

the Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 1
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Notwich 2
Nottingham 2
Bristol 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dunelm
Aberdeen
Glasgow

Gazette
Advertiser
Advertiser
Chron.
Herald
Post
Ledger
Courant
Advertiser
Chron.
Evening
Ball Even.
Evening
Chron.
Evening
Chron.

idge
3 papers

gham 2

ry 2

rd 2

2

chler 2

bury, 2

For DECEMBER, 1785.

CONTAINING

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

Prices of Corn and Grain	926	Latin Epit. on a Pedlar by a Sky Schoolmaster	940
Philosophical Diary for January, 1785,	927	Lichfield Society's Botanical Catalogue noticed	941
Letters on the Cromwell Family	927	Heron's Inconsistencies—Price of Rare Books	950
Account for Johnson—Mr. Gainsborough	931	Reform of Police, how to be effected	951
from Mr. John Wesley—Dr. Cooper	932	Critics on Shakspeare criticised	952
the Rat-Mole, its Natural History	933	Enquiries respecting Defoe answered	953
American Management of Bees	934	Partial Reform of the Police disapproved	954
Chloister in Clerkenwell described	935	Remarks on the Sanskreet of the Brahmins	955
Antiquities in Glamorganshire	936	Reasons against licensing more Public Places	956
on Woollet's Graves-stone	937	Strictures on Boswell—Cock Mackaw	957
Deformities of Lace-workers	938	Mr. Tallis's strange Mode of Life	958
Jeffreys and Dean Jeffreys not Brothers	939	Summary of Proceedings in Parliament	961
of Sacomb noticed	940	Johnsoniana, from Boswell's Journey	962
Letter of Vinc. Martinelli translated	941	Johnson and Boswell's Opinions of Persons, &c.	963
Un—Art of rendering Ideas percept.	942	Ancient Monastery—Hawfield—Old Scals	964
cut of Henry Y's Bones	943	Review of New Publications	965
Character of Dr. Johnson	944	Variety of ORIGINAL POETRY	966
Account of the Death of Ld Brook	945	Foreign Affairs—American, Irish, Scotch, Port.	967
Wesley on the Medical Virtues of Coffee	946	Country, and Domestic News, &c.	968
Respecting Patronage of St. James, Westminster	947	Lives of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions,	969
of Authors, &c. from Dr. Watson	948	Preferments, Bankrupts, &c. See, 1005—1111	970
and Rev. Dr. G. Talbot, his Character	949	Daily Variations in the Prices of Stocks	971

Illustrated with a View of an ancient CLOISTER in CLERKENWELL; Remains of the CARMELITE CHURCH at ATHLOV, in IRELAND; and other curious Antiquities: Also the BEAR-TRAP of the BASCHKIRIANS in RUSSIA, to defend their BEES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 12, to Dec. 17, 1850

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

Jan. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	28 16	32	NE		overcast. ¹
2	28 13	34	NE		fog, thaw. ²
3	28 18	34	NE		deep fog, thaw. ³
4	28 16	42	SE		swift thaw, rain. ⁴
5	29	40	SW	. 112	mild rain, dark. ⁵
6				. 26	snow.
7		24			frost.
8		22			frost.
9				. 14	rain. ⁶
10	30 2	34	E		fair, still, and pleasant.
11	29 18	26	SE		frost, rime.
12	29 14	32	NW		overcast and still.
13	29 12	33	NE		overcast and still.
14	29 11	35	NE		gloomy.
15	29 12	38	N		gloomy.
16	29 11	39	SE		overcast, fair.
17	29 10	46	S	. 13	mild, pleasant, snow.
18	29 11	45	SW		fair and mild.
19	29 10	45	S		soft and mild. ⁷
20	29 11	45	SE	. 13	louing, rain. ⁸
21	29 16	41	N		mist, still, pleasant.
22	29 18	45	SW		overcast.
23	30 1	34	SE		white frost, fog, bright.
24	29 19	29	NW		white frost, fog, bright.
25	29 18	38	SE		overcast.
26	29 18	35	E		overcast, cold, and m.
27	29 17		SE		overcast.
28	29 11	43	NW	. 16	rain.
29	29 9	31	W		fair, brisk, sharp with.
30	29 8	36	S	. 36	louing, cold, raw.
31	29 8	31			stormy, sharp fresh.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Moles work. No wagtails (*motacilla alba*, nec *flava*) since the snow fell.—² Mice, snipes, nor fieldfares to be found.—³ Titmice (*pari*) during the frost, pick off the trees, in searching for insects.—⁴ Bnrberries and haws frozen on the trees.—⁵ No birds eat the former.—⁶ Insects about.—⁷ Beans planted the 13th of Nov. from under the snow, unharmed and thriving. Peas sown then scarce above ground.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For DECEMBER, 1785.

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

M. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

S the first step to amendment is the acknowledgement of errors, you are requested to give the earliest insertion to the following corrections of the short Genealogical view of the Family of Oliver Cromwell, published in Mr. Hol's "Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica XXXI." (see p. 672.) just received from the worthy vicar of Ramsey, & let it be the compiler. Mr. N. will also put it in as an Appendix to that Number; and perhaps will give them a more general circulation, and oblige yours, &c. *

DEAR SIR,

Ramsey, Aug. 12.

I received your Memoirs of the Cromwell family very safe, for which I return many thanks. You have fallen into some few mistakes, which I will endeavour to rectify in a future letter, if possible; however, one thing strikes me very much, of which I cannot avoid taking notice.

You suppose (p. 12.) that Eliz. Cromwell, buried at Wicken, was the Protector's Widow, though there is not the intimation that she was in the inscription. No doubt but she was one of the family, and that she chose to be buried with her near relations; and I cannot but believe that it was the Protector's widow, especially when the Northborough register is plain and clear, and really calls her the *Protector's Widow**, and there can be nothing more certain than

an entry publickly made in a parish-register, which cannot be suspected of falsehood, or serving political purposes. I think we may as well suspect the Ramsey register of falsehood, and that Sir Oliver Cromwell, aged about 93 years, was not buried there, tho' it is expressly entered, as suspect the Northborough-register. Besides, it is the most probable place she should die and be buried at. Mr. Cleypole, of Northborough, married their favourite daughter, and, as Oliver's Widow survived the Restoration, she thought no place so private where she could retire to, and in short none so probable, as to her son-in-law Cleypole.

But the principal design of this letter is to give you some farther information relating to the Cromwell family, which is very lately come to light. A Mr. Lockhart, a descendant from the famous Lockhart, who was a great favourite of Oliver and his Ambassador and General in France, has sent a pedigree to Lord Sandwich, in which the Cromwell family are concerned, and by which it appears that General Lockhart married a *Robina Sewster*, niece to the Protector. I have been consulted about it, and therefore would not withhold from you any information I was able to give. Lord Sandwich knew nothing of the *Sewsters*, with which family and pedigree I was well acquainted. You say, at the bottom of your Notes, p. 19, "that Miss Cromwell's pedigree marries Robert Cromwell's 3d daughter to—*Jewster*," which certainly should be *Jewiter*. Miss Cromwell's pedigree is right, and I suppose

Water acornite (*hieracorus hiemalis*) in bloom.—⁹ Blossom-buds of common elm cuttings.—¹⁰ Gossamer floats. Hazel (*corybus avellana*) in bloom.—¹¹ Caught two spiders hanging with balloons of gossamer.—¹² Snow-drop (*galanthus nivalis*) in bloom.—¹³ Thrushes and blackbirds much reduced in number by the severe weather.

N. B. The observations, till the 6th, were made at a village 20 miles S. W. from London, towards at the usual place near London. Thermometer as usual.

In the page above mentioned (as copied in Wicken Chancel, she is said to have died in the year "MDCLXXII;" but, in the entry in Northborough-register (which follows), we are told, that she was buried in "1663, at Northborough, where she died."

E. L. T.

pose *Jewster* to be the fault of the printer, or transcriber.

There were two branches of the Sewster family. The elder, Sir Robert Sewster, was seated at Great Ravely, one mile to the South of Upwood; and the younger branch, — Sewster, Esq. at Wistow, a mile to the East of Upwood. The male line of the elder branch ended in Sir Robert Sewster, whose daughter and heir, Frances Sewster, married Sir Algernon Peyton of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, the issue of which marriage was Sir Sewster Peyton, Master of the Buck-hounds to Queen Anne. Mr. Sewster of Wistow certainly married a daughter of Robert Cromwell, Esq. of Huntingdon, and I think it was *Robina*, sister to the Protector, tho' your pedigree contradicts it. By Mr. Lockhart's pedigree sent out of Scotland, it appears that General Lockhart* married Robina Sewster, daughter to the above gentleman, and niece to the Protector. What confirms this intelligence is, that there is a respectable family still living at Wistow, of the name of *Gosling*, whose ancestor married his wife out of this family. The grandfather of the present Mr. Gosling married a Miss Sewster, the last of the family resident there, and by that means came into possession of the family-pictures, which are still preserved. The picture of Oliver Cromwell, General Lockhart, and Mr. Sewster, are still preserved at Mr. Gosling's. It appears from constant tradition, that General Lockhart resided some time at Wistow, either *before* or *after* his marriage with Robina Sewster. Of this family was the Rev. Robert Sewster of New College in Oxford, but in what part of the kingdom he settled, or whether he left any descendants, I know not, only that he had his descent from the Protector's sister. I thought I ought not to conceal this interesting intelligence from you, when I considered the work you were engaged in, and am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c. T. WHISTON.

P. S. I sent over to Wistow, this day, Aug. 12, to examine the register, which is very badly kept. They found Robina Sewster baptized 1633; but the father and mother's name were so much worn, that they could not be certain of their names. Lancelot Brown, Esq. member for Huntingdon, and a great friend to Mr. Noble, went to Wistow yesterday, to see the pictures at Mr. Gosling's.

* If it was not General Lockhart himself that married Robina Sewster, niece to the Protector, it was his son. I cannot be certain till I see Lockhart's pedigree.

DEAR SIR,

I SHALL begin my remarks on your Pedigree of the Cromwell family, with a mistake of *my own* well as *Mr. Noble's*. I did suppose the name of the *second Wife* of Henry Cromwell, Esq. was *Lucy*, till the entry made in the Ramsey-Register in 1639, where I find that Lady Carr, Wife of Henry Cromwell, was buried that year, Jan. 12. This is a *Lucy Carr* buried in the church of Ramsey, who, I suppose, was Anne Cromwell's *Mother*, or Mr. Noble supposed, because the entry of a Mrs. Mary Cromwell being buried Jan. 12, 1629, that was the *2d Wife* of Henry Cromwell, Esq. when she was the *daughter* of Sir Philip Cromwell, was buried a few days after her. This is not a *single instance* to be met with in this Register, when the *Wives* of these gentlemen are buried, but are distinguished to be the *Wife* of *a one*. This young lady died a few years before her father, Sir Philip, aged years. Pref. p. xiv.

