at whose houses he met with a hospitable entertainment, he passed his time very agreeably; his lodging room and bed in Mount Orgeueil Castle is still shown to strangers, as one of the chief curiosities of the place.

The roads in Jersey are deep and narrow, with a raised foot-path, but not calculated for four-wheel carriages, and they are so shaded with trees, planted on each side, that in the hottest summer's-day it is delightful travelling, and cool as a grotto; but in the winter, I was informed, it is gloomy, cold, and imperious to the cheering rays of the sun.

About the middle of the island, in the parish of St. Saviour, is a high artificial mount, on which is an old chapel, which hill and chapel, tradition says, were raised and erected by a lady whose husband was buried there, that, being herself (after his death) resident in France, she might, from her house, behold the place where his body lay: the chapel is now used as a store-house for arms, ammunition, &c.

The Methodists have lately got a footing in the island, but are generally disliked, and have met with many insults; it is said a gentleman of fortune, from England, was their preacher, but not perfectly understanding French, he has left them for a time, and is gone to France, to perfect himself in that language; their place of meeting was in an ancient, and nearly ruined chapel, founded on rocks, in a field near the town; it is remarkable that the roofs of the churches are all arched, and strongly built of stone, with not a stick of wood in them, which preserves them from thunder-storms, &c. and is given as a reason that not one of them ever suffered by any casualty of the kind.

After about a month's stay at Jersey we embarked on our voyage to France, some account of which I may hereafter send you.

The inclosed drawing (*fig. 5*) is from a silver gilt ring, in my possession; and is, by the union of the hands, supposed to be a wedding ring: the two first words are the same as on the ring in *fig. 4*. of your last October magazine. M, S

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE an odd volume of pamphlets rescued from a chandler's-shop, published about the time of the two protectors,

tors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, many of them perfect, others partly torn out, in which are many curious things relating to the affairs of that distracted and canting age. In your Jan. Magazine, p. 20, is an account of some sectaries and their horrid tenets: permit me to add from one of the pamphlets one more to Aropomastix's group, which may vie with the boldest of them, though I never heard or read of him till I was lately turning over the volume; it is of one Peter Sterry, whom the author stigmatises by "that cringing court chaplain Peter Sterry, who bows to whatever is uppermost, and as it is credibly reported by several godly men that heard him, to their astonishment, holding forth his bible in the chapel of Whitehall, he spake to this purpose; "that if that were the word of God, then as certainly, that Holy Spirit (meaning the late protector) was with Christ, at the right hand of the Father; and, if he be there, what may his family and the people of God expect from him! for if he were so useful and helpful, and so much good influenced from him to them, when he was here in a mortal state, how much more influence will they have from him now he is in heaven, the Father, Son, and Spirit, through him, bestowing gifts, graces, &c. upon them!" Then after relating a story of the discharge of one cornet Sumpner, by Richard Cromwell, in the presence of Col. Ingoldsoy, &c. he declaims against Sterry and others, as follows: "Wherefore repent, you flattering courtiers, Peter Sterry, and ye other court chaplains. Repent, repent, Thomas Goodwin, and ye pastors and messengers of (as it is said) above one hundred congregational churches in England. Repent, you apostate army; repent, you major, aldermen, common council, and militia of London, whose principles are so base and mercenary, and like a beast looking downward, as to side with (whether right or wrong) whate'er is uppermost, like our sword-bearer and officers who cry grace, grace, and bow to one Lord Mayor to-day, and do the same to the next the morrow. Repent also, you Presbyterian classical Ministers of the city, &c. who, by the persuasion of three or four eminent self-rendered sycophants among you, were drawn in, against your light and consciences, to carry your bodies to Whitehall (leaving your hearty good will at home) to address yourselves to this new golden calf, as an owning of him, and thus from an unbelief, and slavish fear of

being frowned upon, or losing your parish places. Will such a practice as this stand good before the Lord in the day of account? Repent also, all of you, for your spending 50 or 60,000^l. about a heathenish, popish funeral pomp, not only wicked in itself, but at a time when so many tradesmen, and others, break and are ready to starve; and, when you had done, then following an image of wax to Westminster, as if it had been a dead man's body, when you lied unto, and mocked both God and man!"

In one of these pamphlets Richard Cromwell is upbraided with "drinking a health to his father's landlord," and in another, with "spending his time in hawking, hunting, keeping race-horses, and riding horse-matches, to endangering the lives of both horser and men."

Yours, &c. M. S.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, March 10.*
 YOU have herewith a sketch of the front of an hospital established lately in this city, for the relief of poor blind and gouty men, by the munificence of the late George Simpson, esq; and thence called *Simpson's Hospital*. This edifice stands in Great Britain-street, opposite Jervis-street; is of a cur free-stone, with ornaments round the windows, and a Dorick arch at the entrance, the trustees having preferred strength and convenience to elegance, notwithstanding the largeness of the fund: this building is calculated to receive 80 patients, and to contain proper apartments for the necessary officers; but is not yet completed, the roof being but very lately finished. The Trustees, who are 13 in number, and were incorporated by act of parliament, in 1780, are prosecuting Mr. Simpson's charitable design with spirit and economy: they have now, in an house hired for their temporary residence, 40 poor men, clothed entirely in a decent light-brown uniform, and otherwise comfortably supported. By one whimsical singularity of the founder, women are totally excluded all benefit of this institution; and by another, the charity is debarred from any legacy or donation from others. Mr. Simpson originally was in the sugar trade, wherein he acquired a capital of about 60,000^l. and died in 1779; this fund, subject to 6000^l. yearly to his widow, for her life, (and she is yet living) he has bequeathed for the purposes of this charity. C. C.

* Alluding to the expensive funeral of Oliver Cromwell,

Mr. URBAN,

April 18.

IF the following thoughts of an unlearned and unpractised writer are not deemed unworthy of insertion in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, they may perhaps excite some more able hand to defend the God of Israel from the imputation of requiring the blood of human victims: if you judge them too inaccurate for publication, you are at liberty to sacrifice them to the flames.

Yours, E. C.

It may perhaps seem extraordinary to find a writer, who appears willing to shew some respect for Christianity, adopting an opinion which has too often been held forth by its enemies as an argument against it, inasmuch as the God in whom Christians profess to believe can be no other than the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob; the God of the Jews; in a word, the God whom the adversaries of Christianity love, right or wrong, to reproach with accepting and commanding the sacrifice of human victims.

As to the history of Jephthah's daughter, I humbly presume that the inconvenience your correspondent J. L. (p. 182.) perceives in the explanation of that history by some whom he calls *fashionable divines*, namely, *assigning to the vestals of ancient, and the nuns of modern Rome, a length of pedigree, which in the times of our forefathers they scarcely presumed to lay claim to*, is not greater than that which results in favour of monks, ancient or modern, of Rome or elsewhere, from the consecration of persons to the Lord from their infancy, or even before their birth; and yet it cannot possibly be supposed, that such devoted persons were put to death. I presume also that the marginal translation in our Bibles of *or* instead of *and*, Judges, ch. ii. ver. 31; and that of *to talk to*, or *to entertain*, instead of *to lament*, ver. 40. are no very new-fashioned translations. But admitting *lament* to be the only proper sense of the original in this place (which, from my ignorance of the learned languages, I cannot pretend to decide), I do not from thence think myself obliged to admit, that the custom of the daughters of Israel going yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah, is any proof that she bled at the altar; nor do I find in Scripture any traces of an altar, or of priests appointed for such a sacrifice. And if we refer to the history of the Jews, or to their laws, for a clue to guide us in the explanation of this particular event, the conclusion appears to me evi-

dently the contrary of that drawn by your correspondent.

In that part of the Levitical law, where every kind of sacrifice required of the Jews is so expressly and so minutely marked, both as to the victim and the manner of offering it, do we find the least indication of any human victim? I own I am so far from seeing there any clear proofs of the Israelites being used to offer such victims, that I see very clear marks of the contrary.

In the history of the Jewish people we find indeed one, and only one, human sacrifice commanded by God; but we are there informed also how that sacrifice, commanded as a test of the obedience and faith of the Patriarch, was prevented by the God who had given the command, and who has more than once declared, that obedience was better than sacrifice, even than the sacrifice of those animals which the law prescribed, and which could not do away sin.

As to Levit. ch. xxvii. ver. 28. 29. nothing, one would think, but a persuasion that the attentively reading of the Scriptures is most shamefully neglected, could tempt any person to tetch that passage in proof of the legality of sacrificing human victims, as if it stood unconnected with any part of the law or history of the Jews that could lead to give it a more reasonable explanation. And it is, Mr. Urban, so susceptible of another explanation, that in more than one of the first translations of the Bible into a modern language, both from the original Hebrew, and from St. Jerom's Latin Version, it does not suggest the idea of a human expiatory victim. Neither do I think it very probable (for reasons which I suppose obvious enough) that the terms of our English translation suggested that idea to the translators, or appeared to them capable of suggesting it to their readers.

I say nothing of the thoughts excited in my mind, on seeing the slaughter of Agag represented as the sacrifice of an expiatory victim: but it may, perhaps, not be quite useless to represent it here in another light.

If we believe really and truly that there exists a God; if in consequence of such belief we acknowledge the sovereignty of God; we cannot surely refuse to acknowledge in him a right which we allow to subordinate sovereigns; the right of punishing even by death, if the case deserve it, his disobedient, rebellious,
and

and criminal subjects: and that right in God, the only Supreme sovereign, must extend equally over all delinquents, whether subjects or princes, or both, whose disobedience and crimes have drawn upon them his condemnation. As such, the Amalekites with their king had been doomed to destruction by God, and an express command given to Saul to exterminate them and all that belonged to them. Saul disobeys that command, by sparing not only part of the riches of the Amalekites, but also their king. Samuel, informed by the Lord of Saul's disobedience, goes to meet him, upbraids him with his ingratitude and disobedience, threatens him from God with the punishment of his transgression, orders Agag to be brought; and, after having declared to him, that *as his sword had made women childless, so should his mother be childless among women*, he executes upon him, in presence of the Lord in Gilgal, the sentence before pronounced against him and his people by the Almighty, and which Saul ought to have executed in the field of battle. What is there in all this that has the slightest appearance of Agag's being slain as an expiatory victim?

I am mistaken if it be more difficult to clear, from every such appearance, the event appealed to as a proof of the offering up human sacrifices under David.

2 Sam. ch. xxi. ver. 2. *The Gibeonites were not of the children of Israel, but of the remnant of the Amorites, and the children of Israel had sworn unto them, [and made a league with them to let them live, Josh. ch. ix. ver. 15.] and Saul sought to slay them, in his zeal to the children of Israel and Judah.* This injustice and breach of the publick faith having never been disavowed, nor any atonement for it made to the Gibeonites by David or the children of Israel, it as certainly lay at their door. In consequence of the guilt incurred by this, at least, tacit assent to the injustices of Saul and his house (ver. 1.), the Israelites were visited by a famine as a chastisement for their iniquity, and an admonition to clear themselves from the guilt of the violation of the league made with the Gibeonites, by doing justice on the bloody house of Saul, and thus *putting away the guilt of innocent blood from Israel*, according to the command of the Lord, Deut. ch. xix. ver. 11—13: and the death of the seven descendants of Saul was the consequence of this admonition. If, however, any one is determined to consider at any

rate their death, not as a punishment of the guilty, but as the sacrifice of expiatory victims, it must in that case be allowed, that the sacrifice was made rather to the Gibeonites than to the God of Israel.

I readily agree with your correspondent, as to the gratitude we ought to feel for the benefits conferred on the world by Christianity, which not only has delivered us from the horrors of heathen worship, and from the yoke of the ceremonial law to which the Jewish nation was subjected; but would also, were its benevolent tendency fully understood, and properly seconded on our part, deliver us from the horror of seeing our fellow creatures, our Christian brethren, slaughtering each other, as they so often do, by thousands and tens of thousands; not indeed as victims to our God, who has forbidden such sacrifices, but to our own ambition and avarice. And I also think the want of that gratitude, with all its necessary bad consequences, a most serious subject of shame and reproach to the Christian world.

E. C.

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

HAVING lately met with a wooden cut of the French saint, St. Roch, mentioned in March, p. 176, it is much at the service of your engraver, and may be compared with that in the altar-piece. An angel here seems curing the ulcer, and the dog standing by (fig. 7.). Under it is the following invocation, in French:

“ ANTHEM TO SAINT ROCH.

“ O blessed St. Roch, called divinely from God by an angelic voice, and who by special grace hast obtained power to defend and preserve all persons from the plague, we implore the favour of thy prayers. O St. Roch, pray for us! that we may be worthy of the promises of Jesus Christ.

“ P R A Y E R.

“ We beseech thee, O Lord, who hast promised the blessed St. Roch, that he who invokes thee shall not be attacked or hurt by the plague, one of thy scourges; and who hast confirmed thy word to him by the ministry of an angel: we most humbly beseech thee, that it may please thee, by his merits and intercessions, to deliver us, who implore it in our necessity, from the plague and all other mortal contagion, as well of the soul as of the body, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ thy son, who liveth and reigneth
with

with thee in the unity of the Holy Spirit,
world without end.

"So be it.

"PETER BESSIS, master of the
brotherhood of St. Roch at Calais,
in the year 1772."

Sbrensbury, April 20.

MR. URBAN,

I Return you thanks for the notice you
have taken of my letter of the 28th of
July, respecting Mr. Wray's Greek in-
scription. May, 1783. But a further ex-
planation of it is requested. As a *Greek*
inscription, it is very easy to construe it;
but as making an English one it is still
difficult to make it out, though I think I
have discovered some parts of it. Be so
good as to furnish a clue to it in your
next Magazine; and you will oblige your
constant reader, and perhaps your occa-
sional correspondent,

A. X.

As a specimen of my communications,
I have sent a transcript of an original let-
ter, in my possession, of our famous poet
Dryden, which contains one of the earli-
est poetical productions of our illustrious
bard. The date of the year is almost ob-
literated.

Many of your readers earnestly request
a full explanation of the Greek inscription.

To the faire Hands of Madame HONOR
DRYDEN these crave Admittance.

Madame,

IF you have received the lines I sent
by the reverend Levite, I doubt not
but they have exceedingly wrought upon
you; for being so long in a clergyman's
pocket, assuredly they have acquired
more sanctity than their authour meant
them. Alas! Madam! for ought I
know, they may become a sermon 'ere
they could arrive at you; and believe it,
having you for the text, it could scarcely
prove bad, if it light upon one that could
handle it indifferently. But I am so mi-
serable a preacher, that though I have so
sweet and copious a subject, I still fall
short in my expressions; and instead of
an use of thanksgiving, I am always
making one of comfort, that I may one
day again have the happiness to kiss
your faire hand; but that is a message I
would not so willingly do by letter as by
word of mouth. This is a point, I must
confesse, I could willingly dwell longer
on; and in this case whatever I say you
may confidently take for gospel. But I
must hasten. And indeed, Madame,
(beloved I had almost said) hee had need

hasten who treats of you; for to speake
fully to every part of your excellencies,
requires a longer houre then most per-
sons have allotted them. But, in a word,
yourselfe hath been the best expofitor
upon the text of your own worth, in that
admirable comment you wrote upon it;
I mean your incomparable letter. By
all that's good (and you, Madame, are a
great part of my oath) it hath put me so
far besides myselfe, that I have scarce pa-
tience to write prose, and my pen is
stealing into verse every time I kisse your
letter. I am sure the poor paper smarts
for my idolatry, which by wearing it
continually neere my breast, will at last
be burnt and martyr'd in those flames of
adoration which it hath kindled in me.
But I forget, Madame, what rarities
your letter came fraught with besides
words. You are such a deity that com-
mands worship by providinge the sacri-
fice. You are pleased, Madame; to force
mee to write, by sending mee materials,
and compell mee to my greatest happi-
nesse. Yet though I highly value your
magnificent presents, pardon mee if I
must tell the world they are but imper-
fect emblems of your beauty; for the
white and red of waxe and paper are but
shaddowes of that vermillion and snowe
in your lips and forehead. And the sil-
ver of the inkhorne, if it presume to vye
whitenesse with your purer skinne, must
confesse itselfe blacker then the liquor it
contains. What then do I more then re-
trieve your own gifts? and present you
that paper, adulterated with blotts, which
you gave spotlesse?

For since 'twas mine the white hath lost its
hew,

To show 'twas ne're itselfe but whilst in you.

The virgin waxe hath blusht itselfe to red

Since it with mee hath lost its maydenhead.

You (fairest nymph) are waxe; oh! may
you bee

As well in softnesse as in purity,

Till late and your own happy choice reveale

Whom you so farre shall blesse to make your
fesse.

Fairest Valentine, the unfeigned wishe
of your humble votary,

Camb. May 23, 164. Jo. DRYDEN.

MR. URBAN,

UNLESS my memory deceives me, a
tortoise died a few years ago at an
advanced age in the garden belonging to
the Bishop of London at Fulham; and I
have either heard or read that this animal,
and that mentioned by Dr. Ducarel to
have been killed by the negligence of an
under

under gardener of Archbishop Herring in 1753, were left at Fulham and at Lambeth by a prelate who was promoted from London to Canterbury. Archbishop Laud was so translated, and so was Jaxxon, but the tradition is in favour of the former ill-fated primate. If there be sufficient authority for the fact I have related, it is probably better known to many of your readers.

Your intelligent and lively correspondent, Antiquus (see p. 261, misprinted 201) is misinformed as to Queen Elizabeth's having used one of Archbishop Parker's successors very ill on account of his being married, for between Parker and Tillotson every Archbishop of Canterbury died a bachelor. Fletcher, Bishop of London, is, I believe, the prelate alluded to, who incurred her Majesty's displeasure, and was indeed suspended for this high offence. (See Mr. Maffers's Hist. of C. C. C. Cambr. p. 286.) The Queen's address to that excellent wife and mother, Mrs. Parker, was doubtless ironical and pettish. On another occasion she declared to the Archbishop in the most direct terms, that she repented the having made married-men bishops, and spoke with so much bitterness against the clergy's entering into the holy state, that his Grace was in an horror to hear her. (Strype's Life of Parker, p. 100.)

E. (p. 190, mispaged also) has overlooked my reference to the lists of preachers before the sons of the clergy (since the year 1726) subjoined to the sermons on those anniversaries which have been lately published. Q. was your mark, and intended, I think, to denote such sermons as are not known to be in print. Not having had an opportunity of reading Dr. Manton's discourse, your correspondent will be pleased to accept my thanks for his compendium of it.

More evidence will, I trust, be communicated to you concerning the supposed general imperfection of the right eye; and I join with W. E. in wishing that some ingenious and expert oculist or optician will, in a future Magazine, give a satisfactory solution of this phenomenon. To the hints already offered, I beg leave to add, that I imagine this comparative defect may be particularly distinguished by sportsmen, even though not fifty years old; I mean by those who have made more use of a gun than a pen. With a gentleman of this class I am acquainted, who freely acknowledges that he cannot now clearly mark his game with his right eye but at a considerable

distance; and he also frankly owned, that the wear of this eye cannot be attributed to his having pored over MSS. but that it may be owing to his having taken good aim at partridges and pheasants, at snipes and woodcocks—innumerable.

In compliance with the request of D. H. I send the following memorandum from one of the registers of the bishops of Chichester, respecting honours enjoyed by the Percy family.

Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, patron of Ponyngs, Nov. 16, 1429, Reg. A. fol. 56. b.—Patron of Crawley, Oct. 10, 1530, being then also *Lord of Honour of Cockermouth and PITTWORTH*, as also Lord of Ponyngs, Fitzpayne, and Brian, fol. 58. a.

W. and D.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR learned correspondent T. H. W. (page 277) has not shewn his usual attention to the lines from Theocritus, cited as a parallel passage to the following clause of Prospero's address to Ferdinand respecting Miranda. Tempest, Act iv. Scene i. init.

For I

Have giv'n you here a *third* of my own life;
Or that for which I live:

the words in the Greek poet being *ἡμισυ τῆς ζωῆς*—"the half of life." There is, however, an expression in Othello that is very similar, *viz.* Act i. Scene ii. where Iago, alarming Brabantio with the elopement of his daughter, tells him,

Your heart is burst, you have lost *half* your soul;

and as Theobald has remarked, *dimidium anime mee* was the current language with the Latins on such occasions.

To the manner of reading the above passage quoted from the Tempest, though allowed to be the same in all the impressions, Mr. Theobald objected, because he did not conceive how Miranda could be only a *third* part of her father's life, when he had no wife living, nor any other child to rob her of a share in his affection. He, therefore, in the true spirit of a critic, substitutes, without any authority, the word *bread* for *third*. And though the late Dr. Johnson, in his valuable edition of Shakspeare, has restored the ancient reading, he certainly did not comprehend the full purport of the lines, from his adding this observation, "that Prospero in his reason subjoined, why he calls her a *third* of his life, seems to allude to some logical distinction of causes, making

making her the final cause." But if I am not mistaken, this obscurity may be dispelled by a little attention to the character of Prospero, and to a like mode of speaking used by him towards the end of the play.

He is represented by the Poet to be a person of a philosophical and religious turn of mind, and as such must be supposed to have employed his thoughts upon that future state of existence, which will succeed the entire dissolution of the visible fabric of the universe, described by him in those admirable lines, that are so well known as to render a repetition of them unnecessary. In the words under examination, Prospero then may be conceived to have intimated, that to consult and provide for the happiness of his daughter, for his own temporal welfare, and for his spiritual concerns, was the whole business of his life, or that for which he lived; and that to each of these interesting articles he allotted an equal portion of his time and thoughts.

With the view of satisfying your readers that this is not a vague interpretation, I will refer them to the last speech except one, delivered by Prospero, towards the conclusion of the fifth Act, where he appears to have resumed the same train of ideas, and has adopted the same word as expressive of his sentiments: for he says, I'll bring you to your ship; and so to Naples; Where I have hope to see the nuptials Of these our dear beloved solemnized; And thence retire me to my Milan, where Every third thought shall be my grave.

Happy as the old man knew he should be with leaving Miranda married to the Prince of Naples, he was very sensible that his beloved daughter would continue to be the object of his affectionate care; and having been before deprived of his dukedom, in some measure through his inattention to the duties of that high station, he was determined in his own mind, on his return to Milan, not to neglect his worldly affairs; but it was also his fixed purpose, still to appropriate a *third* part of his time to meditating upon his last momentous change; or, that Every *third* thought should be his grave.

W. and D.

With great pleasure we insert the following Letter, dated from St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. URBAN, May 6, 1785.

IN your last Mag. p. 290, is a letter from Mr. Markland, containing some reflections on the memory of Dr. Powell,

late master of this college. As I am convinced Mr. Markland had no intention of misrepresenting Dr. Powell's character, but had been himself deceived, I beg leave to send you some few facts, which will set this affair in a true light, and for the truth of which I appeal to the whole society.

It is true that Dr. Powell died in very affluent circumstances, but the greatest part of his fortune was left to him in 1739 by Mr. Reynolds, a relation of his mother, and the remainder was the well-earned fruits of his labours in educating his pupils whilst tutor. During the ten years he was master, he lived in great splendour and magnificence, and had considerably diminished his private fortune before his death. When it was determined to rebuild the first court, he generously made a present of 500l. to the society; to several undergraduates he occasionally gave sums of money, and to others he allowed annual stipends to enable them to complete their studies; at his own expence he bestowed prizes upon those who distinguished themselves at the public examinations. By his will, which had been made a considerable time before his death, he bequeathed 1000l. to his friend Dr. Balguy; to six actual fellows, to ten who *had* been fellows, and to four who had only *been* of the college, 100l. each; and to four fellows his books.

I might mention many and more important advantages which he procured for his college; but I wished only to shew, in opposition to Mr. Markland, that, if Dr. Powell had never died, he would still have done good with his riches.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHANNENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

IN order to confute or confirm your *Memoirs of the British Timon* (vol. LIV. p. 814), some friends of yours have made enquiries lately at the New Inn Coffee-house. The master of it, Mr. Mortimer, knew Timon very well, but never knew him by that name, nor why it was given him. Respecting his "wearing no shirt," Mr. M. is ignorant; but well remembers that at least he wore shams, and also very large cravats, and though antiquated in his dress, he was always neat. The benchers of the inn having long known him, and considering him as indigent, for many years took no rent of him; and, what is more extraordinary, they have had no rent for his habitation ever since; for Mr. Mortimer's house being

ing enlarged, and become a kind of chon-house, he now possesses, and actually keeps in the very apartment where Timon lived and died, and that without any addition of rent. The story of Timon's friend, the parish clerk, and his debtor, it seems, is literally true.

Yours, N. J.

P. S. "Virgil," says a critic in one of last month's Reviews, "describes the dress of Penthesilea in the following manner:

"*Aurea subnectens exerta cingula
"mammæ*

"*Bellatrix.*"

"In these lines (he says) *exerta* has been always rendered *cut off*, without the shadow of an authority." This assertion is rather too hastily hazarded. In the *Desphin* Virgil the editor has rendered *exerta* (*mammæ*) in the interpretation, by *nudato* (ubere) and Dryden has given it in English,

"*Arthware her breast a golden belt she
"throve,*"

without translating the epithet at all. At the same time I wonder, with this writer, that Mr. Pennant, or any one, should, "at this period, believe (though Herodotus has asserted it) that the Amazons were deprived of their right breast, in order that they might more conveniently use the right arm."

Mrs. Booth, who is still living (see p. 244) was a daughter of Archbishop Sharp, and is a lady of most respectable character, though she embraced the religion of her husband from whom she lived separate. In your last vol. p. 236, you related the (supposed) death of the Count of Albany, but never (as I remember) have contradicted it.

P. 244. The late Lord Vere was, I presume, the last surviving peer of the last century. The Earl of Guilford, born in 1704, is, I suppose, the oldest English peer now living.

P. 248. What "state laws" prevented the English bishops from consecrating Bishop Seabury? N. J.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, April 12.*
PERMIT me to propose to the wisdom of our legislators a tax of one shilling a year on common watches and clocks, and half-a-crown on gold watches; to be paid, if possible, at the commencement of the year, for every year ensuing. To wear a cels or tax-assurance in the case, or a metallic appendage externally, of a quality most agreeable to the owner, to be paid for to

government; which persons of public spirit, so far from deeming a disgrace, will consider as a mark of honour, as a proof that they contribute to the occasions of their country.

Such watches or clocks as are illegally without them to be forfeited, if in wear or use, as the legislature pleases, either all to the public use, or part to the informer. May such a productive tax supersede that distressful and inefficient one on baptisms, marriages, and burials!

If a person goes out of the nation, and returns after his year, he should pay, for the year he is in, though half be elapsed, re-entering his watch and clock, and paying the tax a month at furthest after his arrival, or forfeit it. Foreigners, as to watches, exempted. Public clocks not excepted. This tax to affect or comprehend both sexes.

If a person sells, or otherwise parts with his watch or clock, the buyer or possessor, if in use, must enter it within a month in his own name, paying a fresh tax. This tax not to affect clock or watch-makers, further than that which they wear out of trade.

May our present statesmen do two good things; adopt my preceding scheme, and raise their projector above the condition of a curate! Yours,

WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

MR. TOUP (see p. 185) offered to Mr. Fletcher, the famous Oxford bookseller, to publish Longinus thirty-five years ago, or perhaps forty, if Mr. Fletcher would undertake to print it on his own account, which that cautious old gentleman declined, as Mr. Toup's sagacity was not at that time known, even to the university. The refusal was a fortunate one; and the public, no doubt, has gained greatly by five-and-thirty years reading. When Mr. Toup returned from Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, he paid a visit to his friend in the Turl, and bought an unpublished Greek dictionary in MS. for two guineas, which, by the use the great critic appears to have made of it in his works, must have been a pennyworth. I know no very great particularities in the life of this corrector of Suidas; the life of a reticulate seldom affords any that are worth relating. Mr. Toup censured freely, and praised sparingly; and he seems to have thought, as the generality of great men in his line are too apt to think, that after themselves, since the world is for
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the most part dull and undeserving, the fewer they praise the better. There is not much entertainment in the courtships, if I may so call them, of great scholars; they are like all others, *bellum pax rursus*, they fight and shake hands, scold, and are friends again; but whether they deal in abuse or panegyrick, whether they call god or dunce, it is *clarissimus*, it is *illustrissimus*, it is *ὁ πᾶν*, like Homer's hero.

Seu fiat seu currit semper πῶδας ἄναξ Ἀχιλλεύς.

Mr. Reiske indeed complained bitterly, it should seem, to Dr. Askew of Mr. Toup's usage of him, which made the doctor offer to get any thing printed in London against Toup. Reiske, however, died without retaliation or apology, before or since, though the case of Erasmus and Scaliger might have shown that great men can relent, and still maintain their dignity. But no injured scholar on the continent can want a champion whilst Mr. Schneider can hold a pen. Judge, O you Muses, of the provocation, how slight! Mr. Warton, one of the most ingenious men we are possessed of, with great pretensions to a critical taste in Greek, makes a few innocent blunders in re-publishing an edition of the *Anthologia*, upon which Schneider says with a sneer, "*Qualia decet Anglum.*" I wish Mr. Schneider could read Mr. Warton's notes upon Milton, or any of his numerous works, which are so highly prized by his countrymen. When Mr. Toup re-published the substance of the cancelled sheet in his *Appendiculum Notarum ad Theocritum*, he spoke very indecently of the Oxford Hebrews, and treated them with the most consummate contempt. Upon which a late eminent professor fired an epigram in Greek at the critic's head, and paid him in his own coin. The turn of the epigram was, if I remember, an allusion to Toup's dedication of the *Stratonicus* to the archbishop, "that he had hung up the ensigns of Priapus in the chapel at Lambeth." I once saw a translation of this *jeu d'esprit*, the work of a late eminent chancellor, who was himself more than equal to the writing of the original. If I were asked to give an opinion of Mr. Toup's critical performances, I think I should be founded in saying, that he was less happy in conjecturing, than in defending his conjectures; and in this he resembled his great master Bentley, whose very errors were instructive. No one ever went away from the emendations of Suidas, without having been af-

fured of something besides the vanity of the annotator; and though he could by no means subscribe to one half of the alterations proposed by the note-writer, yet would he think himself happy to command the same respect from others, that they had extorted from him. Mr. Toup is often ingenious, and always learned; and by a peculiar felicity in discovering the places to which his author alludes, or quotes, has explained difficulties, and illustrated obscurities, with greater plausibility, and more undoubted success, than any of his predecessors. This learned gentleman, though he enjoyed but little protection from the heads of the church, is said to have died worth twelve thousand pounds, no part of which he can ever be suspected to have got by his publications.

MR. URBAN,

HERE was, till within the present century, retained within the precincts of the royal palace of Westminster, a solemn officer, styled the king's cock-crower; whose duty, during the whole season of Lent, was to *crow* the hour, instead of crying it, as is the practice of watchmen. Whether that venerable function was abolished by the late bill for the reformation, as it was called, of the Royal Household, I am ignorant. I do know that in most seasons, wherein a pretended rage for reformation prevails, many customs, whose origin did in reality aim at reforming our manners and lives, are confounded with abuses, and levelled indifferently. The intention of crowing the hour of the night was undoubtedly to remind waking sinners of the august effect the third crowing of the cock had on the guilty apostle St. Peter: and the limitation of the custom to the season of Lent was judiciously adopted; as, had the practice continued throughout the year, the impenitent would become as habituated and as indifferent to the crow of the mimic cock, as they are to that of the real one, or to the cry of the watchman. The adaptation to the precincts of the court seems also to have had a view, as if the institutor (probably the Royal Confessor) had considered that the greater and more obdurate sinners resided within the purlicus of the palace.

Many reasons concur for restoring the office of royal cock-crower, if abolished. One is, that it would not now be a sinecure: as we have turned night into day, the officer in question could not sleep on his post. As courtiers too do not at present

sent retire to rest till morning, the cock-crower would have much more chance of striking terror into their guilty minds, as happened to St. Peter, than by giving his warning to men fast asleep; the only mistake which the insinuator seems to have made in so religious an establishment! How awfully would it strike a noble lady, passing through the streets with a row of footmen and torches before her chair, to hear a chanticleer of sonorous lungs crow, "Past four o'clock, and a cloudy morning!" Peter wept; her ladyship might drop a tear.

As the national concerns too are often agitated in the senate past midnight, might not the venerable senators themselves receive devout mementos of their mortality, on meeting in the broad-way at Whitehall, as they return from their duty, a body of cock-crowers iterating the past hour: could we suppose that any of those legislators had, like St. Peter, been denying their master; or, like his comrade Judas, been selling their conscience for a bribe? But I recollect, that the office remained in force long since debates lasted past midnight, and even since bribery and corruption had taken root; and yet it is not recorded, that any member of either house ever imitated St. Peter at the voice of his Majesty's cock-crower, and repented.

I am founded in this bold assertion by an anecdote, dated soon after the accession of the present royal family. On the first Ash-wednesday at night, as his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales, sat down to supper, a person advanced, before the chaplain said grace, and crowed "Past ten o'clock." The astonished prince, not understanding English, and mistaking the tremulation of the crow for mockery, concluded that this ceremony was an insult, and was rising from table in great heat, till informed, that what his royal highness took for an affront was nothing but an etiquette of the palace, which had been practised in the presence of all preceding princes, Plantagenets, Tudors, and Stuarts. However, the practice was discontinued from that time within the walls of St. James's, and no more performed than our sovereigns wash the feet of the poor on Maunday Thursday in person.

MR. URBAN, *Kent, April 16.*
BEING a great admirer of the stately oak, I read with pleasure whatever I meet with on the subject of that venerable tree, the boast of this kingdom. In your vol. LIII. p. 697, a gentle-

man, who signed T. Ruggles; whether it be his real, or an assumed name, has entertained your readers with an account of different kinds of our oaks. But neither he, nor T. H. W. p. 653, and in your last Feb. Mag. p. 109, nor indeed the great Miller, have taken any notice of a very particular species (for so I presume to call it) which I have seen: it is supposed to be the only one of the sort in that neighbourhood, which abounds with timber, and possibly in the kingdom. The children call it the French oak, from its rough appearance; like what is called the French hazel. A branch of this curious tree I shewed last summer to a very eminent nursery-man, who was totally unacquainted with it, though he professes to have seen the several oaks of all the different parts of the world. And, like other great natural philosophers, when they cannot account for things, he wisely pronounced it a *lusus nature*. But in this I must beg leave to differ from him; for it appears to me to be a distinct species; and, I am informed, bore several acorns in the year 1783, although last year, which was very unfavourable for them, it had none.

It may here be expected that I should give a * description of the leaf; but for doing this properly, I must confess myself wholly disqualified: nor could the nursery-man abovementioned enable me to describe it botanically; so totally different is it from any other species of the oak. I can only inform the diligent enquirer into natural history, where he may satisfy his curiosity with this extraordinary sight. And Mr. Ruggles, if that be the gentleman's real name, and he actually lives in Essex, from whence he dates †, or any other curious naturalist, will not think much of a journey of forty miles from London to see this extraordinary tree, which is growing in a field belonging to Sir Horace Mann, at a small hamlet, called Risden Quarter, in the parish of Goudhurst, in the Weald of Kent.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Urban, that some gentleman will take the trouble (or, I may say, pleasure) of examining this singular tree, and send you a particular and botanical account for your insertion in some future Magazine.

* All that I can say upon it is, that the leaf is about two inches long, divided into five or six parts, which I call lobes, placed and shaped irregularly, and stands upon little or no foot-stalk.

† Mr. R. dates from "Cobham," which is in Surrey. EDIT.

As the leafing of trees is coming on, please to give this a place as soon as you can, and you will oblige yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

MR. URBAN,

April 12.

HAVING lately received much information from your valuable Magazine, concerning several particulars relating to the time of the Usurpation, I herewith send you some curious extracts from a manuscript in the British Museum, which may further illustrate several subjects already treated of by some of your ingenious correspondents.

X. "Bradshaw, the most impudent lawyer, that judged the king to die, was the son of a collar-maker in Chester, and died November 8, 1659."

"At choosing of knights of the shire for Essex, at the parliament of Richard the Protector, 1659, none stood for it but these three; Charles Rich †, who carried by 6 or 7 voices, having about 200 in all.