Mrs. Jane, or Joan, Cromwell, married to Mr. William Baker, was *not* the daughter of Sir Philip Cromwell, but daughter of *Sir Oliver*, as appears in the Register of Huntingdon. "Mr. William Baker and Mrs. Joan Cromwell married Jan. 7, 1611." Sir Philip Cromwell was not married till 1604, therefore it could not be *his daughter* that was married to Mr. William Baker in 1611, but the daughter of Sir Cromwell the elder brother. In what Register you found such an entry as that Jane was the eldest daughter of Sir Philip Cromwell, who was born March 1, 1604, was married to Mr. William Baker Jan. 2, 1621, I know not. If the true, the *first Wife*, daughter of Sir Oliver, must be dead, and the lady married a second time. You must positively, Pref. p. xvi. that Mrs. Cromwell, married to Mr. Baker, was the *eldest daughter of Sir Philip*, giving the least intimation that he married a daughter of Sir Oliver. There is a mistake somewhere.

You say, in the same page, that "Henry Cromwell, the corresponding of Mr. Pope, is like to run into the last." I have the least doubt, but that he was the descendant of the Upwood branch of the family. It appears by the Ramsey Register that Henry Cromwell,

the father, was buried there in 1630. His son Henry was born in 1615, and therefore did not come to years of maturity till 6 years after the death of his father. Soon after this he sold the Upwood estate to Stephen Pheasaunt, Esq., and moved into another country. You mention yourself that a branch of the Cromwell family have been found in Wiltshire.

In p. 3. of your Memoirs you have made some unaccountable mistakes under the article of *Sir Henry Cromwell*. He had indeed the name of the *Golden Age*, and scattered money among the populace whenever he came to Ramsey; but his *eldest son*, who was *Sir Oliver Cromwell*, did not sell the estate at Ramsey to Col. Titus, but *Sir Oliver's Grandson*. And in the same paragraph how could you call *Oliver the Protector*, *Sir Henry's Nephew and Godson*, when Sir Henry was really the Protector's *Grandfather*? The Protector was indeed *Sir Oliver's Nephew and Godson*, and murdered his uncle at Ramsey. Oliver the Protector was but four years old when his Grandfather, Sir Henry, died in 1603, some short time before the accession of King James I. This is the most palpable error you have committed in your whole work, by applying all incidents to the father Sir Henry, which really belonged to his son*.

P. 2. You say that Sir Richard Cromwell built the manor-house at Ramsey, which in a note at bottom contradicts itself by saying that the initials H. C. are upon an iron ring in the stable. The initial letters of *Sir Henry's name* H. C. are upon most of the doors of the house at this time, and I doubt not but he built it upon the ruins of the abbey.

P. 7. In Dr. Dugard's Greek epitaph the π in the second line is wrong; π is a Spondee. But whether this is the fault of the printer or Doctor Dugard, I know not.

P. 10. That whole paragraph which supposes "that Henry, the eldest son of Sir Philip Cromwell, was a Colonel in the King's service," should be expunged. Henry, the eldest son, was brought up to the church, and was Rector of Wiltow, as I have since found, the living, at that time, being in the gift of his father, Sir Philip. I doubt I led you into this mistake myself, as I had heard there was a Colonel Henry Cromwell in the King's service, and supposed it was he.

P. 9. Mr. Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, that died here in 1661, was the youngest son of Sir Philip Cromwell, born in 1617, Mr. Richard Cromwell, the brother of Sir Philip, having always lived at Upwood, and died there.

In the Ramsey Register were *two Henry Cromwells*, Esq; one of whom is called Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; and the other Henry Cromwell, Esq; who were married, and had children about the same time, and yet they do not appear to be father and son. Their respective children are thus entered. Carina the daughter of Henry Cromwell jun. Esq; was baptised September 5, 1622. Pembroke son of Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; was baptised December 3, 1623. Henry, son of Henry Cromwell, Esq; was baptised June 22, 1625. This proves that *Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq;* was not the son of Henry Cromwell, Esq; for he would not have had *two sons* named Henry at the same time. Who then was Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; I can fix upon none of the family, but Henry son of Robert Cromwell, Esq; who was baptised at Huntingdon, Aug. 31, 1595. Robert Cromwell, the father, of Huntingdon, might have most part of his estate lying either at Bury or Ramsey, and settled his *eldest son* there; and accordingly we find, in the old Register at Bury near Ramsey, a Mr. Henry Cromwell lord of the manor there about that time, who might live at Ramsey and be called Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; Nothing certain can be determined in this affair, unless we could see the *original conveyance* of the manor and estate at Bury to the Bernard family, which must be in the possession of Sir Robert Bernard, the present owner. However, it seems highly probable, that this Henry Cromwell, jun. Esq; was the husband of the *Lady Ann Carr*, who was buried here in 1639, as their first daughter was named *Carina*, and their first son Pembroke, which shews they belonged to some other branch. This Pembroke Cromwell, aged 16 years, was buried here 1639, a little time before his supposed mother.

Philip Cromwell, gentleman, was buried here, May 14, 1642, who must be second son of Sir Philip Cromwell, as there is no other of the name of Philip in any branch of the family, either at Huntingdon, Ramsey, or Upwood. How then could that be Sir Philip's son, who was mortally wounded, fighting for the parliament

* This is rightly stated in the pedigree.

parliament at the siege of Bristol, I will venture to say, and so in your note you seem to acknowledge, it was not Sir Philip's son, who died before the King's standard was set up.

If, as I suppose, the lady Ann Carr was the wife of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq. who then was the *second wife* of Henry Cromwell, Esq. whose *first*, Battina, was buried at Huntingdon, 1618, it is plain he had another before 1625, as his son Henry was born that year. I am confident it was not that Mrs. Mary Cromwell who died here in 1629, as she is not entered as a *wife* to any of the Cromwells, as all the others are. There is no entry made of any children being baptized after the year 1628, when Mary, the daughter of Henry Cromwell junior, Esq. was baptized Sept. 25. What lady then was the *second wife* of Henry Cromwell, Esq. is a question I cannot solve. If it was the lady Ann Carr, then who was the wife of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq.? who was the father of Carina, Pembroke, and Mary? Mr. Noble's Preface, p. 15. makes no distinction between these *two gentlemen*, but supposes the *two Marys* were children of the *same father*, and that the first died an *infant*, neither of which assertions are true. The entries are thus made: "Mary, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, Esq. was baptized Sept. 12, 1627." The other is "Mary, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq. was baptized Sept. 25, 1628." This proof, I think, is very clear, that these *two gentlemen* were entirely different. Mr. Noble has omitted Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, Esq. who was baptized Sept. 6, 1626, and buried here Nov. 12, 1627. Neither of the *two Marys* are entered as dying *infants*. What became of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq. I know not, as he left *no son* behind him.

I have just to add, that it is highly probable that Mr. Hettley of Broughton (for that is the orthography of the name, and as Mr. Hettley, of Allerton now spells it) left heirs by Carina, the daughter of Henry Cromwell, junior, Esq.; for, since the writing the other papers, I find that Francis Ciemer, gent. of Ingoldthorpe, in Norfolk, was married to Mrs. Eliz. Hettley of this parish, Feb. 13, 1676. Mr. Hettley, of Allerton, has still a small estate left in this parish. I still register the loss of the old register here for ten years, as it would have been a means to explain many other particulars relating to this family. T. WHISTON.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR correspondent H. Lemaire, in the last Magazine, p. 781, is very much disturbed at what he calls a shocking anachronism in the English history, by the supposed misplacing of insurrection temp. Ric. II. The supposed mistake has probably arisen from his being too attentive to the year of the King's reign, rather than to the year of our Lord, a custom very common among our ancient writers, and which too much followed in the present day. I cannot conceive of any more denigrate and satisfactory definition of it than by the year of our Lord. If your correspondent will take the trouble to refer to Rapin, vol. I. pp. 457 and 458, he will find that the insurrection commenced before 23d May 1381, which was the fourth year of Richard II. He succeeded his grandfather 21st June, but was suppressed before 2d July following. Now, with respect to the year of London, it is very true that John Comberton, al. John of Northampton stands in the catalogue as mayor for the years 1381 and 2, and Sir William de la Pole was elected in the year 1380: but I apprehend that H. L. will find upon enquiry, that the dates set against the names of the respective mayors from the beginning till about the Revolution, are the dates of the year in which they entered upon their office; this being allowed, his supposed anachronism vanishes, as Sir William de la Pole has been in office from Michaelmas 1380 to the same festival 1381. In the two following instances I can speak with certainty: the mayoralty of Sir William Dixie, which is dated 1585, commenced on 29th October of that year: Sir John not Thomas, Edwards, who stands as mayor in 1679, was elected at Michaelmas in that year. About the end of the reign of James II. there is a strange omission in the list, which I cannot explain. Sir John Peake is put down for 1688, Sir John Shorter and Sir John Eyles for 1688, and Sir John Chapman for 1688. Sir John Chapman was elected mayor at Michaelmas 1688, and died 18th May 1688-9, (as mentioned in a note in the same Magazine p. 770.) Sir Thomas Pilkington, I apprehend, was elected upon Chapman's death, and continued in office till Michaelmas 1691, as the last instance of a person continuing in that office two successive years, being elected to it more than twice. Sir John Chapman, as I conceive, commences the common, popular way of

ting down the mayors as holding the office for the year subsequent to that Michaelmas at which they were elected: for I know, that Sir Thomas Abney, who is described as mayor for 1701, was elected at Michaelmas 1700; and that Sir R. Hoare, who is set down for 1746, was elected at Michaelmas 1745; and so onward. The same may be said of the sheriffs, of whom I have an uninterrupted catalogue, copied from Strype's edition of Stow, entitled, "The names of the first Bailiffs, (or Officers) entering into their office at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of Christ 1189." Henry Cornhill, Richard Reynere; and ending with Sir John Eyles, and Sir John Peth, in 1719, i. e. elected at Midsummer, and entering upon their office 15th September, 1719: next to them follow Sir George Caswall, and Sir William Millers, 1721, i. e. elected at Midsummer 1720, and continuing in office till 15th September, 1721; but, were it not for this explanation, it would seem as if there were an omission of the sheriffs for one year. If these elucidations afford any satisfaction to you, or any of the numerous readers of your useful miscellany, they are at your service.

As to the person who was the proprietor of the sword in the Arms of the Worshipful City, whether St. Paul or Sir William Walworth, I leave it to your correspondent, and other abler antiquaries than myself, to determine, and am,
Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Dec. 17.
IN my tour through Denbighshire last summer, I had the opportunity of visiting those much admired woods of Gwyngyg, the seat of Colonel Myddelton: under whose hospitable roof the late Dr. Johnson, in 1776, passed a happy fortnight.

In memory of his most respectable friend, and in a part of his woods that the Doctor used to visit with peculiar delight, the Colonel intends to erect a stone urn, with the following inscription:

This spot
Was often dignified by the
Presence of Samuel Johnson, L.L.D.
Whose moral writings,
Exactly conformable
To the precepts of Christianity,
Give ardour to virtue,
and

Confidence to truth.
By inserting the above in your most
valuable Magazine, you will much oblige
YOUR CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, November 14.
I HAVE long been desirous of recording the memory of one of the most ingenious men that ever lived, and one of the best that ever died; and I think your Magazine a proper place, where so many good men, now WITH GOD, are registered. The gentleman whose genius and virtues I mean to speak of, was Pastor to the congregation of Dissenters at Henley upon Thames, his name Gainsborough, brother to the ingenious artist whose pencil will immortalize him, while a brother, his equal in another line of genius, might have been forgotten. Perhaps of all the mechanical geniuses this or any nation has produced, Mr. Gainsborough was the first. I have a clock of his making in my possession, and which I have seen go with accuracy, though all the parts were not finished, (for, if it had, it would have been a perfect perpetual motion), that is a wonderful piece of mechanism, every part of which was made by his own hands. It is a pendulum clock, in which a tin box is charged with a certain number of musket bullets. When the clock goes, a little ivory bucket appears loaded with one of them, and, having slowly descended to the bottom of the case, it is so received there as to open a valve and discharge the load. It then ascends empty to the clock, and there receives a fresh charge, and thus goes till it has expended the whole of the original ammunition; and had the ingenious artist lived, I perceive there are inactive wheels which were designed to fetch up the bullets, and do what must now be done by hand. Another curious and most expensive work of his, I had the honour to present to the British Museum, in hopes of depositing it where it may remain as long as brass can endure; and, as it may be seen there, I will not attempt to describe what I had not capacity to conceive, the manner of perfectly using; it is, however, a sundial, on a brass claw, which points the time to a second in every part of the globe. But if I were to give you a list of the various pieces of curious mechanism produced by this extraordinary man, it would fill your Magazine. I shall therefore conclude with the still brighter parts of his character. His genius as a man, his piety as a Christian, and his universal philanthropy was such, that at Henley, where he was known, he was universally beloved and respected, and some men, of high rank in the

the neighbourhood, offered him very good preferment in the Established Church, if he would have taken ordination; but nothing could prevail upon him to leave his own little flock. I now come to that period which deprived them of an excellent teacher, and the world of a most ingenious artist. His wife had a cancer on her breast; and such was his affection and care for her, that, lest she should want his spiritual and corporal assistance, he would not quit either her apartment or her bed; the consequence was, that it proved fatal to both. I lately lengthened my journey, to pay the tribute of a tear over his remains: and I was shocked to find, that the albes of so great and so good a man lay in the stable-yard of a paltry inn under the walls of his meeting house at Henley, for unfortunately such is the situation of that building. However, a stone is fixed against the wall, to tell us where the mortal part of this affectionate couple were deposited. What a man to be lost! what an example to follow! Reader, judge what my feelings were, when I read "*the frail memorial*" over this departed Christian, and the sculptured marble to a self-degraded gentleman in Westminster Abbey.

POLYXENA.

MR. URBAN, *City Road, Dec. 24.*

IF you will insert the following in your Magazine, you will oblige your humble servant,
JOHN WESLEY.

This morning a friend sent me the Gentleman's Magazine for last May, wherein I find another letter concerning my Eldest Brother. I am obliged to Mr. Badcock for the candid manner wherein he writes, and wish to follow his pattern, in considering the reasons which he urges in defence of what he wrote before—1. Mr. B. says, "His Brother cannot be ignorant, that he always bore the character of a Jacobite; a title to which I really believe he had no dislike."

Most of those who gave him this title, did not distinguish between a *Jacobite* and a *Tory*; whereby I mean, "One that belieyes God, not the People, to be the origin of all Civil Power." In this sense he was a *Tory*; so was my Father; so am I. But I am no more a *Jacobite* than I am a *Turk*; neither was my Brother. I have heard him over and over disclaim that character. 2. "But his own daughter affirmed it." Very likely she might; and doubtless she thought him such. Nor is this any

wonder, considering how young when her Father died, especially did not know the difference between a *Tory* and a *Jacobite*; which may have been the case with Mr. Badcock's friends, if not with Mr. Badcock himself.

3. Mr. W. says, "He never published any thing political." This is strictly true: "He never wrote, or published, one line against the Government." But he did write those verses, intitled *Regency*; and therein, "by exposing the Regents, exposing King himself."

In this my Brother and I differ in our judgments: I thought, that the King's ministers was one; but the exposing the King himself; and the other thought otherwise; and the without scruple, exposed Sir Walpole and all other evil ministers. Of his writing to Sir Robert Walpole, I have heard before, and cannot easily believe it now.

4. From the moment that my Brother heard my brother and me and ourselves, she was ashamed of the paid any regard to the vile misrepresentations which had been made after our return from Georgia; when fully approved both our conduct and practice, and soon after removed from my house, and gladly attended to the ministrations, till her spirit was taken.

JOHN WESLEY.

MR. URBAN, *London, Dec. 24.*

IN the Gent. Mag. Sept. p. 100, Ximenes informed the public of the following supposed fact; viz. "perhaps deserve mention, that C—'s library sold for 51. and 10s. quors in his cellar for 1500. shew that the above account is entirely malicious, and cowardly, I need not mention certain events and facts, viz. Dr. Cooper died at Edinburgh, May 1785.—Ximenes' letter is dated Monday, August 15, 1785. The Editors proved Dr. Cooper's will in Commons, Oct. 8, 1785. Hence appears, that if Ximenes wrote Dr. Cooper's library and liquor sold before his will was proved, it is a grossly repugnant to common law. "But it may perhaps be objected, that the library, which I collected since his return to England, 1775, is now at Sulhamstead, Berks, not yet disposed of by the late owner."

ATTN.

Kafanka,

MR. URBAN, May 2, O. S. 1785.

THE last place I wrote to you from was Schurafka, when I sent you a description of the Slepetz (see p. 761); to the account of which I might have added, that Mr. Laxmann, in the year 1764, wrote of an animal in the parts about Barnitz, in many respects very like it, to which he gave the name of *The Rat-intelliger*, it being a rat by the head, hinder by claws and teeth, but is a mole by the exposed paws, by the smallness of its eyes, its short ears, and its manner of living. It is called, in the Russian language, *Zemlenoi Medved*, the earth-one bear. But that animal has a tail, which Mr. Slepetz has not. Notwithstanding that he has his body, Mr. Laxmann said, there is no animal like him for evil mining in the earth. All the fields about Schurafka, in the latitudes about Barnitz, are covered with the hillocks he makes up. They spoil all the roads and my paths, by undermining them with one another's subterraneous passages. If we need the judge of their numbers, says he, the miserie quantity of mole-hills, there made up many hundreds of thousands of Georgi's rat-moles in Kolivan alone. But, our present standing the prodigious detriment they do to the fields and high-lands, the boors leave them in perfect impunity, and you meet with many who never given themselves the trouble to see one.—I shall take up no more of your precious moments, Mr. Urban, but close with rats and mice. But as, by this time, I suppose you may be a little interested in what relates to me, allow me to inform you, that I left Schurafka about the middle of last month, and, after sailing through Bitschok and Gornostai, I arrived here at Kafanka, which is about 130 versts from Pavlodsk. I broke down, as usual, on the way, but the travelling in a cabitka is attended with one very great advantage, which is, that, let what will happen to it, it is next to impossible but I am able to repair it the first tree I come to, especially as I always sling a couple of spare axeltrees under it, and put a rope to the bottom, with a small axe. I think if you were once to travel in a cabitka, you would never use a post-chaise again.

Kafanka is the first stanitz of the Tola of the Don, situated in an open plain, and has a starchina for commandant. Immediately on arriving, a

GENT. MAG. December, 1785.

sensible difference is apparent in the country; not that the soil is not always the same, but because every thing is wild and uncultivated, and, in short, presents nothing but a frightful desert. Hitherto you see mankind turning the various advantages of nature to account. The inhabitants of the Greater and the Lesser Russias earn their bread by the sweat of their face; but in this country of the Kosacs all is arid and bare; and this inhospitable, uncultivated desert extends, without interruption, from Kafanka to Tscherkask. Excepting, therefore, the observations that natural objects demand, I can find but little, or rather nothing at all, to excite my attention.

To make amends for this, I will send you the manner of managing bees among the Bashkirians, from my portfolio, which I shall be glad to empty a little, that I may administer a needle and thread to it; for, by having been jolted so often under my head, and so often under my feet, I will venture to affirm no beggar's wallet in all London is half so ragged.

About four years ago I was at Bogorodskoe, on the banks of the river Ufa, where I paid some attention to the manner in which the Russians of those parts, excited by the example of their neighbours the Bashkirians, who are famous in this way, apply themselves to the cultivation of bees, and were then applauding themselves exceedingly on the rich store of wax and honey they had got the preceding year. They excavate their hives in the trunks of different trees, giving the preference to such as are of the hardest wood; and consequently chuse for this purpose the strongest and the loftiest trees of the forest. The hive is about five and twenty or thirty feet high from the ground, frequently even higher, if the length of the trunk allows it. They hollow them out length-ways, with small narrow hatchets, and tools of a peculiar form, a sort of chisels and gouges, with which they complete their work. The longitudinal aperture of this hive is stopped by a cover of two or more pieces, which are exactly fitted to it, and pierced with small holes, to give ingress and egress to the bees.

No means can be devised more ingenious or more convenient for climbing the highest and the smoothest trees than those practised by this people, for the construction

construction and visitation of their hives. For this purpose they need nothing but a very sharp axe, a leather strap, or a common rope. The man places himself against the trunk of the tree, and passes the cord round his body and round the tree, just leaving it sufficient play for casting it higher and higher, by jerks, towards the elevation which he wants to attain, and there to place his body, bent as in a swing, his feet resting against the tree, and preserving the free use of his hands. This done, he takes his axe, and at about the height of his body makes the first notch or step in the tree. Then he takes his rope, the two ends whereof he takes care to have tied very fast, and throws it towards the top of the trunk. Placed thus in his rope by the middle of his body, and resting his feet against the tree, he ascends by two steps, and easily enables himself to put one of his feet in the notch: he now makes a new step, and continues to mount in this manner till he has reached the intended height. The Bashkirians perform all this with incredible speed and agility. Being mounted to the place where he is to make the hive, he cuts more convenient steps, and, by the help of the rope, which his body keeps in distension, he performs his necessary work with the abovementioned tools, which are stuck in his girdle.