"Mr. Turner † and Mildmay, of Graces, lost it to Rich, though he caused the freeholders to be sworn.

"There were few or no gentlemen, and a small appearance of commons."

"Fair of Essex wrote a letter to Haynes, deputy major-general to Fleetwood, and thus superscribed it.

"To the Right Rev. Father in God, Right Hon. in his Highness the Lord Protector, Right Worshipful in his Country, and Right Worthy in himself,

"Major-gen. Haynes." Fleetwood shewed this to § Noll (saying) "they will jeer us." "Has he any fleeces on his back?" "No." "We had best suffer their jeers, and let them alone."

MR. URBAN, Northampton, May 9.

TO follow the good example of a correspondent in vol. LIII. p. 316, I transmit to your universal Repository of Curiosities, the few remarks that have occurred to me in the course of an attentive perusal of Mr. Nichols's "Memoirs of Hogarth."

P. PINDAR.

P. 5. It may be no disagreeable information to the Author of the Memoirs, that the school of Hogarth's father, in

* Qu. October.

† Charles Rich is not mentioned in Morant's List of Members of Parliament for Essex.

‡ Mr. Turner (afterwards lord chief baron of the Exchequer) was chosen for Essex, 1660.

§ Noll, Oliver Cromwell's nick name.

1712, was in Ship-court, in the Old-Bailey, which is part of the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate. In the register of that parish, therefore, the births of his children, and his own death, will probably be found. He published "Grammar Disputations; or, an Examination of the eight Parts of Speech by Way of Question and Answer, English and Latin, whereby Children in a very little time will learn, not only the Knowledge of Grammar, but likewise to speak and write Latin; as I have found by good Experience." At the End is added a short Chronological Index of Men and Things of the greatest Note, alphabetically digested, chiefly relating to the Sacred and Roman History, from the Beginning of the World to the Year of Christ 1640, and downwards. Written for the Use of the Schools of Great-Britain, by Richard Hogarth, Schoolmaster, 1712." This little book has also a Latin title-page to the same purpose, "Disputationes Grammaticales, &c." and is dedicated, "Scholaribus Ludimagistris, et Hypodidascalis Magnæ Britannia."

P. 8. In the "Wanslead Assembly" are introduced portraits of the first earl Tylney, his lady, their children, tenants, &c.

P. 12. In the Bee, vol. V. p. 222, are the following verses* to Mr. Hogarth, on Miss F's picture, 1734.

To Chloe's picture you such likeness give,
The animated canvas seems to live;
The tender breasts with wanton heavings
move,

And the soft sparkling eyes inspire with love;
While I survey each feature o'er and o'er,
I turn idly, and Paint adore:
Here, Chloe, I at last transported see
Your eyes with softness languishing on me;
Hogarth has all the charms in light display'd,
But wisely kept your pride and scorn in shade.

Ibid. William Western, esq. who died of the small-pox, Aug. 12, 1729, is said, in the "Political State," to have possessed 5000l. a year. He married a sister of lord Bateman, by whom he left a son and two daughters.

P. 16. The late Mr. Cole, of Milton, in his copy of these Memoirs, had written against the name of *Bambridge*, "Father to the late attorney of that name, a worthy son of such a father. He lived at Cambridge." And in a copy

* This correspondent may see an improved copy of them in our vol. IV. p. 269. EDIT.

of the first edition, on occasion of a note (afterwards withdrawn) which mentioned "Mr. Baker's having quarrelled with Hearne;" Mr. Cole wrote, "Mr. Baker quarrelled with no man: he might coolly debate with Mr. Hearne on a disputable point. It is, therefore, a misrepresentation of Mr. Baker's private character, agreeable to the petulance of this age."

P. 33. Lord Gardenston, one of the lords of session in Scotland, on delivering his opinion in the court of session upon the question of literary property, in the cause of Hinton and Donaldson and others, all booksellers, in July, 1773, thus introduced the works of Hogarth: "There is nothing can be more familiar than the work of engraving is to literary composition. I will illustrate this proposition by the works of Mr. HOGARTH, who, in my humble opinion, is the only true original author which this age has produced in England. There is hardly any character of an excellent author, which is not justly applicable to his works. What composition, what variety, what sentiment, what fancy, invention, and humour, we discover in all his performances! In every one of them an entertaining history, a natural description of characters, and an excellent moral. I can read his works over and over; Horace's characteristic of excellency in writing, *decies repetita placebit*; and every time I peruse them, I discover new beauties, and feel fresh entertainment: can I say more in commendation of the literary compositions of a Butler or a Swift? There is great authority for this parallel; the legislature has considered the works of authors and engravers in the same light; they have granted the same protection to both; and it is remarkable, that the act of parliament for the protection of those who invent new engravings, or prints, is almost in the same words with the act for the protection and encouragement of literary compositions." This is taken from a 4to pamphlet, published in 1774 by James Boswell, esq. advocate, one of the counsel in the cause.

P. 83. A few months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments, he proposed to his matchless pencil the work he has intitled a *rain-piece*; the first idea of which is said to have been started in company, while the convivial glafs

was circulating round his own table. "My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the *End of all Things*." "If that is the case," replied one of his friends, "your *business will be finished*; for there will be *an end of the painter*." "There *will so*," answered Hogarth, fighting heavily; "and, therefore, the sooner my *work is done*, the better." Accordingly he began the next day, and continued his design with a diligence which seemed to indicate an apprehension (as the report goes) that he should not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things*—a broken bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the butt-end of an old musket—a cracked bell—bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *sign-post* of a tavern, called the World's End, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibber falling, the body gone, and the chain which held it dropping down—Phœbus and his horses dead in the clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time, with his hour-glass and scythe broken; a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, the last whiff of smoke going out—a play-book opened, with *Exeunt omnes* stamped in the corner—an empty purse—and a statue of bankruptcy taken out against Nature.—"So far, so good," cried Hogarth; "nothing remains but this,"—taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the similitude of a *painter's pallet broken*—"Fints," exclaimed Hogarth, "*the deed is done—all is over*."—It is a very remarkable fact, and little known perhaps, that he died in about a month after this tail-piece. And it is well known he never again took the pallet in hand, to the infinite loss of society.

"Take him for all in all,

"We shall not look upon his like again."

P. 88. One of the best portraits (and probably the most striking likeness) Hogarth ever painted, is at Lichfield. It is the picture of a gentleman with whom he was very intimate, and at whose house at Mortlake and in Ironmonger's-lane, he spent much of his time—Mr. Joseph Porter, London, merch. who died April 7, 1749. Mrs. Porter, the sister of this gentleman (who was daughter of Dr. Johnson's wife by a former husband) is in possession of the picture.—John Steers, esq. (of Paper Buildings in the Temple) has an auction by Hogarth,

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which Dr. Chauncey, Dr. Snugg, and others, are introduced; and the Earl of Exeter has a butcher's shop, with Slack fighting, &c.

P. 100. In 1762 was published in 4to, undated, "A Catalogue of the Original Paintings, Busts, Carved Figures, &c. &c. now exhibiting by the Society of Sign Painters, at the large Room, the upper End of Bow-street, Covent-Garden, nearly opposite the Playhouse Passage."

In the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, Caen, 1783," our artist is thus characterized: "Ses compositions sont mal dessinées & foiblement colorées; mais ce sont des tableaux parlans de diverses scènes comiques ou morales de la vie. Il avoit négligé le mécanisme de son art, c'est-à-dire, les traits du pinceau, le rapport des parties entr'elles, l'effet du clair obscur, l'harmonie du coloris, &c. pour s'élever jusqu'à la perfection de ce mécanisme, c'est-à-dire, au poétique & au moral de la peinture. 'Je reconnois,' disoit il, 'tout le monde pour juge compétent de mes tableaux, excepté les connoisseurs de profession.' Un seul exemple prouvera combien réussit. Il avoit fait graver une estampe, dans laquelle il avoit exprimé avec énergie les différens tourmens qu'on fait éprouver aux animaux. Un charrier fouettoit un jour ses chevaux avec beaucoup de dureté; un bon homme, touché de pitié, lui dit, 'Miserable! tu n'as donc pas vu l'estampe d'Hogarth?' Il n'étoit pas seulement peintre, il fut écrivain. Il publia en 1750 un traité en Anglois, intitulé, 'Analyse de la Beauté.' L'auteur prétend que les formes arrondies constituent la beauté du corps: principe vrai à certains égards, faux à plusieurs autres. Voy. sur cet artiste, la seconde volume du 'Mercure de France,' Janvier, 1770."

P. 117. Fawkes died worth 10,000l.

P. 136. Of Heidegger an authenticated life may be seen in the lately-published edition of the "Biographical Dictionary."

P. 146. n. "Lady Vane." I have seen a copy of this print, with the following title and verses: "King Henry VIII. bringing to court Anne Bullen, who was afterwards his royal consort."

Hogarth's design. et sculp.

See here the great, the daring Harry Gands,
Peace, Plenty, Freedom, shining in his face,
With lovely Anna Bullen joining hands,
Her looks bespeaking ev'ry heavenly grace.

See Wolfey frowning, discontent and sour,
Feeling the superstitious *frustrate* shake:
While Henry's driving off the Roman whore
For Britain's weal, and his Lotherian's sake.

Like Britain's Genius our brave King appears,
Despising Priests' craft, Avarice, and Pride;
Nor the loud roar of Babel's bulls he fears,
The Dagon falls before his beauteous bride.

Like England's Church, all sweetness and
religion'd.

The comely Queen her Lord with calmness
eyes;

As if she said, If goodness guard your mind,
You ghostly tricks and trumphy may de-
spise.

P. 151. "This woman," said Hogarth, after he had drawn Sarah Malcolm, "by her features, is capable of any wickedness."—Mr. Pedington died Sept. 18, 1734.

P. 155. In the Craftsman, 1727, was this advertisement: "Mr. Hogarth being now engraving nine copper-plates from pictures of his own painting, one of which represents the Humours of a Rake, intends to publish the prints by subscription, on the following terms: each subscription to be one guinea and a half: half-a-guinea to be paid at the time of subscribing, for which a receipt will be given on a new etched print, and the other payment of one guinea on delivery of all the prints when finished, which will be with all convenient speed, and the time publicly advertised. The Rake, being already finished, will be delivered at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions will be taken in at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields, where the pictures are to be seen."

P. 159. The Harlot's Progress appeared surely in 1732; for in the Craftsman of Nov. 25, that year, we read, "This day is published, six prints in chiaro-scuro, of the Harlot's Progress, from the designs of Mr. Hogarth, in a beautiful green tint, by Mr. E. Kirkall, with proper explanations under each print. Printed and sold by E. Kirkall, in Dockwell-court, White-Fryars; Phil. Overton, in Fleet-street; H. Overton and J. Hoole, without Newgate; J. King, in the Poultry; and T. Glais, under the Royal Exchange." "Mother Needham's Lamentation, pr. 6d." was published in May, 1731.

P. 176. In the Craftsman of May 14, 1731, is an advertisement nearly similar to that printed in vol. LIII. p. 347; and in a short time after the following:
"Pursuant

"Pursuant to an agreement with the subscribers to the Rake's Progress, not to sell them for less than two guineas each set after publication thereof, the said original prints are to be had at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Tho. Bakewell's, print-seller, next Johnson's court, in Fleet-street, where all other print-sellers may be supplied.

"In four days will be published, copies from the said prints, with the consent of Mr. Hogarth, according to the act of parliament, which will be sold at 2s. 6d. each set, with the usual allowance to all dealers in town and country; and, that the publick may not be imposed on, at the bottom of each print will be inserted these words *viz.* "Published with the consent of Mr. William Hogarth, by Tho. Bakewell, according to act of parliament."

"N. B. Any person that shall sell any other copies, or imitations of the said prints, will incur the penalties in the late act of parliament, and be prosecuted for the same."

P. 181. The celebrated Beccaria, in his "Essay on Public Happiness," vol. II. p. 172, observes, "I am sensible there are persons whom it will be difficult for me to persuade: I mean those profound contemplators, who, excluding themselves from their fellow-creatures, are assiduously employed in framing laws for them, and who frequently neglect the care of their domestic and private concerns, to prescribe to empires that form of government, to which they imagine that they ought to submit. The celebrated Hogarth hath represented, in one of his moral engravings, a young man who, after having squandered away his fortune, is, by his creditors, lodged in a gaol. There he sits, melancholy and disconcerted, near a table, whilst a seroll lies under his feet, and bears the following title: "being a new scheme for paying the debt of the nation. By T. L. now a prisoner in the Fleet."

P. 192. The six paintings of the Harlot's Progress at Fonthill cost, at 14 guineas each, 84l. 4s.; the eight of the Rake's Progress, 22 guineas each, 184l. 16s.

P. 194. The original of "Before and After" are at the earl of Besborough's seat at Roehampton.

P. 195. In the Craftsman, March 12, 1736-7, occurs, "This day is published, price 3s. a print representing a

DISTRESSED POET. Also, five etchings, of different characters of heads in groups, *viz.* a Chorus of singers; a pleased Audience at a Play; Scholars at a Lecture; and Quacks in Consultation; price 6d. each. To be had either bound together with all Mr. Hogarth's late engraved works (except the Harlot's Progress) or singly, at the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Mr. Bakewell's, print-seller, next the Horn Tavern, Fleet-street." And April 2 and 9, 1737, "Just published, price 3s. A print representing a DISTRESSED POET. Designed and engraved by Mr. HOGARTH. Also four etchings, *viz.* A pleased Audience; a Chorus of Singers; Scholars at a Lecture; and a Consultation of Quacks, price 6d. each. To be had at the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields; and at Mr. Bakewell's, print-seller, next the Horn Tavern, in Fleet-street. Where may be had, bound or otherwise, all Mr. Hogarth's late engraved works, *viz.* A Midnight Conversation; Southwark Fair; the Rake's Progress, in eight prints; a sleepy Congregation in a Country Church; Before and After, two prints."

P. 211. The duke of Ancafter bought the "Morning and Night;" Sir William Heathcote "Noon" and "Evening."

P. 213. The following information, communicated by a respectable friend, may be relied on as authentic. "Mr. John Festin, the first hautboy and German flute of his time, had numerous scholars, to each of whom he devoted an hour every day. At nine in the morning he attended Mr. Spencer, grandfather to the earl of that name. If he happened to be out of town on any day, he devoted that hour to another. One morning at that hour he waited on Mr. V—n, afterwards Lord V—n. He was not up. Mr. Festin went into his chamber, and opening the shutter of a window, sat down in it. The figure with the hautboy was playing under the window. A man, with a barrow full of onions, came up to the player, and sat on the edge of his barrow, and said to the man, "If you will play the Black Joke, I will give you this onion." The man played it. When he had to done, the man again desired him to play some other tune, and then he would give him another onion. "This," said Festin to me, "highly angered me; I cried out, Z—ds, stop here, This fellow is ridiculing

my profession: he is playing on the hautboy for onions." Being intimate with Mr. Hogarth, he mentioned the circumstance to him; which, as he said, was the origin of "The enraged Musician."

Mr. Feslin has not been dead ten years. He was brother to the Feslin who led the band at Ranelagh."

P. 218. In regard to the likeness merely, there cannot be a finer than that of Capt. Coram.

P. 222. Edward Swallow, butler to Archbishop Herring, had an annuity of ten pounds given to him in his Grace's will. For the honesty and simplicity of his physiognomy, this old faithful servant was so remarkable, that Hogarth wanting such a figure in *Marriage à la Mode*, accompanied the late dean of Sarum, Dr. Thomas Greene, on a public day to Lambeth, on purpose to catch the likeness. As they were coming away, he whispered, "I have him!" And he may now be seen to the life preserved in the old steward, in plate II. with his hands held up, &c.

P. 228. Hogarth laid himself, that Lord Lovat's portrait was taken (at the White Hart at St. Alban's) in the attitude of relating on his fingers the numbers of the rebel forces—"Such a general had so many men, &c." and remarked, that the muscles of Lovat's neck appeared of unusual strength, more so than he had ever seen. When the painter entered the room, his lordship, being under the barber's hands, received his old friend with a salute, which left much of the lather on his face.

P. 229. What is said of Hogarth's Garrick in Richard, is equally applicable to Dance's fine picture of him in that character.

P. 241. Mr. Palmer was lord of the manor of Cogenhoe, or Cooknoe, and patron of the church of Ecton.

P. 242. The late Rev. Mr. Hall, of Harbledown, in a MS letter to a friend, July 1, 1756, says, "Both the prints of the Archbishop [Herring] have so little resemblance, that it seems to me indifferent which I take."

In 1739 that primate, (then Bp. of Bangor) in a letter to Mr. Duncombe, mentions having seen "a group of figures" in Merionethshire, drawn about them by a hairer, "that Hogarth would give any price for."

P. 258. In one of the plates of the Analysis, Hogarth records his quarrel with Quin, whom he represents as stabbing Brutus. He is drawn at full

length, with his back to the spectators. In the same print he drew Essex the dancing-master, endeavouring to reduce the graceful attitude of Antinous to modern stiffness.

P. 299. Mr. Garrick's publication was thus prefaced: "The following interlude was prepared for the stage, merely with a view of assisting Mrs. P. Richard at her benefit; and the desire of serving so good an actress is a better excuse for its defects, than the few days in which it was written and represented. Notwithstanding the favourable reception it has met with, the Author would not have printed it, had not his friend, Mr. Hogarth, flattered him most agreeably, by thinking *the Farmer and his Family* not unworthy of a sketch of his pencil. To him, therefore, this trifles, which he has so much honoured, is inscribed, as a faint testimony of the sincere esteem which the writer bears him, both as a man and an artist."

MR. URBAN, B. C. Durham.

I SEND you the drawing of a fibula of uncommon magnitude and weight, found in April last, at Huskew Pike, an eminence distant from Penrith in Cumberland about three miles, on the Kestwick road, (See the plate, fig. 8.) In searching for stones, several urus, and other remains of human sepulture, have been found at this place; but history is silent touching the people here interred, or whether the occasion was public: the adjacent country was the scene of many deadly conflicts in early ages. The fibula is of silver, and coarse workmanship; the diameter of the circle is seven inches and a half; the studs or buttons are hollow, and fitted on without solder; it has never been burnished, as appears by the hammer marks remaining: the length of the tongue, or spear, is twenty inches and three quarters; and the whole weight is twenty-five ounces. I hope some of your correspondents will discover its proper use, as it seems to be too heavy an ornament for a man's apparel.

Yours, W. H.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR Magazine, which has seen the rise and fall of many competitors, and been the favoured remembrancer of an eventful age, after its friends had begun to fear, and its rivals perhaps to hope, its dissolution, has lately exerted its resources with new vigour in Natural Philosophy, Poetry, Antiquities, Criticism, and Biography.

When

When such is the fact, it would be cap-
tious to dwell on slight blemishes: but
I hope it is friendly to your work, and
to the public, to notice, with honest
meaning, some articles which will find
their way into the best-conducted mis-
cellanies, though candour will hardly
rank them among those petty imperfec-
tions. The last humiliating circum-
stances of our visible existence should
be shielded from ridicule, which is un-
natural; and from reproach, which is
inhuman, to say the least. Newton
yielded no otherwise to the general law
of dissolution than Peter the wild Man
of the Woods; Addison, than Char-
tres. Lucretia and Messalina, Achilles
and Therites, the deified Charles and
the demoniated Cromwell, and, to finish
with a circumstance the most affecting,
in our external change the loveliest and
the least attractive of human forms are
subject to an equal sentence in the
grave. But is this a reason for extin-
guishing our sympathy in that sole con-
sideration which is alike to all? Where
is the moral lesson the disgusting leg-
end can supply by which the remains
of the fair Rosamond are insulted? Are
frailty and impregnable virtue in this
respect discriminated? Where is the
satisfaction of minutely particularizing
the effects of death on the supposed bod-
ies of Ireton, Cromwell, and Brad-
shaw? I should be ashamed to violate
decency, and the just respect to our na-
ture, by transcribing the smallest part
of what they who sent you those arti-
cles were not ashamed to publish with
marks of extravagant satisfaction. Beauty,
which could subdue the wife; and the stern
countenance, which could awe the brave:
the arm victorious over
heroic foes; the features which unchang-
ed enforced the solemnity of a tribunal
at the name of which the rulers of the
earth have not yet ceased to tremble:—
all that could once enchant or dismay,
it is now easy to make the subject of
unfeeling mockery. But, for the fu-
ture, is it too much to hope that such
triumphs will be forborne? that from
the Repository, of humanizing Science
they will, however, be far? Yet it
were well if my complaint might justly
end here. I stand arraigned, with oth-
ers, for the honourable crime of at-
tempting justice to the memory of a de-
parted friend! and, under the name of
Vindication in behalf of an eminent
living writer (whose excellencies are
not impaired by a free representation of
his errors), the honest fame of the dead

is touched with an ungentle hand: a
far greater injury than to insult their
perishable remains; which however, I
am persuaded, the gentleman who has
made this attack on a sincere tribute of
affection to merit, early indeed removed,
would, in any instance, abhor. For
Dr. Priestley he can feel hardly greater
veneration than my heart warrants me
in professing: but, if he supposes that
any system of opinions, religious, moral,
or political, determines my partiality or
aversion, he mistakes me much.

It is the sensibility and probity of the
heart, that, when I venture an euc-
mium, must always be the leading qual-
ification.—I lament that there is yet a
remaining cause of remonstrance: a
living character, whose sex, whose ta-
lents, whose sensibility, and whose suf-
ferings, must, one would have thought,
irresistibly have pleaded with an Ur-
ban: those sufferings, so early, acute,
and various, so perpetually renewed;
so aggravated by a succession of better
prospects; so embittered by their
causes; so greatly imputable to others:
and these the lot of personal elegance;
of a mind most susceptible of those im-
pressions which animate and which tor-
ture life; a mind, amid indulgences and
trials which suffer few to think, fraught
with just, delicate, generous sentiment;
whose sincerity and benevolence appear
to have been unchanged in the varying
extremes of either fortune. Such, at
least, are the ideas which arise from
one of the most simply elegant and in-
teresting narratives I have yet read.
Your introduction to the Review of this
Apology is marked with a severity too
pointed for preliminary criticism, on
the mere circumstance of a title, which
the author did not, I presume, mean in
the sense of a Greek Father, but in the
sense in which her own language em-
ploys it; and, in this sense, happy
would be the life which needed no Ap-
ology!—if the wisest and best of men
could shew us that life. But still far
more cruel (for the occasion will not
bear a weaker expression) is the charge
of an egregious failure in the senten-
tious morality of the Apologist, in re-
conciling (one would imagine she had
attempted this) the misconduct to which
she owed the particular circumstances
of her birth, to the rules of propriety
and virtue. If she has not effected this,
there is however no failure; for she has
shewn too much moral sense and inge-
nuousness to make the attempt. She
docs

does not dwell, it is true, on the error of a mother: but the single word, 'duplicity,' is from her pen decisive; as, both in speculation and conduct, she appears herself to have recognised, as the first of virtues, sincerity. The fatal consequences, which this original misfortune drew on her life, with filial tenderness she avoids suggesting, and contents herself with a short reflection on the little applause with which she made her first appearance on the stage of life; a remark which has not only a liveliness and grace, but seems to me more pathetic than a long series of plaintive reflections would have been.

There is an indiscriminating vehemence of censure in some other expressions of your Reviewer, which strangely triumphs over the confession of female frailty, not only entitled to sympathy from many peculiar circumstances, but blended with qualities which, on a just account, may give the preponderance to the scale of merit. Of her literary deserts you at present say nothing: as you are to proceed, I would be unwilling to anticipate. The most sentimental (in the genuine, undebased sense of the word), the most pathetic and nobly moral passages from the great father and perpetual glory of our drama, she has retained with much credit to her memory; and applied with still greater honour to the felicity of her taste and judgement. On the whole, without prejudice to the free decision of others, my own idea accords nearly with that expressed in the Monthly Review: "That her narration is easy and natural; her story both amusing and affecting; many of her characters happily and justly delineated; her reflections often truly moral, sometimes particularly suited to her situation, and agreeably tinged with female delicacy."

VILL. FAVST.

CAL. APR.

C. L.

The abandoning of the trust under the will of Mr. Woodward appears not only to merit the reprehension which is given to it by the Reviewers, but I am not without hope the executors may be made answerable to Mrs. Bellamy for the disappointment and loss sustained by it. An executorship being a personal confidence from the deceased testator, our law holds the person who once accepts it bound inviolably to the discharge of one of the most sacred of human duties, and that he cannot trans-

fer his personal responsibility. With relation to the proper and most effectual mode by which the trust might have been carried into execution, there are some material queries intimated by Mrs. Bellamy, to which perhaps the Memoirs do not supply all the legally essential facts requisite for a decided answer. There is however in the metropolis learning, ability, and philanthropy, which, I have no doubt, if the case, on fuller knowledge, admits of redress, will give that effectual assistance I can only wish. C. L.

The following Memoirs of Lieut. Colonel William Proud, who was slain at the siege of Maestricht, July 12, 1632, extracted from a scarce sermon (on 2 Sam. III. 38.) preached at his Funeral in Canterbury Cathedral, Sept. 20, by Francis Rogers, D. D. Minister of St. Margaret's in that city, seem worth preserving.*

"THIS valiant souldier first went, for his country's service, Portugall voyage †. Then he served in the wars of Britanny. Thirdly, he went Calles voyage ‡. Next, the island voyage §. Finally, he went into Ireland, where he was Colonel to a troope of horse, which being cashiered, he was made Lieutenant to a foote company. After all these travels and dangers, he went to Ostend, the most famous siege that ever was, or, I thinke, ever will be ¶. The enemy valiantly assaulted, the besieged valiantly repulsed them. The then Generall, the honour of our nation in this latter age, noble Sir Francis Vere employed him, being but a private gentleman, in a sally; in which he got the first badge of his honour, being shot into the thigh with a musket bullet. And the Generall observing his valour, and his stout and discrete answer, tooke such a liking of him, as shortly after his returne he made him a Lieutenant, and in a little space after, he made him a Chieftaine; we say a Captaine, which he alwaies to his dying day would acknowledge, with a most thankfull mind, to be the ground of all his honour and fortune. And such was his fidelity ever

* This sermon is not noticed in Cooke's Preacher's Assistant."

† 1589, under Sir John Norris, to restore Don Antonio, King of Portugal.

‡ 1596, under the Earl of Essex.

§ 1597, to the Azores, under the same general.

¶ 1607—4; now excelled by the siege of Gibraltar.

after

after to that noble General, as he would not endure any man to speak basely of him, or in the least measure to detract from his worth. Having gotten this honour, he so carried himself for valour, for diligence, for insight in his office, as that the late prince of Orange, of famous memory, and the now illustrious and victorious prince, and all the army, noted his worth and merit. And still he advanced himselfe to higher place, being made a serjant-major of a regiment, and after that a lieutenant-colonell. Hee was not the end, but the beginning and foundation of his family*. Hee hath so rayed his house, as that his heire may live robbly, and comfort himself with the prime gentlemen of his countrey." It is further said, that "all the country round about, of the prime ranke, for knights †, clergy, and gentlemen, with the grave citizens, and others, came to performe their last duty of civill humanity and christian charity to his deceased corps, brought to bee interred in his own city and country."

A monument to his memory, with his effigy kneeling, is in St. Michael's chapel, erected by his surviving son, Searke Prude; on which we are told, that he "married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Spracklin, knt. and had four sons and three daughters." There are also some verses, expressive of his piety as well as valour.

MR. URBAN,

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs A. T. M. in your last volume, p. 316, has presumed to reform the Lord's Prayer. How far he may be justified in doing this, or upon what authority, is a question I mean to agitate. In the first place I shall represent to him, that I never heard any Christian declare he saw the least impropriety or indecency in that most sublime ORISON, which, being delivered and recommended by our *Saviour* himself, ought not to be changed or mutilated. Secondly, It has always been considered, and continues still to be esteemed, as the most solemn and efficacious prayer amongst every denomination of Christians, purposely taught us even at our lisping age.

* Tradition says, he was the son of a taylor.

† The sermon is dedicated "To the honoured and worthy Sir Dudley Digges, Sir William Monins, Sir Peter Heyman, Sir Thomas Palmer, Sir John Wild, Sir Thomas Wilford, Sir Christopher Hardest, Sir James Oxenden, and Sir Edward Manners," deputy-lieutenants, who, it is said, "were all attentive hearers," and was printed at London by John Norion, 1633.

Lastly, his objection to the word *lead* us not into temptation, is groundless; for we all know that *God tempteth no man**; that is, so as to incite, allure, or provoke to sin. No, certainly, such temptations as these cannot be from God, who is essentially good, and ever abhors sin; but they are from the world, the flesh, and the devil: yet as these never have power to tempt us, but with God's permission, nor strength to overcome us, but when we neglect to apply in a proper manner to God for his grace and assistance; therefore, we make use of this expression to signify our total dependence on God; and to beg that he would not give the enemy any power over us, nor suffer us to give ourselves up to him. Moreover, as those trials which God often sends for the exercise of our virtue, and for the proof of our fidelity, are also in Scripture called *temptations*, such as afflictions, crosses, pains, &c. of which God is certainly the author and distributor; we beg of him, by these words, *lead us not into temptation*, that, with relation to all such trials as these, he would ever have regard to our weakness, and never lay upon us any load above our strength. Wherefore, it is not the meaning of this petition, to pray that we may never have any temptation (for this might not be expedient for us), but that we may never yield to temptation.

The other alterations appear equally frivolous; nor can I see the necessity of changing the word *bread* into *support*, unless the solemn use of it on a particular occasion gives your correspondent offence. I will beg leave, however, to remind him of the danger there is in varying the established form of words in public worship, which, after much deliberation, has not yet been attempted, notwithstanding objections have been frequently made to certain expressions used in the Liturgy.

I own myself a Layman; and have long expected to see a vindication of this matter in your Magazine from some learned Clergyman, it being more properly the province of that body of men, to explain and remove such scruples as your correspondent seems to labour under: many of your readers must be of that order; your silence on this head has greatly surpris'd me, and at the same time induced me to believe, that many of them are not sufficiently attentive to the business of their *ministry*.

THEOPHILUS.

* St. James, chap. i. ver. 13.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 224.

THERE were, Mr. Pitt said, many difficulties to be overcome before the manufacturers of Ireland could in any degree equal those of this country. And on this consideration he had grounded a measure, which he believed could not be easy to controvert; and that was, that in two such nations as G. B. and Ireland, every appearance of oppression from the greater to the less ought carefully to be avoided, for in the nature of things it was impossible that the greater should be affected by an increase of the less, while the real interests of both were the same. In administering, therefore, to the advantage of the one, the interests of both should be consulted. Above all, he wished the committee to remember, that the conditions were intended to be reciprocal. And it was a principle to which the Irish could not object, that those who partake of protection ought in duty to contribute to the expence. This had always been understood in Ireland, and that, in proportion as her wealth increased, the amount of her contributions should increase also. There was no inclination on the side of government to take away with one hand what they gave with the other; but to propose such measures merely as should not only meet the ideas of the two contracting parties, but augment the prosperity, and establish, on an exalted and permanent foundation, the union, the harmony, and the greatness of the whole empire.

He concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is highly important, and for the general interest of the British empire, that an intercourse should be finally settled between G. B. and Ireland on equal terms; and that each country should have a like participation of trade, on Ireland securing to this country, that she will pay, in proportion to her growing wealth, such share of the public expence as may arise from the surplus of her revenue in times of peace."

Mr. *Marshall* observed, that for these last seven years this country had been giving and giving, and, if she continued to give, she would soon have nothing left. He thought it was high time to make a pause.

Lord *North* declared, that, in his opinion, the propositions of the Right Hon.

Gent. out-did every thing that the wildest imagination could suggest; and entered his protest against a final participation of our trade with Ireland. He owned, that in 1779 he made some concessions to Ireland, but not so humiliating as the Right Hon. Gent. had endeavoured to represent them. The opening the Irish trade to the W. Indies was on no other condition, than that they in return should encourage our Colonies by taking none but British Plantation sugars. In the present proposal Ireland was to bear a part of the public expence; but not till her revenues were greater than her expence, which was not likely to be soon, as the Right Hon. Gent. has owned that, for some years back, there has been a great deficiency. He made several other striking objections, and concluded with saying, that, should the propositions upon the table be carried into execution, the trade and manufactures of this kingdom would materially be hurt.

Mr. *Dempster* confessed, that the propositions had struck him as just, and, when he came to reflect on the loss of America, for want of reasonable concessions being timely made to her, he could not help being a friend to the commercial regulations held forth to Ireland, as that kingdom was in a ferment. There were delegates keeping parliament in awe, and armed associations dictating to those delegates. For his part, he could see no danger to either kingdom by the propositions upon the table; each was to take the other's goods, and each was to support the other's interests; and, if both honestly adhered to that principle, he was sure that both would be gainers; that Ireland would take none of our manufactures, if we did not agree to the propositions, he was certain; and he recommended the vigorous exertion of our national powers for the reduction of the public debt, as the most effectual method of reducing the price of labour in this country, and enabling our manufacturers to go to market on terms of equal cheapness with any country, for he knew of no country of equal plenty and equal industry.

Lord *Penryn* said, the alarm had already reached Liverpool.

Mr. *Fox* spoke chiefly against the impropriety of beginning the business in Ireland. The propositions ought first to have originated in the British parliament;

and,

and, being agreed to there, should have been offered to Ireland either to have been accepted or refused, as they might judge for her interest; but the minister having tendered these concessions, the people of Ireland will not readily submit to any abatement. He took notice of what the Right Hon. Gent. had said of an alarm being spread.—The same alarm had gone forth when he had the honour of being in office, and he was then of the same mind that he was now; and he thought the Right Hon. Gent.'s good sense would have dictated to him to conciliate, not to pour forth venom and invective. His noble friend was then in a critical situation, when he made concessions; but, when the Navigation Act comes to be effaced, it is not easy to foretell the mischief. Sugars may be received in Ireland from foreign Colonies, imported in foreign ships, loaded and sent to England in British or Irish ships. He remarked, in reply to Mr. Dempster, that the propositions were by no means reciprocal; for, in Ireland, they were held forth by Mr. Orde as the means of increasing their trade, and of course of diminishing ours; but here, the language was just the reverse.

Mr. Dempster, in reply, said, he saw no reason why both statements might not be true. The advantage might be mutual, and the trade of both kingdoms increased by a permanent establishment.

Alderman Watson remarked, that the propositions were of serious consequence, and time should be given for local information.

Mr. Rose said, in reply to Mr. Fox, that nothing was to be apprehended on the article of sugars; for France had lately forbidden foreign vessels of more than 60 tons from carrying any of the produce of their Colonies.

Mr. Gilbert then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Wednesday 23.

Alderm. Newnham moved for papers relative to the commercial intercourse with Ireland, which was agreed to without opposition.

Capt. J. Luttrell, the House in a committee, moved for 390,851. for ordnance service, for the year 1785; And,

For 42,0851. for the pay of land officers in the ordnance service.

Lord Surrey said, that, before he should vote on the motion, he wished to know if compensation was to be made to the persons who had been divested of their

property, in order to enlarge the fortifications at Plymouth.

Capt. Luttrell, in reply, said, that nobody had been divested of their property without a compensation.

On this occasion, a repetition of the same arguments as were urged last session (see Vol. LIV. p. 539) took up the time of the House for some hours, and was at length concluded by a humorous speech of Mr. Courtenay, who, seeing the D. of Richmond in the gallery, observed, that to complete the fortifications on the present plan would require 35 years to build them, and 2 millions of money to pay the expence; and, as the noble Duke, who presided at the head of that board, had contrived so many workmen, pentagons, septagons, octagons, &c. would at least take 50,000 men to man them; so that an army must be raised to protect the navy, and the navy augmented to protect the nation.

The original motion was agreed to without a division; but a motion for money to augment the fortifications was deferred.

Thursday 24.

Mr. Francis rose, and called the attention of the House to the military establishment of Bengal. He understood, he said, that money had been raised privately, and applied to discharge debts which had not been included in the estimate. (See p. 224.) This he pledged himself to lift to the bottom; but in the mean time would beg leave to move, "That a copy of a letter from Warren Hastings, Esq; Gov. General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company, dated the 24th of February 1782, be laid before the House."