They carefully cut away all the boughs and protuberances beneath the hive, to render all access as difficult as possible to the bears, which still abound in vast numbers throughout the forests of the Ural, and, in spite of all imaginable precautions, do considerable damage to the hives. On this account they put in practice every kind of means, not only for defending themselves from these voracious animals, but for their destruction too. The method most in use consists in sticking in the trunk of the tree old blades of knives, standing upwards, scythes, and pieces of pointed iron, disposed circularly round it, when the tree is straight, or at the place of bending, when the trunk is crooked. The bear has commonly dexterity enough to avoid these points in climbing up the tree; but when he lets himself down, his posteriors foremost, he gets on these sharp hooks, and gives himself such deep wounds in the belly, that he usually dies. It frequently happens that old bears take the precaution to bend down

these blades with their forepaws, and thereby render their offensive armour useless.

Another destructive apparatus, with more success, which bears a similitude to the catapult of the ancients, and is fixed in such a manner that, at the very instant the bear pares to climb the tree, he pulls down that lets go the machine, which immediately strikes a dart into the bear's breast.

Others suspend, by long ropes, at the farthest extremity of a branch of a tree, a platform, which they descend in such a manner that they can stand horizontally before the hive, and tie it fast to the trunk of the tree by a cord made of bark. The bear finds the feat very convenient, and, proceeding to the opening of the hive, begins by tearing the cord of bark which holds the platform to the trunk, which hinders him from executing his purpose. Upon this the platform immediately quits the tree, and twirling round in the air with the animal seated upon it, on the first shock, the bear is hurled out; he must now resolve to take a very dangerous leap, or remain patiently in his suspended posture. He takes the leap, either involuntarily or by his own good will, but the sharp points, placed all about the trunk of the tree; and if he resolves to where he is, he surely dies by the musket balls. For explaining more sensibly this ingenious contrivance, I have annexed as good a picture as I could make of it. (*plate annexed.*)

They go likewise, at the close of the night, to watch the bears at the top of some high tree, at a distance from the flocks which they have begun to molest, or the scent of some carrion. Late in the winter, they trace them by their smell, and after having rounded up their dogs, they kill them with their pikes. As this chance can only be relied on in pretty numerous companies, they agree upon certain times for this purpose.

The hives have still another name in the black pie, or black wood of Albinus, which the Bashkirians, as much as possible by the aperture with all sorts of sticks, and brambles, and twigs of short, the Tartars have the same idea, imagine that the very look of

is noxious to the bees. They hang to the hives, especially such as are near their habitations, a hoof of a horse, that the eye of the beholder may first fix on those which, in their opinion, keeps the effect of the fascination such a may produce. However, this may not perhaps be peculiar to bees, I think I recollect several such notions even in England on articles of bees. What country is free from them on many articles more? among the various objects of my wandering, ignorance and error are not the Yours, &c. M. M. M.

Camden Street,
Hillingdon, Nov. 16.

MR. UREAN, I have been lately in company with a gentleman, and the discourse turned on places of antiquity, he informed me he had, a few days before, been to a curious remain of an ancient cloister on the North side of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, once belonging to a nunnery, of which that (formerly much larger) was a remnant, which he wished me to visit, and having so, I soon after being obligingly admitted by the gentleman in whose garden it stands. The enclosed is a representation of it, consisting of six arches, with as much of the beautiful roof as the perspective would admit. I have also sent a sketch of a remaining fragment of brass plate the tombstone of Isabella Sackville, and last prioresse of that nunnery, on the floor of the North side of the communion-table in that church, to which are at the service of the Gentleman's Magazine. The coat of arms, head, hands, and part of the drawing, are all that remain. The shaded part, which had her lower garments, on the square plate which contained the inscription, are gone, only some of the faces of it remaining on the decayed stone. The latter, however, I preserved in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 429, and was as follows: "Hic jacet Isabella Sackville, quondam Priorissa nuper Prioratus de Clerkenwell, tempore dissolutionis ejusdem Prioratus, quæ fuit 21 Octobris, Anno Domini Milleſimo Quingentesimo Septuagesimo, & An. Reg. Eliz. 3. Dei gratia, &c. Duodecimo." The origin of this family bears date 1506: the first ennobled was (according to Mallan's Peerage) as Baron

Buckhurst, 8th January, 1566; Earl of Dorset, 13 March, 1603; and Duke, 13 January, 1720; but whether this lady's arms are to be blazoned in terms of nobility, or she was so esteemed at the time of her death, I am uncertain; if as a Commoner, and as it appears on the stone, it will be, quarterly, Argent and Sable, a bend of the second; but if as of Noble blood, quarterly, pearl and diamond, a bend of the second: but, comparing it with Millan, p. 6, is erroneous, the noble Dorset family arms being, quarterly, Topaz and Ruby, a bend Vaire, pearl and saphire.

The ancient Nunnery to which this cloister appertained, was founded by Jordan Bisset and Muriel his wife, to the honour of GOD, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A. D. 1100, 1 Henry I, for Black (or Benedictine) Nuns. The drawing is of one side of the quadrangle of this cloister, the other three being entirely demolished. It had an arched door, now walled up, communicating with the church, as appears at the West end of the ambulatory, which is neatly paved with brick, and is about three feet below the surface of the present raised garden-ground adjoining, and has three or four steps descending into it from the gravel-walk. Paintings on board, representing a continuation of the cloister, with the names of the founders, are at each end. The roof is entire, and, viewed from either end, exhibits a most pleasing specimen of Gothic architecture, much resembling the beautiful roof of the cathedral church of Exeter, though on a smaller scale. The key-stones are carved in the form of French marigolds, and other flowers. The ancient superstructure over the arches reaches not high, and is terminated with a layer of brick-work (as represented in the drawing), over which is a spacious ware-room, &c.; the whole adjoining to the wall of the church. The present garden, in which this cloister stands, was anciently a cemetery belonging to the priory.—It appears, by Weever, that the above-named lady-prioresse lived in the times of several princes, being a nun of this house 21 Henry VII, 1506, and died October 21, 1570, surviving the dissolution of her priory (1539) thirty-one years; so that, supposing her to have been but fifteen years of age, and to have taken the veil at the time (1506) aforesaid, she must have been of a great age. By her will, dated

• Plate II. fig. 1.

† Fig. 2.

dated the 19th day of Feb. the same year of her death, she ordered her body to be buried in Clerkenwell Church; and, as the Lord Prior of St. John's Monastery was so near a neighbour, their priories founded by the same persons, and the dissolution of their houses nearly about the same time (the latter in 1540), it may be presumed, that it was her desire to be interred near his tomb, as we find it to be in that church; the founders, Jordan Briset and Muriei his wife, were also buried in the chapter-house of this priory, in Weever's time called the Old Veltry.

The vulgar error of the cadaverous figures in churches, being of those who had starved themselves to death, was in this church averred to me of the figure on the tomb of the said Lord Prior; he died the 7th of May 1540, the very day of the dissolution of his order, the first hearing of which mortally affected him. King Henry VIII. allowed him 1000 l. per annum out of the revenues of his house; but, dying thus suddenly, he received not the least emolument from it.

Annual value of the Priory	l. s. d.
of Clerkenwell.	Speed 282 16 5
Ditto.	Stow 262 9 2
That of St. John of Jerusalem.	Stow, Weever, and Speed 3385 19 3

The ancient dedication of this church being as aforesaid—*Quere, Why, and at what time, was it altered to that of St. James, as it is at present?*

Yours, MATTHEW SKINNER.

MR. URBAN, *Hot Wells, Nov. 25.*
THE following inscription* is taken from an ancient cross, now lying flat on the ground before the door of the church of Lanteril Major, in the county of Glamorgan; it was placed where it now lies by one Mr. Thomas Morgan, a school-master, who found it about 40 years ago amongst the stones dug from some old foundations of a very ancient building, where a church is supposed to have stood, and very probably, from the bones dug out of the ground, and the form of the building, as far as that appears, from the foundation-plan of it. Perhaps some ingenious correspondent may favour the lovers of antiquity with an explanation of this inscription.

The letters dotted are not sufficiently legible.

There are other monumental stones, with effigies of men, placed in the Welsh Chapel (or Old Church, as it is often called),

by the above Thomas Morgan, descriptions, the copies of which are either lost or mislaid. It is rather that we have no better accounts of this ancient place, where was founded by St. Illutus, the first monachy in Britain, which was also a noted school or a kind of university, in those days the first Christian seminary in the world, some say in Europe; there is an ancient manuscript in the library of Llanthomas, another copy of it in the British Museum, and a third also in the Bodleian, Jesus College, Oxford, which contains many anecdotes of this school and monastery: why have we no English translations of those old MSS? A kitchen-quarry would highly oblige the members of your readers, by an account of your useful Magazine, of Lanthomas, and other ancient places of the kind, which from the many old MSS. which have never yet been translated (I think) into English. There are many old traditions in Glamorganshire unnoticed by antiquaries. It is also to be regretted that we have little or no account of the vast number of old castles that have met with in this country. I have endeavoured to make a list of the following number; but yet these are not all in Glamorganshire:

1. Morlais.
2. Caerfily.
3. Castell-tell-Cock.
4. Castell (Draenen).
5. Landaff, Bishop's palace once.
6. Dinas Powys.
7. Dinas Powys.
8. Dinas Powys.
9. Dinas Powys.
10. Dinas Powys.
11. Dinas Powys.
12. Dinas Powys.
13. Dinas Powys.
14. Dinas Powys.
15. Dinas Powys.
16. Dinas Powys.
17. Dinas Powys.
18. Dinas Powys.
19. Dinas Powys.
20. Dinas Powys.
21. Dinas Powys.
22. Dinas Powys.
23. Dinas Powys.
24. Dinas Powys.
25. Dinas Powys.
26. Dinas Powys.
27. Dinas Powys.
28. Dinas Powys.
29. Dinas Powys.
30. Dinas Powys.
31. Dinas Powys.
32. Dinas Powys.
33. Dinas Powys.
34. Dinas Powys.
35. Dinas Powys.
36. Dinas Powys.
37. Dinas Powys.
38. Dinas Powys.
39. Dinas Powys.
40. Dinas Powys.
41. Dinas Powys.
42. Dinas Powys.
43. Dinas Powys.
44. Dinas Powys.
45. Dinas Powys.
46. Dinas Powys.
47. Dinas Powys.
48. Dinas Powys.
49. Dinas Powys.
50. Dinas Powys.

* See plate II. fig. 3.

When the hoarse waves of Severn are
streaming aloud,
And Melina's lofty Castle's involved in a
cloud.

And the old proverb, a shower of rain
brooding above, and will soon drench the
plain.
Edward Williams.

Of more. 38. Canelustone. 39. Cynffig,
a large town, still a burrough, with 8 or
9 scattered houses. 40. Langynwyd. 41.
42. Bridgend old Castle. 43. Brid-
gend New Castle, built in the time of Ed-
ward the Second; its gateway, a very re-
markable piece of architecture for the age
in which it was built, an evident attempt
to imitate the Roman architecture, is very
narrow, and has much elegance, being
built with an excellent kind of free-stone.
Aberavon. 45. Llantrisant. 46. War-
rington, said to have been built by Foulk
Warren (vulgo Wrinston.) 47. Neath.
48. Swansea. 49. Mumbles. 50. Lougher.
51. Llanwrise. 52. Oxwich. 53. Landilo.
54. Llanravan, seat of Charles Edwin, Esq.
member for the County. 55. Cardiff newly
rebuilt by Lord Mount-Stewart. 56. Lan-
gely, seat of Tho. Mansel Talbot, Esq.
57. Selen. 58. Treacastle. 59. Castell or
Aber. 60. Rhythyn. 61. Monk's Castle.

These are all that I have been able to
new myself; but there are more in the
county, whose names I cannot recollect;
a few are entire, as Cardiff, Fonmon,
St. Donat's, and Beaupre, Swansea, al-
most so; St. Fagons and Riwperia, re-
built as observed; Wenvoc, rebuilt a
few years ago in a grand old castle taste,
by Mr. Holland the celebrated architect;
Llanough, the greatest part a modern
building on the site of the ancient castle,
with an old tower still remaining; a few
are only some small remains of founda-
tions but most of them considerable,
and some very grand ruins, such a num-
ber cannot, I think, be found in any
other county. These, with a very great
number of grand Gothic mansions, long
since converted to farm-houses, dispersed
all over the county, shew that opulence was
once (under it's Lords Marchers) an
inhabitant of Glamorgan, and would be
to it, had it no other choice to make
but that of a very fruitful, plentiful,
pleasant, and healthful country.

The gentlemen of Glamorgan have,
about twenty years ago, formed them-
selves into a respectable society, for en-
couraging agriculture, and have had con-
siderable success in introducing English
improvements into the county. Manu-
factures are still much wanted in the
vale, where the villages are uncommonly
numerous, and the country very popu-
lous. The mountains have large mines

of coal, iron, &c. and large smelting-
furnaces, founderies, and forging-mills,
to employ the inhabitants, but the vale
has nothing but the surface of the
ground, and far too many ale-houses to
engage its great numbers of people. As
the magistrates have been here of late
awakened to a sense of duty, and the
gentlemen to a sense of improvement, it
is much to be wished that the number of
tippling-houses were diminished, and a
few houses of industry, on a liberal and
humane plan, established: the common
work-houses partake too much of the
nature of prisons to be ever well relished
by the poor, but good sense and benevo-
lence could certainly think of something
on a better plan; rational Liberty is the
very soul of industry. It is true, there
are in Glamorgan, I believe, no work-
houses, or very few; nor will they ever
take with the temper of the inhabi-
tants: but, with perfect liberty, unfilled
by an idea of meanness and disgrace; no
employment whatever would be esteemed
a hardship, for idleness is not a prevalent
vice in Wales.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Camden Street, Islington, Nov. 19.

MR. URBAN,

PASSING through the church-yard
of St. Pancras a few days since, I
remarked a large raised tomb-stone, with
the following monogram and inscription
on it, which should be glad to see ex-
plained in your Magazine.

O. W. (in a cypher &c.)

PER BONAM FAMAM

ET PER INFAMIAM.

OB. JAN. 31. A. D. 1699. ÆT. 86.

At the same time two grave-stones,
very neatly finished, were brought in a cart
to the gate of the yard, thus inscribed:
On the head stone,

William Woollet,

Engraver to his Majesty,

Was born at

Maidstone in Kent

Upon the 15th day of August

MDCCLXXXV.

He died the 23d, and was buried in

this place the 28th day of May,

MDCCLXXXV.

On the foot-stone,

W. W.

MDCCLXXXV.

I thought proper to notice it, that it
might be known where the remains of
this great artist were deposited.

* See it in plate 41. fig. 4.

In

In the Biographical Anecdotes of Mr. Ephraim Chambers, published in your Magazine for September last, the compiler says, "that his will, it has been said, was never proved, but I am pretty confident it is to be found in the Com-mons." I beg leave to assure him that he is right in his assertion, that the will was proved the same year in which he died (1740); and that my intelligence is procured from a friend who belongs to Doctors Commons, and who, at my request, examined at the office where the original will now is M. SKINNER.

MR. URBAN,

IN the course of a late journey into Buckingham and Northampton-shires, the frequent sight of deformed and diseased women in those counties drew my attention; and, on enquiry, I apprehend that these evils arise in a great measure from causes which might by care be easily prevented. If you think that the practice of some method, similar to what is contained in the following lines, can be of benefit to these diseased women, who are generally workers of lace, I wish it to be inserted in a work of so deservedly well established a character as your Magazine, in hopes that some man of rank and humanity may be excited to patronize an institution of this kind.

The preservation of the health of every diligent and ingenious manufacturer is an object highly worthy the attention of a trading and manufacturing nation; and when we consider, that in this regard the weaker sex is included, there is a double call to this attention on their account, not only as preserving the health of manufacturers, but also of the sex, so essentially concerned in bringing to perfection the noblest manufacture (if I may be allowed the expression), that of peopling the earth with a healthy and useful offspring; for how is it possible that a deformed or diseased mother can bring forth healthy children? or that a mind enfeebled by bodily distempers can be duly qualified to instill into the minds of infants, with judgement and proper temper, such principles as infant minds should be inculcated with? "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

Whoever considers the attachment of the lower class of people to old habits, will be easily convinced, that when that attachment is to be got the better of, the countenance and encouragement of men

of fortune and rank will be need- induce even the youths of both to comply with such means as may to be necessarily pursued. Rewards marks of distinctions, conferred ingenuous and diligent, may be able inducements to allure them compliance. These measures require mutual aid and concurrence of liberal minds; and who will be trouble of enquiring into the steps per to bring about such changes appear useful; and to supply the ne- expense for these purposes?

The view of the distempered the workers of lace first drew the attention to what is here proposed more especially, as that manufac- chiefly carried on by the women, principles are simple and easily ex- and may, with little variation, be to other manufactures. As al- served, many of the workers of deformed, occasioned by their po- posture, and many more are dis- seemingly owing, in a great mea- their inclined posture while which prevents their lungs from free play; and from the same blood does not circulate freely liver, whence the gall, a fluid to be in the due formation of the bile, be faulty, in quality & quantity, stomach being also pressed upon, perhaps exert its due influence digestion of food. The interrup- culation in the several bowels fail to bring on difficulty of bow- pains in the region of the stom- digestion, jaundice, and many complaints, which might be in measure prevented, by a change posture, and enjoying a good air.

The advantages of an erect posture while much employed in writing, well experienced in merchants counting-houses, and in some of the public offices, that the writing-desks in both are so high, that the clerks stand erect when writing; this custom may be easily obtained for the workers of lace, by raising their cushions, which shall be breast-high when they are sitting, and by having foot-stools on which they may rest their feet when sitting on seats, the advantage of alternate sitting will relieve them from weariness arising from the long continuance of the same posture.

The rooms where these people usually work are small, low, and

which many far society, of their high- that a light- as all t- into the air- room, where- carpels, v- As an evid- such confin- that condi- turned, that- dangerous s- to order to- small open- acting, and- carried up as- be carried u- chimney, in- ert, the cur- the quicker- communicate- the air-flue- acting will- without cau- a ventilator- generally do- far as venti-

MR. URBAN, MIDWINTER, infants in ca- perfo- ing process- entered in t- doctric of h- opinion that- due to the- Magazine, them with th- "1533, Q- detrix, exam- sub hac form- "said Elizab- "Every, I- "by the a- "beyond mi- "childe ur- "name of- "Holy Giv- "infundend- "infantul- "the childe- "the wyfe- "the answer- "was not b- "the childe- "the childe- "rede, the- "call water- "hede. A- "was born-

which many sit together, induced thereto for relief, or for the mutual benefit of the lights. Experience teaches us that a light vapour rises from our boarded floors at all times. This vapour ascends into the air in the higher part of the room, where it soon contracts a putrid mephitic, very prejudicial to the health. This is an evident proof of the ill effects of such confined air, where it remains long in that condition, let me assure those concerned, that hence arises one of the most dangerous fevers, viz. the Gaol Fever. In order to carry off this putrid air, a small opening may be made close to the ceiling, and communicating with a flue carried up as high as the wall; if it can be carried up in contact with a flue to a chimney, in which a fire is generally kept, the current of air upwards will be the quicker; but the flues should not communicate, lest the smoke descend by the air-flue. The opening made in the ceiling will thus carry off the putrid air, without causing the chimney to smoke, as ventilators placed above the ceiling generally do; nor does the flue want repairs as ventilators do.

L. M.

"where the Priest gave to it that chryf-tynden that takkyd, and the childe is yett alyf."

MR. URBAN,

MR. Pennant was misinformed respecting Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, having a brother Dean of Rochester, no one of that name having ever possessed that dignity; and your query of the person alluded to having been a Prebendary of Canterbury, I think I can, from sufficient authority, answer in the affirmative (see Mag. for Oct. p. 770.). James was his Christian name; and, according to Le Neve, he was installed in the ninth Prebend, Nov. 8, 1682. It appears from the catalogue of Oxford Graduates, that he was of Jesus College, and that he was admitted M. A. in 1672, B. D. in 1679, and D. D. in 1683. His epitaph (in which the name is spelt Jefferies*) is printed in the Appendix to Battely's Canuararia sacra, p. 9; and for an obvious reason, the writer of it seems to have avoided noticing the near relation the deceased bore to a man who had so lately held one of the highest offices in the State. Vexation, at the disgrace the Chancellor had brought upon his family, might contribute to the shortening of the Prebendary, for he did not number forty years; he could hardly, however, to my apprehension, have died on his road to visit his brother when in confinement, because his lordship died in the Tower, April 18, 1689, and the Doctor not till the 4th of September following†. W. and D.