Maj. Scott said, he should have no objection to lay the letter moved for before the House, but did not think it would throw the least light on the subject alluded to.

Mr. Francis rose again, to remark on the readiness of the last speaker, whenever he attempted to open a channel of information respecting India affairs, to endeavour to shut it up. The Hon. Gent. came forward not only as the Agent of Governor Hastings, but as the champion of the Directors of the Company.

Maj. Scott rose, in some heat, to assert his right of speaking without controul on all questions that come before the House; and as to India affairs, he was sure he was as well qualified to speak on them as the Hon. Gent. whom he spoke last, and would suffer no misrepresentation to pass

WIND-

announced from whatever quarter it should come.

Mr. Smith (Chairman of the E. India Company) supported Major Scott. He said, that no just inference could be drawn from the accounts upon the table, as errors to a considerable amount had been discovered in the statement of them. He intimated, where a sum of more than half a million, incurred by the military establishment, had been placed to the account of the civil expenditure.

Mr. Fox observed, in reply, that when these accounts had formerly been charged by his honourable friend with inaccuracy, as leading to suspicion, they were then strenuously and clamorously defended. But now, when they were with equal justice arraigned, as imperfect, that irregularity is brought forward as a defence.

Maj. Scott rose again in vindication of their consistency. The insinuations, he said, of the Hon. Genl. who had made the motion, would not from any other person have merited the least attention; but the information, which the Hon. Gentleman might be supposed to derive from his former situation in India, could not fail of leaving an impression upon the House, were it to pass uncontradicted. He therefore found it necessary to assert (for assertion was all that could be brought forward at present) that the conduct of the Governor-General would be found not only irreproachable, but highly meritorious, notwithstanding all the malignant insinuations that had been thrown out against him.

Mr. Burke rose, and remarked on the difficulty of finding an India director in his place; and, now that they had found one, he said, the satisfaction received was by no means equal to the anxiety felt. When charges were brought forward against the Governor-General, the Hon. Genl. (Mr. Smith) had amused the House with a vindication equally singular and insulting; he had risen to inform them, that the accounts laid on their table, in compliance with an act of parliament, were irregular, nugatory, and no ground on which to build an argument. Yet the zeal, with which they had been supported by another Hon. Gentleman (Maj. Scott) had led him to think that Gentlemen still the confidential Agent of the Governor General of Bengal; and the rather as he recollected the Hon. Gentleman's acting as the *Zepher* Pluvius of the eastern atmosphere, refreshing the parched field there with visionary rains, when not

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a single drop had fallen within the limits of Hindostan. At that time he must suppose him to have spoken from his own intuitive intelligence. He therefore wished to know in what light he was to view him now.

Maj. Scott wished to know by what right the Hon. Genl. had put his interrogatories. If he chose to retort, he said, he might ask the Hon. Genl. if he was not himself an agent for the Rajah of Tanjore?

This produced a warm altercation, which was not appeased till Sir James Johnstone called to order, and the Speaker had repeatedly interfered. When the ferment was over, the question was called for, and the House divided: Ayes 16 for Mr. Francis's motion; Nays 41.

Friday 25.

Mr. Holdsworth rose, to enforce the necessity of investigating the past proceedings and intended measures of the Duke of Richmond, in building and repairing the different works for the security of his Majesty's dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth. This brought on a warm conversation between Capt. James Luttrell and Mr. Courtney, of which enough has already been said on the subject, which is now in a train of being settled by a board of officers military and naval. (his Grace himself President). See p. 319.

Monday 28.

Mr. Pitt rose, to put off the report of the committee of council, on the subject of the proposed commercial arrangements with Ireland, from to-morrow till Friday, which was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Fox then rose, and earnestly claimed the attention of the House, while he rated the grounds of a motion for papers, on which, he said, he intended to found a direct charge of criminality against his Majesty's Commissioners of Controul and Superintendance, established under the authority of the act of last session, for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the E. I. Company. In all the bills that had been framed for that purpose, in his own bill, in that of the Right Hon. and learned Gentleman over the way [Mr. Dundas], and in that just mentioned which had received the sanction of the legislature, one object was particularly kept in view, namely, the liquidation of the debts of the Nabob of Arcot. The clauses in each, respecting these debts, had clearly and unequivocally laid down the rule that was to be adopted before they were put in a course

of payment. The Directors were in so many words expressly enjoined to enquire into the origin of the debts contracted by the Nabob to British subjects, servants to the E. I. Company, and to take no measures for their payment till their legality was ascertained. This express direction of law the Directors had sent orders to India to enforce; but the Commissioners of Controll, in the full face of law, had dispatched other contradictory orders, containing an arrangement for the actual payment of the Nabob's debts without discrimination, and without previous enquiry or investigation; by which unwarrantable and illegal proceeding they had in a manner prohibited, or, which is the same thing, put it out of the power of the Nabob to pay the debt of two millions and a half due to the Company, though at this time of so much importance, in order to discharge their arrears of customs, amounting to near a million due to the public, as well as to answer other purposes. [Here Mr. Fox entered into detail on the Company's affairs—He gave a curious description of the manner of the Nabob's contracting debts with the Company's servants, who, if they were paid the interest, never wished, nor expected, to be paid the principal. He enlarged on the depreciated state of the Company's credit in India; and instanced the Bombay bonds, which three years ago were at 40 per cent discount; the next year at 50; and the last year at 60; and which now were scarcely negotiable at all. He arranged the debts of the Nabob to English subjects, servants of the Company, into three classes. Those contracted before the year 1767, and those contracted for the payment of arrears to the Nabob's cavalry, he passed slightly over; but those of 1777 he execrated. He was the more severe upon the Commissioners for giving their suffrage to this debt, as they knew that, were it just, the Nabob had no means of paying it; and as they knew it was contracted at a time the most critical and suspicious, when Lord Pigot fell a sacrifice for endeavouring to carry the orders of the Court of Directors into execution. He could not therefore help looking upon those as parties to his fall who countenanced the means by which it was accomplished. He took notice of a part of the instructions of the Commissioners for putting the Nabob of Arcot into possession of Arnee and Hanamanti Cottee, which, he said, was laying the foundation of new troubles.]

He concluded with moving, "That the proper officer be directed to lay before the House copies, or extracts, of all letters and orders of the Court of Directors of the United E. I. Company, in pursuance of the injunction contained in the 37th and 38th clauses of an act, entitled, an Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the E. I. Company, and of the British possessions in India," &c.

Mr. Francis rose, and seconded the motion. He reminded the House of the consequences which he had foretold would be the result of this clashing insurrection. The Directors had no sooner begun to act, than the Commissioners had counteracted. Such a circumstance, when it comes to appear abroad, will be treated with contempt! Parliament, every one knows, supposed an enquiry into the debts of the Nabob necessary; and accordingly ordered the Court of Directors to take into their consideration the origin and justice of the demands of individuals before they were to be put in a course of payment. On this principle the Directors had proceeded, and sent orders accordingly. The Commissioners, in opposition, not only to the Court of Directors, but to the authority of parliament itself, have ordered the whole of the debts, the doubtful and fraudulent, as well as the just and unexceptionable, to be peremptorily paid without exception. On this proceeding Mr. Francis commented severely, and glanced at rumours that had got abroad, as if deeds like these could not have been done without collusion.

Mr. Dundas rose in some heat, and, in a most animated speech of near three hours, entered into a justification of the Board of Controll, which, if it did not convince the opposite party, certainly made a deep impression on the House. In answer to the charge of criminality, he began with reciting a part of the act by which the Court of Directors were commanded to take into their consideration *the origin and justice of the demands upon the Nabob, as far as the materials they are in possession of shall enable them to do.* This they had done, and no more. The letters and books in the Company's possession at the India House, contained as full information on the debt of 1767, on the cavalry debt, and on the consolidated of 1777, as the Court of Directors could possibly expect to receive. The Court of Directors had stated them; and the arrangement, that the Board of

Cont

Controll had ordered, was that which appeared to them of all others the most fair and just to all the parties. Here he entered into a full explanation of the nature of the several debts. The debt of 1767, he said, was incurred when the Company was in the greatest distress, and when the Nabob, being in debt to the Company, was compelled to borrow money at an interest from 30 to 36 per cent. every penny of which money was paid into the Company's Treasury; but, it appearing afterwards that the lenders were chiefly British subjects, an order was sent from home, for reducing the interest to ten per cent. which order was strictly carried into execution, though at that time much complained of, as the creditors had themselves borrowed money to lend the Nabob at a much higher interest than 10 per cent.—The cavalry debt was not less just. The policy had been, to keep the troops of the Nabob inferior to those of the Company; and an intimation had been given the Nabob, that a part of his cavalry might be spared: to the reduction proposed, the Nabob made no other objection than the want of money to pay the arrears, for which the common men were actually in mutiny, and had confined their officers. This the Company was as little able to advance as the Nabob, and the old method of borrowing was had recourse to; but the Nabob having assigned a part of his revenue by way of security for the former loan, the Company engaged their credit for this, and were as much concerned for the payment of it as if they had borrowed the money themselves. With respect to the consolidated debt of 1777, the learned gentleman declared that the Board of Controll had done no more than allowed the creditors to prefer their claims, subject first to the objections of the Nabob, next to those of the Company, and, last of all, to those of all the other creditors. In conclusion, he took notice of what Mr. Francis had glanced at collusion. This was not, he said, the first time that he had been misrepresented. It had been whispered, that he had received a large sum from an Hon. Br. then in his eye [Sir T. Rumbold] on a particular occasion; which, however, had not broke his rest; and he hoped he should sleep as sound under this latter imputation, as that were both equally injurious, and both alike unfounded. He spoke of the Port of Arnee, and the district of Hana-mant Cottee, as restored again to their ancient masters; and remarked, that, if

Parliament wished to have an established government in India, it was not the way idly and lightly to interfere with the executive power on all frivolous occasions, as what was spoken here lost nothing by telling when reported abroad; and what was said at one court in India was no secret at all the rest. He cautioned the House likewise against suddenly imbibing sentiments of doubt and distrust against a board that was but newly instituted, and whose members had characters to lose; while those who opposed them cared not by what means they dispossessed them of their places, provided they could reach the summit of their wishes, and occupy their room. This speech, though apparently full of authentic information, did not meet the ideas of

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the court of E. I. Directors, who admitted, that some of the debts authenticated by the Board of Controll were just and unexceptionable; but that others were of a very different complexion. And

Sir T. Rumbold, who had been particularly referred to by the Rt. Honourable and learned gentleman in the course of his speech, gave it as his opinion, that the Commissioners had acted in open contradiction to the directions of the statute by which they were instituted. He said, the old debt of 1767 was not so free from suspicion as the learned gentleman wished the House to believe, and that the cavalry debt was still more liable to doubt. But as to the consolidated debt of 1777, it was so large a sum as to swallow up by its enormity all the others; and the time at which it was contracted, and the circumstance of Lord Pigot's affair, rendered it so suspicious as to influence all good men against it. Sir Thomas said, that though he had spared no pains to come at the truth, yet he never could get a satisfactory account of it either from the Nabob himself or his creditors. The sums were lent in direct contradiction to the standing orders of the Company, which forbid their servants from lending money to the princes of the country; but that was not the worst.

Mr. Burke in severe terms reprobated the speech of the Rt. Hon. and learned gentleman. It consisted, he said, of false facts, false arguments, and absurd conclusions; and, through all the varnish that had been laid on to cover the most corrupt and iniquitous proceedings of the Board of Controll, he could discover the cloven foot of Benfield, crassly concealed. In the course of his speech he

read some extracts from the Company's books, to controvert the facts that had been so confidently and plausibly maintained by the learned Commissioner, and treated the whole speech as the pleadings of an artful counsel retained in a bad cause.

At one in the morning the House divided; for the motion 97, against it 194.

Tuesday, March 1.

No public business done, for want of a sufficient number of members to ballot on the Southwark petition.

Lord *Carlisle* moved the India business in the House of Lords, the same as had been moved the day before in the House of Commons, and with the same success.

Thursday 3.

In consequence of the non-attendance of members on the Southwark petition the day before;

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and, pleading the delay of public business for his motive, moved the House to come to a resolution, that there be no election committees balloted for next week.

Mr. *Eden* opposed the motion, as highly injurious to those whom it might concern, who had witnesses to maintain, and other expences to incur, besides the inconvenience to witnesses who might suffer essentially in their business by this ill-timed delay.

Mr. *Fox* saw the motion in another view. It went, he said, to destroy the very essence of Mr. Grenville's bill, as it militated against the spirit, if not against the letter, of it. The intention of the bill was to compleat the number of members of the House as soon as possible; but, by evading the effect of the bill for a week, a precedent would be established for setting its purpose aside, at all times, by a vote. The motion, however, was carried, 91 to 72; majority in favour of the minister 19.

Mr. *Pitt* then rose, to bring forward the propositions for a commercial intercourse with Ireland. He was aware, he said, that all the necessary information concerning the extension of privileges claimed by Ireland, and which he thought for the mutual advantage of both kingdoms for G. B. to allow, was not yet received; but he hoped, that by Tuesday next, as he did not wish to carry the business by surprise, those who had ought to state against the principle of the system that he had suggested, would declare their intentions; otherwise he should construe their silence as a tacit acquiescence, and proceed to take the sense of the committee upon it on that day.

Sir *Wm Cunningham* rose, and stated his objections to the propositions, so far as he thought they would affect Scotland. He shewed how ruinous they would prove to the landed interest; how grievously they would affect the trading part of the people; and wondered that the honourable members of that country should sit silent, when the very existence of many of their constituents was at stake. He appealed for the truth of his statement to a Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Dundas], who knew what he had laid to be true.

Mr. *Dundas* did not deny what the Hon. Baronet had advanced; but was aware that the truth might be somewhat exaggerated. He held in his hand, he said, a paper, printed in great letter and small, which though anonymous, had been circulated with much industry, to apprise the people in the south with what was intended by the propositions for an enlarged intercourse with Ireland, which, he did not doubt, had reached the very remotest limits of the north. This circumstance he had mentioned, not to impede, but to accelerate the motion; and for that reason, without any inclination to hurry matters, he should agree with his Right Hon. friend, that, when no more information was to be expected, procrastination would be exceedingly improper.

Mr. *Gascoyne* wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer to proceed deliberately in the business, which in his opinion, he said, was equally replete with novelty and importance.

Mr. *Fox* rose, to remark on the impropriety of beginning the business where, in his opinion, it should have ended. By this step the situation of both countries was rendered exceedingly awkward, and on the supposition that the propositions which had been made, and were probably already entered upon the Journals of one House, should be rejected in the other, that circumstance must prove exceedingly embarrassing. Mr. *Orde*, the parliament of Ireland, had contradicted the Rt. Hon. Gentleman in the most unequivocal terms. He has had such propositions before the parliament there as are disavowed by his Majesty's ministers here. On the contrary, such measures have been adopted by ministers here, as ministers there dare not propose to parliament; the state of the question before the committee was plainly that what was this country to expect from Ireland in return for those privileges and advantages which she was to surrender. Was England in the first instance to give

up every thing, and trust to the generosity of Ireland to make a suitable return? He could not think the British House of Commons capable of acting so mean a part; as for himself, he should certainly oppose the motion for going into a committee on Tuesday, unless some satisfactory information arrived from Ireland in the mean time.

Mr. Pitt remarked on this resolution, that it was so manifestly calculated for the purpose of countervailing the business of government, that he hoped little regard would be paid to it by the sound judgment of the House. It was now known what the parliament of Ireland meant to give, and what they asked was before the House. They meant to contribute to the general expences of the empire, according to the growing prosperity of their country. And what more could be expected?

Mr. Fox, in reply, said, this was giving nothing; for Ireland would never own she was rich, while what she had to spare was to be taken from her.

Mr. Eden made some objections to the shortness of the time; but the motion passed without a division.

Mr. Gascoyne rose, and presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, against the intended Irish commercial bill. This petition

Mr. Pitt treated with some degree of levity, little perhaps imagining that it was to be the prelude to petitions from almost every trading town in Great-Britain, which have since followed. These liberal-minded people, Mr. Pitt said, had no fears, whatever interested people might suggest, but what arose from the apprehensions of Ireland's smuggling the West India spirits into England, and by that means underselling the fair trader!

Mr. Fox rose, and congratulated the House on the singular intuitive knowledge of the Right Hon. Gentleman in commercial affairs, which rendered experience in trade wholly unnecessary in the conduct of maritime affairs. He certainly knew better than the merchants of Liverpool what was for their interest; and therefore the pleasantry of his comments on their petition was extremely proper!

Mr. Pitt said, he had made no comments. He took up the petition in its own words, and hoped, that when the matter came before the public, it would be fairly represented.

Mr. Gascoyne spoke in justification of the petition, which was read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Sawbridge rose, and moved a resolution, similar to that moved by Mr. Welbore Ellis (see p. 217), "That the House do order Thomas Corbet, Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster, to make a return of members to serve in parliament for that city."

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion, on the ground, that the House had more than once declared that the scrutiny should be carried on. He did not mean, he said, to debate the question, as every gentleman was already in possession of the subject; but most assuredly should oppose the motion, by moving to adjourn.

Before the question was put, a petition from several inhabitants of Westminster was presented by Lord Mulcaster; praying that the scrutiny might proceed according to the order of the House.

Lord Surrey asked, if Sir Cecil Wray's name was to the petition? The names were read, and Sir Cecil Wray's name was not among them.

After much altercation and some argument, the question for adjournment was put, and lost, noes 162; ayes 124; majority against the minister 38.

Friday 4.

The House being informed that the Deputy Clerk of the Crown was at the door, the question for his admission was put, and carried.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown then came into the House, and presented to the Speaker the precept which had been transmitted to him that day from Thomas Corbett, Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster, setting forth, that in pursuance of the order of that House, he had proceeded to a scrutiny of the legality of the votes polled in the course of the late election for Westminster, and that upon casting up the books, after deducting the unqualified votes, there appeared for

Lord Hood	—	6582
Hon. C. J. Fox		6126
Sir Cecil Wray		5895

and that Lord Hood and Mr. Fox having a majority of votes, he returned them to represent the city of Westminster in parliament, conformably with the orders of that House.

The Speaker observed, that at the commencement of the last session of parliament, an instance similar to that now before the House had occurred; it was in the case of the election for Elgin, the returning officer of which did not receive the precept early enough to annex it to the writ. He then read from the Journals the record of the case he had alluded

to with respect to Elgin, and said it was for the House to decide what was to be done in relation to the return for Westminster.

Mr. Fox said, that with due deference to, and respect for, the superior knowledge of the Speaker, he must observe, that the case of the return for Elgin was essentially dissimilar to that for Westminster; for, in the former, the precept was made out, though it did not reach the proper officer in time for him to annex it to the writ at the time of the writ being returnable to the Clerk of the Crown; but in the business of the Westminster election, the writ was returnable on the 17th of May, but the precept was dated the 4th of the subsequent March; so that, in the nature of things, the precept could not be annexed to the writ, which was returnable nine months before the former document was made out. However, there being some difficulty in the business, he presumed the House would surmount it, by deciding on the matter from circumstances of convenience, expediency, or analogy; but as for precedent, he was assured there was not one on the records of parliament, from which the judgment of the House could receive any kind of assistance in the present case.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw nothing to invalidate the return, which he thought ought to be accepted.

The question was then put for the House to accept the return made by the High Bailiff to the Clerk of the Crown, and carried without opposition. *And thus ended the Westminster scrutiny.*

March 7.

In a committee on the supply, came to the following resolutions:

That 940,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expences of buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships for 1785.

That 675,307*l.* be granted for the ordinary of the navy for 1785. The said resolutions to be reported on Monday.

Mr. Hussey remarked, that, having compared the estimates now to be provided for with the estimates at the close of the former war, he found a very material difference. If the navy was so considerably increased as the difference between the two estimates appeared to be [411,000*l.* at the former period, 240,000*l.* now], then he was willing to give his support to the motion, but he believed it was not.

Mr. Brett, in reply, said, there were 160 sail of ships more now than at the close of the war in 1764; but another reason for the great increase was, that,

at the period alluded to, there were no mazines; at present there are. The motion was agreed to.

On the second reading of the bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the salaries and perquisites of civil officers;

Mr. Powis thought such an enquiry unnecessary. And,

Mr. Sheridan was of the same opinion, for the reason he had urged before (see p. 273). Some other members spoke, and the farther consideration of the bill was adjourned.

Tuesday 8.

Lord Beauchamp moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that the report of the council on the exports and imports of Ireland may be laid before the House."

Mr. Pitt assured the noble Lord, that no such report had been made to the King, and consequently no such report could be produced. The paper alluded to, he said, might be seen by every member who chose it, because it was printed, though in point of form it could not be laid on the table.

Lord Beauchamp was satisfied.

Mr. Eden moved for the Irish statutes to be laid before the House, that gentlemen might see the internal advantages which the Irish manufacturers had over the English.

Mr. Pitt, though he could not see the use, did not mean, he said, to oppose that or any other motion that had information for its object; it was accordingly agreed to.

The order of the day being read, for the House to be called over;

Lord Surrey was desirous to know, if the order was then to be discharged?

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, that, as the business which was shortly to be brought forward was of the utmost importance, he hoped for the indulgence of the House for a little more time. He intended soon to move for leave to bring in a bill for the reform of parliament. He wished, therefore, that the call of the House might take place on that day fortnight, and next day he should be ready with his promised bill.

Lord Surrey thought, if the call of the House was so long postponed, there would not be time sufficient for the bill to be read the first time before Easter Holydays.

Mr. Pitt said, that as the adjournment would only be for a week, considering the variety of business in which he was engaged, he trusted, gentlemen would not refuse him so necessary an indulgence.

MR. URBAN,
 AN occasional contributor to your useful miscellany would be exceedingly glad to see some account of the noted Orator Henley. He is frequently mentioned in some of the earlier numbers of the *Gent. Mag.* In the notes to the Dunciad there are some severe remarks on his conduct and principles: and Mr. Whiston hath published some letters that were sent him by the *Orator*, accompanied with reflections not much to his credit.

I think a very amusing article might be made out of materials, easily to be procured, respecting this eccentric genius.

He writ a pamphlet against Dr. S. Chandler, entitled, "Samuel sleeping in the Tabernacle:" occasioned by a dispute which that learned man had with Dr. Guvse, a noted divine among the Calvinistical dissenters. In consequence of taking the part of Dr. Guvse (though his assistance was neither asked nor desired), he offered himself as a candidate for church communion with some of the Independents. His character, however, weighed against his zeal; and the *triers* of the conventicle rejected his application. When he was informed of this, he entered into the vestry belonging to the meeting-house, where the matter had been solemnly debated, and assuming a very grave countenance, he made a most reverend bow, and departed with the apostolical valediction—"Finally, brethren, farewell!"

MINIMUS.

MR. URBAN,
 I Have been lately very much amused with the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary; but was rather disappointed in not finding some account in it of the following writers: *Abercromby*, author of the *Martial Achievements* of the Scotch Nation; *Baily*, author of the *English Dictionary*; *Barber*, *Blind Harry*, *Sir David Lindsay*, *Gawine Douglas*, *Alexander Montgomerie*, and *Allan Ramsay*, those celebrated Scotch poets; *Maitland*, *Guthrie*, *Ruddiman*, and *Duncan*, who wrote the excellent *Treatise of Logic*, which is published in the *Preceptor*. I do not think every compiler of a book, or writer of a ballad, entitled to a niche in the Temple of Fame; but surely the above writers are eminent enough to be taken notice of in some future edition of the Biographical Dictionary. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your correspondents may contribute materials for that purpose, which can be

no where better preserved than in your valuable Magazine. *Abercromby*, if I have not been misinformed, was a physician at *Forfar*. *Guthrie*, the latter part of whose life must have been sufficiently known to the book-sellers, was born at *Brechin*, where his father was minister of the episcopal chapel.

J. B.

MR. URBAN,
 IF your correspondent S. L. who in your last month's Magazine, p. 200, requests some information concerning the inscription placed by the emperor *Julian* in the frontispiece of his library, will look into the learned *Abbé Gallog's* work, entitled, "Traité historique des plus belles Bibliothèques de l'Europe," published at Paris in 1680, at p. 83, he will find as follows: "Il fit aussi pour son plaisir eriger deux grandes bibliothèques, l'une a Constantinople, & l'autre a Antioche, au frontispiece desquelles il fit mettre cette inscription, qui a tellement plu a quelques-uns, qu'ils s'en sont servis pour la même chose: *Alii quidem equos amant; alii aves, alii feras; mihi vero à puerulo, mirum acquirendi et possidendi libros insedit desiderium.*" This inscription was so proper, that your readers will easily conceive the emperor might adopt it*.

With regard to the credibility of the *Abbé's* testimony, a few particulars concerning him may be acceptable to your readers. He was well versed both in sacred and profane history, in philosophy and mathematics. He understood the Oriental, the Italian, Spanish, English, and German languages: in short, he was an universal scholar. He was the first who published the *Journal des Scavans*, in 1665; and, in conjunction with M. de Sallo, Gallois continued this work till 1674. He was chosen member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1668, and of the French Academy in 1673. The great Colbert had a particular esteem for him. He was first made librarian to the French king, and afterwards Greek Professor in the Royal College. He died in 1707, possessed of a valuable library, consisting of upwards of twelve thousand volumes, as appears by the catalogue of his books, published at Paris, 1710. He served many of his friends by his interest with Colbert; but he is said to have neglected making any provision for himself; whence it happened, that at the death of that minister, he was in narrow

* He adopted it from one of his own letters. See our last Mag. EDIT.

circumstances,

circumstances, although an Abbé. (See more concerning him in Nicéron's *Hommes illustres*, tom. VIII.)

I conceive that Julian is mentioned of course by Mr. Astle amongst other founders of libraries, and that the inscription above quoted was introduced by way of anecdote, to shew the emperor's great love of literature from his infancy.

T. S.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

ON what authority is the coffee-house in Exchange-alley, mentioned in February, p. 91, said to have been kept by a Mr. Morat? On no other, I apprehend, than that name appearing on the tokens there issued, which have all the bust of Morat, or Amurath the Great, the Turkish emperor; and a Turk's head was in the last century a very common sign for a coffee-house. Of that in Exchange-alley I send you three different tokens, (*see the plate*), viz.

Fig. 9. Brads. Cast.

Obverse. MORAT THE GREAT MEN DID MEE CALL. A Turk's head in profile.

Reverse. WHERE EARE I CAME I CONQVERD ALL. In the centre, in Italicks, *Coffee, Tobacco Sherbett & Chocolat Retail in Exchange Alley.*

Fig. 10. Brads. Cast.

O. As Fig. 9.

R. As Fig. 9. except the words *came and all*, which are in Italicks. In the centre, in Italicks, *Coffee Chocolat. tea Sherbett & tobac Sould in Exchaing Alley.*

Fig. 11. Copper. Struck from a dye.

O. Inscribed as Fig. 9 and 10. A Turk's head, full faced.

R. The like, and in the centre in Italicks, *Coffee Tobacco. Sherbett tea & Chocolat Retail in Exchange Alley.*

Fig. 12. has on the obverse a Turk's head, full-face, with the single word *Solyman.*

Reverse. *Wards Coffeehouse in Breadstreet*
1671.
Yours,

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

††† Fig. 13. in the same plate is from a drawing sent by OBSERVATOR of Burbach, of a fish he picked up last summer in France.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE not that dislike to the expression *grateful thanks* (p. 106) which your correspondent W. S. has, it not appearing to me at all tautologous, but conveying, on the contrary, an idea

of gratitude, as tantamount to *gratitudo*, if one may be allowed to use such a word. What ran in this strict and accurate gentleman's mind: was probably the *grates* and *gratias agere* of the Latins, whereas he ought rather to have adverted to *gratus*, denoting a due sense of benefits, with a willingness to acknowledge and repay. See Johnson's Dict. v. v. *Grateful* and *Gratefully*. W. S. knows perfectly what *gratus animus* means, without any body's telling him.

As to *wandering erroneous*, cited from Milton, I only wish to ask, Whether a person may not wander or ramble about without being lost, not knowing, or missing his way? T. Row.

BRANDRITH CRAGGS.

MR. URBAN, *Knarebrough, Mar. 15.*

HEARING some time ago the above-mentioned appellation given to a ridge of rocks, situated on a mountain, overlooking a deep vale, about half-way betwixt Knarebrough and Sipton, I was led to suppose the place had once been appropriated to Druidical superstition, its name manifestly implying the FIRE CIRCLE. A small village also, at two miles distance, evidently takes its name from hence, being called *Few Stone*. On coming to the place, I found it answer every description my ideas had formed of it. On the highest part of one of these rocks is a smooth, regular, well-wrought bason, formed out of the solid stone, two feet in deph, and three feet and a half in diameter. On each side of this is a smaller bason formed, each on a prominent point of the rock. A few yards from hence is a ROCKING STONE, the irregularity of the figure making it difficult to ascertain the weight exactly; yet it may be reasonably supposed to weigh near twenty tons, and so equally poised, as to be moved with ease by one hand.

Rocking stones are found in many parts of this island; some ascribed to nature alone, and others to art. *Rock basons* are not so common: they are found in some parts of Cornwall; but very few of them are mentioned to have been found in any other part of this county. Should any of your readers be able to throw some light on the original invention and use of them, it would, without doubt, be very agreeable to the studious investigators of British antiquities.

E. H.

Letter from the late Dr. Johnson, to a young Clergyman, now a Fellow of a College in Cambridge.

DEAR SIR,

NOT many days ago Dr. Lawrence shewed me a letter, in which you make mention of me; I hope, therefore, you will not be displeas'd that I endeavour to preserve your good-will by some observations which your letter suggested to me.

You are afraid of falling into some improprieties in the daily service, by reading to an audience that requires no exactness. Your fear, I hope, secures you from danger. They who contract absurd habits are such as have no fear. It is impossible to do the same thing very often without some peculiarity of manner; but that manner may be good or bad, and a little care will at least preserve it from being bad; to make it very good, there must, I think, be something of natural or casual felicity, which cannot be taught.

Your present method of making your sermons seems very judicious. Few frequent preachers can be supposed to have sermons more their own than yours will be. Take care to register somewhere or other the authors from whom your several discourses are borrowed; and do not imagine that you shall always remember even what perhaps you now think it impossible to forget.

My advice, however, is, that you attempt from time to time an original sermon, and in the labour of composition do not burden your mind with too much at once; do not exact from yourself, at one effort of excogitation, propriety of thought and elegance of expression. Invent first, and then embellish. The production of something, where nothing was before, is an act of greater energy than the expansion or decoration of the thing produced. Set down diligently your thoughts, as they rise, in the first words that occur, and when you have matter, you will easily give it form; nor perhaps will this method be always necessary; for by habit your thoughts and diction will flow together.

The composition of sermons is not very difficult: the divisions not only help the memory of the hearer, but direct the judgement of the writer; they supply sources of invention, and keep every part in its proper place.

What I like least in your letter is your account of the manners of your parish; from which I gather, that it has been long neglected by the parson. The dean

GENT. MAG. May 1785.

of Carlisle*, who was then a little rector in Northamptonshire, told me that it might be discerned whether or no there was a clergyman resident in a parish, by the civil or savage manners of the people. Such a congregation as yours stands in much need of reformation; and I would not have you think it impossible to reform them. A very savage parish was civilised by a decayed gentlewoman, who came among them to teach a petty school. My learned friend Dr. Wheeler of Oxford, when he was a young man, had the care of a neighbouring parish for fifteen pounds a year, which he was never paid; but he counted it a convenience that it compelled him to make a sermon weekly. One woman he could not bring to the communion; and, when he reproved or exhorted her, she only answered that she was no scholar. He was advised to set some good woman or man of the parish, a little wiser than herself, to talk to her in language level to her mind. Such honesty, I may call them holy, artifices, must be practised by every clergyman, for all means must be tried by which souls may be saved. Talk to your people, however, as much as you can; and you will find, that the more frequently you converse with them upon religious subjects, the more willingly they will attend, and the more submissively they will learn. A clergyman's diligence always makes him venerable. I think I have now only to say, that, in the momentous work you have undertaken, I pray God to bless you.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Bolt-Court,
August 30, 1780.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortlake, May 19.*

IN answer to Mr. DeLor's enquiry in your Mag. (or last month (page 267), whether the name of either of the two children, whose baptism is registered in this parish in the year 1644, was *Heru-son* (the real name it seems of Doctor Partridge), I can inform him, having been just now favoured with a transcript of the register, that, of the two, one only was a boy, named *Henry*, with a surname widely different. There is no other name on the tombstone than that of Partridge, which was an information likewise desired by your correspondent. I find Granger has given the inscription in his Biographical History of England,

* (Now bishop) Percy.

ed. 1779, 8vo. p. 104; and says, he was author of "the black Life of John Gadbury," not mentioned in the list sent by your correspondent, P. Q. p. 281, who appears to have included in it three of Swift's publications, of 1709, 1712, and that without date.

I hope, Mr. Urban, your ingenious correspondent, Mr. J. D. will not fail to send you the "circumstantial account of Partridge," which he says "is in preparation." Yours, &c. D. P.

A correspondent wishes to be informed, when the art of enamelling was first introduced into England?

Colligite fragmenta ne pereant.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, March 12.*
 PERMIT me to address you in the above words, since to your labours and industry we owe the preservation of so many fragments of antiquity; which, if not registered and displayed in your useful repository, might have been totally lost to future generations. The study of this matter is not so contemptible as some people may imagine, having for its object both history and biography, and tends also to elucidate many points with regard to the taste, manners, and customs of our forefathers. This is not all; from medals, coins, and seals, we are almost made acquainted with their features; by contemplating the works of the ancients, we compare their genius with our own; by their public edifices, we fix the standard of their liberality and magnificence; the different ages of their construction shew us the various progressions and changes in their style and manner; by MSS and old books, we become familiar with their language and expressions. These are only a few of the advantages which may be derived from the study of Antiquity, considered chiefly as an amusement to any individual who has leisure to apply himself: the greater utility of it I need not mention, as being too manifest; nor shall I enlarge further on its merits, as it would lead me far beyond the bounds I have prescribed myself. Give me leave, however, to commend your impartial admission of subjects of this kind in your monthly miscellany, which seems at present the only one open to productions of this sort, and was adopted from the earliest period of the Magazine. I make no doubt that in future times such as prosecute this entertainment will applaud and admire the indefatigable pains you have taken to illustrate, by copies, originals, which at

that time may be destroyed, or buried in oblivion*. That your work may continue to flourish, and survive the just condemnation of some of its contemporaries, is my sincere wish.

A correspondent in your last vol. p. 505, intimates that a solution may be found to my query in that vol. p. 249, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets. I lately read the paragraph he alludes to, which is no wise relative to the point in question; at least it is only a collateral reasoning, and much beneath the solid judgement of so learned a man, from whom, was he now living, I might have hoped for fuller information. It is truly surprising, that no one amongst your numerous correspondents can satisfy me in this particular, not to say interesting, enquiry. I readily admit the position, that the Latin being a dead language, the pronunciation of it is arbitrary, nor can we establish with certainty what the ancient Romans gave it. The modern Romans, or Italians, have some peculiarities in their speaking it; so have the French, and also the Germans: but all these, together with every other nation on the continent, perfectly understand each other: whilst the Latin, as pronounced in our schools and universities, is so changed, either through opposition, or a partial analogy to our mother-tongue, that few, if any, foreigners can understand it. I shall not enter into a discussion of the conjectures which the learned have formed on this subject; some contending for *Cicero*, *Chibbero*, or, as others again will have it, *Kikero*. This last seems most plausible; for upon what authority do we fix the harsh sound upon the syllables, *ca, co, cu*, and the soft upon *ce, ci*; which two last are the same as *se, si*? Similar reflections may be made upon the diphthongs *a, æ*, &c. and the Germans call the emperor *Kaiser*, derived from the Latin word *Cæsar*. And here I will end this philological digression, by repeating my original question; *viz.*

At what period, for what reason, and in what manner, our present pronunciation of the Latin tongue, as used in England, was first introduced? At the same time, why the Scotch should differ from us in this respect, who conform nearly to the foreign practice?