MR. URBAN,

NOT being acquainted with any anecdotes of Murray of Sacomb, enquired after in p. 887 of your Magazine, I only transcribe what follows from the print of him by G. Vertue; he is leaning on three books, inscribed, "T. Heatne, V. III. Sessions Papers, and "Tryals of Witches," and holding a fourth under his coat; the date of his birth and death are, Jan. 24, 1670, and Sept. 13, 1742; and the drawing, which was in Dr. Rawlinson's possession, at the time of the engraving, being made from

* In our edition of Battely, and also in Dart, p. 61, Jeffreys, who styles him brother to the then Sir George, by whose interest he obtained the canonry. EDIT.

† Of Dr. James Jeffreys (abovementioned) James J. esq. (one of the commissioners of the customs) and the amiable John J. D. D. residentiary of St. Paul's are grandsons. The name is now spelt as above. EDIT.

it

MR. URBAN,
MIDWIVES, heretofore, frequently performed the office of baptizing infants in cases of necessity. The following process, relative to that custom, is entered in the Consistorial Acts of the diocese of Rochester, and if you are of opinion that it may be a curious anecdote to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, you will be pleased to favour them with the perusal of it. W. and D.
"1623, Oct. 14.—Eliz. Gaynsford, ob-
fession, examinatus de iuramentis sui
soli formis verborum.—"I, the above-
said Elizabeth, seeing the childe of Tho.
"Exerey, late born in jeopardy of life,
"the authorite of my office, then
"being midwyfe, dyd chrisen the same
"childe under this maner, In the
"name of the Fader, the Son, and the
"Holy Ghost, I chrisen thee Denys,
"I bindend meram aquam super caput
"I tantul.—Interrogata erat, Whether
"the childe was born and delivered from
"the wyfe of the said Thomas; whereto
"she answered and saith, that the childe
"was not born, for she saw nothyng of
"the childe but the hedde, and for perill
"the childe was in, and in that tyme of
"need, she chrislenned as is aforesaid, and
"cast water with her hand on the childe's
"hedde. After which so done, the childe
"was born, and was had to the church,

it in 1752, had been taken by Vertue from the life fourteen years before: the epigram beneath, marked with the cyphers G. N. accords with your correspondent's idea of his singularity of character;

Oh! maister John Murray of Sacomb,

The works of old Time to collect was his pride,

Till Oblivion dreaded his care:

Regardless of friends intestate he died,

So the rooks and the crows were his heir.

P. 846. Dr. Chandler, who has published Travels into Greece and Asia Minor, could not, from his age and standing in the University of Oxford, be "*Reverendus*," which no doubt means in Holy Orders, when Kals published his Grammar at Amsterdam in 1758; but the time of Kals's giving lectures at Oxford, seems to have been some years earlier from his giving the title of "Sir" "Juvenis" to the late Mr. Kynaston, who was considered older, and was, during that year, and some time before and after, chiefly resident on a curacy in the country. [Mr. Foster was not the rector of Chartham, but, probably, now of Chelmsford.]

In page 895, where your Editor mentions a paper admitted into the Advertiser "by Dr. Bathurst," he has, I presume, only made a slip of the pen, and means Dr. *Harwekefworth*, who was the publisher and the principal author of that periodical paper. Yours, &c. L. L.

To Sig. Francesco Zon, Resident from Venice, answering an invitation to pass some days with him in the country. (Translated from the Italian of Vincenzo Martinelli †.)

My much-revered friend,

THE kind invitation I have just received, to pass a few days in the country with you, is a problem to my heart, from which it cannot tell, whether there results more pleasure at being so highly favoured, or regret at not being able at present to enjoy the pleasing offer. I am now in the village of Richmond, overpowered with benevolence from Ld. Pulteney ‡, having the honour to be his

* The papers signed A. T. and Z. were by three of the Editor's friends. Z. was Dr. Warton's signature (though not specified in the last paper). T. was Dr. Barbauld's, one of which was N° 115, the paper in question.

EDIT.

† Printed at London, for Nourse, 1758.

‡ Only son of the Earl of Bath. He died at Madrid in 1783.

guest, and from whom I cannot depart before the appointed time, without appearing unworthy, and ungrateful. The difficulty I wished to have removed by taking an apartment near the house where I now am, and so to have all were, killed two birds with one stone; but your having preferred the present for Hampstead, has deprived me of satisfaction. And, to say the truth, I had my choice, between Hampstead and Richmond, I should incontestably prefer the latter; for the views of Richmond afford more variety, and are more picturesque than Hampstead, the woods are more beautiful and inviting, and the Thames meandering through the delicious grounds renders it a most delightful spot. But I omit the finest part, I mean the extensive royal gardens, to which even the partizans of Hampstead cannot boast the least comparison. These enchanted gardens of Alcina must not compare with these, for if in those enchanted men became brutes, in these of Richmond, whoever was brutally inclined elsewhere, would become humanised here, on account of the decorum which respects the dignity of the place denominated. It is really divine; the birds here, in their harmonious concerts without fear from the wily sportsman; the hare has no dogs to pursue her; the pheasant hears no report of gun to scare her from her haunts; but in short, the whole animal creation lives here secure from harm: philosophers can desire no solitude for their meditations; even winds among the lofty trees, and the foliage that surround the walks on the side, blow with a softer complexion than elsewhere! and here one may rest or repose, without molestation or interruption. It is formed for a poet's contemplation. And had fate ordained of the Muses train, I might have been a poetical tale, instead of a narrative in plain prose; and in elegant light verse might have framed a little poem from a marvellous adventure that befell me a few days ago in these gardens; but cannot furnish at present a more interesting subject.

Two lovely ladies, with a gentlemanly friend, were walking throughout of these alleys, when meeting with one who was, Heaven knows, absorbed in building some aerial castle, they awakened me by a gentle call, from profound, or rather stupid reverie, and would engage me by a pleasing vision to become their fourth companion.

fixed at a f
of Art (seem
highest beau
of the scene
the young
and an adept
variable a low
of her first
by a flight
nets, might
sweet singe
grove, who
or rather the
companion f
chorus, each
lar strain.
the surpris
doubt of the
black, the c
men began
this concu
became divin
the hour wa
perceived a
contents of
over us. I
round, no
shelter us,
guides, our
us to the ca
not before
head to foot
the great Pr
and lightn
silent music
in the bowe
converted th
and tears, an
the most dev
the last mome
ed, and acc
fought our
have defend
the tremend
which often
reason to th
their appreh
cape, and w
event, open
covering its
restored spir
and deliver
the pain and
tions had ex
I am extr
your guest
make mysel
for this loss,
some future
between Har
main always
now, Yours,

lured at a shady bower, where the work of Art seemed only to be Nature in her highest beauty, and where the serenity of the scene invited to repose, one of the young ladies, beautiful, sprightly, and an adept in music, began sweetly to sing a love-song, where, in the middle of her first stanza, we were surrounded by a flight of thrushes, blackbirds, linnet, nightingales, and other species of sweet singers, all inhabitants of the grove, who all understood the language, or rather the theory of the tune our fair companion sung; and all joined in a soft chorus, each warbling in its own peculiar strain. The novelty and delight of the surprising incident made us almost forget the reality, when, as by instinct, the other lady and the two gentlemen began also to unite their carols; this concurrence of musical harmony became divine, so that we all forgot that the hour was far advanced, and no one perceived a heavy cloud, till we felt the contents of it, precipitated in a torrent over us. In vain we cast our eyes around, no friendly roof appeared to shelter us, when one of our female guides, our best geographer, conducted us to the cave dedicated to Merlin, but not before we were well bathed from head to foot. Scarcely were we arrived at the great Prophet's shrine, when thunder and lightning began to make far different music from that of the choristers in the bower, so that the poor ladies converted their love-ditties into sighs and tears, and cries of terror, and uttering the most devout ejaculations, fearing that the last moments of their life approached, and accosting us pathetically besought our protection, as if we could have defended them from the fury of the tremendous storm; when Heaven, which often seems to shew particular attention to the fair sex, in the midst of their apprehensions how they should escape, and when we least expected such event, opened instantaneously, and recovering its former beautiful serenity, restored spirits to the astonished ladies, and delivered their knight-errants from the pain and compassion their lamentations had excited.

I am extremely sorry that I cannot be your guest at your villa; but I hope to make myself amends in some measure for this loss, by visiting there frequently some future time, as the distance is easy between Hampstead and Richmond. I remain always full of esteem and obligations, Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN,
I HAVE sent you an exact draught of a Roman urn lately found in Black Fields, near Aulcester, Warwickshire (see plate II. fig. 5.). Tradition affirms this spot to have been the site of the Old *Atefria*, which appears probable, as urns, coins, &c. are found here every day: Leland says, in his time, "that many tokens of buildings and bones of men be found in places without the towne, especially in *Blackes Field*." Near the urn was discovered a very curious well, which was destroyed by the incurious workmen.

PHOSPHORUS.

MR. URBAN.
A Respectable literary friend of mine on the continent, having requested me to inform him, how I have shewn in my work on the *Origin and Progress of Writing*, which had not come to his hands, that Ideas which have no bodily forms, may become perceptible; in compliance with his request, I made the following concise Analysis of what I have advanced on that head, which, on account of its brevity, may procure a place in your valuable *Miscellany*, and be acceptable to your readers. Yours, &c.
Battersea Rise, Dec. 2. THO. ASTLE.

All Characters whatever must necessarily be either *HIEROGLYPHIC* or *SYMBOLIC*. The former are, in their nature, imitative; the latter kind are arbitrary marks for SOUNDS called Letters, which became significant by compact or agreement. These marks do not derive their powers from their forms, but from the SOUNDS which men have agreed to annex to them; they admit of so great a variety of combinations and arrangements, that a small number of them are sufficient for making visible all words in all languages; and, although much has been said by writers of different ages and countries, concerning the FORMS of Letters, it is obvious, that all characters must necessarily be composed of lines or curves, or of both. The art of writing has, by many respectable persons of different nations, been supposed beyond the reach of the human mind, unless assisted by an immediate communication from Heaven; yet I conceive I have demonstrated, that mental conceptions, which have no corporeal forms, may become perceptible to the sight, by adapting a sufficient number of marks to the SOUNDS of any language, and by arranging and combining them properly.

By

By these marks we are enabled to transfer ideas from the ear to the eye, and *vice versa*. For example: If I dictate to an Amanuensis, my ideas are conveyed to him through the medium of sounds significant, which he draws into vision, by means of marks significant of those sounds. If I read aloud to an audience from any author, his ideas are impressed on my mind, through the medium of sight, by the marks for Sounds or Letters, and these ideas are likewise impressed on the minds of the audience through the sense of hearing.

From these proofs results the following definition which I have given of this wonderful art:

"WRITING may be defined to be the art of exhibiting to the sight the conceptions of the mind, by means of marks or characters, significant by compact of the SOUNDS of language."

MR. URBAN.

Dec. 2.

AMIDST all the professions of sentiment and feeling, with which the present age affect to be possessed, there is nothing contradicts the fact more, than suffering the rage for Antiquity to exceed those bounds of real veneration and respect that even savages preserve.

Disgusted at the rude circumstances that took place on the discovery of Henry the First's bones (p. 881.), it deprived me of the pleasure resulting from a proper contemplation of the fact. The Indians in America pass the burial-places, or rather the repository of the bones of their ancestors, with reverence; and shall we, who profess so much feeling, so much sentiment, through a rage that deprives us of both, seize and divide the remains of a King, and for a trifling tum sell his coffin!—How much greater honour would it have reflected on the persons who had the management, to have had them both decently replaced in some spot set apart for the bones of us and our ancestors? Believe me, Sir, it reflects barbarism on the spectators. How was it with Thulby Bishop of Ely some time since? (See vol. LIII. pp. 273. 278.) Was his jaw seized upon, to be tied up to the wall to look at, or his thigh-bone carried off to make drum sticks for children? Quite the contrary.—Respect was preserved even for the corpse of Cranmer's judge; how much more should it have been in the present instance? Before I conclude, I must compliment your worthy correspondent as the publisher of a fact that had, I believe, been long dis-

puted, as to the exact place of interment of Henry I., and from the manuscript, no doubt remains with, Yours, &c. A LOVER OF ANTIQUITY, SENTIMENT AND FEELING.

MR. URBAN,

THE various accounts we have in print of the late Dr. Johnson since his decease make it very difficult to form any consistent idea of his character. The magazines and newspapers gave us some entertaining scraps and anecdotes of his manners and conversation. To these succeeded a pamphlet, containing his devotions, and scraps of a diary, which threw some light on the brilliancy of his sentiments, and the humanity of his disposition, in a new shade. We have more lately been entertained with Mr. Boswell's account of his expedition into the Hebrides, which has increased our difficulties in forming an accurate judgement of this remarkable man. We are told, among other things, that he had an aversion to Swift; and is the more surprising, as their principles in religion and politics are so conformable. Perhaps that dislike might be occasioned by Johnson's not being able to credit some attempts, wherein he may be called the Ape of Swift. A second pamphlet might make an entertaining comparison of the characters of Swift and Johnson. Through all the excellences of Johnson you may discover the schoolmaster, who will make some call the pedant. It has been observed that men, who are proud from the province of wielding power, and the terula to higher stations, lose the supercilious pride of an Oxford treating all, who fall under their discipline, as school-boys, being unable to fall into habits of that courtesy, which gives real dignity to superiors towards worthy and independent men in inferior stations, who have a dependence upon them. But, in exposing the absurdities of his inferior, Johnson fell in his way, Swift had that *lusus circum præcordia*, which, though exposed the failings of the man, tickled his feelings. This cannot be said of the rough stripes inflicted by Johnson on those whose follies and absurdities fell under his lash. There is no doubt but Mr. Boswell's Life of Johnson will be an acceptable present to the public. Some people may say, he has too much idolized the Doctor. A Tour to the Hebrides, in relating circumstances which do not make the vigorous impressions upon his readers.

ance of inter
the manner
a of his t
with, Sir
OF ANTIQ
AND FEEL

he did upon himself; but this excess
of admiration will, it is hoped, be quali-
fied with some necessary drawback in
his Narrative of the Life of his Hero.

BYBLIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Dec. 5.*

THE late Dr. Johnson, in his annual
visits to this his native city, often
expressed a desire to have a monument
erected to perpetuate the memory of a
singular event, mentioned by Dugdale,
Clarendon, and other historians, to have
happened during the Civil Wars, in the
year 1643, when the close of the cathed-
ral church of Lichfield was garrisoned
for King Charles I. I mean the death of
Lord Brook, a general of the Parliament
forces, who was shot in the eye by Mr.
Dixie (a gentleman deaf and dumb),
from the battlements of the great steeple.
As Dugdale's *Troubles in England*, fol.
161 (which gives the most circumstantial
account of the affair) is not in the hands
of every one, I flatter myself the fol-
lowing transcript from that book will
not be unacceptable to your antiquarian
readers: I shall only beg leave to add,
that the magistrates of this city have
lately erected a small neat tablet in mar-
ble against the wall of the house, in the
porch of which his lordship received
his death-wound: part of which porch,
through which the bullets past, is pre-
served in my museum*. Yours, &c.

RICHARD GREENE.

Likewise that attempt upon Lich-
field-Close, in Staffordshire, made by
Robert Lord Brook, wherein he lost
his life; the manner whereof is not a
little remarkable, which, in short,
is thus. This Lord being strangely
tainted with fanatic principles, by the
influence of one of his near relations
and some schismatical preachers (tho'
in his own nature, a very civil and
well-humoured man), became thereby
so great a zealot against the established
discipline of the Church, that no less
than the utter extirpation of Episco-
pacy, and abolishing all decent order
in the service of God, would satisfy
him. To which end he became the
leader of all the power he could raise
for the destruction of the Cathedral of
the Gloucestre of Coventry and Lichfield.
In order whereunto, when he had
marched within half a mile of Lich-
field, he drew up his army; and there
devoutly prayed a blessing upon his in-

tended work: withall earnestly desiring,
that God would, by some special token,
manifest unto them his approbation of
that their design: which being done,
he went on, and planted his great guns
against the South-East gate of the Close.
himself standing in a window of a little
house near thereto, to direct the gun-
ners in their purposed battery; but it
so happened, that there being two per-
sons placed in the battlements of the
chiefest steeple, to make shot, with
long fouling guns at the cannoniers;
upon a sudden accident, which occa-
sioned the soldiers to give a shout, this
lord, coming to the door, compleatly
harnessed with plate-armour cap-a-pe,
was suddenly shot into one of his eyes;
but the strength of the bullet so much
abated by the glance thereof on a piece
of timber, which supported a pentis
over the door, that it only lodged in
his brains, whereupon he suddenly fell
down dead. Nor is it less notable, that
this accident fell out upon the 2d day
of March, which is the festival of that
sometime famous bishop St. Chad, to
whose memory Offa, king of the Mer-
cians, first erected this stately church,
and devoutly dedicated it." *Dug. p. 117.*

I beg leave to give another transcript;
"About the beginning of March,"
[1643] "another of their armies en-
tered Lichfield, under the conduct of
the Lord Brook, where the soldiers
(notwithstanding that Lord lost his
life in the assaulting that Cathedral
upon St. Chad's-day, to which Saint
it was dedicated) exercised the like
barbarisms as were done at Worcester,
in demolishing all the monuments,
pulling down all the curious carved
work, battering in pieces the costly
windows; and destroying the eviden-
ces and records belonging to that
church; which being done, they stabled
their horses in the body of it, kept
courts of guards in the cross isles,
broke up the pavement, polluted the
quire with their excrements, every day
hunted a cat with hounds throughout
the church, delighting themselves in
the echo from the goodly vaulted
roof; and, to add to their wickedness,
brought a cat into it wrapt in linen;
carrying it to the font; sprinkled it
with water; and gave it a name, in
scorn and derision of that Holy Sacra-
ment of Baptism. And when Prince
Rupert recovered that church by force,
Ruffel the governor carried away the
communion-plate and linen, with
whatever else was of value." *Id. p. 554.*

MR.

* Where, we are proud to add, is now
placed the portrait of Mr. Martin, er-
ected in our Mag. See p. 583. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

As the diffusing useful knowledge is well known to be the object of your universally-esteemed Magazine, I think you cannot present your readers with any thing in which they are more deeply interested, than the following Extracts taken from Dr. MOSELEY's *Treatise on Coffee*, lately published.

The subject is interesting, and the object in question embraces a number of important points, which the writer discusses in a simple, though elegant manner. The medical gentlemen are indebted to this writer for the discovery of a practice, till now unknown, that coffee will remove the nervous effects and ill consequences of opiates. This is a great acquisition in medicine. The description of the poppy, from which opium is extracted, the abuse and virtues of opium, are delineated in a concise and pleasing manner; in which it has not escaped the author, that opium has long been known to be sometimes useful in the *Lues Venerea*, and frequently recommended in that disease by ancient writers.

I am informed, it has long been used externally and internally by the faculty in the East and West Indies. He traces the chief subject of the publication through all its political windings; and has investigated its medicinal and commercial properties in the fullest and clearest manner, with all the acuteness resulting from a sensible and well-informed mind.

The Coffee-planters, who appear, from Dr. MOSELEY's account, to be a numerous, respectable, and very important part of our colonists, will be highly indebted to his elucidations; and the health of the nation at large may be considerably benefitted from the consequences of his learned information.

The facts and principles contained in a very masterly composition, which is the preface to his treatise, cannot fail of proving highly serviceable to the colonies; and deserves from the West India planters every acknowledgement that is due to so liberal and disinterested an undertaking, as well as the serious attention of government. As it is not in the nature of partial extracts to convey an adequate knowledge of this excellent treatise, the reader, as well as the author, must excuse the intention, and take such parts of the performance as I thought would best bear being detached.

Yours, &c. PHILO-MEDICUS.

"It is a generally-received opinion that the human frame is not less influenced by diet than by climate; the dispositions and characteristics owe originality as much to food, as those cases evidently do which are the legitimate and indisputable issue of it.

"If the preceding position be true, there cannot surely be a subject more interesting to man than the pursuit of that knowledge which may instruct him to avoid what is hurtful to health, and select for his use such things as tend to raise the value of his condition, and carry the enjoyments of life to their most improvement.

"In England the use of this beverage, hitherto, has been principally confined to the occasional luxury of individuals; as such, it is scarcely an object of public concern; but government, considering that this produce of the West India islands is raised by our low-subjects, and paid for in our manufactures, has lately reduced the duty on the importation of plantation coffee, which has brought it within the reach of almost every description of people, and as it is not liable to any pernicious process in curing it, and is incapable of adulteration, the use of it will probably become greatly extended, as, in all countries, it may diffuse itself among the mass of the people, and may be considered a considerable ingredient in their subsistence.