OBSERVATOR.

* The stone with an inscription on the Royal Oak, see vol. LIV. p. 257, is since broken by some ill-disposed person, the wall thrown down, and will probably never be re-erected.

The

The MORNING, taken from HALLER.

THE moon retires—Nature's dark veil no more obscures the air and earth—the twinkling stars disappear—and the reviving warmth of the sun awakens all creatures.

Already are the heavens adorned with its purple hues and its sparkling sapphires; Aurora, fair harbinger of the day, graciously dispenses smiles; and the brightness of the roses which wreath her forehead dissipates the mists of night.

The flaming light of the world advances from the eastern gate, triumphantly treading on the shining splendours of the milky way; clouds, covered with heaven's rubies, oppose him with their lightning, and a flame of gold spreads itself around the horizon.

The roses open, to salute the sun with genial dews; and the lilies exhale delicious odours from their satin'd leaves.

The vigilant hind flies to the labour-giving field; he guides with careful pleasure the earth-piercing plough; in the mean time his ears are delighted by the lightome bands of minstrels, which sweeten the air and woods with their melodious notes. Thus doth benignant heaven lighten the heavy pressure of toilsful industry!

O Creator! all that I see are the effects of thy power! thou art the soul of nature, and dost actuate every part! the stated periods and glittering appearance of yon orbs, and the unquenched fire of the revolving sun, proceed from thy hands, and boast thy impression!

Thou illumest the solemn moon to guide us amid darkness; thou dost lend wings to the unseen wind, and by night thou dost enrich the earth with fruitful dews.

From dust thou hast formed yon proud-top mountains; from sand hast thou produced metals; thou hast spread yon firmament, and thou hast cloathed it with clouds, that it may remain unpolluted by the exploring eye of man.

Thou hast wonderfully formed the veins of that fish which causes rivers to overflow, and which makes whirlpools, and spreads devastation with the flappings of his tail. Thou hast built the elephant, and thou hast animated its enormous bulk, that it resembles a moving mountain.

Thou supportest yon splendid arches of the heavens upon the vast void; and with thy word thou hast produced from chaos this wondrous universe, filling it

with order, and giving it no other limits than its own grandeur.

Great God! created spirits are too insignificant to raise the glory of thy works! We lose ourselves in their immensity. To tell them, one must resemble thyself in infinity.

Humbly contented, I remain in my own prescribed circle. Incomprehensible Being! thy resplendent glories blind the presuming eye of man! and He from whom the earth receives its being, needs not the praises of a worm!

MR. URBAN,

THE agreeable disposition of your correspondents, in answering the queries addressed to them, emboldens me to enquire after the family of the Mannings, originally of Suffex, where they possessed a remarkable mansion. The last of whom I can find resident in that county, was a colonel in the civil war. He had a son named John, who, from the ill-treatment of his father, entered as a private in one of the troops of horse-guards on their being first raised. This son married a lady of the name of Levett, relict of counsellor Levett, of the Temple, whose maiden name was, I believe, Bruerton; whose sister and co-heiress married into the family of Lord Dudley and Ward.

Yours, &c. M. R.

MR. URBAN, *South Malton, May 10.*

AS Mr. John Wesley hath done me the honour of publicly noticing, p. 246, my paper* respecting his family, I think it a piece of civility due to him, to notice his strictures in return.

I am pleased that any "publications" of mine should be esteemed "ingenious and useful," by a man so well qualified to judge of their merits. For his acquaintance with my name, as the author of the publications which I suppose he had in his eye, I am indebted to certain writers, who took the liberty of proclaiming it in pamphlets, letters, reviews, and advertisements, with the *very generous* intention (for they are all *benevolent* men) of injuring its credit. The attempt, however, hath operated contrary to their wishes; and, if I needed a testimony, Mr. Wesley's would serve instead of a thousand.

* First published in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XX. and afterwards by Mr. Macy in his Review. See *v. l. c. v.* p. 479.

My

My paper was drawn up in great haste; but it was drawn up under the impression of sentiments not hastily adopted. An opinion of Mr. Wesley's great abilities, and an esteem for qualities which he possesses of still greater account, have long been familiar to my mind. I have been conversant with his writings from my earliest youth: and, though never his disciple, have been always his admirer.

I have already informed the public by what means I became acquainted with some papers which relate to the more secret history of his family. Had they been papers of a *merely* family or personal concern, I would never have communicated any account of them to the public. Had they tended to fix any reproach on the private characters of individuals, I would have suppressed them; and I was not conscious of doing an injury to the memory of Mr. Sam. Wesley when I called him a *Jacobite*. I called him, indeed, by a title which in politics I abhor: but I have learnt to separate *political* from *moral* character; and have no doubt but a Jacobite may be as good a man, and as perfect a Christian, as even a whig or a presbyterian. I judge of no man merely by his opinions or prejudices; nor at all times would I judge of him by any improper bias, or influence, that they may give to his conduct. If I know the cause, I can account for the effect; and if I can excuse the former, surely I cannot want an apology for the latter.

There are certain fundamental principles of conduct, in which all good men, with all their prejudices and partialities, are united. They are the common bands of society: the universal laws, which are independent of custom or country, sects and parties; and may be said to know no distinction between "Greek or Jew; Scythian, barbarian, bond or free."

I have now given my *creed of charity*; which, for a *Calvinist**, as I have been denominated, is somewhat free: and I would risk the credit of my orthodoxy rather than recall it.

I esteem Mr. Wesley for the zeal he hath discovered in vindicating his brother from the imputation of Jacobitism; but till I am convinced, I cannot retract:

* A denomination I should not blush to acknowledge, if I thought myself fairly entitled to it; though a very silly writer, following at an immense distance the great leader of a late controversy, hath brought it forwards in the shape of an accusation; as if to be a Calvinist were as disgraceful as to be a *murderer*, or as infamous as to be a *cheat*.

and my conviction of Mr. Sam. Wesley's antipathy to the house of Brunswick is founded on evidence too strong to be overcome by mere general assertions to the contrary.

However, if there be an error in my account, let *me* be wholly answerable for it. Mr. Wesley should not have coupled Mr. Mary's name with mine; especially in such uncivil language. If I cannot prove what I have advanced, let the blame rest on my own head alone: he is guiltless.

And were I convinced that I had been guilty of a false accusation, no man would be more ready to acknowledge it. But as I cannot, in justice to my own persuasions, revoke what I have written, it is certainly due, both to the public and to myself, to give some reason for what I have asserted.

I would first, in general, observe, that when I called Mr. Sam. Wesley "a noted Jacobite," I only echoed back the voice of popular fame. His brother cannot be ignorant that he always bore this character; and his greatest friends, and most intimate associates, in this part of the kingdom, made no scruple of applying to him a title, to which, I really believe, he had no dislike.

His daughter often assured me, that he was strongly attached to the exiled family; and the once shewed me a small print of the Pretender, which, *she said*, had been presented to her father, and which he esteemed as a sort of a precious memorial. A late excellent and ever-honoured friend of mine, who was the pupil of Mr. Sam. Wesley, and who in his earlier days had imbibed a tincture from politics of the same colour and quality (though his maturer wisdom dictated far different sentiments), frequently called his old master a Jacobite; and appeared to entertain no conception, that any one would question his right to an appellation, to which that good man affixed no moral turpitude or infamy, though a genuine "*whig of the Revolution*."

Other papers of Mr. Wesley have confirmed to me this account of his political principles; but my conviction hath not arisen from general or vague reports, even though backed by the authority I have mentioned; but from evidence more particular and more decisive.

Mr. Wesley says, in his Remarks on my paper, that "he [*viz.* S. W.] never published any thing political, whether satirical or not."—He never wrote any thing of a treasonable tendency; he *secretly*

credly avoided it."—"He never wrote, much less published, *one line against the king.*"

Had Mr. Wesley read the poems which Mrs. Earle, his brother's only child, put into my hands, he never could have expressed himself in such unqualified language. Amid a number which I once possessed, I can at present only lay my hands on one, entitled the *Regency*. It was written by Mr. S. Wesley, purposely with a view to raise a laugh at the expense of the king (G. I.) in the choice which he made of the persons who were intrusted with the prerogative while he visited Hanover.

I will transcribe a few verses of this witty and sarcastic poem; and let our readers judge how far the author "*sarcridly avoided*" what had a "*treasonable tendency.*"

As soon as the wind it came fairly about,
That kept the king in, and his enemies out;
He determin'd no longer his confinement to
bear,

And thus to the dutchess his mind did declare.

Quoth he, "My dear Kenny, I've been tir'd
a long while,
Wuh living obscure in this poor little isle;
And now Spain and Pretender have no more
mines to spring,

I'm resolv'd to go home and live like a king."

Quoth Kenny, "Great sir! I approve your
design," &c.

And so Kenny ludicrously runs over the list of the regents; estimates their several qualifications; and, by exposing them obliquely, laughs at the king himself.

Of the duke of Argyle she is made to say:

"And had not the stars been equally strong,
To keep him in the right, and you in the
wrong,

It might have induc'd him such schemes to
pursue,
As had made him below'd--full as little as you."

After lashing the lords of the regency all round, the dutchess says, in the conclusion,

"On the whole, I'll be hang'd, if all over
the realm,

There are thirteen such fools to be put at the
helm:

So for this time be easy, nor have jealous
thought,

They ha'n't sense to sell you, nor are worth
being bought."

"'Tis for that (quoth the king in very bad
French)

I chose them for my regents, and you for
my wench:

And neither, I'm sure, will my trust e'er
betray;
For the devil won't take you, if I turn you
away."

Let these lines be glossed over by any art or refinement whatever, yet they can never be accommodated to that reverence which Mr. Wesley would acknowledge to be due to *the Lord's anointed*, let him be who he may.

I cannot produce the poem Mr. S. W. addressed to Sir Robert Walpole in behalf of his father. I have only a general recollection of it; but a recollection sufficient to make me assert with confidence, that such a poem did really exist: and I particularly remember, that he intreated the great statesman not to permit any prejudices, that he might have imbibed against himself, to stand in the way of his beneficence to his father.

But I will not any farther urge a circumstance, of which I am utterly incapable of producing the proof that may be required to establish it.

I was not acquainted with the later periods of Mrs. Wesley's life. I only spoke of what I knew. Her letters breathe a spirit of rational and enlightened piety: and the frequently deplered, in very pathetic language, the departure of her two sons from the simplicity of Christian faith, and their innovations on the order and decorum of the established worship. She adopted, it seems, very different sentiments of their principles and conduct several years before her death. To whatever society of Christians she united herself, I doubt not but she was an honour to them; and wonder not that a life, that had been so singularly pious and exemplary, should close, as Mr. Wesley says his mother's did, with a hope full of immortality.

Her Letters to her daughter on the first Principles of Religion, together with some other curious papers, I communicated some years ago to Dr. Priestley: and when he expressed a desire to transcribe them, I saved him the trouble, by freely making him a present of the originals. One of the most valuable (and which, in a letter to me, he calls "*uncommonly curious*") he hath unfortunately lost. I took no copy of it myself, so that I am afraid it is irrecoverable.

It is a kind of presumption to publish speculations about the state of another person's mind, and the different steps by which it acquires certain principles and habits; especially at a time when that person may speak for himself, and call
all

all that you have advanced the fiction of your own imagination. And it would be the height of insolence and obstinacy to persevere in maintaining what he, who hath the best right to contradict it, positively disavows. "For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of a man which is in him?"

"Therefore" (says Mr. Wesley) "all that Mr. Badcock adds, of the incidents that gave an additional force to an impression that never existed, is very ingenious; yet is in truth a castle in the air."

Let my conjectures then be the mere dream of fancy. I will not dispute for what I cannot prove, nor have even a wish to maintain. I might have been deceived, when I talked of Mr. Wesley's enthusiastic impressions and prophetic notices. But when I spoke of his admirable talents, his extraordinary exertions, his honest zeal, and his generous superiority to the world and its possessions, I am sure I was not deceived; I built no castle in the air, but raised a humble pillar to his fame on that ground where posterity will erect a nobler and more lasting monument. SAM. BADCOCK.

MR. URBAN, March 1785.

IN your last volume, p. 929, amongst the late productions of the press, you mention, with just approbation, a charge delivered to his clergy last summer by the lord bishop of Norwich, in the course of his primary visitation; intimating a wish, that it had not been in a manner confined to that diocese, by being printed but not published. For this reason, however, you give no farther account of it than a bare enumeration of the articles of which it consists. These are truly important; and will induce others, perhaps, as well as myself, to endeavour at procuring a light of this interesting work. I wish all may be equally successful. I have perused it, and with the highest pleasure; I hope too with some edification: at least it must be the reader's fault, not the writer's, if this be not the case. There breathes throughout a spirit of honest Christian zeal for religion; a heart-felt attachment to its interests; and a serious, unaffected piety, delivered in plain, simple, unadorned, yet emphatical, language. The whole shews that the excellent author is not *acting a part*, but is in *earnest* in that cause which he so warmly enforces, and so ably defends.

I know not, sir, whether the rules or limits of your very useful repository will admit a few remarks on one or two of

the subjects on which his lordship has treated. I mean not to counteract your example, nor to enter into a critical examination of the whole charge; but merely to excite, if I can, the curiosity of your readers; being convinced, that the more such compositions as this are known, the better. And if, assuming to myself a liberty to which all are entitled, I should appear to differ from this truly learned and venerable prelate in one or two points, I shall be careful to hint that difference in terms expressive of my own feelings, and therefore of real respect.

After a solemn and instructive introduction, the particulars of which may be seen in your recital, his lordship proceeds to the important article of *residence*. This has almost always made a part, I believe, of all episcopal charges; and has been in a manner exhausted by the learned bishops Stillingfleet and Sherlock. The extensive range, which bishop Bagot has taken would not permit him to be diffuse on any particular point: yet what he says on this is written *to the heart*, and clearly *from the heart*. I cannot resist the impulse I feel to transcribe a sentence or two; no violation, I hope, of that respect which you have shewn, and which I mean to observe. "The first object for a parochial minister is to reside with his flock as constantly as may be"; &c. Of late years a practice hath been growing in many parts of the kingdom (and so where doth it prevail more than in this diocese) of a very hurtful tendency. I mean the resort of the clergy to the most considerable neighbouring town. It is within a moderate ride of their church: they can live there more conveniently, and perhaps at less charge: they are at hand to perform at all times both the stated and occasional duty.—The stated and occasional duty! Good God! Is this their care, their anxious concern, for the souls of those, of whom they are to give an account to their Redeemer? How many occasions do they thus lose, where a single word, perhaps, might rescue a poor wretch from sin and misery! Where is the influence of their example?" &c. &c. *Ex pede Herculem.*

Non-residence is the great *opprobrium cleri*. A learned and worthy dean, who, amongst other tracts, has written many

* The Bp. has enforced this precept by his own example, having been constantly resident on his diocese for the last twelve months. EPIR.

useful

useful essays upon trade, has been said to make "trade his religion." The remark may be pert and quaint, but it is utterly untrue. What, however, shall we say of those clerks, who, possessed of two or three large (and perhaps *purchased*) livings, reside not upon any of them? who, instead of taking "care of the souls of their parishioners," know little or nothing either of their souls or their persons; though probably they can give a tolerably good account of their *tythes*? Every diocese presents us with some such characters; the *traders* in, rather than the faithful professors of, religion. Let such unworthy pastors, if they deserve the name of *pastors*, read, and (if they can) *feel*, this apostolical remonstrance of the good bishop of Norwich. Let them prepare too to answer a remonstrance from a far greater bishop, whose interests they have neglected and betrayed, and whom they have thus exposed to an open shame.

Perpetual curacies his lordship holds to be exactly of the same tenure, so far as *pluralities* are concerned, with other benefices that have cure of souls; i. e. rectories or vicarages: "and in this assertion he is supported," we are told, "by the opinion of able lawyers." Be it so. There is, however, a great difference between a lawyer's opinion, and a formal decision in a court of judicature. I mean not to dispute the *strict legality* of this opinion; but I doubt the prudential consequences of its promulgation. Many things may be rigidly legal, which are not practically expedient. I am no lawyer; but every one knows that a different practice has universally prevailed for some centuries. The event only can shew, whether a strict adherence to the obsolete laws in this case (if ever it should be adopted), or a benevolent and long-established connivance at its violation, will be most beneficial to the interest of the inferior clergy, and the still more important interest of religion.

Whatever difference of opinion, however, may be entertained on this subject, there surely can be none on that of *suspensary curates*; whose cause his lordship pleads with a strength of argument, and a warmth of benevolence, worthy of himself. Burdened, as too many of them are, with a heavy load of duty, expected to make a decent external appearance, and at the same time sinking under the weight of oppressive poverty, there are few members of society in a more pitiable situation. "A scanty and niggardly allowance," in the opinion of this pre-

late, and surely of every good man, "is disgraceful both to the curate and his employer:" yet the former is too often obliged to submit to the meanness and parsimony of the latter. It certainly is of importance, that the clergy should be placed above a state of indigence and contempt, by receiving a competent recompence for their professional labour. It is, however, of still greater importance, that they should be out of the reach of the latter, by being of a fair character and an irreproachable life. And here his lordship's remarks on the subject of *testimonials* deserve the serious attention of every clergyman in the kingdom. Truth is too often sacrificed to friendship by these attestations; although tenderness in such a case to an individual may be cruelly to the community, and give a dangerous wound to religion. In no instance, however, does an indiscriminate and unguarded signature take place more frequently, than in college testimonials. Every one, who has resided any time in either of our universities, must have been witness to these indefensible prostitutions; a circumstance particularly specified by this bishop. And when we recollect, that his lordship for some years presided over one of the most learned and respectable of our academical societies*, with the greatest honour to himself and advantage to his college, we must see that what he says on this subject comes with peculiar propriety, and ought to have a proportionable weight: a single hint from him is a *volumen*.

Of this nature too is the transient but comprehensive suggestion on the general *conduct* and *deportment* of his clergy; in which his lordship blends the candid allowance which he is pleased to say he may want for his own, with that which he shall always be ready to extend to theirs. Nothing can be more happily conceived, or more elegantly expressed, than this part of his charge; which as strongly marks the polite gentleman, as the conscientious prelate. They who know him best will testify that he is both.

As a conscientious prelate, and as an honest man, we cannot be surprized at his reprobating, with a becoming indignation, all *simoniacal engagements* whatever. One can hardly bear to think on a traffic, so "complicately wicked," without horror. *Pudet hæc opprobria!* The subject is as copious as it is offensive. Let it be left to the serious consideration of those whom it may concern. And

* Christ Church, Oxford.

may every one of your readers, sir, be able to say, "My withers are unwrung!"

With regard to *faith and doctrine*, the bishop of Norwich shews himself in this charge, as indeed in his other writings, to be what is usually called *strictly orthodox*; closely attached to the present system of the church establishment; which he deems to be so complete in all its parts, as not to require any alterations: and he calls upon those of the clergy, who may think otherwise, to "quit their professional." This is indeed a nice and delicate subject. To say that the Articles and Liturgy of our church would not be improved by some omissions and alterations in each, expresses the particular opinion of the assenter; but, at the same time, it seems to give them a degree of perfection, greater than any human composition can be supposed to attain. And, to require all, who, though educated in, and generally approving, its discipline and doctrines, may yet, after mature enquiry, have their *doubts* about *some* points, and even *more* than their doubts about others; to call on all such to retire from and renounce its communion, seems to be a demand more decisively general than strictly reasonable. A serious and impartial examiner may frequently alter his opinion concerning some of the arduous and abstruse subjects of religious controversy, which the wisest and best divines have acknowledged to be dark and intricate: and yet he may remain, I trust, a faithful disciple of Jesus Christ, and both an useful and an honest member of the church of England. He may wish, for instance, with the good archbishop TILLOTSON*, that our church and its Liturgy "were well rid of the Athanasian creed;" and yet he may prefer that church and its Liturgy to any other whatever; and, with him, may conscientiously resolve to live and die in its communion. Are we then, it may be asked, to "give up the essentials of Christian doctrine?" Certainly not. But, what are *essentials*? Even the best and most distinguished men of *our own* church have differed in their description, and still more in their explanation, of them †.

* See his Grace's Letter to the Bishop of Sarum (written a very few weeks before his death), in Birch's Life of Tillotson, pp. 314, 315, edit. 2d. See too his dying Words, *ib.* And then, Mr. Urban, join with me in saying, "May my latter end be like his!"

† What, e. g. is *Athanasianism*? and what the true, orthodox faith of *our church*

To maintain with some learned writers, that Jesus Christ is the SUPREME JEHOVAH of the Old Testament; and that GOD (1 Cor. xv. 24—28) to whom the *Son* is to give up the kingdom, and himself be subject †; means the TRINITY, may be one extreme: it surely is another, to reduce our blessed Lord to the level and character of a *mere man*, precisely of the same nature with, and in no respect superior to, ourselves §, according to the unqualified and daring assertions of the presumptuous Socinian.—But enough on this subject.

I will flatter myself, Mr. Urban, that I have not transgressed the rules of respect in these transient remarks on this excellent charge: nor have I, either in expressing my approbation or dissent, knowingly deviated from the most sacred regard to truth. I sincerely wish that what I have written may incite others of your numerous friends to peruse, if they can procure, this work, and to judge for themselves. Some who read it may possibly differ from its worthy and benevolent author in a very few particular points of doubtful disputation: all, however, who read his *manners* and his *life*, will, I am confident, agree, that he is learned without pedantry; pious without ostentation; an exemplary prelate; a faithful Christian; and, in every department of life, an amiable man.

I am, sir, &c.

FIDUS,
X.

on this point? Cudworth, Tillotson, BULL, Fowler, and many others of equal fame, assert the three persons in the Trinity to be different subsistences, minds, or spirits, substantially distinct: and aver *this doctrine* to be catholic, orthodox, and *the faith of the church of England*. *Per contra*; the university of OXFORD, at a general meeting, held Nov. 25, 1695, judged and decreed these very principles to be false, impious, heretical, *contrary* to the doctrine of the catholic church, and *especially of the church of England!!!* See Ben Mordecai's Apology, &c. Letter I.—Who shall decide when doctors disagree? *Non nosseum, tantis componere lites*. But surely this difference in sentiment amongst the wisest and most learned should teach moderation, diffidence, good temper, and forbearance to all; and more especially in their disputations on subjects so sublime and mysterious; which "the angels desire to look into," and, most probably, cannot comprehend!

‡ *Trinitas hæretice literatè*, "shall be placed in a subordinate station."

§ "Probably too he was of a delicate and tender constitution," says the guarded and dissenting Dr. Prickley!

60. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Arthur Ashley Sykes, D. D.* By John Disney, D. D. F. S. A. 8vo.

MR. SYKES, we learn from these Memoirs, was born in London, about the year 1684. The profession or business of his father, Arthur, cannot be ascertained; but his great-grandfather and grandfather were successively vicars of Aildely, or Yardley, in Hertfordshire, and the former was also rector of Cottered, in the same county, which was held in trust, after his death, for our author's elder brother, John, who died in 1723. He had a younger brother, George, a clergyman also, of whom hereafter. From Saint Paul's School Mr. Sykes was removed, in 1701, to Bene't, or Corpus Christi, College, Cambridge; and, on leaving the College, after taking the degrees in arts, he was a short time an assistant at that school. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the vicarage of Godmersham, in Kent, given him, in 1712, by his fellow-collegian, Archbishop Tenison. He was soon after engaged in a controversy with Dr. Brett, on the subject of baptism, in which Mr. Sykes maintained the validity of that rite as performed by persons not episcopally ordained. In 1714, on being presented by the Duchess Dowager of Bedford to the rectory of Dry Drayton, in Cambridgeshire, he resigned his vicarage. In 1715 he maintained the "*Innocency of Error*," in a pamphlet so entitled, which was animadverted on (anonymously) by a Mr. Sherwell, and also by Bp. Potter, in a Charge to his Clergy, 1720. The latter was reprehended by Bp. Hoadly, in a Postscript to his Answer to Dr. Hare; Bp. Potter rejoined; and, at length, Mr. Sykes published a masterly Vindication. The tract, much enlarged, has since gone through several editions; but into the particulars of this, or his other numerous publications, our limits will not permit us to enter, or even to name them all. We shall therefore only say, in general, that he distinguished himself, both as a politician and a divine, in the reign of George I. and took a very active part in the Bangorian controversy, being allowed to be one of Bp. Hoadly's most able advocates, by shewing that Dean Sherlock had himself maintained in 1712, the same positions and doctrines which he opposed in 1717. In November 1718 Mr. Sykes was presented, by Robert Bristow, Esq. to the rectory

of Rayleigh, in Essex, which he held as long as he lived, and for which he resigned Dry Drayton. He was soon after nominated by the rector of Saint James's (Dr. Clarke), and appointed by the governors to the afternoon preaching at King Street Chapel, Golden Square. In 1719 our author espoused the cause of Dr. Bentley against Dr. Middleton; in the Trinitarian controversy, offered "*a modest plea*" (as he terms it) for the baptismal and scriptural notion of the Trinity, and vindicated the new forms of doxology introduced by Dr. Clarke, and reproached by his diocesan, Bp. Robinson.—We find him next replying to Mr. Rogers, on Church Power, addressing a letter to Lord Nottingham, on the subject of his Lordship's "*Answer to Mr. Whiston*," nominated and appointed (as before), in 1721, to the morning preaching at King Street Chapel, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Waterland, on "*The Case of Subscription*," (in which his biographer, as well as honest Whiston, totally disapproves the latitude he allows,) defending the Quakers Bill, &c. and rewarded, for his former services, by Bp. Hoadly, with a prebend, and the precentorship, of Salisbury. In 1725 Dr. Clarke appointed Mr. Sykes his assistant preacher at St. James's, and, soon after, he ably defended Christianity against the objections of Collins, took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge, 1726*, replied to Collins, 1727, &c. and published a short Elogium on his deceased friend, Dr. Clarke, 1729, whose "*Exposition of the Church Catechism*" he defended, in 1730, against Dr. Waterland. This was followed by an "*Essay on the Difference between moral and religious Duties*," 1731, a controversy with Messieurs Whiston, Chapman, and Douglas, concerning the eclipse mentioned by Phlegon, 1732, two Tracts on Dr. Rundle's being refused the see of Gloucester, two others on the reasonableness of repealing the Corporation and Test Acts, and an "*Enquiry into the Meaning of the Demoniacs in the New Testament*," which involved him in a controversy with Mr. Whiston, Mr. Twells, and

* Walking, about this time, with a friend, through St. John's College, and observing the words on the sun-dial, *Vergo ad occasum*, he remarked that "it was a proper motto for a nest of Jacobites."

others,

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others, 1737. Dr. Sykes was advanced, in 1739, to the deanry of St. Burien, in Cornwall, in the gift of the Crown, and to a prebend of Winchester by Bishop Hoadly. His elaborate Defence of Christianity in "The Principles and Connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion," of which an ample account is here given, appeared in 1740, as did his "Brief Discourse on Miracles" in 1742, and his "Rational Communion" in 1743; and in 1744 our author took the main pillars of Mr. Warburton's "Divine Legation of Moses," by impeaching his "Account of the Conduct of the ancient Legislators, of the double Doctrine, of the old Philosophers, of the Theocracy of the Jews, and of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology;" and of the second of those heads Dr. Sykes resumed the consideration in 1747. In 1748 appeared his "Essay on Sacrifices," and in 1750 and 1752 he engaged in the controversy that owed its rise to Dr. Middleton's "Free Enquiry," &c. by proposing "Two previous Questions" in two parts, the latter occasioned by a tract of Dr. Dodwell's. Our author's "Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews," 1755, is thus emphatically characterised by Dr. John Jebb: "Sykes is eminently useful on the Hebrews." His "Scripture Doctrine of Redemption," and his "Tract on Confirmation," were published in 1756, and his last work, which was posthumous, was published by his brother in 1757. This was entitled, "An Enquiry when the Resurrection of the Body, or 'Flesh, was first inserted into the public Creeds," and is said to have been composed chiefly from the papers of Sir Isaac Newton." Having been much relieved from the pains of the stone, for 15 or 16 years, by Mrs. Stephens's medicine, Dr. Sykes "enjoyed a general state of good health and 'spirits' till Nov. 15, 1756, when, at the funeral of a friend, he had a paralytic stroke, which terminated in his death on the 23d, in his 73d year. He was buried near the pulpit in St. James's church. To his wife, by whom he had no "children," [rather "child,"] and who was a widow when he married her (Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Bristol,) he left the whole of his fortune, which was considerable, and after her death (which happened in 1763) to his brother, George Sykes, M. A. who was vicar of Preston, near Feversham, in

Kent, [given him by Archbishop Tillotson in 1715], and succeeded his brother in the rectory of Rayleigh. Mr. Sykes (who was also one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, being so appointed by Archbishop Herring, from a regard to his brother, in 1756, a circumstance not mentioned by Dr. Disney) left "the bulk of his estate" * "to the family of their patron, Robert Bristow, Esq. whose grandson, a minor, is now the owner of it." We must add, that, though his biographer enters fully into the argumentative, as well as historical, part of most of his author's works, on many important subjects (one has been mentioned), he freely dissents from him, and can, by no means, be charged with partiality to his opinions, either in religion or politics.—Dr. Sykes's character as a scholar and a divine may be deduced from his writings: "his works" (as Dr. Disney expresses it) "will speak his just praise." Archbp. Tillotson has somewhere observed, that "one who has drawn blood in controversy seldom recovers his temper." But to this Dr. Sykes, though a skilful polemic, is an exception, being (we are told) "of easy, gentle, and obliging manners, cheerful and good-tempered, modest and unassuming, unfouled by controversy, nor proud of, or confident in, his learning." In his "sentiments respecting the person of Jesus Christ," he agreed, it is well known, with Dr. Clarke; and though he did not, like his biographer, secede from the church, this doubtless induced Dr. Disney to compile a Life which gives him frequent opportunities of introducing his Unitarian tenets. In p. 98 he laments the "diffidence and timidity" of the "excellent and amiable" Archbp. Herring, which prevented his "trying to infuse any of the meekness of his own temper into the laws of his country, for the security of those who lived after him," of which he gives some instances; and in p. 308 he mentions two transactions of another prelate, which he also "laments" not having been "hitherto minutely stated by the aggrieved parties."

* He left 5000, in trust to the D. and Ch. of Canterbury, for the relief of six poor widows of clergymen in that diocese, and 1000. to the poor of Preston.

† One of these parties, we are well assured, did not think himself "aggrieved" by

"parties;" and calls "a desideratum to a complete biographical embellishment of Dr. Secker's temper and disposition, when seated in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury." On the contrary, Mr. Lindley and Dr. Priestley are the subjects of his eulogium, and, speaking of public securities, "the only road to our political salvation (he tells us) has been pointed out by the hand of a master, of one who is no less excellent and worthy in the estimation of his friends, than wife and faithful in the best interests of his country, and of mankind*."—While Bp. Warburton, for his "roughness and incivility," receives no quarter, his "hardy demonstration," as it is styled, renders even his faith suspected, and "if the volumes are left to sleep in silence," when the new edition of his works, intended, it is supposed, by Bp. Hurd, shall appear, "the cause of revelation," this writer affirms, will not be injured.

65. *Eleven additional Letters from Russia, in the Reign of Peter II. By the late Mrs. Vigor. Never before published. With a Preface and Notes. 8vo.*

OF a former volume of "Letters from a Lady in Russia," published, by Doddsley, with the author's consent, though without her name, in 1775, an account and some extracts were given in our volume for that year, pp. 531 and 638. These are equally interesting and entertaining, as they acquaint us with many particulars of the Russian court and manners, and with several anecdotes of Peter the Great, and his daughters, Peter II. and his sister, the fall of Prince Menzikoff, the rise of the Empress Catherine, &c. &c.—The late Mrs. Vigor, we are informed in the Preface, "was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, a clergyman of large fortune in Yorkshire, which, after her brother's death, devolved to her; and was married, 1. to Thomas Ward, Esq. continued general to Russia, 1728; 2. to Claudius Rondeau, Esq. resident at that court, Nov. 23, 1731; and 3. to William Vigor, Esq. of Taplow, Bucks, whom she long survived. She died at Windsor, Sept. 12, 1784, [a

by being interrogated as to the time when she thought the miraculous powers ceased, but deemed it a fair examination, nor conceived that the *fals* would have been refused him, if his opinion had been different.

* "See the political writings of the Rev. Dr. Price."

"mistake for 1783,] aged 84." Annexed is a "just character of her," taken from our Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 892. The following extract is from Letter VII.

"*Moscow, Oct. 1729.*"

"DEAR SISTER;

"This is the last letter you will be plagued with from the Russian Bear, till the summer, as this is the last ship for this season, and we are now preparing for the winter, and I own that the apparatus frights me. Mr. Ward yesterday brought me home some very handsome scarlet damask, I thought, for a night-gown; but before I could thank him, out came, from the same parcel, a great fur, like a petticoat in shape, but, to all appearance, of a weight that no animal with only two legs could carry. This, he told me, was for a *soubre*, or gown, to travel in, or to wear in any place where ceremony is not required. For more ceremonious occasions there was crimson velvet, and ermine to line it, for a cloak, and a broad forehead-cloth, of black velvet, lined with satin, and a muffler under the chin, that is fastened to it on the temples, so that only eyes, mouth, and nose are seen. It is so contrived that it may be worn with the head full-dressed, without disordering the hair or cap; but, when I travel, I am to have a fur cap over it, and no other head-dress. As it is, I am so disguised you would hardly know me, for at your brother's office, I went into the dress of the country very soon after I got here, and found that he judged right, as it prevented much staring at me. At the wedding of our Governor*, I observed a lady, with a picture of the Empress Catherine hung to a blue ribbon on her left side, ornamented with diamonds. After dancing a minuet with a plain-dressed, but gentleman-like man, he said, in rather broken English, 'Madam, pray give me leave to introduce my wife to you, who would have been to wait on you before now, but she has been ill, and this is the first day of her going out.' He then brought this picture lady to me, who entertained me very politely, and told me who all the company were, and made me a visit the next day, and we are become as intimate as the distance between us will admit of, the living chiefly at Cronstadt, her husband being a sea-officer. She is daughter to the clergyman to whom the Empress Catherine was a servant when she married her first husband, the Swedish corporal. When she came to be empress, she sent for this clergyman and his family, and gave them a pension, and often went to see them, and took his daughter about herself, and always showed great love for her. The Emperor married her to this gentleman, and gave her a fortune, and, on her marriage, he had this picture pinned on

* Count Munich, mentioned in a former letter.

her

her breast by the Empress. They are both good sort of people, and, I believe, a very happy couple. This surprising woman, who, from being the wife of a corporal, became that of a monarch, has so far raised my curiosity as to make me very inquisitive as to any anecdotes about her; and by all the information I can get, I think that, if she had died four or five years before the great Peter, she would have made a great figure in history; for gallantry with a monarch, or, more properly speaking, the gallantries she had had before her marriage with him, would have been over-looked. But you say, why don't I tell you her history, as I have heard it here? Now, though this will spin out this letter to an unreasonable length, I tell you that she was servant in the family of a clergyman in Finland, as nursery-maid to this above-mentioned lady. She married a Swedish corporal, and was taken by a party of Russians, some say, on the wedding-day, others say, the next day. No one knows what was the fate of her husband. She was, by Gen. Baure, who commanded the party, given to Prince Menzikoff, as were many more Swedish female prisoners. He was so fond of her as to be jealous, and kept her very close. Somebody told the Emperor what a beautiful Swedish girl Menzikoff had, but that he suffered no one to see her. The Emperor said, he would go directly to Menzikoff's, and tell him he wanted one of his Swedish girls to get up his linen, and that his informer should make him such a sign when the person he mentioned appeared. They went that moment. The monarch made his proposed request; several were produced, without the sign being made. On which the Emperor said, 'I am sure you have more, and I insist on seeing them all.' She was then produced, and he took her home with him, and after some years cohabitation with her, at last made her his wife, and continued very fond of her till he discovered an intrigue between her and one of her attendants, who was taken up on some other pretence, and condemned to lose his head. This sentence was executed, and the Emperor carried her in a close coach to see him suffer. I leave you to form to yourself the situation into which that sight, and his upbraidings, must put her. However, he shewed no outward resentment, on his children's account; but it was generally supposed, that, as soon as they were married, she would have severely felt his resentment; and her very dissolute life, after his death, made every one say, that she merited any severity he could have shewn her. Some years before this, a man was admitted to the pre-

sence of the Emperor, whom, after he had talked with him some time, he locked into his apartment, and went himself to that of the Empress; after some stay there, she came out with him, and went to his in great commotion, where she was heard to exclaim, 'It is he; and in the course of three hours, that they two and this unknown man were together, she was heard to weep much, and often repeat, 'You promise me, he shall not be hurt.' He, without any passion, answered, 'I do promise, on my honour, and pity him enough to do every thing for his ease and advantage. This man was sent away in the night, and was supposed to be the corporal [her husband]. She was in strong hysterics all that night, and he very tender over her.—But you must be glad that my paper stands your friend."

62. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XXVIII. Containing *first Account of Suffragan Bishops in England* 4to.

THIS Number consists of, I. "An Essay towards an Account of Bishops suffragan in England, occasioned by the Letter of the Rev. Thomas Brent, LL.D. printed in Drake's Antiquities of York, p. 539. By the late Rev. John Lewis, M. A. Minister of Margate in Kent. Written A. D. 1738. With an Appendix.—II. "Some Account of the court of Prelates formerly existing in England, usually called Bishops and *Partibus Infidelium*." In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Pegge to Dr. Ducarel, 1764. And III. "A List of the Suffragan Bishops in England, drawn up by the late Rev. Henry Wharton, M. A. and faithfully transcribed from his original MSS. in the Lambeth Library, A. D. 1768." This was supposed to be lost till discovered by Dr. Ducarel in 1767.—"Suffragan Bishops, we collect from the above, are properly the Bishops of the Province. But, besides these adjuncts, there were others styled *Chorepiscopi*, viz. titular bishops and co-operators or vicars in the episcopal functions, who lived in the country and villages at a great distance from the city church*. This order being laid aside in the Western church, by the Pope's tyranny, in the IXth century, Suffragan Bishops were introduced into England about the year 1325 †. who

* "Bingham's Origin. Eccles. vol. I."

† So says Mr. Pegge, p. 28, and refers to "Wharton, in Strype's Cranmer, p. 256 in the Appendix." But no such date is there to be found. And, on the contrary, in his List here printed, p. 39, are nine *Chorepiscopi* of the Diocese of Canterbury, one of Norwich, &c.

had their titles from places abroad in *partibus infidelium*, and were commissioned by such bishops as were infirm, or otherwise engaged, to assist them in their episcopal offices. An Act for the nomination and consecration of Suffragans was made in 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. by which 25 towns, as Dover, Nottingham, &c. and the Isle of Wight, were nominated for sees of bishops suffragans in this realm, and in Wales. In this Act, Rochester, Chester, Chichester, Hereford, and Lichfield, are not named, and Bristol and Gloucester were soon after made the sees of diocesan bishops. Every prelate might name two, of whom the king was to choose one, and order his consecration. With this office two benefices with cure might be held, and the suffragans were commonly dignitaries. The last suffragan was John Sterne, consecrated bishop of Colchester 1592. Since that time, though the act is still in force, and though in large dioceses, for the purpose of confirmation in particular, such adjuncts might be very useful*, none have been consecrated. These suffragans wore the episcopal habit, and, though they had no baronies, were styled Lords, like the present prelate of Mann. Mr. Wharton's list exhibits a pretty exact succession † of them, in all the dioceses of England, with the titles of those in Ireland.

In p. 27 of this tract, l. 6, for "they had" read "they held."—L. 27, for "shall" read "than."

P. 31, l. 12, for "variable" read "enviable."—L. 15, for "or" read "nor."

63. *The Life of John Gilpin, taken from divers Manuscripts in the Possession of the*

of Lichfield, two of Salisbury, four of Worcester, two of York, one of Exeter, two of St. Alban's, and one of St. Edmund's [Bury], after the IXth century, when Lanfranc is said by Collier, Hist. vol. I. p. 213, to have extinguished them here, and before 1325. How is this reconcilable?

* Lamenting the non-residence of diocesan bishops and archdeacons in his day, which made the revival of suffragans much to be wished, Mr. Lewis adds, as another evil in the province of Canterbury, "the archbishop's making for many archdeaconries his options, and disposing of them to his chaplains and favourites, however unqualified by their having cures at so great and unreasonable a distance." Since this was written, the option of an archdeaconry has been sold as a lay-fee, and justified by the highest law authority.

† In the passage above-mentioned, from Strype, Mr. Wharton promises "a perfect succession of suffragan bishops in almost all the dioceses of England, for two hundred years before the Reformation." But in his Latin, quoted by Dr. Brett, from his "Hist. De Ep'is et Decanis Londinensibus," p. 124, those words are thus qualified: "successionem propemodum justam in singulis fere diocesisibus," and the period "inter annos 1312 et 1540" is confined to "diocesi Londinensi." In truth, as mentioned in the preceding note, there are many before the XIIth century. It is also observable that, though in the title of this List, and in several particular instances, they are called "Suffragan Bishops," or "Suffragani," those each diocese are ranged under the head of "Cobepiscopi."

‡ Query.

Family, &c. &c. To which is added, by way of Appendix, The celebrated History of his Journey to Edmonton, as read by Mr. Henderfon at Free Maçons Hall. 1m. 8°.

A VERY weak and sickly scyon, engrafted on a vigorous and well-known bough; in other words, a spurious John Gilpin, obtruded on the credulous as that legitimate son of Wit and Humour, whom we introduced to our readers in vol. LIII. p. 950. But — *quam dispar!* —

— *Quantum mutatus ab illo*

Gilpine, qui redit exuvias indutus amici, &c.

Ah! how unlike that GILPIN, who, on steed Of callender, was seen, with arrow's speed, By merry Ilington and wood'ring Ware, Sans hat, sans wig, sans cloak, &c.

Of thirteen short chapters, of which this "Life" (as it is called) consists, the "celebrated Journey," put into prose, occupies near three, and the original in verse is also annexed, but as that, however excellent, is not new, and the little that is new is not worth reading, far from erecting a monument to this pseudo-heriff and alderman at Ashford in Kent, where, we are told, he was "interred in the vault of his wife's family," the pamphlet before us, like the picture of Troilus on the walls of Dido's palace, will only record the rashness that gave rise to such an unequal competition:

Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Acbilli.

64. *Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, on the Turks and the Tartars, Translated from the French. By an English Gentleman at Paris. Under the immediate Inspection of the Baron. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

AFTER residing 23 years at Constantinople, the Baron de Tott returned

last year to France, and, in these Memoirs of his transactions, has given many melancholy instances of the ignorance, cowardice, tyranny, injustice, and supineness of the Turks, as well as many striking proofs of the unlimited confidence reposed in him by his employers, and of their obligations to him during the late war with the Russians, particularly for his defence of the Dardanelles, that key to the capital, whose real weakness was before unknown, and for the reform which he introduced into their whole military system. The Baron had the chief command of the artillery, and being perfectly well acquainted with the Turkish language, he had many more opportunities of seeing the manners of the people than fall to the lot of most travellers. His accounts, which are much to be relied on; shew, in a very strong light, the uncommon depravity and declension of the Ottoman empire. The translator, being well known to M. de Tott, in his name calls on the editor of the *Annual Register*, a respectable work, to retract an assertion of his apostacy, &c. in the volume for 1774.— A further account of these Memoirs, with some extracts, shall be given in our next.

65. *An Address to Parliament, on the Situation of the Navy Surgeons. To which are added, Medical Structures appertaining to the Health of His Majesty's Seamen, addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty; with Observations on suspended Animation.* By William Renwick, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. 8vo.

FOR our account of this writer's "Letters to the Medical Service in the Royal Navy," which we thought deserved attention, see vol. LIII. p. 599. This Address is on the same subject, urging the expediency of sea surgeons, who have completed five years servitude, being rewarded with half-pay and a provision also for their widows. That surgeons in the army should be commissioned officers, and in the navy only warrant, seems indeed a solecism. But this, we fear, is one of the grievances which cannot easily be redressed. In his "Medical Structures" Mr. Renwick disapproves of the promiscuous use of ratar emetic and James's powder on board of ships, and, "next to cleanliness and wholesome air," recommends "a general use of Indian tea, the greatest cordial and most salutary medicine in the world." A

warm bath is "the principal remedy" he prescribes in most casualties, as to which he coincides in opinion with the humane Dr. Haaves, though as to one of his cautions, respecting the interment of bodies, he still dissent.

66. *Discursory Thoughts, &c. disputing the Constructions of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners and Crown Lawyers, relative to the Medicine and Horse Acts; to which are added, The Opinions and Resolutions of the Farmers in Scotland, viz. Not to answer every Drudge Horse which is rode on. Also, pointing out a Parliamentary Remedy for the Grievance People sustain by the equivocal Wording of the above Acts. With Remarks on the late Trials concerning the Medicine Act.* By Francis Spilbury. 8vo.

It is hard, says an old proverb, to kick against the pricks. This dispenser of drugs and verbal criticisms will find it equally hard to kick against the taxes; and the "opinions and resolutions" of his Scotch "Farmers," when weighed against those of "English Commissioners and Crown Lawyers," Judges and Juries, will kick the beam. But as "a decision against Mr. Wray, authorised by a Jury," has not convinced him, we know not what will. With "Medicines" Mr. Spilbury has an evident connection; but how does the "Horse Act" affect him? unless he means to dispute the construction of all tax-bills, which, in truth, are generally disputable, being as loosely and doubtfully worded as if they were intended to supply loop-holes for cavils and evasion.

67. *Milton's Juvenile Poems. With Notes, &c. &c.* By Thomas Warton, B. D. (Continued from p. 293.)

WE here find the Greek epigram mentioned by Dr. Sharp, p. 173, which therefore, with the note, which give an historical detail of the prints and pictures of Milton, we will add.

"In Effigie Ejus Sculptorem.

"Ἀριστὸν γυγνέσθαι χερσὶ τέλει μὲν ἔκαστα
 "ὄψιν τὰς ἀνὰ πρὸς θεῶν ἀνθρώπων βέλους.
 "Τὸν δ' ἐκασπαρῆν ἐν ἰπποτότεσσι φίλον
 "Γάλατε φαῖνεν εὐσεβήματα ζυγέσθαι.

"This inscription, a satire on the engraver, but happily concealed in an unknown tongue, is placed at the bottom of Milton's print, prefixed to Moseley's edition of these poems, 1645. The print is in an oval at the angles of the page are the Muses Melpomene, Erato, Urania, and Clio; and in the back-ground a landscape with Shepherds, evidently in allusion to Lycidas and L'ALLEGRO. Confessors of the comeliness

of his person, from which he afterwards delineated Adam, Milton could not help expressing his resentment at so palpable a dissimilude. Salmastius, in his *DEFENSIO REGIA*, calls it *comptulam imaginem*, and declares that it gave him no disadvantageous idea of the figure of his antagonist. But Alexander More having laughed at this print, Milton replies, in his *DEFENSIO PRO SE*, 'Tu esligiem mei dissimilimam, *pre-fixam poematibus*, vidisti. Ego vero, si im-pulsu et ambitione librarii me imperito sculpsit, propterea quod in urbe alius eo belli tempore non erat, infabre sculpendum permisi, id me negligisse potius eam rem arguebat, cujus tu mihi nimum cultum obijcis.' *PROSE-WORKS*, vol. II. 367. Round it is inscribed *JOHANNIS MILTONI ANGLI EFFIGIES ANNO ETATIS VIGESIMO PRIMO*. There was therefore some drawing or painting of Milton in 1629, from which this engraving was made in 1645, *eo belli tempore*, when the civil war was now begun. The engraver is William Marshall; who, from the year 1634, was often employed by Moseley *, Milton's bookseller, to engrave heads for books of poetry. One of these heads was of Shakespeare, to his *Poems* in 1640. Marshall's manner has sometimes a neatness and a delicacy discernible through much laboured hardness. In the year 1670, there was another plate of Milton by Faithorne, from a drawing in crayons by Faithorne, prefixed to his *HISTORY OF BRITAIN*, with this legend, 'Gul. Faithorne ad vivum delin. et sculpsit. Joannis Miltoni effigies Ætat. 62, 1670.' It is also prefixed to our author's *PROSE-WORKS*, in three volumes, 1698. This is not in Faithorne's best manner. Between the two prints, hitherto mentioned, allowing for the great difference of years, there is very little, if any, resemblance. This last was copied by W. Dolle, before Milton's *LOGIC*, 1672. Afterwards by Robert White; and next by Vertue, one of his chief works, in 1725. There are four or five original pictures of our author. The first, a half length with a laced ruff, is by Cornelius Jansen, in 1618, when he was only a boy of ten years old. It had belonged to Milton's widow, his third wife, who lived in Cheshire. This was in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hollis, having been purchased at Mr. Charles Stanhope's sale for thirty one guineas in June, 1760. Lord Harrington wishing to have the lot returned, Mr. Hollis replied, 'his lordship's whole estate should not repurchase it.' It was engraved by J. B. Cipriani in 1760. Mr. Stanhope bought it of the executors of Milton's widow for twenty guineas. Another, which had also belonged to Milton's widow, is in the pos-

session of the Onslow family. This, which is not at all like Faithorne's crayon-drawing, and by some is suspected not to be a portrait of Milton, has been more than once engraved by Vertue, who in his first plate of it, dated 1731, and in others, makes the age twenty-one. This has been also engraved by Hoobraken in 1741, and by Cipriani. The ruff is much in the neat style of painting ruffs, about and before 1628. The picture is handsomer than the engravings. This portrait is mentioned in Aubrey's manuscript Life of Milton, 1681, as then belonging to the widow. And he says, 'MEM. Write his name in red letters on his pictures which his widow has, to preserve them.' Vertue, in a letter to Mr. Christian, in the British Museum, about 1720, proposes to ask Prior the poet, whether there had not been a picture of Milton in the late lord Dorset's collection. The duchess of Portland has a miniature of his head, when young; the face has a stern thoughtfulness, and, to use his own expression, is *severe in youthful beauty*. Before Peck's *New Memoirs of Milton*, printed 1740, is a pretended head of Milton in exquisite mezzotint, done by the second J. Fisher; which is characteristically unlike any other representation of our author I remember to have seen. It is from a painting given to Peck by Sir John Meres of Kirby-Belers in Leicestershire. But Peck himself knew that he was imposing upon the public: for having asked Vertue whether he thought it a picture of Milton, and Vertue peremptorily answering in the negative, Peck replied, 'I'll have a scraping from it, however; and let posterity settle the difference.' Besides, in this picture the left hand is on a book, lettered *PARADISE LOST*. But Peck supposes the age about twenty-five, when Milton had never thought of that poem or subject. Peck mentions a head done by Milton himself on board; but it does not appear to be authenticated. The Richardsons, and next the Tonsons, had the admirable crayon-drawing above-mentioned, done by Faithorne, the best likeness extant, and for which Milton sat at the age of sixty-two. About the year 1725, Vertue carried this drawing, with other reputed engravings and paintings of Milton, to Milton's favourite daughter Deborah, a very sensible woman, who died the wife of Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spitalfields, in 1727, aged 76. He contrived to have them brought into the room as if by accident, while he was conversing with her. At seeing the drawing, taking no notice of the rest, he suddenly cried out in great surprise, *O Lord, that is the picture of my father! How came you by it?* And, stroking down the hair of her forehead, added, *Just so my father wore his hair*. She was very like Milton. This head, by Faithorne, was etched by Richardson the father about

* Among Sir A. Cokain's Epigrams, there is one to Moseley, on his edition of B. and Fletcher, B. ii. 35.

1734, with the addition of a laurel-crown to help the propriety of the motto. It is before the EXPLANATORY NOTES on the PARADISE LOST, by the Richardson, Lond. 1734, 8vo, The busts prefixed to Milton's PROSE-WORKS by Birch, 1738; and by Baron 1753, are engraved by Vertue from a bad drawing made by J. Richardson, after an original cast in plaster about fifty. Of this cast Mr. Hollis gave a drawing by Cipriani to Speaker Onslow, in 1759. It was executed, perhaps on the publication of the DEFENSIO, by one Pierce, an artist of some note, the same who did the marble bust of Sir Christopher Wren in the Bodleian library; or by Abraham Simon. Mr. Hollis bought it of Vertue. It has been remodelled in wax by Goulet. Richardson the father also engraved this bust, for THE POEMS AND CRITICAL ESSAYS of S. Say, 1754, 4to. [Secol. 2.] The drawings, as well as engravings, of Milton by Cipriani, are many. There is a drawing of our author by Deacon: it is taken from a proof-impression on wax of a seal by Thomas Simon, Cromwell's chief mint-master, first in the hands of Mr. Yeo, afterwards of Mr. Hollis. This, a profile, has been lately engraved by Ryland. Mr. Hollis had a small steel puncheon of Milton's head, a full front, for a seal or ring, by the same T. Simon, who did many more of Milton's party in the same way. The medal of Milton struck by Tanner, for auditor Benson, is after the old plaster-bust, and Faithorne's crayon-piece, chiefly the latter. So is the marble bust in the Abbey, by Ryibrack, 1737. Scheemaker's marble bust, for Dr. Mead, and bought at his sale by [the late] Mr. Duncombe [of York-shire], was professedly and exactly copied from the plaster-bust. Faithorne's is the most common representation of Milton's head. Either that, or the Onslow picture, are the heads in Bentley's, and Tickell's, and Newton's editions. All by Vertue. Milton's daughter Deborah above-mentioned, the daughter of his first wife, and his amanuensis, told Vertue, that "her father was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lank hair." Letter to Mr. Christian, ut supr. MS. Brit. Mus.

It is diverting enough, that M. Vander-gucht engraved for Tonson's edition, 1713, a copy of Marshall's print 1645, with his own name and the accompaniment of this Greek inscription, an unperceived reflection on himself. I am not sure, if Vertue* has not fallen into the same unlucky mistake.

Since these imperfect and hasty notices were thrown together, Sir Joshua Reynolds

* The inscription under Vertue's plate is, *Το υπὲρ Μῆσος ἐπιλεγομένη, εἶδος δ' ἀγαθὸν κακοῦ.* Ὁρθολογῶν μὲν ἀμετρίαι, εἶδος δ' ἴσχυον ἀσθενῶν. Ed.

has purchased a picture of Milton, for one hundred guineas. It was brought to Sir Joshua last summer by one Mr. Hunt, a print-seller and picture-dealer, who bought it of a broker; but the broker does not know the person of whom he had it. The portrait is dressed in black, with a band; and the painter's mark and date are 'S. C. 1653.' This is written on the back. 'This picture belonged to Deborah Milton, who was her father's amanuensis: at her death it was sold to Sir W. Davenant's family. It was painted by Mr. Samuel Cooper, who was painter to Oliver Cromwell, at the time Milton was Latin Secretary to the Protector. The painter and poet were near of the same age; Milton was born in 1603, and died in 1674; and Cooper was born in 1609, and died in 1672; and were companions and friends till death parted them. Several encouragers and lovers of the fine arts at that time wanted this picture; particularly Lord Dorset, John Somers, Esq. Sir Robert Howard, Dryden, Austerbury, Dr. Aldrich, and Sir John Denham.' Lord Dorset was probably the lucky man; for this seems to be the very picture for which, as I have before observed, Vertue wished Prior to search in Lord Dorset's collection. Sir Joshua Reynolds says, "The picture is admirably painted, and with such a character of nature, that I am perfectly sure it was a striking likeness. I have now a distinct idea of the countenance of Milton, which cannot be got from any of the other pictures that I have seen. It is perfectly preserved, which shows that it has been shut up in some drawer; if it had been exposed to the light, the colours would long before this have vanished."

With the picture above-mentioned (by Janfen) Mr. Hollis "walked calmly out of his lodgings," when on fire, taking that only in his hand. (See our vol. L. p. 426.) Mr. Brand Hollis, we suppose, is the present possessor.—Richardson the father engraved "this bust for the Poems and Critical Essays of S. Say, 1754, 4to." Here is a small mistake or two. This is the same "etching" that is before mentioned to have been made "by Richardson about 1734," which was lent, on this occasion, to the editor of Mr. Say's works, published in "1745." Mr. R. was not living in 1754. But there is another etching of Milton by Richardson, before he was blind, and much younger than fifty, with some bombast verses under it, which shall be annexed to this article:

"Authentic Homer, Light's whole found
"rain flows,
"Immeasurably fierce dazzling yet, and tor-
"rent sent glows!

"His

" His temper'd beam the Mantuan bard
 " reflects,
 " Shines sweeter, and his fairest rays
 " selects:
 " Thine, Milton, both, but not both these
 " alone,
 " Thou, like Elysum, know'ft another
 " fun. J. R. jun."

" It must be owned, that this miniature of Milton, lately purchased by Sir Joshua Reynolds, strongly resembles Vandvck's picture of Selden in the Bodleian library at Oxford: and it is highly probable that Cooper should have executed a miniature of Selden, as a companion to the heads of other heroes of the commonwealth; for Cooper painted Oliver Cromwell, in the possession of the Frankland family; and another, in profile, at Devonshire-house; Richard Cromwell, at Strawberry-hill; Secretary Thurlow, belonging to Lord James Cavendish; and Ireton, Cromwell's general, now or late in the collection of David Polhill, Esquire. Cooper was painter to the party, if such a party could have a painter. The inference, however, might be applied to prove that this head is Cooper's miniature of Milton."

For " David Polhill, Esquire," in the above extract, we should read " Charles Polhill, Esquire," a descendant of Cromwell.

In a note on Milton's first Elegy, *Ad Carolum Deodatium*, Mr. Warton says, that this Charles Deodate (who must be carefully distinguished from Carlo Dati, Milton's Florentine friend,) " was a fellow collegian at Trinity College, Oxford, where he was entered in 1621, with Alexander Gill, another of Milton's intimate friends." But Gill, who had been admitted there in 1612, was in 1621 usher of Saint Paul's school, from which, it is afterwards said, " he sent Milton's friend Deodate to Trinity College, Oxford."

(To be continued.)

68. *An Enquiry into the Effects of putting a Stop to the African Slave Trade, and of granting Liberty to the Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies.* By the Author of the " *Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Colonies.* " 8vo. 1784."

THIS plan consists in " changing the slave trade for an ordinary commerce, or mutual barter, of commodities with Africa, on terms of equality, by establishing factories, encouraging civilization on that coast, and returning some of our West Indian slaves to their original country."—Supposing that the Sugar Colonies,

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either by their own choice, or the events of war, should be separated from Britain, the Enquirer suggests " the possibility of our being supplied with sugar, that necessary of life, from Africa." Supposing them to continue united, it might afford a market for their rum. From the success of the Portuguese among the Negroes, and from the information of an intelligent sea-officer, who has lately commanded on the coast, " it is clear (he says) that the Africans are capable of instruction and improvement, and that agriculture and arts might easily be introduced among them." Sugar, tobacco, indigo, &c. might be cultivated in St. Thomas's; negro teachers and artists might in time be sent out from that island to instruct and improve their brethren on the continent, &c. Visionary as this plan may seem to those who are interested in defeating it, a blessing surely will attend the endeavours of all who shall co-operate, in any manner, to remove this scandal on our humanity and religion, this diabolical traffick in human flesh.

69. *The Case of our Fellow Creatures, the oppressed Africans, respectfully recommended to the serious Consideration of the Legislature of Great Britain, by the People called Quakers.* 8vo.

AFTER what we have said above, it is needless to add, that we join, heart and hand, with those humane petitioners, who have delivered, with great energy and pathos, the sentiments that must, on this occasion, impress every feeling heart, and which, we think, cannot but operate on those who, if they had the will, have certainly the power to redress this evil.

70. *Outlines of a ready Plan for protecting London, and its Environs, from the Depredations of Housebreakers, Street and Highway Robbers.* 8vo.

IT is here proposed that London should be patrolled every night by its militia, new modelled " on some effective plan," and Westminster, with the out-parishes in Middlesex, by detachments from the foot-guards, having " one principal guard-house, at the junction of Tottenham Court Road " with Oxford Street, to supply a convenient number of detached outposts, and the Eastern suburbs being " protected

"protected by the garrison at the Tower." The stations recommended for our-posts in Westminster, &c. are, "Eastward, the N. E. corner of Grays-Inn Garden-wall, Clerkenwell Green, Hoxton Square; on the other sides, some convenient station in the upper part of the new buildings in St. Mary-le-Bonne, S. E. corner of Berkeley Square, Broadway, Westminster; and, for the interior parts, Leicester Fields, and Lincoln's-Inn Fields." A party to be mustered, and turn out every evening at eight o'clock, sufficient to furnish two serjeants' guards at each of these stations; one half to proceed, under their respective serjeants, to the outlying posts, and the other to remain at the principal guard-house, to be ready in case of alarm, and for a relief. Instead of firelocks, to be armed with large horse-pistols and short bayonets fixed to them, and provided with watch-coats; half a serjeant's guard, which consists (in the whole) of twelve men and two corporals, to take post at each guard-house, while the other half patrol the neighbouring streets, within a limited district, according to a prescribed route, for two hours, and then to return and be relieved, as should all the out-posts, at the expiration of those four hours, from the chief guard-house; and the return of the latter guard from their four hours duty will conclude the patrol of the night. These guards, while on duty, to be under the direction of the civil power; in Westminster, of the High Steward, or High Bailiff; and in Middlesex, under the Lord Lieutenant; at least till the "loose flimsy government" of that city be reformed by law; a justice of peace attending the chief guard-house in rotation every night, and a constable presiding at each of the out-posts.

The constant city-guard for London, it is proposed, should be 300 effective men, and the guard-houses are recommended to be fixed at "The Bank, for the chief central guard-house; Bartholomew Close; The Obelisk at Fleet-bridge; Monument Yard; The N. W. end of Houndsditch, in Bishopsgate Street." Parties to patrol from each of these stations, as in Westminster. And the garrison at the Tower to send parties to "three guard-houses, stationed in Whitechapel Square, Whitechapel Church-Yard, and at some convenient spot to the N. E. of Spital

Fields Market." All the parishes in London and Westminster, &c. to contribute coals, candle, and beer-money, for their use and refreshment. Thus Westminster, &c. would have a nightly guard of above 300 men, and London of nearly 150*. And, in like manner, the most unfrequented roads near the capital, viz. as far as Kilburn, Acton, Hampstead, Highgate, Newington, Hackney, Stratford, Saint George's Fields, Greenwich, Fulham, and Turnham Green, are proposed to be guarded from 8 or 9 to 11 in the summer, and from 6 or 9 to 10 in the winter, by parties of light-horse, from four to six or eight on each station, and two constantly patrolling, with guard-houses for their reception and shelter.

The above plan, well digested, we doubt not, would be effectual. Objections will probably be started, of which we are not aware, as the principal seems obviated by the proposer, and of the great use and occasional necessity of such a military guard we had abundant proof in the tumults of 1780 — *quos animus meminisse horret.*

71. *A Translation of the Inferno of Dante Alighieri, in English Verse. With Historical Notes, and the Life of Dante. To which is added, A Specimen of a New Translation of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto. By Henry Boyd, M. A. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

THIS work was printed by subscription, and, by the Dedication to the Bishop of Derry, Earl of Bristol, (who, we are told, had offered it his patronage,) which is dated from "Killeigh, near Tullamore," the translator should seem to be an Hibernian †. *Magnus opus movet*, as, to render the darkness (if we may so say) of the *Inferno* visible to English eyes, requires (to say no more) great knowledge of the idioms of both languages.

Mr. Boyd first presents us with "A summary View of the *Inferno*, from Warton's History of English Poetry," Vol. III. Sect. 33," which is followed by "A comparative View of the *In-*

* "Paris is said to have a night-guard of 200 horse and 400 foot, who watch and patrol the streets, one half of them, alternately, every night."

† We should otherwise have supposed him to be of Scotland, by the Shilboleth of *will for shall*; e. g. p. 40, "We will at the same time see the different ideas," &c.

"ferno,

"*Inferno*, with some other Poems [the "Iliad, Æneid, Paradise Lost, &c.] relative to the original Principles of Human Nature, on which they are founded, or to which they appeal;" "An Historical Essay of the State of Affairs in the XIIIth and XIVth Centuries, with respect to the History of Florence; with a View of their Influence on the succeeding Ages;" and "The Life of Dante, from Leonardo Bruni," of which we will now add an abridgement.

"*Caccia Guido* was the name of his family, one of the first in Florence. "*Alighieri* was that of the maternal line, natives of Ferrara, from a golden wing* which they bore on their arms. The poet was born in 1265, and very early displayed both a superior genius and an amorous disposition. his passion for the lady, whom he has celebrated in his poem by the name of Beatrice, commencing at nine years of age, though, by his own account, it seems to have been as chaste and platonic as that of his successor, Petrarch. Her death, at the age of twenty-six, threw him into a profound melancholy, which, as his friends advised him, he endeavoured to remove by marriage; but in vain; his wife being another Xantippe, he separated himself from her, though she had borne him several children, and afterwards fell into a profligate course of life, from which he was rescued by the prayers of his mistress, now a saint, who prevailed on the spirit of Virgil to accompany him through the *Infernal* regions. Such, he says, was the origin of his *Divina Commedia*, of which the *Inferno* constitutes a part. Ambition, however, was the immediate cause of all his succeeding misfortunes. Entering into the army, his bravery in an action in which the Florentines were victorious, near Arezzo, prepared the way for his advancement in the state. The Guelphs having then the superiority in Florence, Dante, in the year 1300, was elected Prior, with several colleagues, the first executive office in the republic; and from this exaltation he is said to date his misfortunes. The two noble families of the Cherchi and Donati, in consequence of an old quarrel, had taken arms, and a dispute between two

"branches of the family of Cancellieri of Pistoia, who had formed factions, called *Blacks* and *Whites*, determined the Donati to join the Cancellieri, or *Blacks*, and the Cherchi to join the *Whites*. And, to put an end to the quarrel, Dante and his colleagues ordered the heads of the opposite factions to remove from Pistoia to Florence, where some joined the *Blacks*, and some the *Whites*. Carlo Donati advising an application to the Pope, Boniface VIII, to terminate these intestine broils, by sending Charles of Valois, of the blood royal of France, a great clamour was made by the *Whites*, and Dante, perceiving the pernicious consequences, took from that time, a decided part against them, though, with the semblance of impartiality, he ordered the leaders of both parties into confinement. But the *Whites* were soon released, while the *Blacks* remained in bonds or exile. Charles of Valois was sent to Florence. He at first preserved moderation; but on a sudden, when matters were ripe, he recalled the exiles of the Black faction, and banished their adversaries. Dante, then at Rome, returned only to meet the same fate, and to see his possessions confiscated, and his house razed to the foundation, having, in his absence, been declared contumacious for not appearing before the Podesta, to a charge for misdemeanours committed during his priorate. For four years he, and several other illustrious exiles, endeavoured to enter their native city by force; but not succeeding, they then dispersed. Dante's first patron was the great Cane de la Scala, Prince of Verona, whom he has celebrated in the first canto of his *Inferno*. But partly by his melancholy turn, which made a buffoon more acceptable, and partly, perhaps, by his republican frankness, he lost this prince's favour. From Verona he is said to have retired to France, and disputed, Boccaccio affirms, in the theological schools of Paris. In 1305, Henry Count of Luxemburgh being raised to the empire, Dante attached himself to his interests, wrote in his service, it is supposed, his Latin work, *De Monarchia*, and in 1311 solicited him to lay siege to Florence. The Emperor, however, was repulsed, and his death next year deprived the poet of all hopes of re-establish-

* *Vellutella*.

"ment in his native country. Poor and dependent, he spent many years in roving over Italy, till he found an honourable establishment at Ravenna by the friendship of Guido Novello de P. lenta, lord of that place. Here he was liberally entertained for the few remaining years of his life, and eloquence being one of his talents, which had occasioned his having been sent on fourteen different embassies, Guido sent him as his ambassador to Venice, to negotiate a peace with that state. But not being able to procure a public audience, and returning to Ravenna by land, from his apprehension of the Venetian fleet, the mortification of his failure, and the fatigue of his journey, threw him into a fever, which occasioned his death, Sept. 14, 1321, in the palace of his friend, who honoured his memory with the most tender regard, by ordering the body, adorned with poetical ornaments, to be carried on a bier through the principal streets of Ravenna, by the most illustrious citizens, and to be deposited in a marble coffin, himself pronouncing the funeral oration, and expressing his design of erecting a most splendid monument, which his subsequent misfortunes prevented. Many epitaphs were written, at his request. Bernardo Bembo, father of the celebrated cardinal, raised a handsome monument over his neglected ashes, or rather bones, which, before that time, the Florentines had twice unsuccessfully endeavoured to gain from Ravenna. He began his immortal work, *Boccace* says, in his 38th year, and had finished seven cantos of his *Inferno* before his exile. The beginning of his poem was fortunately preserved, in the plunder of his house, by an intelligent poet, named Dino. He sent it to the Marquis Marcello Malaspina, who returned it to the author, and urged him to proceed. When he completed it, does not appear. Among other instances of the high estimation in which it was held at Florence, Ceno de Alcoli, a celebrated physician and astrologer, for writing parodies on it, was burnt there about three years after the death of the poet whom he had "maligned."

The Speech of Beatrice to the elected Spirits in Purgatory, with an Account of the Lapse and Conversion of Dante, the translator has annexed, from the

XXXth Canto of his *Purgatorio*, "as the best introduction to the following work," of which we will now add an extract, which shall be the conclusion of the XLIVth Canto, in which a noble Pistoian acquaints the author with the fate both of Pistoia and Florence.

XX.

"Ye ask to know my race—from Arno's vale
Hurl'd headlong down, I fought the depths
of Hell;

For more than common villainy renown'd,
No feller savage haunts the moonlight wild*,
Nor owns a den with bloodier deeds defil'd,
As well Pistoia knows, my native ground.

XXI.

"Yet, ere we pass, illustrious Bard †, enquire
Why here below he feels the penal fire;
More fit to join the sanguinary band.
I spoke—the sinner heard my just request,
And turning round his faded face unblest'd,
Explains'd his title to the snaky strand.

XXII.

"No deadlier pang my parting spirit bore,
Since first the sunk to this disastrous shore,
Than the keen centre of thy judging eye.
'Twas sacrilege, and lust of hallow'd gold,
Among the spoiler troop my name enroll'd,
Still forc'd the fiery plague in vain to fly.

XXIII.

"But, lest my deadly plagues regale thy sight,
Know, if thou e'er should'st see the bands
of light,

(Unhappy Florentine! attend thy doom.)
The swarthy tribe ‡ on fair Pistoia's plain
Shall turn the day, and rally once again,
And colonise once more their native home.

XXIV.

"I see, by Mars exal'd, an hostile cloud
The teated plain of Valdimagra shroud,
And sweep Piceno's field with whirlwind
sway!

See! where the swarthy band obscures the
field!

The foe in glorious drops the silver shield;
Go to thy friends, foretell the dreadful day.

The above, we need not add, is sufficiently close and spirited to give an adequate idea of the original, and the same we can justly say of the whole work. The stanza, it is observable, is not that of Dante, but much more easily a liberty, we think, very allowable. The notes are very useful, and indeed necessary, additions, as they illustrate

* "Surnamed Bestia, from his savage disposition. He was notorious for robbery and sacrilege," of which a remarkable instance is given.

† Virgil, Dante's guide.

‡ "He foretells the prevalency of the Black faction under Charles of Valois, and the banishment of Dante. See Life of Dante Hist. Florent."

the facts and persons introduced in the poem. Had the translator been acquainted with some excellent verses by the late Mr. Yorke to his sister (Lady Anson), occasioned by her copying a picture of Dante by Clovio, he would certainly have mentioned them. (See vol. XL. p. 38.) And we are much surprised that the shocking story of Count Ugolino should not have extorted an eulogium on the great painter who has drawn it.

To give the reader an opportunity of comparing the first part of Scott's *Christian Life*, chap. III, with the view of futurity given by Dante, a "Summary View of the Platonic Doctrine, with respect to a future State," is annexed, from that author. The "Specimen of a new Translation of Ariosto" is the story of Zerbino and Isabella, Canto XXIV; but as the *Furioso* has been so admirably translated by Mr. Hoole, though not in stanzas, we shall only add, that "the entire translation," Mr. Boyd informs us, "has been finished some years."

This version is in general correct and spirited, and frequently poetical; it will therefore please an English, more than an Italian, reader, who compares it with the original, as it is often diffuse, and the sense of the author is often amplified, and sometimes retrenched, with a freedom which few (we should think) will approve. Thus in Canto IV, which describes "the Limbo of the ancients," and where the translator says, "he has taken the liberty of adding some characteristic imagery to the 'muster-roll of names' which constitutes a great part of this Canto in the original," among the Patriarchs, "David Re," we know not why, is omitted, and "Abraam Patriarcha," and

"Israel, con suo padre, et eo' suoi nati,
Et con Rachele, per cui tanto se,"

(literally,

"Israel, with his father and his sons,
And Rachel, earn'd by many a toilsome
hour,")

are branched out into this stanza:

"Then he*, who with his small domestic
band
Follow'd the vision of the promis'd land
Through many a smiling plain to Jor-
dan's shore;
He† that to dear the Syrian damsel
bought‡,

"His spouse †, and they § that to their
father brought
"The fraudful mantle, stain'd with savage
gore."

Here, not to cavil at the vulgarity of the word "spouse," the "characteristic imagery" is not only arbitrarily, but improperly, annexed to the "sons of Israel," as it "stains" them with an imputation of fraud at least, which, however just, Dante, far from expressing, could never intend.

In like manner, these three lines,
"Quegli è Homero poeta fourana,
"L'altre è Horatio fatiro, che vene,
"Ovidio èl terzo, et l'ultimo Lucano,"

(literally,

"'Tis Homer, he who every hard sur-
pals'd,
"Horace approaches next, for satire
"fam'd,

"The third is Ovid, Lucan is the last,")

are expanded into these nine:

"'Tis mighty Homer, first of bards, who
"sung

"How on the flying rear Achilles hung,
"And all the terrors of Seamaners
"field.

"Near him the master || of the Latian lyre,
"Who civilis'd the rude satyric choir,
"And bade them mingle with the po-
"etish throng;

"And mighty Lucan, stain'd with civil
"blood,

"With him ** who to the swans on Ister's
"food

"In exile sung his sweetly plaintive
"song."

To us the names only, as in the original, are much more expressive than this circumlocution, by which, "like expanded gold," to adopt a simile in Irene, they "exchange solid strength for feeble lustre." Besides, to such a poet as Dante, the names alone were sufficient, as, when he heard who these poets were, he knew, as well as his informer, what and where they sung.

72. An Essay on Punctuation. 12mo.

THIS is an admirable treatise on punctuation, infinitely superior to any that has hitherto appeared; and though the subject is dry and unpromising, it is enlivened, by the author, with a great variety of apposite examples, pleasing sentiments, and ingenious remarks.

By an advertisement subjoined we are authorised to ascribe this tract to [the

* Abraham. † Jacob. ‡ Rachel. § The sons of Israel. || Horace. ** Ovid.
Rev.

Rev. Mr. Robertson, the author of a small volume, published in 1762, intitled, "An Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature."

73. *Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes.* 89.

MR. WESLEY published an excellent tract with this title twenty years ago. (See our vol. XXXV. p. 137.)—This is totally different, though it breathes the same spirit of humanity towards our oppressed fellow-creatures, which has lately dictated several other publications on the same subject, particularly those of Mr. Ramsay and the Quakers. May they have the desired effect!

74. *Verses on the Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson.* 40.

THIS tribute, though late, for which the author apologises, is not unworthy the subject, as the reader may collect from the following specimen:

"Ye youths, who, fir'd by bold Longinus'
page,

Join critic chaffens with inventive rage,

As on your classic brows ye wish to twine
The temperate olive with the glowing vine,
Fix'd on his precepts, as your footstools rove
Through the clear Stagyrite's immortal
grove,

Tell the wide world with what an eagle eye
He plann'd his progress through your devious
sky,

Pierc'd the thick clouds of error in his
sight,

On dazzling talents fix'd his stedfast sight,
Equal the vapoury meteors to discern,
Or mark the radiant fires that purish burn.
Intensive Science saw his steps invade
The deep recesses of her awful shade.

Through the deep glade his penetrative eye
Pierc'd to those truths which vulgar ken
defy,

The oak majestic skillful to divide
From the wild scions springing by its side."

"These are good rhymes," as Pope's father said of his juvenile productions; but in accenting the participle in the following line he differs from the great philologist, and from Pope:

"On each *enervate* string they taught the
"note."

And some passages are rather obscure.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

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23. Tancréd and Sigismunda—Comus.
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30. As You like It—Ditto.
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7. As You like It—The Humourist.
9. clandestine Marriage—Deaf Lover.
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27. Maid of the Mill—Drover is in Him.
30. School for Scandal—The Critic.

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23. Othello—The Poor Soldier.
25. The Castle of Andalusia—The Deferrer.
26. Fashionable Levities—The Nunnery.
27. Fountainbleau—Barataria.
28. The Careless Husband—Ditto.
29. Fashionable Levities—The Nunnery.
30. Merry Wives of Windsor—Poor Soldier
May 2. The Fair Penitent—Barataria.
3. Macbeth—Ditto.
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9. Fashionable Levities—Barataria.
10. Follies of a Day—Poor Soldier.
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Weeks after Marriage.
12. *The Campaign*—Retaliation.
13. Which is the Man?—Barnaby Rattle.
14. The Campaign—Barataria.
16. O hello—Midas.
17. The Duenna—Mock Doctor.
18. New Way to pay Old Debts—Deferrer.
19. The Campaign—Barataria.
20. Fashionable Levities—Poor Soldier.
21. Cattle of Andalusia—Barnaby Rattle.
24. Merry Wives of Windsor—Barataria.
25. Fountainbleau—Ditto.
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after Marriage.
27. Follies of a Day—Poor Soldier.
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A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOMB OF WERTER.

[By Mrs. HUGHES.]

MIDST a sequester'd spot, for silence made,
Beneath the quivering poplar's lonely shade,
Friendship the marble urn officious rear'd,
Where sculptur'd forms in mimic life appear'd;
Sorrow, with streaming eye and heaving breast,
A white-robb'd queen in ardent prayer address'd.
Her soft engaging smile appear'd to charm
Stern Justice, and suspend his lifted arm;
One snowy hand his threatening steel repell'd,
Extended one a golden pencil held,
With which, in characters to man well known,
Mercy inscrib'd the monumental stone.

THE INSCRIPTION.

REST here, poor erring child of misery,
The only spot where rest was found for thee;

Thy virtues and thy pangs to me were known,
I washed them before th' Almighty's throne.
Tho' rash the deed that bade thy sorrows cease,

Here he permits thee to repose in peace,
Till the bright dawn of an eternal day
Shall chase thy heavy slumbers far away;
When sudden starting from thy deep repose,
Thou trembling hear'st thy heavenly Judge disclose

That final sentence, which must fix thy fate
Alike of all the mean and all the great,
I in that awful hour will plead thy cause,
Stern Justice may relax his rigid laws;
Mean time be silent, Man! nor idly dare
To bound that goodness all must hope to share.

INSCRIPTION FOR THE (SUPPOSED)
TOMB OF MARY, QUEEN OF Scots,
REMOVED FROM THE CATHEDRAL
OF PETERBOROUGH
TO THE DEAN'S GARDEN.

To Miss * * *, now Mrs. TARBANT.

By Mrs. P——.

BENEATH this sculptur'd arch, with roses spread, [dead,
Where living MARY weeps for MARY
Haply her grateful spirit, bow'ring near,
Shall check the sigh, and thus repay the tear:

" Forbear, sweet maid, thy fruitless sorrow heal,

" No more lament what I no more can feel!

" From my freed bosom every passion fled,

" When on the block I bow'd my regal head,

GENT. MAG. May, 1785.

" Forthen ELIZABETH'S stern hatred died,
" DARNLEY'S neglect, and BOTHWELL'S
" subdu'd pride.

" With kindred spirits now the task I share, [of care.

" From thy white life to chase the clouds
" No more in cloister'd walls for sorrow made, [shade,

" Through the lone isle I flit, a pensive
" But hov'ring near thee, 'mid the cheer- [phesy:

" ful sky,
" Will constant guard thee, and thus prove
" In happy time that thou reward his cares,

" Who for thy brow the bridal wreath pre- [pares,

" While by his hand, round this sepulchral
" stone, [drown.

" With annual roses shall thy path be
" No passion here (but what thy charms [inspire)

" No star malignant, shall, with influence [dire,
" Frown o'er thy fate; nor will it e'er be
" thine

" In aught, save beauty, to resemble mine."

MR. UREAN, *Dover, May 2.*
NOT having seen the following Epitaphs in your miscellany, you will oblige several of your readers in this town, by inserting them with a few notes.

E P I T A P H

ON A SMALL STONE IN THE OLD
CHURCH-YARD AT DOVER, FORMERLY
BELONGING TO THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF
ST. MARTIN.

1764.

Here lie the Remains
of the celebrated
C. CHURCHILL.

Life to the last enjoy'd *, here CHURCHILL
lies. *Candidate.*

INSCRIPTION ON A SMALL MARBLE
MONUMENT IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH-
YARD, DOVER.

In Memory

Of the late celebrated Poet,

MR. CHARLES CHURCHILL,

Who died at Boulogne, in France,

ÆTATIS 32, and was buried in this town

Nov. 1764.

The rich and great no sooner goe,
But lo! a monumental stone,
Inscrib'd with panegyrick lays
Such fulsome undeserv'd praise,

* There's a pretty fellow! This writer of pusses would have us believe that death only prevented CHURCHILL'S enjoyment of life. A simpleton, not to know, that CHURCHILL, lo! and many a man has lost, his life before he died.

The

The living blush, the conscious dead
 Themselves appall'd, that truth is fled,
 And can it be that worth like thine,
 "Thou great High-priest of all the Nine*,"
 Should moulder, undistinguish'd sleep?
 Ev'n at the thought the Muses weep.
 Forbid it, Gratitude and Love!
 O for a flow like his, to prove
 How much regretted!—Honest Bard,
 Accept this shadow of regard.
 T. UNDERWOOD, THE IMPARTIALIST.

Erected June, 1769,

At the Sole Expence

Of the above T. UNDERWOOD †.

E L E G Y

OF A NIGHTINGALE.

By Mr. PRATT ‡.

"FOR Elusino, lost, renew the strain,
 Poor the sad note upon the evening
 gale,

And as the length'ning shades usurp the
 plain,

The silent moon shall listen to the tale.

"Sore was the time, ill fated was the
 hour,

The thickest shook with many an omen
 dire!

When from the topmost twig of yonder
 bower,

I saw my husband flutter and expire.

"'Twas when the peasant sought his twi-
 light rest,

Beneath the brow of yonder breezy hill;
 'Twas when the plummy nation sought the
 nest,

And all, but such as lov'd the night, were
 still;

"That, fondly sitting with a lover's pride
 (My tender custom, while the sun with-
 drew)

Dear Elusino sudden left my side,
 And the cuns'd form of man appear'd in
 view.

"For sport, the tube he levell'd at our
 head,

And, curious to behold more near my
 race,

Low in the copse the artful robber laid;
 Explor'd our haunt, and thunder'd at the
 place.

"Ungrateful wretch! he was our shepherd's
 son,
 The harmless good old tenant of you
 cot!

That shepherd would not such a deed have
 done;

'Twas love to him that fix'd us to this
 spot.

"Oft' as at eve his homeward steps he
 bent,

When the laborious task of day was o'er,
 Our mellow'd warblings footh'd him as he
 went,

'Till the charm'd hind forgot that he was
 poor.

"Ah! could not this thy gratitude inspire?
 Could not our gentle visitations please?

Could not the blameless lessons of thy fire
 Thy barb'rous hand restrain from crimes
 like these?

"Oh cruel boy, thou tyrant of the plain!
 Could'st thou but see the sorrows thou hast
 made,

Or didst thou know the virtues thou hast
 slain,

And view the gloomy horrors of the
 shade;

"Could'st thou behold my infant young-
 lings lie.

In the moss cradle by our bills prepar'd,
 Babes as they were, unable yet to fly,
 Their wings defenceless, and their bosoms
 bar'd;

"Surely the mighty malice of thy kind,
 Thy pow'r to wrong, and readiness to
 kill,

In common pity to the parent's mind,
 Would cease the new-made father's blood
 to spill.

"Haply, the time may come, when heav'n's
 shall give

To thee the troubles thou hast heap'd on
 me;

Haply, ere well thy babes begin to live,
 Death shall present the dart of misery.

"Just as the tender hope begins to rise,
 As the fond mother hugs her darling boy;
 As the big raptur'd trembles in thine eyes,
 And thy breast throbs with all a parent's
 joy;

"Then may some midnight robber, skill'd
 in guile,

Resolv'd on plunder, and on deeds of
 death,

Thy fairy prospects, tender transports, spoil,
 And to the knife resign thy children's
 breath!

* A line from his Epistle to Hogarth.

† This miserable rhymester Nemesis
 surely stirr'd up to the deed for the avenging
 of the Scots, the players, and other unhappy
 wretches, whom Churchill had unmercifully
 lashed at the cart's-tail of his Satires.

‡ Far from inserting the above lines, Dr.
 Kippis has not inform'd us, in his life of
 this Satirist (Biograph. Britan. vol. III.)
 where he was buried. And though he has
 told us where he died, and that his disorder
 was a "miliary fever," he has forgot to
 mention that excessive drinking was the cause.

† Who has written under the name of
 Courtney Melmoth.

" In that sad moment shall thy savage heart
 Feel the keen anguish, desperate, and wild,
 Conscience forlorn shall doubly point the smart,
 And Justice whisper, ' This is child for child !'

" Rest of their sire, my babes ! alas, must sigh ;
 For grief obstructs the anxious widow's care ;
 This wasted form, this ever-weeping eye,
 And the deep note of destitute despair ;

" All load this bosom with a freight so sore,
 Scarce can I cater for their daily food ;
 Where'er I search, my husband search'd before,
 And soon my nest will hold an orphan brood !

" For Eufono, soft, then pour the strain,
 Waft the sad note on ev'ry ev'ning gale ;
 And, as the lengthening shades usurp the plain,
 The silent moon shall listen to the tale."

A
 MONUMENTAL ODE
 TO THE MEMORY
 OF

The Reverend THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.
 OBIT FEB. 22, 1785.

*Nec pietas moram
 Ruperit et instanti senectute
 Afferet, indomitique morti.*

HOR.

AH ! what avails the pall of crimson dye,
 The proud escutcheons wrought by empty fame !

Alas ! in vain the Sculptor's art would try
 To grace Ambition with a lasting name.

Lo ! Darkness shrines the form that grasp'd
 at power,

And to Oblivion would his deeds consign :
 Tho' Vanity preserve them for an hour,
 Time's ruthless hand shall raise each flatter-
 ing line.

But sacred Virtue asks no Parian stone,
 No long drawn Dirge—the mimicry of
 woe :

Her worth a race unborn shall fondly own,
 For her the Muses' forrowing numbers
 flow.

Yes ! o'er the good Fiddler's urn
 Sad Grief shall pious Friendship pay,
 There soft Humanity shall mourn,
 And pour a plaintive lay.
 For ever clos'd his eye

That drop'd Compassion's tear ;
 Lifeless the hand, that stretch'd to each
 Dejected worth's persuasive sigh ;
 And e'en to guilt distress'd was ever near :
 Silent the tongue, whose happy art
 Now rais'd the soul absorb'd in earth
 To meditate her heav'nly birth,
 Now brought sweet comfort to the wounded
 hearts

From youth to age—of Virtue's train,
 He taught her purest laws ;
 Nor ever to attain
 A mortal's vain applause,
 Would holy truth conceal :
 Nor with a bigot's phrase
 Would meanly seek to raise
 The flames of party-zeal ;
 But still in Scripture style he trac'd the won-
 d'rous plan
 Of heaven's high glory and the bliss of
 man.

And oft along the walks he'd rove
 Where Science, sweetly musing fair,
 Beguiles the load of human care,
 And gives her vot'ry all her joys to prove :
 Yet chief, Religion, radiant power !
 With graces smiling and serene,
 'Twas thine to mitigate th' aill'cted hour,
 T' adorn the social and the private scene :
 Ah ! could thy charms the deadly dart as-
 suage,
 His years had stretch'd beyond a patri-
 arch's age.

But since the mortal crime
 That ravag'd Eden's favour'd land,
 The good of ev'ry clime
 Have felt the restless tyrant's hand ;
 The philosophic sage,
 With all his studious lore,
 And they who could explore
 The moralizing page ;

E'en He has felt, for sacred gifts admir'd,
 Whose life and language taught what heav'n
 inspir'd.

And there, alas ! must holy virtue lie
 Sunk in the Mortal's doom ?
 A soul, that oft would seek her native
 sky,

Immur'd in yon impenetrable tomb ?
 Ah—hapless ignorance of Greece and
 Rome !

To Life's sad vanity confin'd their view,
 In sweetly-plaintive notes they sang
 The frailty of the mortal man,
 For dust and shade * was all that Nature's
 Peplil knew.

The Christian's fairer prospects rise
 To radiant seats beyond the shores of
 time,
 Where, beneath unchanged skies,
 All-perfect pleasures gild the peaceful
 clime

* *Pulvis et umbra sumus.* HOR.

Where

Where the rapt Seraphs join
 With earth's redeeming throng,
 To raise the wondrous song
 Of clemency divine:
 To echo o'er th' ætherial plains
 How He who bow'd to death for ever reigns.

E'en now, while young Affection lays
 This tribute on Fidelity's urn,
 While mourning Friendship fondly says,
 "He never shall return!"
 The tree'd Immortal roves
 Through shades that far excel
 All that the Heav'n-ecstatic Bard
 could tell,
 Or our first Father know—of Eden's happy
 groves;
 Now with his Waits he tunes th' ecstasie
 song,
 Or casts his crown before th' eternal
 throne.

And when the last loud trumpet's sound
 Shall break the silence of the tomb,
 Pervade the sea, and rend the ground,
 And other Nature's final doom:
 When Fame's proud trophies all in ruin lie,
 And Desolation mingles earth and sky:
 Then shall the once-encumb'ring clay,
 That check'd the Spirit's ardent fire,
 Which would to sacred themes aspire,
 And sunk in weakness and decay,
 Arise, in Heaven's unfading beauties dress'd,
 And soar and triumph with th' adoring
 blest'd. K. T.

E L E G Y,

YES, Delia! long as beats this trem-
 bling heart
 Those much-lov'd scenes shall sweet re-
 membrance bring,
 In which, as yet, had cold regret no part,
 But cheerful flow'd they as the hours of
 Spring.
 Those scenes, those hours, in pensive song
 shall live,
 When our true hearts the purest offerings
 made,
 When Confidence its inmost thoughts did
 give
 To Friendship list'ning in the silent shade,
 The flowery wreaths which then your sin-
 gers wove,
 Do still their perfume, still their bloom re-
 tain;
 The tender tales which then our breasts did
 move,
 Now warm to pleasure, and now wake to
 pain.
 Ah, Fancy! stop, and check thy wanton
 pride,
 For thy gay moments shall return no more:
 Hush'd are the winds, all calm the azure tide,
 And, lo! the bark has reach'd its destin'd
 shore.

Yes, thou didst oft in wildest vision stray,
 And oft didst pour a sweet delusive strain;
 Soft passion listen'd to the fairy lay,
 Nor could believe that all thy dreams
 were vain.

And whilst to distant climes and future hours
 Young cred'ulous Hope in flowery bands
 you led,
 To his rapt eye exhausted all your powers,
 His unsuspecting soul those powers obey'd.

And oft with thee he fascinated rovd
 Gay, flowery meads and myrtle groves
 among;
 Delia can tell how much thy power he prov'd,
 For she too listen'd to thy siren song.

But ah! soft passion must awake no more,
 So reason bids, and thus deers fate ordain;
 Yet will the Muse that wayward fate de-
 plore,
 And yet lament that fancy's dreams were
 vain.

But Delia's charms and worth may yet in-
 spire
 A sacred flame, by Virtue's self approv'd,
 Still wake to softest melody the lyre,
 And in this heart shall reign rever'd and
 lov'd. BION.

E L E G Y.

WHERE now are fled those days of
 soft delight,
 Dreams of fond bliss, and hours of sweet
 repose?
 Ah! where has pleasure wing'd her rapid
 flight?
 Why have these lids so long forgot to
 close?

Why, as I range the unfrequented mead,
 Flows the big tear reluctant from mine
 eye?
 And why in vain, stretch'd restless on my
 bed,
 Court I the slumbers which my griefs
 deny.

Thou, in whose presence all around was
 gay,
 Hast left these scenes to solitude and
 me:
 Unheeded now, I linger through the day,
 And every sigh I heave is full of thee.

For thou alone could'st sooth my frantic
 breast,
 Correct and govern my disorder'd will,
 With one soft glance bid every passion rest,
 And every thought, but those of love, be
 still.

Those lips which oft in ecstasies I've prest,
 When kisses spoke what words could ne'er
 reveal,

This

This hour, perhaps, some newer swain make
blest,
Or with an amorous smile approve his
zeal.

Ah no! that angel form, that tender
heart,
Can never false or ever treacherous prove;
The soul where goodness claims so large a
part,
Is form'd alike for constancy and love.

Last night at eve, when wand'ring through
the vale,
Where echo only could the message
hear,
I whispering ask'd the sympathetic gale,
To sigh my sorrows in my Chloe's ear.

Tell her, I cried, as o'er her neck you
play,
I live for love, and languish for her
charms;
O tell her, how I pant, from day to day,
To clasp her yielding in these raptur'd
arms.

When will the hour of bliss again return,
When heart may echo mutual sighs to
heart?

When I no more in silent grief shall moan,
Nor friends, nor fortune, dare to bid us
part.

Let venal statesmen honour's calls attend,
And fordid misers heap up gold in store;
To me may heaven a safer blessing send!
Give me my Chloe, and I ask no more.

MACER.

SONNET.

DESIGNED FOR AN INSCRIPTION IN A
GROVE NEAR WOODBRIDGE.

WHOMER you be, who stray these
trees among,
Pause here awhile, and read a mournful
tale;
If e'er with joy you heard the woodland
song,
A little warbler's loss you must bewail.
Here, in this spot, with patient anxious
care,
A lowly * wren had form'd her mossy nest,
Which mated grass o'er-arched from the
bleak air,
And she, fond bird! hop'd nought could
e'er molest.
Her brooding fondness now success had
crown'd,
And all her young † had from their prisons
broke:

* The Yellow Wren: called in Suffolk
The Oven-bird, from the form of its
nest.

† In number seven.

When, lo! a steed approach'd with thonder-
ing sound,
And crush'd the roof; scarce the escap'd
the stroke.

If thou hast children, go, her sorrows share!
Thy roof too Fate may crush:—yet doubt
not heaven's just care.

Woodbridge.

J. B.

ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED WIFE.

LAS! the bright dawn's overcast!
The loss of my love I deplore—
My happiness surely is past!
Since Juliet, dear Juliet's no more!

The honour that glow'd in her breast,
My heart will for ever hold dear!
The virtues my Juliet possess'd
Demand from affection a tear.

Could tears the sweet angel restore,
My eyes like a fountain should flow;
But O 'tis vain to implore,
And my heart is o'erwhelm'd with woe.

Heaven give me the strength to retain
The goodness that dwell in her heart:
Then, when I shall cease to remain,
We shall meet again, never to part.

M****.

Mr. URBAN,

THE inclosed Ode was, during the latter
part of the last year, pasted up on one
of the college gates, in the University of
Oxford. As very few copies were dispersed,
it is not so generally known to the world as
its real merit deserves. By inserting it
therefore in your magazine, you will oblige
your constant reader.

T—E—C.

GENIO LOCI.

OTU, tremenda Religio domus!
Tuicla, si non gloria, narium
Desissa nullo quæ labore
Introitu vigilans nigrescis!

Torvè tuers quæ claustra per ærea
Presensior jam ferrea concutis
Vexilla, quam si personante
Sæviate Oribilius flagello.

Nomen cavernæ terrificum sacra
Nomen verendum naribus æreis!
Ah! ne minaci te vocantem
Tuunde supercilio Novelium!

Ah! si volentem vincula rumpere
Vetat rogati tors fera carceris,
Nullius & votis mitescens
Vestibulum LICEAT tuctur,

Saltem severo ne peream loco!
Muldâ diurnâ vel cruce pallidâ,
Dirivè durè consulentis
Fulminibus Senioritatis!

Saltem remoto membra cubiculo
O des levant! fessâ doloribus
Audire tardos ah! per annos
Innocuæ rabiem procellæ!

A Table

Table of *Charity Schools*; shewing the Date of each Institution, in what Reign, and the Number of Schools that have been erected in and about London since the Year 1688; extracted from the Alphabetical List of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Year	Schools	Year	Schools	Year	Schools	Year	Schools
1688	St. Margaret, Westminster being the first institution of this kind against Popery.	1702	St. Botolph, Bishopgate.	1714	St. John Hackney.	1729	St. John, Southwark, parished at St. Olave.
1691	St. James, Westminster.	1703	Sir Geo. Wheeler's Chapel, Southwark.	1715	St. Andrew, Highbury, for Navigation.	1730	St. Mary, Rotherhithe.
1692	St. Anne, Westminster.	1704	St. Thomas, Southwark.	1716	St. George, Southwark.	1742	Ditto.
1693	St. Margaret, Westminster, clothed in Grey.	1705	St. John, Wapping, St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George, Bloombury.	1717	Christ Church, Southwark.	1746	Ditto.
1694	St. Stephen, Walbrook.	1706	St. Mary, Whitechapel, St. Anne, Blackfriars, Farringdon Ward within.	1718	St. George, Middlesex, Cornhill and Lime Street Ward.	1747	St. George, Southwark.
1695	St. Giles, Cripplegate without.	1707	St. Leonard, Shore-ditch.	1719	St. Mary, Aldgate within.	1751	St. Mary, Rotherhithe, not clothed.
1696	St. Botolph, Algate within.	1708	East Smithfield, Aldgate.	1720	St. Mary, Illogan, Newington Butts, Surrey.	1752	St. Olave, Old Jewry, Queenhithe Ward, Bridges, Gandlewick, and Dowgate.
1697	St. Martin in the Fields.	1709	St. Sepulchre within, Lambeth, Surrey, St. Kath, Tower.	1721	St. Dunstan, Westminster.	1753	Ditto.
1700	St. Andrew, Holborn.	1710	Tower Ward.	1722	St. Bride's Parish, Poplar Chap, Step.	1754	St. John, Southwark, parished at St. Olave.
1701	St. Sepulchre within.	1711	Chelsea, Middlesex.	1723	St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.	1755	St. George, Southwark.
1702	St. James, Clerkenwell.	1712	Kensington, ditto.	1724	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1756	St. George, Southwark.
1703	St. George, Clerkenwell.	1713	St. George, the Martyr, Strand.	1725	St. George, Middlesex, King Street, St. James's Westminster.	1757	St. George, Southwark.
1704	Ditto, clothed in Green.	1714	St. Dunstan, Westminster.	1726	St. Paul, Covent Garden.	1758	St. George, Southwark.
1705	Ditto, ditto Grey.	1715	St. John, Wapping, Lambeth, Surrey.	1727	St. Andrew, Highbury, for Navigation.	1759	St. George, Southwark.
1706	St. Paul, Covent Garden.	1716	St. John, Wapping, Lambeth, Surrey.	1730	St. George, Middlesex, Broad Street, St. James's, Clerkenwell.	1760	St. George, Southwark.
1707	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1717	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1731	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1761	St. George, Southwark.
1708	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1718	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1732	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1762	St. George, Southwark.
1709	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1719	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1733	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1763	St. George, Southwark.
1710	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1720	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1734	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1764	St. George, Southwark.
1711	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1721	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1735	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1765	St. George, Southwark.
1712	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1722	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1736	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1766	St. George, Southwark.
1713	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1723	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1737	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1767	St. George, Southwark.
1714	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1724	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1738	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1768	St. George, Southwark.
1715	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1725	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1739	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1769	St. George, Southwark.
1716	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1726	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1740	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1770	St. George, Southwark.
1717	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1727	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1741	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1771	St. George, Southwark.
1718	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1728	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1742	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1772	St. George, Southwark.
1719	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1729	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1743	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1773	St. George, Southwark.
1720	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1730	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1744	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1774	St. George, Southwark.
1721	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1731	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1745	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1775	St. George, Southwark.
1722	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1732	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1746	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1776	St. George, Southwark.
1723	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1733	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1747	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1777	St. George, Southwark.
1724	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1734	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1748	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1778	St. George, Southwark.
1725	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1735	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1749	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1779	St. George, Southwark.
1726	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1736	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1750	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1780	St. George, Southwark.
1727	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1737	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1751	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1781	St. George, Southwark.
1728	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1738	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1752	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1782	St. George, Southwark.
1729	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1739	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1753	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1783	St. George, Southwark.
1730	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1740	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1754	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1784	St. George, Southwark.
1731	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1741	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1755	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1785	St. George, Southwark.
1732	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1742	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1756	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1786	St. George, Southwark.
1733	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1743	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1757	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1787	St. George, Southwark.
1734	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1744	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1758	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1788	St. George, Southwark.
1735	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1745	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1759	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1789	St. George, Southwark.
1736	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1746	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1760	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1790	St. George, Southwark.
1737	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1747	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1761	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1791	St. George, Southwark.
1738	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1748	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1762	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1792	St. George, Southwark.
1739	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1749	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1763	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1793	St. George, Southwark.
1740	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1750	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1764	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1794	St. George, Southwark.
1741	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1751	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1765	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1795	St. George, Southwark.
1742	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1752	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1766	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1796	St. George, Southwark.
1743	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1753	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1767	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1797	St. George, Southwark.
1744	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1754	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1768	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1798	St. George, Southwark.
1745	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1755	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1769	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1799	St. George, Southwark.
1746	St. Anne, Alwerth, Chelsea, Middlesex.	1756	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1770	St. George, Middlesex, Roper Lane, Bermondsey.	1800	St. George, Southwark.

An authentic Account of the BUCHANITES,
a new religious Sect in the West of Scotland.

ELSPETH SIMPSON (alias Mrs. Buchan) is a daughter of John Simpson, unkeuper at Fitmy-Can, which is the half-way house between Banff and Portsoy, in the North of Scotland, and present living there; an old man of 90 years of age, and who has now a fourth wife.

Mrs. Buchan is about 46 years of age, and was married, about 24 years ago, to Robert Buchan, delst-workman, at Glasgow.

She came to Glasgow when she was about 20 years of age, and took service with Mr. Martin, one of the principal proprietors of the delst-work there, and soon after married the above-mentioned Robert Buchan, one of the workmen, and servant to the same Mr. Martin.

Robert Buchan and Elspeth Simpson have had many children, only three of whom are alive; one a boy about 14 years of age, now in Glasgow; the other, two daughters, about 12 and 21 years of age, now along with their mother, and professing the same principles.

When she was married, she was of the Episcopal persuasion, but her husband being a Burgher Seceder, she adopted his principles, and was in communion with that sect. About five years ago, she changed her opinion greatly, became the author of many new and extraordinary doctrines, and soon brought over to her opinions Mr. Hugh Ware, who was the settled Relief minister at Irvine, and connected with Mr. Bell in Glasgow, and Mr. Bain in Edinburgh, who have, since Mr. Whyte's abdication of his charge, settled a Mr. Robertson in his place at Irvine.

She also brought over Mr. Hunter, a writer, and fiscal of that place, with his wife, Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. Marr, shop-keeper, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, and many others; and was gradually making new converts till April 1784, when the populace in Irvine rose, assembled round Mr. Whyte's house, and broke all the windows, when Mrs. Buchan and all her converts, of whom the above mentioned are a part, to the number of 46 persons, left Irvine.

The Buchanites (for so they are called) went through Mauchlin, Cumnock Old and New, halted three days at Kirconnel, passed through Snaquhar and Thornhill, and now are, if not lately driven out by the populace, at a farm-house, the office-houses of which they have all along possessed, buying for the same, and every thing they demand; which farm-house lies two miles south of Thornhill, and about thirteen miles from Dumfries.

The author of this narrative being a merchant in Glasgow, and having occasion to go to that country, spent a great part of the 25th and 26th of August last in their com-

pany, conversing with most of them, but principally with Mrs. Buchan, Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Jones, &c.

The Buchanites pay great attention to the Bible, being always reading it, or having it in their pocket, or under their arm, proclaiming it the best book in the world.

They read, sing hymns, preach, and converse much about religion, declaring the last day to be at hand, and that no one of all their company shall ever die, or be buried in the earth, but soon shall hear the voice of the last trumpet, when all the wicked shall be struck dead, and remain so for one thousand years. At the same moment, they, the Buchanites, shall undergo an agreeable change, shall be caught up to meet the Lord in the air, from whence they shall return to this earth, in company with the Lord Jesus, with whom, as their King, they shall possess this earth one thousand years, the devil being bound with a chain in the interim. At the end of one thousand years the devil shall be loosed, the wicked quickened, both shall assait their camp, but shall be repulsed, with the devil at their head; while they shall fight valiantly under the Lord Jesus Christ, as their Captain General.

Since the Buchanites adopted their principles, they neither marry nor are given in marriage, nor consider themselves as bound to any conjugal duties, or mind or indulge themselves in any carnal enjoyments: but, having one common purse for their cash, they are all sisters and brothers, living a holy life as the angels of God, and beginning and continuing in the same holy life they shall live under the Lord Jesus Christ, their King, after his second coming.

The Buchanites follow no industry, being commanded to take no thought for the morrow; but, observing how the young ravens are fed, and how the lilies grow, they assure themselves God that will much more feed and clothe them.

They, indeed, sometimes work at masonry, carpentry, and husbandry work, for people in their neighbourhood, but refuse all wages, or any consideration, declaring that their whole object in working is to mix with the world, and inculcate those important truths they themselves are so much persuaded of.

Rude people, who visit them, impose much on the public by propagating falsehoods concerning them, such as I was told before I saw and spoke with them, viz. that fourteen of the young unmarried girls were with child. But when I was there, I could not see a woman in all the company, married or unmarried, that was with child; and they all declared to me, they valued not, nor sought after, any such enjoyments; and if any of their company were to do so, they would instantly turn them out to the world, where such practices were allowed, and

where

where they would find meet companions for themselves.

It is also false and calumnious to assert that they are bound to Jerusalem; and that rivers and seas were to be dried up before them in their passage. The Buchanites expect no such thing; and are bound no where but to seek a residence for a short while where they may be free from the insults of rude people, as they assure themselves no particular place is necessary for them, as their Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, will assuredly find them soon at his second coming, be they where they may at the time.

Some people call Mrs. Buchan a witch, which she treats with contempt. Others declare she calls herself the Virgin Mary, which she also denies; declaring she has more to boast of, viz. that the Virgin Mary was only Christ's mother after the flesh, whereas she assures herself to be Christ's daughter after the spirit.

Her husband is still in the Burgher Secession communion; and when I asked Mrs. Buchan, and others of the Buchanites who knew me, if they had any word to any of their acquaintances in Glasgow, they all declared they minded not former things, and former connections, but that the whole of their attention was devoted to their fellow-saints, the living a holy life, and thereby hastening the second coming of their Lord Jesus Christ.

I intimated to them that there had been Millenarians before them, who died as other men, and saw not in their life-time the second coming of Christ. The Buchanites answered to this, that those Millenarians, believing the certainty of Christ's second coming, and his Millenarian king-

dom, lived not the holy life enjoined them, but cared for to-morrow, laid up treasures on earth, and in most things conformed to the world; which conduct of those men hastened not Christ's second coming; but they, conforming strictly to God's word, cannot be disappointed, if God be true, which, they say, would be blasphemy to doubt or call in question.

I found the Buchanites a very temperate, civil, discreet, and sensible people, very free in declaring their principles when they were attended to; but most of their visitants behaved in a rude, wicked, and abandoned way, which improper behaviour they met and bore with surprising patience and propriety. Though I was far from being a convert to their doctrines, I was sorry to see them so much insulted by men whose behaviour was barbarous, and unbecoming a civilized people; I advised them to follow industry, and enforced the same by all the arguments I was master of. I forewarned them of the disgrace, poverty, and all their concomitant miseries, such principles, if persevered in, would certainly bring upon them; but they were not affected by any thing I could say; telling me, they had God's word for their principles and conduct, and that the Bible, wherein they had his words, was the best book in the world. I answered, God never taught such principles, nor commanded such conduct; and that the Bible, which they applauded so much, had led them to folly, and that they would do better to pay more attention to their own judgment and common sense, than to follow the unintelligible writings of other men, and manifest absurdities.—*This account has been deferred from time to time for want of room.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Teneriff, dated Dec. 13, 1784

BY a bark which arrived here on the 14th instant, from the island of Herro (one of the Canary islands subject to Spain), we have the following most melancholy account. On the 6th, a vessel displaying white colours landed 37 people, amongst whom were five, or, as some say, seven women, some of them with infants in their arms. They came ashore on a beach on the S. W. part of the island, surrounded on the land side by high inaccessible rocks, which entirely prevented all ingress into the country, except at one particular part, where there is a steep and narrow defile, through which one person at a time may pass. This inlet was immediately secured by some of the islanders who happened to be near, whilst others went to the town, and gave an account of the coming of these people to the Governor, Don Juan Briz Calderon: this officer convened the Council, or, as it is

called here, Caveldo. Unfortunately for these devoted people, very strict orders had been issued (in consequence of the plague raging in some parts of Europe) not to admit any vessels whatever until, upon a due examination of their papers, it should appear there was no danger of infection. The Governor, fearing, or pretending to fear, that the new-comers might possibly have the plague amongst them, proposed the horrid measure of cutting them all off. Some of the Caveldo, to their lasting honour, strenuously opposed so shocking a step, and pleaded the cause of the innocent victims, and of humanity itself. They argued, that these unhappy strangers all appeared healthy; that some unavoidable distress might have compelled them to seek an asylum on their shore; that it was cruel and unjust to inflict the severest of all punishments upon them, for transgressing a temporary law of the country, which they could not possibly be acquainted with; and that,

though

though they should be infected, the spot of ground they occupied effectually secured the inhabitants from catching the infection, by only guarding the avenue—offering to maintain these unhappy strangers until the Governor-general of the islands, residing at **Teneriff**, should be informed of the case. Unhappily their humane sentiments were not listened to by **Briz** and others, who adopted the scandalous and bloody resolution of slaughtering them without mercy or delay; accordingly the militia armed, and officered, with the accursed **Briz** at their head, marched to the place where the horrid deed was to be executed. They found the poor victims dispersed along the beach; the men, some gathering shell-fish, and others walking together in simple sociable parties; the women were, some sitting on the sand, combing and dressing one another's hair, others washing some linen in the sea-water, and others fondling their infants. Thus situated, they were found by their infernal butchers, who, in order to gather them together to perpetrate with more ease their diabolical purposes, threw down an empty cask upon the beach. The unhappy people, thinking it was some kind relief intended for them, immediately stocked together where the cask stood; and there the bloody massacre began. Humanity revolts at the shocking idea!—Suffice it to say, that in a few minutes an end was put to all their existence, except of one of the women, who took shelter with her child between two rocks, and of a man, who, after having a ball lodged in his arm, took to the sea, where he kept swimming upwards of two hours, but, being obliged to cling to a rock to escape drowning, was there cut to pieces with a sabre; the woman was also soon followed into her retreat, and stabbed to death with a knife, as was the infant on her breast.

That merciless miscreant the Governor was the first who fired his piece; and, observing a visible backwardness in many of the militia in following his example, he threatened them with instant death if they hesitated in the least; and, to shew he was in earnest, knocked down the nearest man to him with the butt-end of his musket, for appearing reluctant to the slaughter.

The news of this savage act of barbarity has been received at **Teneriff** by all ranks of people with the deepest concern and regret, and by none more than the Governor-general, who deprecates it extremely. He could not at first give credit to it; but was at length convinced of the fatal truth by letters from the infernal wretch, **Briz** himself. Exasperated to the highest pitch, he has given a commission to an officer of rank to go over to **Hierro**, to take cognizance of this tragical affair.

GENT. MAG. *May 1785.*

The advices in the foreign prints respecting the negotiations between the Emperor and the Dutch are still various and contradictory. Dispatches from Holland are said to contain the terms on which the dispute was actually to be terminated, which, if authentic, are humiliating to their High Mightinesses, and such as they were not accustomed to accede to in the days of their prosperity: 1. An indemnification for the damage done by inundating a part of the country; 2. A sum of twelve millions of florins, in lieu of **Maastricht**; 3. The cession of the two lordships beyond the **Maesa** to the House of Austria; 4. The unlimited right of navigating the **Scheldt** as far as **Saßingent**, and from thence to the sea, for Austrian vessels only; and these paying a small duty. These conditions agreed to, the treaty will soon be completed.

These advices have, however, been flatly contradicted by others from Germany, who those from France confirm the same; the former announces a disposition for war, the latter, that every thing will amicably be settled by an arrangement. If we trust in words, the latter appears most probable; if in actions, the former.—Certain advices from **Ostend** leave no room to doubt, that a body of Austrian troops has already entered that city, which is to be followed by another body, now in full march; and all accounts agree, that the Dutch are incessant in their preparations; **Gen. Monsteir**, Gov. of **Grave**, a city in Dutch Brabant, has laid the environs of that city under water, to prevent an attack, though the inundation has extended over seven villages. Add to this, that the settlement of the limits between the Austrians and the Turks seems entirely at a stand; this, therefore, is not the immediate object of the Emperor's preparations. Another circumstance unfavourable to peace, is, that a body of 30,000 Russians, is just arrived on the confines of Poland, supposed to be in march towards his Prussian majesty's dominions.

The report of the Bavarian treaty (see p. 228) is again revived; and a letter from **Utrecht**, dated **May 9**, has this remarkable intelligence: "The Emperor is most probably, at this moment, master of **Bavaria**; an army of 40,000 Austrians has entered this electorate, where, so far from meeting any opposition, they were joined by 6,000 Bavarians, who are proud to march under the standard of **Joseph II**, and to be ranked among the subjects of that great Sovereign.

The warlike preparations of Spain intended against **Algiers**, of which we have already spoken (see p. 311), seem to be prosecuted with a zeal as if Spain actually designed to exterminate that regency. At the same time, their Governor in the **W. Ind.** **Don Galvez**, seems no less in earnest to expel the English

English from their settlement in the bay of Honduras, who, in league with the Musquito Indians, are preparing to repel force by force. Of this the Spanish ambassador is said to have complained to our court; but it is more than probable, that, before any measure can be concluded on in Europe, the contest will be decided by arms in America.

From the horrors of a threatening war, if we turn our eyes to the calamities and distresses of the inhabitants of the Continent, owing to various other causes that have destroyed and depopulated many rich and flourishing districts, we cannot help looking upon the country in which we live as favoured by Providence in a most eminent degree. Free from plagues, subject to no foreign wars, under no apprehensions from the dreadful effects of earthquakes, nor liable to be swept away by inundations pouring down upon us unexpectedly and unapprehended, every man enjoys on this happy spot security from evils to which our neighbours are daily exposed, and of which we can have no conception, because we are strangers to their effects.

At Constantinople, on the 9th of April, it was esteemed a blessing that no symptoms of the plague had appeared in that city, or its neighbourhood, for forty days only.

On the 18th of April, the miserable inhabitants of Calabria Ultra, and Messina, were again (see Vol. LIII. p. 257, 350, &c.) alarmed by the shock of an earthquake, which in Calabria was so violent, as to throw down some of the barracks. On the 10th of March, the town of Patrasso, in the Morea, was utterly swallowed up by an earthquake.

The effects of the inundations in Germany this season have been unusually dreadful. The Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, and the Warta, have all overflowed their banks; and the dykes being broken down, the whole of the neighbouring country is laid under water.

From Breslau, that the sudden melting of the snow on the mountains, and of the thick ice on the rivers, has caused a great inundation, that almost all the Lower Silesia is under water. The rivers Kolbach, Bober, Oder, and others, have so rapidly overflowed their banks, that all the roads are rendered impassable, and all communication is cut off.

From Magdeburgh, in Saxony, it is written, that the dykes of the Elbe have been unable to resist the force of the waters, and that an immense tract of country is inundated. If the inhabitants have saved their lives, 'tis well, the cattle must have perished: all the winter grain is destroyed.

From Prague, dated the 10th of March, that snow had fallen incessantly from the 5th till that day; that there was not a spot to be found in the mountains that was not six feet deep; and that the birds were flying about, not knowing where to rest, so that they were easily caught by the hand. All

Bohemia was in the same situation, though in 1732.

But what is remarkable, at Constantinople, in lat. 46, the winter has been uncommonly mild, with soft rain, and the air so warm, that their windows were kept open the best part of the day. On the 22d. day of Feb. however, a dreadful storm arose, by which near 40 vessels were overset, and 500 persons lost their lives.

The Empress of Russia has lately established an Oriental company, of the intended plan of which we formerly gave some account (see Vol. LIII. p.); a difference, however, which has lately happened between her imperial majesty's subjects, and those of China, may possibly for a while retard its progress. Be this as it may, three ships are already in great forwardness at St. Peterburgh, destined for that trade, the Czarowitz, Anay, and Kitchayiter; the command of the first is given to capt. Leake, a native of Scotland, as are most of the officers, the Russians not caring to engage in such long and hazardous voyages.

At the same time the French are reviving their East India company, under the patronage of the king, who has sent his commission for its re-establishment to L'Orient, appointing 16 directors for regulating their affairs. The stock is limited to 20 millions, six of which to be furnished by the directors. The whole stock to be divided into shares of 1000 livres each; the dividends to be made from the neat profits. No proprietor to have a vote for less than 500 shares. The Company is to be entirely mercantile.

Besides this fresh attempt to renew their trade in the East Indies, the French have another project in view to enlarge their commerce. We have already noticed (see p. 314) a commercial voyage pointed out by the late capt. King. This plan has appeared so promising, that the French seem to have adopted it upon an improved scale, under the patronage of his Most Christian majesty; and the count de Payrouse is to be entrusted with the conduct of the voyage. It is to be partly on discovery, and partly commercial. The ships are to be armed en flute, and to retrace the Western and North Western coasts of America, which capt. Cook has already explored; and if a convenient spot is found, on which to make a settlement, they have a number of extra men, who are intended to establish factories, and to take wives from among the natives, by whom they will soon be instructed in the language of the country, and taught the arts by which the inhabitants are supported; at the same time that they will introduce the European arts, and the European cultivation. The most sanguine expectations are formed from this new source of commercial intercourse, which cannot fail of success, if the natives can be brought peaceably to favour it.

While

While the Asiatic Company is renewing in France, that of Ostend and Trieste is said to have failed for 20 millions of livres tournois, 900,000 of which are due to an eminent house at Amsterdam, and nearly an equal sum to a house at Leghorn; the rest fall upon individuals, less able, perhaps, to bear the loss. It seems the Dutch have hastened the failure, to distress the Emperor.

During the course of the last year, the number of vessels that entered the Tagus was 357 Portuguese; 11 Spanish; 89 French; 352 English; 77 Dutch; 80 Swedish; 30 Danish; 3 Prussian, 10 Austrian, 23 American; 18 Venetian; 12 Ragusan; 6 Prussian; 11 Hamburgers; 2 from Bremen; 1 from Genoa; 1 from Danzig; 1 from Lubec; 1 from Naples; and 1 from the Morea.

SCOTLAND.

At the late circuit court held at Glasgow, David Steven was indicted for the murder of Thomas Morton, by shooting him through a window, while sitting at his stockingloom, in the work-shop of John Black (see Vol. LIV. p.), was found guilty, and is to be executed on the 8th of June, and his body given to professor Hamilton, to be dissected. At the former circuit court, this David Steven, with his father William, and his elder brother William, were to have been tried for a forgery on the Aberdeen bank; but the deceased, Thomas Morton, a principal evidence, being then in Ireland, the trial was deferred; and, in the mean time, Morton returned, and was shot by the convict in the manner above described.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The following extracts from a letter, written by Gov. Hastings, and dated Benares, Oct. 1, 1784, will shew the critical situation of the E. I. Company's affairs in India, and how much they depend on the conduct of their servants for their success, if not for their existence, in that part of the world.

The Governor begins his letter with the strongest assurances of the steady support of the Nabob Vizier to the arrangement which had been form'd under his (the governors) immediate inspection, and of his confidence in those who were placed about him: "My only remaining fear is, that the members of the council, seeing affairs through a different medium from that through which I view them, may be disposed, if not to counteract the system which I have form'd, to withhold from it their countenance and active support. While I myself remain, it will be sufficient if they permit it to operate without interruption; and I almost hope that in the event of a new administration of your affairs, which shall confine itself to the same forbearance, and manifest no symptoms of intended interference, the objects of my arrangements will be effectually attained:

but if a different policy shall be adopted, if new agents are sent into the country, and armed with authority for the purposes of vengeance or corruption (for no number will they be applied); if new demands are raised on the Nabob Vizier, and accounts overcharged on one side, with a wide latitude taken on the other, to swell his debt beyond the means of payment; if political dangers are portended, to ground on them the plea of burthening his country with unnecessary defences and enormous subsidies; or if even, abtaining from direct encroachment on the Nabob's rights, your Government shall shew but a degree of personal kindness to the partizans of the late usurpation, or, by any constructive indication of partiality and disaffection, furnish grounds for the expectation of an approaching change of system; I am sorry to say that all my labours will prove abortive; for the slightest causes will be sufficient to deject minds fore with the remembrance of past conflicts, and to elevate these whose only dependenc is placed in the renewal of the confusion which I have laboured with zeal to eradicate, and will of course debilitate the authority which can alone ensure future success. I almost fear that this denunciation of effects will be deemed overcharged, or, perhaps, void of foundation; yet it is my duty to apprize you of what I apprehend, on grounds which I deem of absolute certainty may come to pass: and I rely on your candour for a fair interpretation of my intention."

The intelligent reader will judge how precarious that property must be which depends on the vindictive spirit of a party.

Our people in India, who judge by appearances only, think the peace with Tippoo Saib very unlikely to be of long duration. The number of French troops brought to Pondicherry in almost every East India ship that leaves Old France, added to the pains taken by Tippoo Saib to attach to his interest the neighbouring princes, who formerly were jealous of the rising greatness of Hyder Aly, sufficiently declare the hostile intentions of our enemies in that part of the world; nor are the Dutch inattentive, in case of a rupture, to arrive for their own security.

The arrival of Sir Edward Hughes will probably point out a new system of politics for that part of the world.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from this quarter still continue to be interesting. The Spaniards appear to be in earnest to expel our settlers in the Bay of Honduras, and to exterminate the Mulatto Indians, who are in friendship with them.

The latest advices from Kingston in Jamaica are to the following effect:

Kingston, Feb. 19. An advice boat is arrived here from Maj. Lowrie, on the Musquito coast, with dispatches to his honour the Lieut. Gov. containing the most pressing solicitation

licitations for immediate succour, as the Major had received undoubted intelligence that the Spaniards were every where in motion for a vigorous attack.

Feb. 26. Every account we receive from the country of the Musquito Indians confirm the repeated reports of the determined spirit of the Musquito Indians to resist to the last extremity the attempts of the Spaniards to reduce them to obedience. Their determination is, rather than be slaves, to destroy their wives and families, and rush upon their swords.

March 5. By a brig from Hispaniola an account has been received, that the Spaniards have met with a repulse from the Sambias Indians; who obliged them to retreat with the loss of 400 of their best troops.

March 23. By the Aërial sloop of war intelligence has been received here, that the Spaniards, in full force, actually intend to make their long premeditated attack, both by sea and land, on the 29th instant. They are particularly incensed against the Musquito Indians, on whom they will have no mercy, should they succeed in their enterprise.

A private letter from Jamaica remarks that a more subtle design to extirpate our settlers on the Musquito shore never was concerted before; notwithstanding which, it seems to have been discovered in time, and, as we learn our admiral's instructions are to support our people with his whole force, there is but little doubt of its being defeated.

ADVICES FROM AMERICA.

We learn that a new loan of two millions of guilders has been negotiated in Holland by the hon. John Adams, minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the States General of the United Netherlands, with Mess. Welhero, and Jan Wilink, Nicolaas Van Staphurst, and de Land and Pynje. This contract has been ratified, and declared obligatory on the State by Congress.

The House of Assembly for the province of Pennsylvania have voted the sum of 130,000*l.* in paper money to be struck, in lieu of hard cash. It is a very unpopular step; but, as the public creditors were clamorous, it was necessary.

The legislature of Virginia have given his excellency Gen. Washington fifty proprietary shares in the new navigation up the river Potowmack, and one hundred in that on James River; the former at 100*l.* sterling each, and the latter at 200 dollars each; making in all 40,500 dollars. A donation won by the commonwealth of Virginia, says the letter-writer.

From Hartford there is an account of a murder too shocking to relate, committed by

a man out of his senses on his wife, whom he suspected to hold an intercourse with a familiar spirit. As soon as he had killed her, he took the children, three in number, one of them from the mother's breast, and carried them to a neighbour's house, where he confessed what he had done, and expected to be commended for it. He was committed to gaol.

Were we to give credit to private letters written by interested partizans, America is at this time the most miserable country in the world. "The heavy taxes laid upon the revolted provinces (say they) have drawn multitudes from the sea-coasts, to explore new regions beyond the western mountains, who are now settling in great numbers on the banks of the Ohio. [*The finest country confessedly in the whole world.*] It is computed that 19,000 souls emigrated to that country in the course of last year. At Philadelphia the scarcity of money has raised the interest to five per cent. per month. Good bills 8 per cent. above par; profits on imported goods low; house-rent dear; goods daily sold from 10 to 25 per cent. loss, to make partial remittances. A broker has already realized 30,000*l.* sterling, by the advantage he has taken of the necessities of the Americans." &c. &c. Though all this appears much exaggerated, we could not help laying it before our readers, to shew how far prejudice will lead very sensible men.

By other advices from Halifax, the new settlements at Port Roseway are said to be in a most flourishing situation, and want only a few female settlers to people the colony. Most of the new settlers being soldiers of fortune, few were encumbered with wives, who now would be useful to them. The number of Europeans who wintered there were near 400.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

On the 12th of this inst. May, Mr. Croftie, who had constructed a balloon upon principles of his own invention, mounted his car in the Palace-square, Dublin, amidst an incalculable crowd of spectators, and ascended as high as the roofs of the houses; but descended again with a velocity that alarmed all the spectators for his safety. It was found that his weight was so great as to overcome the power of ascension in the machine; but in an instant Mr. McGuire, a college youth, sprung into the car, and ascended with majestic grandeur to the astonishment of all who beheld him. It was about half after two when Mr. McGuire mounted, with seemingly the wind at east. When the balloon had reached a certain height, it appeared for a few moments stationary; but presently it was carried with incredible violence towards the Channel, in the direction of Holyhead. This being observed, a crowd of horsemen pursued full speed the course it seemed to take, and could plainly

plainly perceive it descending into the sea. Lord H. Fitzgerald, who was among the foremost, instantly dispatched a swift-sailing vessel manned with oars, with all the boats that could be got, to the relief of the gallant youth, whom they found almost spent with swimming, just time enough to save his life. He was stript, clothed afresh, and brought ashore, to the unspeakable joy of the spectators. He was received by their Graces the duke and dukes of Rutland, and conveyed to town in good spirits a little after eight o'clock.

Letters patent are preparing to be passed, the great seal of this Kingdom, for appointing lieut. gen. William Augustus Pitt, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom (held by commission) in the room of Tho. St. George, esq. deceased.

On the 27th of April Mr. O'Hara, in the Irish parliament rose, he said, to bring back to the public revenue no less a sum than 10,500*l.* a year, which, as now applied, neither tends to promote the benefit of the State, nor to maintain the dignity of government; but is shared among three persons not resident in this country, the humble followers of the English minister, which he thought a shameful misapplication of public money. He then moved, that the office of vice-treasurer of Ireland ought to be abolished. Negatived, 91 against 6.

On the 28th of April, Mr. Flood made his promised motion for a Parliamentary Reform; and, after delivering the outlines of his plan, moved, that the better to promote population in contracted or decayed boroughs, no borough in the province of Connaught, having less than 40, or in other provinces less than 70 voters, shall return more than one member to parliament. Negatived without a division. A bill is, however, ordered to be brought in, for a reform in the representation in parliament, though the above, to stand as a clause, was rejected.

On Tuesday, May 10, the House of Lords in Ireland gave judgement in the cause of Hume against Lotus, in favour of the latter; who by this final decision becomes entitled, as representative to the late earl of Ely, to the Hume estate, worth 14,000*l.* a year.

PORT AND COUNTRY NEWS.

About the latter end of last month, the sailors employed in the coal trade entered into a combination to have their wages advanced; and at Shields, the disturbance occasioned thereby began to wear a very serious aspect. The sailors rose, and paraded the streets in bodies, suffering no ship to stir out of port, and threatening the masters if they did not agree to their terms. In consequence of this mutinous behaviour, the ship-owners advertised a meeting at the Star and Garter at North Shields, on the 7th instant, where they were met by a deputation of six sailors,

from the main body, to whom they offered 50*s.* a month for a London voyage, and 40*s.* a month when out of the coal trade. This offer was rejected; and an express sent to York for a party of the Iniskilling dragoons to be in readiness to put an end to the disturbances, if the sailors should proceed to extremities; at the same time another express was sent to Leith for the Myrmidon cutter and Shark sloop of war to weigh anchor instantly, for the same purpose. On the 12th, in the morning, the town of Newcastle was greatly alarmed by the 12th regiment quartered there beating to arms, and marching immediately. On their entering Shields the Riot act was read; and little attention being paid to it, the soldiers, under the direction of the civil magistrates, proceeded to action, when it is said more than 60 of the rioters were killed. [*This has been since contradicted.*] Next day the ship-owners consented to the augmentation demanded, and it was thought the sailors would have quickly returned to their respective ships; but, instead of that, they presented a bond, ready drawn up by an attorney, for their masters to sign, which some refused, and others accepted. In this situation things remained till the 17th instant, when the ships began to sail out of port, the masters having generally agreed to advance their wages, and to sign the bond. A more circumstantial account of this combination shall be given in our next.

At Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between the hours of twelve and one at noon, five houses are said to have been set on fire at one instant, as supposed, by a ball of elementary fire; only one house and barn were wholly consumed; but several others greatly damaged.—At South Molton, Devonshire, four houses were lately consumed by fire.—At Tiverton between 60 and 70 were burnt. At East Hampstead, on the 2d instant, some persons set fire to the heath growing upon Windfor forest, which by the dryness of the season spread in a surprizing manner, consuming a valley of heath several miles in length, and damaged the trees in a neighbouring park. It continued burning on the 14th instant.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The creation of the ninth Elector is now the subject of general conversation throughout the German empire; and the Archduke Francis of Tuscany, it is thought, will be put in nomination for King of the Romans.

There appears to be a rooted hatred between the Spaniards and Algerines; a corsair belonging to the latter, of 18 guns, having chased a ship from Bourdeaux into the very road of Cadiz; a King's frigate of 32 guns split her cable and came up with the corsair, when a bloody engagement ensued, which lasted two hours before a sloop of war came

up to the assistance of the Spaniard. This rendered the conflict so unequal, that the Commander of the corsair, seeing no means to escape, endeavoured to grapple with the frigate; but failing in his attempt, he took the desperate resolution to blow up his vessel rather than strike, by which the whole crew perished.

In our *LIII*d volume, p. 967, we gave an account of an affront offered by M. Louis le Ferre, at that time secretary to the Prussian embassy at the court of Spain, to the Comte de Gerstorff, then minister plenipotentiary from the Elector of Saxony at the same court, which till now has remained unnoticed; but the Comte, having lately received letters of recall, has caused a public challenge to be circulated through Europe, demanding an explanation of M. Le Ferre; which, however, he does not seem in haste to answer.

About the middle of January last, a large Guineaman belonging to Bristol, being on the windward coast of Africa, where at Old Calabar she took in a number of slaves, the crew mutined, confined their officers, and put to sea; but while they were debating how they should dispose of them, a strong S. W. wind drove them near the coast of Morocco, where they were taken by two piratical corsairs, and carried into Marmora. These wretches have paid dear for their perfidy, being sent slaves up the country, where they probably must remain till death puts an end to their misery. The captain and officers have been released at the instance of M. De-billeneuve the French consul, who accepted bills on their owners, and advanced money to procure them a passage home.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A gentleman of fortune, at the west end of the town a few nights ago, had a frolic rather of the serious kind. Having a numerous company assembled at his house, and having drunk pretty freely, he walked out of the room seemingly in high spirits, and in a few minutes the family were alarmed with the report of a pistol. Directed by the sound, some of the gentlemen went to a closet where an attempt had been made some time before to break into the house, and where a bed had been placed for a servant to lie by way of guard. Here they found the gentleman lying upon the bed with a pistol close to his ear, which had been left charged by the servant, but fortunately without any wadden, so that in the act of placing the pistol the bullets had dropt out, which were afterwards found, three in number, among the blankets, and the gentleman, one ramination, had received no other hurt than his hair slightly singed about the eye-brows, and a small contusion near the temple. Nobody can otherwise account for this frolic (the gentleman being happy in his family, affluent in his fortune, and universally respected by his friend,) than a sudden impulse of phrenzy owing to the effects of the wine.

Saturday, April 2.

Was argued in the Court of K. B. upon a special verdict, the case of Sarah Hazel, who was tried at Norwich at the last assizes before Lord Loughborough, for murder. The facts found by the jury were; that the prisoner being angry with the deceased, a child of ten years old, for something she had done wrong, threw a stool at her, which wounded her in her head, of which wound she died. The jury also found, that the prisoner had no intention of killing the deceased. The court, having considerable doubts upon the facts found in the verdict, postponed giving judgment till after the opinion of the twelve judges should be taken. Lord Mansfield said, the intention of the prisoner was not a matter for the jury to have found. It was an inference of law, and not always necessary to conviction. If a man, in endeavouring to kill a person with a malicious intent, kills another against whom no malice could be implied, it would notwithstanding be murder, and the jury must find it so.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

About six in the morning a young man, genteely dressed, was found hanging on a tree in the Park. He proves to be a youth of genteel education, whose friends insisted on his going penitence to a hatter. *A Caution.*

Wednesday 4.

The society of Free and Accepted Masons held their anniversary grand feast at their hall in Great Queen-street, when his R. H. the D. of Cumberland was unanimously re-elected Grand Master; his Grace the Duke of Manchester, past Grand Master; and as proxy of his R. H. being installed with the usual solemnities, was pleased to appoint the following brethren to be the grand officers for the year ensuing: Rt. Hon. E. Eslington esq. Grand Master; Rowland Hill, Esq; Deputy Grand Master; James Haselton, Esq; sen. Grand Warden; M. J. Levy, Esq; jun. Grand Warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq; Grand Treasurer; Mr. William White, Gr. Secretary; Rev. Mr. Eccles, Grand Chap. Thomas Sanby, Esq; Grand Architect; and Mr. John Paiba, Grand Sword-bearer.

Friday 6.

In the Court of King's Bench, the late master of a parish workhouse, and a surgeon, his for in law, were brought up to receive judgement for a conspiracy in bartering for the dead bodies of the paupers, who were deprived of burial, and delivered to the Surgeon for dissection. The prosecution was carried on by the parish, who had discharged the master; and the man having lost his character by that infamous trade, the court fined him only 10*l.* and sentenced him to three months imprisonment. The Surgeon, pleading his profession, was fined 10*l.* and discharged.

Saturday 7.

Mr. Blanchard made another aerial trip with his balloon, from Langhorn's Repository

ory. The wind was westerly, and carried him in an easterly course, in which situation he worked with his oars to change his direction. The machine went right before the wind, and landed him near Hornchurch in Essex.

This morning a most dreadful fire broke out in a warehouse near the end of Stoney-lane, Horsley-down, Southwark, which destroyed property to a vast amount.

The buildings that were destroyed were extensive turpentine, pitch and tar warehouses nearly adjoining together with all their inflammable contents to a large amount. The turpentine, pitch and tar being melted ran amongst, and being thrown by the engines with the water upon the fire, the flames, instead of being appeased, raged with tenfold fury. Including the tea in the East India boys that were burnt, an immense quantity of that article is consumed; the reports on this head are various and contradictory; some say that three, some seven, and others that fifteen thousand chests of tea are consumed. The fine and very extensive range of warehouses belonging to Mess. Davis's are quite destroyed, with their contents, to a vast amount. The ruins occasioned by this shocking conflagration cover several acres of ground, several hundreds of edifices, including dwellings, warehouses, stores, and out-buildings being destroyed. The loss cannot be ascertained.

Monday 9.

This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened what is commonly called the budget. He stated without any formal preface the national expenditure for the current year, under the following heads:

Naval disbursements	£2,550,307
Army	2,286,263
Ordnance	392,855
Deficiencies	1,612,908
Exchequer bills unfunded	2,500,000
Somerlet House	25,000
British Museum	3,000
Miscellaneous Services	35,695
Arrears of duty of the Leward Islands	359,836

All these together, he calculated to amount to the sum of 9,737,868l. of this, he observed, there was already provided 6,184,117l. so that there remained 3,553,751l.

He then adverted to the situation of the Navy debt, and stated the amount of our naval bills to be 9,505,808l. as calculated with interest up to the 5th of July 1785; and the ordnance debt to Midsummer next at 302,349; in all 1,010,157l. which he proposed to fund; and to prefer the 5 per. cent. stock rather than the 3 per. cent. for that purpose, although he admitted there would be an additional interest of about 30,000l. to pay annually. He stated, that the whole interest to be provided would amount to 33,000l. for the payment of which he proposed, 1. an augmentation of the tax on male

servants; 2dly, a tax on female servants; 3dly, a tax on retail shops; [as a compensation for this tax, he proposed, he said, to move for the repeal of licences granted to hawkers;] 4thly, a tax on gloves; 5thly, a 5l. licence on pawnbrokers; 6thly, an additional half-penny per mile on post horses; and lastly, a regulation on the conveyance of salt coast-wine. All these together he calculated to amount to 422,000l. which, he said, was about 9000l. more than wanted in order to make good deficiencies. He then made a recapitulation of his taxes thus:

Men servants	-	£35,000
Women ditto	-	140,000
Retail Shops	-	120,000
Gloves	-	50,000
Pawn-brokers	-	15,000
Post Horses	-	50,000
Salt	-	12,000
		Total, 422,000

With this increase of revenue, together with the old, he would be able to pay the interest of the loan of a million from the Bank; to make good the deficiency that would be occasioned by the repeal of some of the taxes; to provide for the funding of the navy bills; and for raising a sinking fund of a million, which should annually be applied to the gradual diminution of the national debt. In conclusion, he moved first the loan of a million from the Bank.

Tuesday 10.

The Report of the Budget from the committee of ways and means was brought up, and read. The debate that ensued was rather witty and sarcastical, than solid and argumentative.

Wednesday 11.

A fire broke out in a store adjoining to the Crown Inn, at Chesterford, near Cambridge, which destroyed the stables and offices, with all the harness; but fortunately the horses and the inn were saved. It was occasioned by the throwing out ashes not sufficiently cooled; the too common cause of fires in the country, which we are sorry to see are becoming frequent. A waggoner assisting had his pony stolen, for which two guineas reward was offered in the next Cambridge paper.

Thursday 12.

Mr. Pitt opened the business so long expected, as the ultimate intention of Ministry on the Irish Resolutions. Great indeed, he said, had been the outcry in respect to trade; it was to be ruined, our commerce totally destroyed, and our opulence diminished by the participation of a part of the profits with Ireland; but those he looked upon as idle speculations; and he trusted, on a fair representation, to that justice toward our sister kingdom, which was to be expected from the wisdom, patriotism, and liberality of parliament; and that no party

party views, no fabricated outcries, would prevent them from cementing together in one indissoluble bond of union the two great divisions of the empire. He besought gentlemen to recollect the dismemberment of America from this country, what a fatal blow it was! and how great a necessity now existed for consolidating into one mutual mass of interest the resources of what were left. Having enlarged generally on the advantages that would accrue to both countries, he then proceeded to state his propositions, which he did in so clear and collected a manner as attracted the attention of the whole house; and when he sat down,

Lord North rose. He said the matter that had been submitted to the committee was so various and new, that it was impossible for gentlemen to be prepared to vote upon it; the only proper mode therefore, would be for the chairman to report progress, and to ask leave to sit again. Though much debate ensued, this idea ran generally through the house, and

Mr. Viner, upon motion, divided the house upon it; when the numbers were, Ayes 135, Noes 281. Majority 126. The business was then resumed, and

Mr. Pitt moved specifically his first resolution.

Right hon. Th. Pelham moved to have it divided, to which Mr. Pitt agreed. And at eight o'clock in the morning both motions were carried by a majority of 124 in favour of ministry; and the house adjourned.

Saturday 14.

The grand jury for Middlesex found a bill of indictment against John Lockrell and a constable his accomplice for perjury, having sworn against two men Peter Newberry and William Ivesen (both capitally convicted and included in the dead warrant) but since found innocent on the fullest enquiry, and sworn against only to obtain the reward. What punishment can be adequate to such an offence?

Sunday 15.

At 8 in the morning a fire broke out in the house of Mrs. Ayton, milliner, in Turnstile. It was occasioned by a lad, her son, setting his hair on fire by lighting the parour fire; or, as some say, curling his hair; and endeavouring to extinguish it, by covering it with the first linen he laid his hands on, communicated the fire to more linen, and soon set the house in a blaze. Mrs. French, and her two daughters, lodgers, with difficulty escaped out of the windows, and one of them was much bruised. The roofs of the houses on each side were much damaged, and one of the party walls.

Monday 16.

A fire broke out in the stables of the Green Man at Barnet, occasioned by a horse-kicking down the carriage, which burnt eight horses belonging to a waggon.

The sessions, which began at the Old Bailey

on Wednesday the 17th, ended, when eleven convicts received sentence of death.—Seventeen convicts at the former sessions were ordered to be transported to Africa.

Wednesday 18.

The House met according to adjournment, and a great deal of private business was dispatched without debate.

Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes was introduced to his Majesty, and had the honour of a long conference of near two hours.

Thursday 19.

The question for reading a first time the bill for imposing a tax upon retail shopkeepers was put by the Speaker,

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge objected to it, as partial and oppressive.

Lord Surrey thought, if properly regulated, it would prove a good tax.

The bill was then read, and on a motion ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Pitt moved his third Resolution on the Irish business, which was violently opposed. And at half after five in the morning

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the chairman do now leave the chair, and the House divided: Noes 195; Ayes 90; majority in favour of ministry 105.

Mr. Pitt then moved the fourth Resolution, but on the opposite side pointing out an amendment, the same was deferred till Monday.

A court was held at Christ's Hospital, when the Lord Mayor was chosen President in the room of Alderman Altop, who has resigned.

This evening Vaux-hall Gardens opened for the season.

Mr. Sadler mounted his snow car at Manchester, and rambled through the air till he dropped down near Pontefract. A voyage of no great use to the public.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant him free pardon to Peter Newbury and Thomas Iveson, the two men falsely sworn to have robbed John Lockell on the highway.

Friday 20.

His R. H. Prince Edward embarked on board the *Augusta* yacht, Capt. Elphinstone from Greenwich for Stadt, in his way for Germany.

Thursday 26.

This morning, at five o'clock, as the mail cart was coming over Blackheath, the driver observed a lady struggling for life; he went to her assistance, and found her with a rope tied round her neck, naked to her thighs which had the marks cut out, as likewise out of her silk stockings. She had on latten shoes with silver buckles; appeared about 17 years of age, and was so far exhausted, that nothing could be learned from her story but the name of Daumore, and something relative to a post-chaise. She was taken to the Woolpack at Deptford; and as soon as she was able to speak, she related as follows: her name is Bridget Bonner, the

believes she was born in Bristol, continued there till five years old, where she had the small-pox; her parents died in her infancy; and she was left under the care of her uncle, whose name was Charles Ruffel, a captain formerly in the Guinea trade, and sailed from Bristol, at which place he occasionally resided, but died about six years ago at Edinburgh, and was buried there. At the age of five years she was placed with Mrs. Patterson, who lodged at Dunbar, with whom she resided, and was instructed in the necessary part of female education, and with whom she lived till nine years of age. When she left Mrs. Patterson, she went to live with her uncle Ruffel, who soon after put her to school at Miss Brown's, on the college green in Bristol, with whom she remained till fifteen years of age; her uncle about that time married a lady of the name of Brown, and she resided with her uncle in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, till his death, which was about three or four months after his marriage; that in her uncle's last illness, when his wife and Mr. Thomas Dunmore, who was a particular acquaintance, were in the room, he took an opportunity to recommend her particularly to their care, and said he had left her five hundred guineas, which was as much as he could afford; that Mrs. Ruffel, about three months after Mr. Ruffel's decease, married Mr. Thomas Dunmore before-mentioned, and she continued to reside with Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore in lodgings in the Cannongate for a year and half; after which they removed to other lodgings near the Leith Wind, where they continued to reside till they all quitted Scotland about a month ago; that Mrs. Dunmore was executrix to her late husband's will, as she believes, and that the female servant who lived with them at the Cannongate, was named Peggy Dunan; that after her uncle Ruffel's death she was kept very much confined, and never suffered to go out alone, and, whenever she asked questions respecting any persons or places, received from Mrs. Dunmore always evasive answers, and that she was kept in as much ignorance as possible: that Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore kept no company at their own house, and she remembers hearing him often mention the name of Mr. Birch, who lived somewhere in that neighbourhood, and of a Mr. Irvine, near Dunfries; that Mr. Dunmore made frequent excursions from home to York, Dunfries, and other places, and was generally absent about two or three months at a time, and once in particular for six months; that Mr. Dunmore did not follow any profession or business as she knew of; that being of age last Christmas, she asked Mr. Dunmore for her legacy, who paid it her all in gold about a fortnight before they quitted Edinburgh, and with professions of great kindness; that Mrs. Dunmore in general treated her with harshness,

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for which Mr. Dunmore often checked her; that on Thursday the 5th instant Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore and herself quitted the Cannongate, Edinburgh, the furniture of the house being previously sold to a rousing woman, as she called it; that the phaeton was marked with the initials T. D. and they all arrived in London on Sunday last about seven in the evening, and passing through several streets, they stopped at a house. A tall young lady came to the door much marked with the small-pox, and very red hair, whom they called Miss Brown, and an elderly lady; that Mr. Dunmore went away with the phaeton, and herself, Mrs. Dunmore, Miss Brown, and the other lady, in doors: after a few minutes, Mrs. Dunmore and Miss Brown retired from the room, and soon coming in again, Mrs. Dunmore said Miss Brown had received a letter from Dover, informing her, that Mrs. Dunmore's brother was very ill there, and that if Mrs. Dunmore did not make haste to see him, she would not see him alive. Mrs. Dunmore said she would set off that evening, but Mr. Dunmore, when coming into the room, he advised Mrs. Dunmore not to go till the morning, which was agreed to. Mrs. D. asked her to go, as it would be only a few days, when they would return to London together, and she might see the town; to which she agreed; and Mr. Dunmore also asked her what she intended to do with her box of cloaths and money: she answered, it would be better to take them with her, as it was all together in the trunk, than leave it there, as she knew nobody in the house. Accordingly, at three o'clock in the morning Mr. Dunmore's phaeton came to the door with fresh horses, and a boy riding on one of them. Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore, and Miss Brown, got into the phaeton, and she rode a saddle horse; the phaeton horses were dark brown, and the horse she rode a bay; the boy who rode one of the horses had a light-coloured drab jacket on and a narrow gold lace round his hat, seemingly all much worn; herself dressed in a high-brown cloth habit, white cape turned down, black beaver hat and ribband. In this manner they proceeded till they came on Blackheath, where Mr. Dunmore slept the phaeton, and called to her that Mrs. Dunmore was fainting, and desired she would come and assist her, and give her the smelling bottle. She rode up to the side of the phaeton, got off her horse, stood on the step, and held the smelling bottle to Mrs. Dunmore; at this instant Mrs. Dunmore seized her by the collar of her riding habit, and pushing her very forcibly backwards, Miss Brown and Mrs. Dunmore got out of the phaeton, and Miss Brown attempting to lay hold of her, she struck Miss Brown twice or thrice: Mrs. Dunmore got behind her, and pulled her backwards, and both of them fell on her, so that she fainted away, and was insensible of what was afterwards

wards done to her, except feeling a sensation like cutting her neck and the back of her head, and a great heat in her face: she had in her pocket, at the time, five shillings and two dollars, on one of which was engraved Samuel Montgomery: she adds, that Mrs. Danmore is about sixty years of age, and Mr. Danmore 47 or 48, and her trunk, in which was her money and clothes, marked B. Bonnor in brass nails; when brought by the boy of the mail-cart to the publick-house on Deptford-bridge, she was quite insensible, and continued so till medical assistance was had from the Kent Dispensary in that neighbourhood. At eight in the morning one of the surgeons of that charity was sent for, who found her insensible and in strong convulsions; in a few hours her life was out of danger: she now remains very weak, her speech low, and but just intelligible. The above minute relation, as taken in the presence of several gentlemen, is inserted for the purpose of leading to a discovery of the persons who could be guilty of so atrocious a crime; or, if this should prove to be an imposition, which seems more probable, that the persons said to be concerned may have an opportunity of vindicating their characters from such a foul charge.

- P. 103, l. 34, r. 'sic figure falso.'
 P. 190, note †, r. 'occur in Cooke's New Preacher's Assistant.' In a letter from Lord Bolognacke to Pope he is called &c.'
 P. 203, l. 32, r. 'libros inediti desiderium.'
 Ibid. ll. 26 and 40, r. 'Athe's.'
 P. 280, note, r. 'sic dicitur.'
 P. 298, l. 19, for 'Merediti,' r. 'Metham.'
 P. 302, note †, for 'her' r. 'hers.'
 P. 305, note †, for 'or' r. 'on.'
 P. 312, r. '6,000 pipes of wine.'
 P. 314, Maidstone is omitted in the *Assize News*, where there were nine executed.
 P. 318, for 'chemical,' r. 'clinical.'
 P. 323, l. 33, for 'Turton' r. 'Tufton.'

BIRTHS.

- Apr. THE wife of Mr. Joseph Cockfield, of Upton, a son.
 May 19. In Sloane-st. near Knightsbridge, the lady of the rev. Dr. Diney, a dau.
 20. Lady of John Call, esq., M.P. for Calington, a dau.
 21. Lady Louisa Macdonald, a son.
 Countess of Tankerville, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

- Ag. MR. George Gordon, printer, in Calcutta, to Miss Fisher, eldest dau. of the late lieut. col. F. 1784
 Apr. 30. Mr. Richard Milnes, of Manchester, merchant, to Miss Clave.
 6. Thomas Watts, esq. of Beaumont-lodge, Berks, to Miss Barton, daughter of the late Gen. of Bristol.
 8. Mr. Tho. Green, of Biackley, hofier,

to Miss Noon, of Leicester.

9. Capt. Frazer, of the Coldstream reg. of guards, to Miss Maria Hobart, dau. of the hon. H. H. of Richmond.

Rev. Mr. Barton, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Miss Pearce, of Woodford.

11. At St. George's church, Middlesex, Humphry Jackson, esq. F.R.S. in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Kent, to Mrs. Chamberlain, relict of W. C. esq.

12. John Fryer, esq. of Hampstead-heath, to Miss Hughes, of Ruthin.

John Dorville, jun. esq. of Hammer-smith, to Miss Wolff, of Ballmoor.

At Ridmarley, William Hicks, esq. of Whitcombe, co. Glouc. to Miss Judith Whitcombe.

17. Mr. Jackson, cashier of the Bank, to Miss Parsons.

16. At Upton on Severn, in Worcestershire, Mr. Bayes Canton, of Hackney, to Miss Chance, of Upton.

19. Hon. Mr. Carpenter, brother to the E. of Tyrconnel, to Miss Mackenzie.

21. At St. George, Bloomsbury-square, Francis Pym, esq. of Haffel-hall, Bedfordsh. to Miss Anne Palmer, daughter of Rich. P. esq. with a fortune of 10,000l.

Rev. Geo. Paley, chaplain to the bishop of Clogher, to Miss Roth.

16. At Great Baddow, Essex, Mr. Charles Harris, jun. to Miss Harris, dau. of James H. esq. of that place.

27. Mr. John Andree, surgeon, of Cary-str. to Miss Proctor, of Ware.

DEATHS.

LATELY, Mr. Thomas Scott, merchant, in Aldermanbury.

In the Temple, aged 80, the rev. John Carpenter, M.A. rector of Bignor, and 55 years vicar of Pugham, both co. Sussex.

At York Gate, near Boroughbridge, Yorksh. Mrs. Barogh, daughter of the late Admiral Morrice, of Berchanger, Kent.

At Holmes Chapel, Chesh. a man named Froome, aged 125 years and 8 months. This patriarchal rarity was gardener to the late hon. John Smith Barry, who, in consideration of his great age and long services, left him an annuity of 50l. which he enjoyed, with unusual health, till about two years before his death. He has a son now living, earned of 90, who works at a manufactory in Lancashire, and promises fair to arrive at as great an age as his late father.

At Malta, in Switzerland, aged 92, Count Vandecope, of Belchelgen, a descendant of Berthmund, prince of Apulia, who overthrew the Turks in the famous battle of Nice; a count of the Roman empire, and formerly physician to the empress queen of Hungary. The title devolves to Dr. Cope, formerly of Balliol-college, Oxon.

At Lisbon, Mr. H. Remagle, whose admirable performance on the violoncello is well known.

Rev. Mr. Henry Taylor, rector of Crawley,

at Portsmouth, Hants, the celebrated author of "Ben Moreca's Letters," &c. &c. of whom we hope to receive some biographical anecdotes.

Letters from Italy mention, that Thomas Riddle, esq. the gentleman who lately fought a duel with the hon. col. Cosmo Gordon. (see vol. LIV. p. 863) was drowned as he was bathing in the Po; he was just coming home to take possession of a large estate left him in the north of England.

July. . 1784. At Dynapore, in Bengal, James Kemp, esq. captain of artillery in the East India Company's service, and son to Mr. James K. merchant in Edinburgh.

Aug. 9, 1784. In Bengal, Captain Harry Bruce, in the service of the E. I. C.

Sept. 12, 1784. On his passage from Burdevan to Calcutta, Hugh Aulm, esq. judge and civil magistrate in the East India Company's service at Burdevan, only son of Dr. Adam A. late physician in Edinburgh.

Apr. 19. In his 59th year, Count Daun, chamberlain and lieut. gen. at Vienna.

26. In Wyche-street, Mr. Smallwood, in consequence of a violent fall, occasioned by a vertigo, in St. James's park. A concussion of the brain, without any appearance of external injury, was produced, and he died in ten days. Though in no higher rank in life than a seller of buttons and taylor's trimmings, he was a very valuable member of society. His strong sense, and clear understanding, his pleasing manners, his easy temper, and courteous behaviour, endeared him to all his acquaintance. His knowledge of business, and skill in figures, made him farther extremely useful. He was a faithful executor and trustee to many: he was a good adviser to persons in difficulties, and, whenever one of his debtors became a bankrupt, he was sure, from the opinion the other creditors had of him, to be chosen an assignee. Among others, he was assignee in the bankruptcy of Mr. Pearce, the famous patriotic taylor of Castle Street, Leicester-fields, whose concerns were very large, and said to be very complicated. The writer of this article knew him upwards of 20 years, and had great satisfaction in conversing with him on many useful subjects.

29. At Brompton, Mrs. Bloxam, wife of Mr. W. B. stationer, of Lombard-st.

30. Samuel Blackwell, esq. M.P. for Cirencester, and colonel of the northern battalion of the Gloucestershire militia.

At Frankfort on the Oder, Prince Leopold of Brunswick, son of the reigning duke of Brunswick, having gone upon the waters on the 27th of April, to relieve the inhabitants of a village that was overflowed, the boat overset, and his highness was unfortunately drowned.

The Leiden Gazette gives the following account of this unfortunate event: "We have within these few days experienced the greatest calamities by the overflowing of the Oder, which burst its banks in several places,

and carried away houses, bridges, and every thing that opposed its course. Numbers of people have lost their lives in this rapid inundation; but of all the accidents at flag from it, none is so generally lamented as the death of the good prince Leopold of Brunswick: this amiable prince standing at the side of the river, a woman threw herself at his feet, beseeching him to give orders for some persons to go to the rescue of her children, whom, bewildered by the sudden danger, she had left behind her in the house: some soldiers, who were also in the same place, were crying out for help. The Duke endeavoured to procure a flat-bottomed boat, but no one could be found to venture across the river, even though the Duke offered large sums of money, and promised to share the danger. At last, moved by the cries of the unfortunate inhabitants of the suburb, and being led by the sensibility of his own benevolent heart, he took the resolution of going to their assistance himself: those who were about him endeavoured to dissuade him from this hazardous enterprise; but touched to the soul by the distress of the miserable people, he replied in the following words, which so nobly picture his character: "What am I more than either you or they? I am a man like yourselves, and nothing ought to be attended to here but the voice of humanity." Unshaken, therefore, in his resolution, he immediately embarked with three watermen in a small boat, and crossed the river: the boat did not want above three lengths of the bank, when it struck against a tree, and in an instant they all, together with the boat, disappeared. A few minutes after the Duke rose again, and supported himself a short time by taking hold of a tree, but the violence of the current soon bore him down, and he never appeared more. The boatmen, more fortunate, were every one saved, and the Duke alone became the victim of his own humanity. The whole city is in affliction for the loss of this truly amiable prince, whose humility, gentleness of manners, and compassionate disposition, endeared him to all ranks. He lived indeed as he died, in the highest exercise of humanity. Had not the current been so rapid, he would no doubt have been saved, as he was a remarkable good swimmer."

His highness is the son, as we suppose, of his Majesty's sister, consequently his nephew.

May 1. In Holles-street, Miss Catherine Steour, milliner. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths catching fire on the evening before.

2. At his house in Doctors Commons, Mr. Thomas Thorne, formerly a silversmith in Wood-st. He had walked from Islington, and expired as he was sitting down in his chair.

At his house in Bath, Thomas Bowdler, esq. of Ashley, co. Somerset. He married Elizabeth Stuart Cotton, second daughter and

co-heiress of Sir John C. of Conington, co. Hunt. and Stretton, co. Bedf. bart. the last male heir of Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, kent. and bart. the illustrious founder of the Cottonian library, and representative of the ancient family of Bruce of Exton and Conington: by this lady Mr. B. had 2 sons and 3 daughters, John, Thomas, Jane, Frances, and Henrietta.

3. At Pollock, Sir James Maxwell, bart.

Of a deep decline, Mr. Haddick Hill, merchant, in Broad St.

4. Dropped down dead in Cheney-walk, Chelsea, Mr. John Robert le Cointe, merchant. He had said, not many days before, that he should not live long.

5. In Russel-st. Covent Garden, in his 75th year, Mr. Thomas Davies, book-seller; a man of uncommon strength of mind, and who prided himself in being through life "a companion of his superiors." In 1728 and 1729 he was at the university of Edinburgh, completing his education; and in 1736 we find him among the Dramatic Performers of Lillo's celebrated tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity," at the theatre in the Haymarket, where he was the original representative of Young Wilmore, under the management of Henry Fielding. He afterwards commenced book-seller in Duke's court, but met with misfortunes which induced him to return to the theatre. For several years he belonged to various companies at York, Dublin, and other places, at the first of which he married his wife, Miss Yarrow, daughter of a performer there, whose beauty was not more remarkable than her private character has ever been unsullied and irreproachable. About 1752 he returned to London; and with Mrs. Davies was engaged at Drury-lane, where they remained for several years in good estimation with the town, and played many characters, if not with great excellence, at least with propriety and decency. Churchill's indiscriminate satire has endeavoured to fix some degree of ridicule on Mr. Davies's performance; but the pen of a satirist is not entitled to implicit credit. Mr. D. exchanged the theatre for a shop in Russel-street about 1762; and we should have been happy could we have recorded that his efforts in trade had been crowned with the success which his abilities in his profession merited. In 1778 he became a bankrupt; when, such was the regard entertained for him by his friends, that they readily consented to his re-establishment; and "none of them," as he says himself, "were more active to serve him than those who had suffered most by his misfortunes. But all their efforts might possibly have been fruitless, if his great and good friend Dr. Johnson had not exerted all his power on his behalf." He called upon all over whom he had any influence to assist Tom Davies; and "prevailed on Mr. Sheridan, parentee of Drury-lane theatre, to let him have a benefit, which he granted on the most liberal terms." In 1780, by a well-timed pub-

lication, "The Life of Mr. Garrick," which has passed through four editions, (see vol. L. p. 330,) Mr. Davies acquired much fame, and some money. He has since published (see vol. LIV. pp. 281, 360,) "Dramatic Miscellanies," in 3 vols. of which a second edition appeared a few days only before the author's death, with the addition of a postscript P. S. which we could have wished had been totally suppressed. His other works are, "Some Memoirs of Mr. Henderfon," "A Review of Lord Chesterfield's Characters," "A Life of M. Singer," "Lives of Dr. John Eschard, Sir John Davies, and Mr. Lillo," and fugitive pieces without number in prose and verse, in the St. James's Chronicle, and almost all the public newspapers. The compiler of this article (who is not ashamed to say that he has been indebted for a great part of it to the European Mag. for March 1784) knew him well, and has passed many convivial hours in his company at a social meeting, where his lively sallies of pleasantry have been used to set the table in a roar of harmless merriment. The last time he visited them he wore the appearance of a spectre; and, sensible of his approaching end, took a solemn valediction. Poor ghost! how would it comfort thee to know, that at a subsequent meeting of thy sincere friends, the impression of thy last appearance was not eradicated; and that every breast heaved a sympathetic sigh, lamenting the loss of so excellent an associate! Mr. Davies was buried, by his own desire, in the vault of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, close by the side of his next-door neighbour the late Mr. Orignion, watch-maker. The following lines have been given in the newspapers as contributing to mark the man:

"Here lies the author, actor, Thomas Davies:

Living he shone a very *rara avis*.

The scenes he play'd, life's audience must commend:

He honour'd Garrick—Johnson was his friend.

At Newmarket, on her way to Norwich, lady of W. Tower, esq. of Q. Anne-st. West.

6. In child-bed, Mrs. Whish, wife of Mark W. esq. one of the commissioners of excise, and dau. of the late rev. Dr. Saunders, vicar of St. Martin's.

7. In the Circus, Bath, John Hawkins, esq. eldest son of Sir Cesar H. lieutenant-governor to his Majesty.

8. At Oakley, otherwise Ugley, near Quendon, co. Essex, Paul Wright, D.D. F.S.A. vicar of that place, and rector of Sporcham, in the same county. A remarkable peculiarity appertains to the latter place; there is no church belonging to the parish, but, once a year, service is performed under a tree. This living is in the gift of John Strutt, esq. M.P. for Malden. Dr. Wright was educated at Christ's Hospital in London, and at Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, and was presented by the governors of the city hospitals to the vicarage of Oakley, with the parochial chapel of

of Burden, in Essex, in 1739. He was also for some time curate and lecturer of All Saints, Hertford. In 1773 he gave the public a much improved edition of "Heylin's Help to English History," with the arms on copper-plates, and copious additions, particularly, "The Prætorian Banner displayed," being the arms of all the lord mayors of London, accurately engraven, and explained by true blazonry. In the same year he published proposals for printing by subscription, in one vol. 4to. price one guinea, Sir H. Chaunry's History of St. Albans and its Archdeaconry, continued to the present Time, with the Antiquities of Verulam; including, among other MS. Collections, those of Mr. Webster, many years Surgeon there, whose Drawings of various Antiquities in that Neighbourhood were to be engraved. In May, 1775, the work was promised to be put to press as soon as the editor should meet with sufficient encouragement; and a specimen of it was exhibited in our last vol. p. 745. In 1781 his name appeared to the "Complete British Family Bible," in 80 folio numbers; a literary manoeuvre on which the old adage, *de mortuis, &c.* forbids us to enlarge.

At Kensington, in her 40th year, Mrs. Disney, wife of the rev. Samuel Disney, vicar of Halled, Essex, and eldest daughter of the right rev. Dr. Chr. Wilson, ba. of Bristol.

9. Mr. Richard Herr, a printer, of great reputation and amiable manners, in Wildcourt, Lincoln's-inn-fields. His father was many years treasurer to the stationers company; and his only brother is now a master in chancery.

At Lambeth, Robert Maw, esq. late commander of the *Alfa East Indiaman*.

Universally regretted, in Orchard-street, Portman square, Richard Timms, esq. late second lieutenant, and lieutenant-col. of the second troop of horse-guards, which commission he had sold a very few days previous to his death. He had left one son, a youth, at Eton school. Had his life been prolonged, he would have succeeded to a very considerable estate, as the nephew and heir of John Elwes, esq. late member for the county of Berks. His loss is the more to be deplored, as he had a heart susceptible of others sufferings, and a head liberal to bestow, wherever he might have met with objects deserving his beneficence. His acquaintance regret in him the accomplished gentleman and the sincere friend. He was well versed in classical learning, in which he greatly delighted. He never discovered a disposition in any one to oblige him, but he contemplated the happiness he should enjoy, when in a situation to show his taste of it. As an officer, he was brave; as a man, noble and benevolent. He was a great encourager of theatrical merit, and had convinced the world of great abilities in that line at Sir William Earl's theatre, where, whilst he amused himself, he excited every tender every generous feeling in his audience. He is said to have caught a cold by

attending his duty, in escorting their majesties to the oratorio, which threw him into a hasty decline. Friendship yields this tribute to his memory. Many may arrive at as great a portion of riches as he would have done had he survived; but no one will ever be capable of doing more good with it.

At Shoreham, Kent, rev. Vincent Perrot, M.A. upwards of 90 years of age, and 57 years vicar of that parish. He succeeded Dr. Wall in 1728, who had been vicar 52 years—(two vicars only in 109 years). See vol. LIV. p. 435.

9. At Paris, in his 67th year, the Duke de Choiseul, whose death is an infinite loss to France. Fully justified that his country might give the law to Europe, if he should be able to acquire the dominion of the sea, he thought that every thing ought to be risked to destroy the marine power of England, which was alone able to withstand the aspiring ambition of Bourbon: he accordingly directed all his thoughts to that one object. Though not filling any ostensible office, he was, notwithstanding, the soul of the French cabinet during the whole of the American war; and it was he who not only prevented the powers most attached to England from declaring in her favour, but also set on foot the armed neutrality; and through the medium of his friend the Duke de la Vauguyon, induced Holland to renounce her treaties of friendship with the best and oldest of her allies, and declare against her. Since he quitted his ostensible situation of minister he took only one public step, and that was in concert with his relation the Duke de Praline, to contradict, in the newspapers, a report which seemed to be credited—that France had bound herself to England, during his administration, not to keep up, or build more, than a certain, fixed number of men of war. This the two dukes declared under their hands to be a groundless report.—Two days before the Duke de Choiseul died, the rector of the parish attended him, to prepare him for eternity; after having made his last confession to him, his Grace declared, in the presence of several noblemen who attended him on the melancholy occasion, that though he had made it a point of duty to consult the personal satisfaction of his sovereign (Louis XV.) while he was in office, he was not conscious of having, in any one instance, sacrificed to the prince the interests of the state, or his own honour as a gentleman. He constantly opposed the extravagance of Madame de Barré, scorned to pay his court to the king by flattering his mistress, and therefore refused to give an order that she should have the honour of being attended by a guard whenever she went out. The countess, however, had influence enough with Louis to obtain the order in spite of the duke; and she did not fail to let him feel, on a particular occasion, that her influence was greater than his. At a party

party of whist one evening with the king, she had the Duke de Choiseul for her partner: she had already got eight of the game, and held three honours in her own hand; and might consequently have laid down the game if it had so pleased her; but she wished to mortify the duke for his refusal to let her have the guards to attend her: she therefore asked him if he could give her an honour; he answered in the negative; upon which she replied, "Well then, monsieur le duc, you see (said she, throwing down three) that I can get honours without your assistance."

10. As he was returning from Leeds to York, Lionel Place, esq. barrister at law, recorder of Richmond, and commissary to the dean and chapter of York.

12. In East Harding-street, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. T. K. merchant.

At Lee, near Canterbury. Mrs. Barrett, relict of Thomas B. esq. and daughter and co-heiress of Humphry Pudner, esq. of that city.

13. John Bates, esq. one of the sheriffs of the city of London, and alderman of Queenhithe ward, possessed of an affluent fortune, acquired with high reputation at the Queen's Arms Tavern, in St. Paul's Church-yard. He dined on Wednesday at the feast of the sons of the clergy, and appeared in better health than he had for some time past. He afterwards spent the evening with some select friends, whom he left at a prudent hour, with his usual abstemiousness, and went home to bed seemingly without any complaint. At four in the morning he was waked by a violent pain in his head, and, having rung the bell for his attendants, complained that he was very ill: soon after which he expired.— And on the morning of the 21st, about ten o'clock, his remains were removed from his house in St. Paul's church-yard, in order to be interred in the family vault, at Beaconsfield, co. Bucks. The hearse was preceded by two marshals'-men, on foot, with ten men on horseback, and followed by three mourning coaches and six, the latter's state-chariot, and three private carriages, empty, the servants all in deep mourning.

Mr. Payne, master of Spring Gardens coffee-house.

At Tockington, co. Glouc. Sam. Peach, esq. father-in-law of H. Croger, esq. M.P. for Bristol.

14. At Fulham, ——— Thornhill, esq. a gentleman of extensive property in Massachusetts government before the revolution in America.

Mr. Thomas Shairp, secretary to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

15. At Bath, the right hon. Lady Lucy Stanhope, daughter of James late Earl Stanhope, and twin-sister of Philip the present Earl.

At Whitehall, the lady of John Sinclair, of Ulster, esq. (M.P. for Loftwithiel) and author of several curious pieces on the finances and revenue of this kingdom, only dau. and heiress of the late Alexander Maitland, esq. of Stoke Newington. She was carried, on

the 21st, in great funeral pomp, to the burial-ground in Bonhill-fields.

At Leicester, Mr. Edmond Johnson, aged 85. He has bequeathed a considerable fortune to his relation, Mr. Ald. J. of the same place.

16. Suddenly, at Kington, co. Warwick, Mr. John Harmer, vicar of that parish, formerly of Sevenoaks, Kent.

17. At Kentish Town, Solomon Hargrave, esq. formerly an attorney at law.

John Pratt, esq. of Akrigg, co. York. He had been near 40 years upon the turf, and was particularly eminent as a breeder.

The only son of the rev. Mr. Baynes, master of a boarding-school at Upton on Severn, in Worcestershire, and a son of ——— Knight, esq. of Woverley, in Staffordshire, drowned in bathing in the Severn.

18. At Walthamstow, Mr. Imbleton, carpenter.

19. At Bath, aged 67, Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Rich, bart. of 4 h reg. of foot. He lost one of his hands in the battle of Colloiden.

20. At Edinburgh, rev. Dr. Miles Cowper, one of the ministers of the episcopal chapel there, and formerly president of the college of New-York. He was rector of Sulhampsted, co. Berks. and of Cowley, co. Glouc. the former living in the patronage of Queen's coll. Oxf. the latter of the Lord Chancellor.

In Whitechapel, aged 99, Maria Anne Moser, a rich Jewess. She has left 1000l. among the poor of her own persuasion.

21. Mr. Rich. Heavish, an eminent fadler, in Bishopsgate-street.

George Mertins, esq. of Bedford-row.

At his house on Enfield-chace, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. Hugh J. many years an eminent grocer at the corner of Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

At Broughton on Furnels, Lancashire, Joseph Harrison, esq. formerly lieut. col. of the 57th reg. after serving 30 years in the army.

22. Lady Bowyer, aged 76, relict of the late and mother of the present Sir William B. bart.

In the queen's palace, Mrs. Eliz. Stainsforth, house-keeper to her majesty.

23. In Upper Brook-st. Rathbone-place, Mr. William Woollett, engraver to his Majesty. He was born at Maidstone, Aug. 27, 1735, and instructed in engraving under the late Mr. Timney, at the same time with Mr. Anthony Walker and Mr. Brown. He has left behind him many plates nearly finished.

24. In Great Marlborough-street, greatly advanced in years, Robert Alfop, esq. alderman of Bridge-ward Without, and father of the city. He had been exactly forty years a member of the court of aldermen, having been chosen in the month of May, 1745, during the rebellion in Scotland. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1733, and on the death of Thomas Winterbottom, esq. in the year 1752, was elected mayor for the remaining part of the year.

At Reading, Mr. Prince, many years coroner of the county of Berks. 28.

28. At Brightelmstone, Richard Atkinson, esq. M.P. for New Romney, alderman of London, and a director of the E. I. C.

29. In his 72d year, at his house at South Lambeth (after having returned only three days from a fortnight's journey into Kent, where he held a visitation for himself, and three different ones for his friend Archdeacon Backhouse) Andrew Coltée Ducarel, esq. LL.D. F.R. and A.S.S. *Sec. Antiq. Casel. Sed. Honorar.* commissary and official of Canterbury, commissary of the Royal Peculiar of St. Catherine's, and of the Sub-deanries of South-Malling, Pagham, and Tarring, in Sussex; one of the three gentlemen appointed to superintend the paper office, and keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. He was born at Greenwich (where his father, descended from an ancient family in Normandy, resided) in 1714; and went from Eton school to St. John's college, in Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, in 1731. In 1729 he was three months under the care of Sir Hans Sloane, on account of an accident which deprived him of the sight of one eye. He has frequently said, that he never ate meat till he was 14, nor drank wine till he was 18. He became a member of the college of Doctors Commons in Nov. 1743; and married in 1749 the lady who survives to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband. Adrian Coltée Ducarel, a considerable merchant, and a S. Sea Director, who was the Doctor's younger brother, died July 1, 1745, leaving a widow, still living, and a son, not long since returned from the East Indies with unblemished reputation. Another brother of the Doctor's, James Coltée Ducarel, (who lived 16 years at Laurence St. Ayot, Herts, and was a member of the famous Rofylon Club) is now living in Normandy; and a sister, Mrs. Blennerhassett, at Bath. The Doctor had the pleasure of enjoying the esteem of five successive primates, and was the oldest officer remaining in the palace of Lambeth. His official attendance to the duties of Doctors Commons was uncommonly remarkable; and his attachment to the study of English antiquities afforded his principal amusement. His collection of books and MSS. in that particular line was valuable; and his indexes and catalogues so exact, as to render them particularly convenient to himself and the friends he was desirous to oblige. He had also a good collection of coins and medals. All these he has given to his nephew Mr. Ducarel.

For many years it was his custom to travel *incognito*, in August, with his friend Sam. Gale, esq. attended only by Dr. D.'s coachman and Mr. G.'s footman George Monk. Twenty miles was their usual stage on the first day, and every other day about fifteen. It was a rule, not to go out of their road to see any of their acquaintance. The coachman was directed to say, "it was a job; and that he did not know their names, but that they were civil gentlemen;" and the footman, "that he was a friend of the coach-

man's, who gave him a cast." They usually took up their quarters at an inn; and penetrated into the country for three or four miles round. After dinner, Mr. Gale smoked his pipe, whilst Dr. D. took notes, which are still among his MSS. They constantly took with them Camden's Britannia, and a set of maps. In Vertue's plate of London bridge chapel, the figure measuring is Dr. D. that standing is S. Gale. (The house belonged to Mr. Balwin, haberdasher, who was born there; and when, at 71, he was ordered to go to Chislehurst for a change of air, could not sleep in the country for want of the noise he had been always used to hear.) Dr. D.'s appointment of Lambeth librarian took place under Abp. Hutton, May 3, 1757; and the catalogues of that valuable collection are not a little benefited by his diligence and abilities. The catalogue begun by Bp. Gibson, and continued by Dr. Wilkins, has been by him perfected to the present time; a distinct one made of the books of Abp. Secker; and another, in three volumes folio, of the pamphlets and tracts bound up by the direction of Abp. Cornwallis. And in the library of MSS. the catalogue begun by Dr. Wilkins, and continued by succeeding librarians to No. 888, he extended to No. 1147. Or all the honours he enjoyed, none gave him greater satisfaction than the commissariate of St. Catherine's, a plate to which he has done due honour in an elaborate History adorned with beautiful engravings, and where he has long pointed out to his friends a resting-place for his ashes. Of Croydon palace, and of that of Lambeth (the last remaining testimony of episcopal grandeur) he has given particular histories; and had drawn up an account of Doctors Commons, and of the different Chancellors of this kingdom, which he intended for publication in the course of the present year. In the latter part of life he was too much immersed in professional engagements to enter into new attachments of friendship; but with those who were admitted to an intimacy he associated on the most liberal terms. It was a maxim which he religiously observed, that "he was an old Oxonian, and therefore never knew a man till he had drunk a bottle of wine with him;" his entertainments were in the true style of the old English hospitality; and he was remarkably happy in affording the company he not unfrequently invited to his table. The writer of this hasty sketch, drawn up literally *currente calamo*, gives his tributary tear to the memory of a friend whom he truly esteemed, with whom he has passed many convivial hours, not unmindful of the solemn change by him now experienced. An account of his various publications, with such corrections and additional particulars as recollection or the favour of our correspondents may suggest, shall be given in our next. His executors are his g. or friends M. C. Tutet, esq. F.R.S. and Michael Bousaine, esq.

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1785.

Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. Confols.	4 per Cent. Confols.	New Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Date 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Ser. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. 1751.	New Navy.	5 per Cent. Navy.	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Exchange Bills.	Lodgers Tickets.
29																				
30	57 1/2 a b	57 1/2 a b	73	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		1	1					10	91 1/2				
1	Sunday														9 1/2	91 1/2				
2	115 1/2	57 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		1	1					9 1/2	91 1/2				
3	115 1/2	57 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		1	1					9 1/2	91 1/2				
4		57 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		1	1					9 1/2	91 1/2				
5	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	18	17 1/2		12 1/2		2	2					9 1/2	91 1/2				
6	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	18	17 1/2		12 1/2		2	2					9 1/2	91 1/2				
7	Sunday																			
8	Sunday																			
9	116 1/2	58 1/2 a b	74 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2													
10	116 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2													
11	116	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2													
12	117	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2													
13	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		1	1					7 1/2	91 1/2				
14	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		1	1					7 1/2	91 1/2				
15	Sunday																			
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18																				
19	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2													
20	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		2	2					7	91 1/2				
21	Sunday								1	1										
22	Sunday																			
23	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		3	3										
24	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		3	3										
25	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		5	5										
26	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2		4	4										
27	117 1/2	58 1/2 a b	73 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		12 1/2													
28																				

M. D. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

Bank 3 per Ct | 3 per Ct | 4 per Ct | New | Long | Short | Ditto | India | India | India | S. Sea | Old | New | 3 per Ct | New | 15 per Ct | 3 per Ct | 4 per Ct | Exchange | Lottery
Rills | Tickets

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1785.



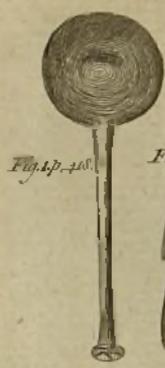
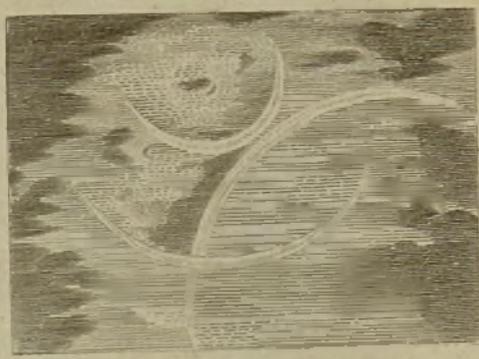


Fig. 9. p. 426.



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