"The extraordinary influence of coffee, judiciously prepared, improves the stomach, from its tonic and stimulating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced by taking it, when the stomach is overloaded with food, or enfeebled with age, or debilitated by intemperance.

"To constitutionally-weak stomachs it affords a pleasing sensation, it accelerates the process of digestion, cures crudities, and removes the colic and flatulencies.

"Besides its effect in keeping up the harmony of the gastric powers, it diffuses a genial warmth, that cherishes the animal spirits, and takes away listlessness and languor which so frequently embitter the hours of nervous prostration after any deviation to excess, fauces irregularity.

"From the warmth and efficacy of coffee in attenuating the viscid humors, and increasing the vigour of the circulation, it has been used with great success in the fluxus albus, in the

Coff

and in comatose diseases want of fructified

"The not informed; to mitigate West India of head-craniology; and more is the opiates

has an acquired; possessors; tions of women, complain, rious and ly the cause opium is temporary

"Coffee perty of lays thin heat.

"The supposed of the growth where common English, it is the gravel, but of so many scarcely known

"It has the tickling accompaniment of eruptive fever, with frequently it abates the it to remove Floyer, with asthma from age until found no researches life, when

"Prepared with milk, it is a pulmonary milk diet florative the gout

"Long are women without

and in warm complaints, and in those catarrhs, anasarca, and such other distempers as arise from unwholesome food, want of exercise, weak fibres, and obstructed perspiration.

There are but few people who are not informed of its utility for the head-ach; the steam sometimes is very useful to mitigate pains of the head. In the West Indies, where the violent species of head-ach, such as cephalæa, hemi-craniæ, and clavus, are more frequent and more severe than in Europe, coffee is the only medicine that gives relief. Opates are sometimes used, but coffee has an advantage that opium does not possess; it may be taken in all conditions of the stomach, and at all times by women, who are most subject to these complaints, as it dissipates those congestions and obstructions that are frequently the cause of the disease, and which opium is known to increase, when its temporary relief is past.

Coffee having the admirable property of promoting perspiration, it always thirst, and checks preternatural heat.

The great use of coffee in France is supposed to have abated the prevalency of the gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than with the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout, those tormentors of so many of the human race, are scarcely known.

It has been found useful in quieting that tickling vexatious cough, that often accompanies the small-pox, and other eruptive fevers. A dish of strong coffee, without milk or sugar, taken frequently in the paroxysm of an asthma, cures the fit, and I have often known it to remove the fit entirely. Sir John Floyer, who had been afflicted with the asthma from the seventeenth year of his age until he was upwards of fourscore, found no remedy in all his elaborate researches until the latter part of his life, when he obtained it by coffee.

Prepared strong and clear, and diluted with a great portion of boiled milk, it becomes a highly nutritious and balsamic diet, proper in hectic, pulmonary, and all complaints where a milk diet is useful; and is a great restorative to constitutions emaciated by the gout and other chronic disorders.

Long watching and intense study are wonderfully supported by it, and without the ill consequences that suc-

ceed the suspension of rest and sleep, when the nervous influence has nothing to sustain it.

Bacon says, 'Coffee comforts the head and heart, and helps digestion.' Dr. Willis says, 'being daily drunk, it wonderfully clears and enlightens each part of the soul, and disperses all the clouds of every function.' The celebrated Dr. Harvey used it often; Voltaire lived almost on it; and the learned and sedentary of every country have recourse to it, to refresh the brain oppressed by study and contemplation.

Every author who mentions coffee allows that it possesses singular power in counteracting the hypnotic, or sleepy effects of opium. This is the only virtue assigned to it in regard to opium, as if the influence which coffee exerts on the system, to produce that effect, could be directed to no purpose when these contradictions were not employed in opposition to rob each other of their attributes.

Confirmed by many years observation, I believe that coffee, besides being the best corrector of opium, is the best medicine to remove those ills which it produces that has yet been discovered, and that the operations of common doses of opium may be checked or extended, and may be graduated by it at pleasure.

The heaviness, head-ach, giddiness, sickness, and nervous affections which attack the patient in the morning, who has taken an opiate at night, are agreeably removed by a cup, or two of strong coffee.

In military hospitals in hot climates recourse is often had to large and repeated doses of opium; from which I have frequently observed, that the retention of the stomach of the patient has been greatly injured; the secretion of urine impeded, or the bladder affected by a paralysis,—even these effects have been speedily removed by a few cups of strong coffee.

It is not to be expected that coffee should escape objections; and among the furious enemies of which was Simon Paulli; but he founded his prejudice against coffee, as he had his prejudices against tea, chocolate, and sugar, not on experience, but on anecdotes that he had picked up by hasty travellers, which had no other foundation than absurd report and conjecture. But on these tales that learned man confesses he supports a notion, that coffee

(like tea to the Chinese) acted as a great drier to the Persians, and abated aphrodisiacal warmth.—This opinion has been received and propagated from him, as he received and propagated it from its fabulous origin. The facts have been refuted by Du Four, and many travellers.

“Sir Thomas Herbert, who was several years in the East, tells us, that the Persians have a different opinion of coffee. ‘They say that coffee comforts the brain; expels melancholy and sleep; purges cholera; lightens the spirits; and begets an excellent concoction; and, by custom, becomes very delicious.’ But all these virtues do not conciliate their liking of it so much as the romantic notion that it was first invented and brewed by the angel Gabriel, to restore Mahomet’s decayed moisture; which it did effectually.”

“A subject like coffee, possessed of active principles and evident operations, must necessarily be capable of misapplication and abuse; and there must be particular habits which these operations disturb. Slore says, he used it in *too great excess*, and it affected his nerves. But Dr. Fothergill, who was a sensible man, and did not use it in too great excess, though he was of a very delicate habit, and could not use tea, drank coffee, ‘almost constantly, many years, without receiving any inconvenience from it.’

“But the history of particular cases sometimes serves but to prove that mankind are not all organised alike, and that the sympathy of one, and the antipathy of another, ought by no means to render useless that infinite variety which pervades all nature, and with which the earth is blessed in the vegetable creation. Were it so, physic would acquire but little aid from the toils of philosophy, when philosophy had no other incitement to labour than barren speculation.

“It has long been a custom with many people among us, to add mustard to their coffee. Mustard, or aromatics, may, with great propriety, be added in flatulent, languid, and scorbutic constitutions; and particularly by invalids, and in such cases where warmth or stimulus are required.

“The Eastern nations add either cloves, cinnamon, cardamums, cumminseed, or essence of amber, &c. but neither milk or sugar. Milk and sugar, without the aromatics, are generally

used with it in Europe, America, the West India islands, except when taken after dinner; then the meal of the French is commonly followed, and the milk is omitted.

“A cup or two thus taken after dinner, without cream or milk, promotes digestion, and has been found very serviceable to those who are habitually costive. If a draught of water is taken before coffee, according to the Eastern custom, it gives it a tendency to act as an aperient.

“If a knowledge of the principles of coffee, founded on examination and various experiments, added to observations made on the extensive and indiscriminate use of it, cannot authorize to attribute to it any particular circumstance unfriendly to the human frame, if the unerring test of experience has confirmed its utility, in many countries, not exclusively productive of those conveniences, habits, and diseases, which its peculiar properties seem applicable;—let those properties be considered, and let us reflect on the state of our atmosphere, the food, and mode of life of the inhabitants, so injurious to youth and beauty, filling the large towns and cities with chronic infirmities. I think it will be evident what advantages will result from the general use of coffee in England, as an article of the comforts of which the poor are not excluded, and to what purposes it may often be employed as a safe and powerful medicine.”

MR. URBAN,

ECTON (p. 254) places “St. James’s R. Westminster” in the parage of the “Bishop of London” (p. 254). But, as is often the case, he is mistaken. For instance. By a last of James II. c. 22. Dr. Tenison, vicar of St. Martin’s, from which St. James’s was taken, was constituted the first rector. On his decease, or first avoidance, the next rector was to be presented, or collated, the Bishop of London for the time being, and the next by Lord Jermin and his heirs; after that, the two next succeeding turns were to be in the hands of his successors, and the next in Lord Jermin and his heirs—turns in future to be in the hands of one in that nobleman and his heirs in succession “for all time to come.” The reason given by Newcourt (p. 100) is, that “the said parochial church

"the church-yard, near Jermines-street, and on two parcels of ground in the possession of Henry late Earl of St. Alban's," uncle to the said Lord Jermines. Let us now examine these turns. On Dr. Tenison's promotion to the bishoprick of Lincoln, Peter Birch, D.D. was, 2. collared by the Bp. of London, in 1692, but by a trial, appealed to the H. of Lords, the king's prerogative was admitted and confirmed; and, 3. William Wake, D.D. in consequence was instituted in 1694. By the same prerogative, on Dr. Wake's promotion to the same see of Lincoln, 4. Dr. Samuel Clarke, in 1705, was next instituted. On his death, in 1729, Bishop Gibson's son-in-law, Dr. Tyrwhitt, 5. succeeded on his lordship's collation. By an exchange, 6. Mr. Secker (the late archbishop) was instituted in 1733—but by whom was he presented? As to that, his Grace's chaplains and biographers are silent, p. xvi; but by their using the term "instituted" instead of "collated" it would seem that the diocesan was not the patron. And indeed, by oral evidence, I am assured, that Mr. Secker was presented by the lay patron, in exchange for the rectory of Ryton. But that should have been said. Supposing this to be the turn of Lord Jermines's heirs (who are they?) the Bishop of London would then have had the two next turns. Observe the fact: Doctors Moss, Nicholls, and (the present) Parker were the three next incumbents (no prerogative intervening); but were not all these collared by Bishops of London, the two first by Bp. Sherlock, and the last by Bp. Othaldston? This is a difficulty which I cannot explain. Some of our correspondents probably may.

Yours, &c. QUERIST.

Deached Characters of Authors, &c. &c. from Dr. Warton's "Essay on Pope," Vol. I.

"Dr. Lowth's Latin Praelections on the imitable Poetry of the Hebrews, abounding in remarks entirely new, delivered in the purest and most expressive language, are the richest augmentation literature has lately received."

"A picture of the ruins of Godstow-nunnery; in *Carm. Quadrag. Oxon.* 1748, p. 3, drawn, it should seem, on the spot, and worthy the hand of Paul

Brill, is by no means excelled by ver. 69—72 of *Windfor Forest*."

"Some lines in *Carm. Quadrag.* vol. II. p. 14, by the late Mr. Robert Bedingfield, author of "The Education of Achilles," a poem, in Doddsley's *Miscellanies* (III. 119), whose greatest beauty is a simple enumeration of the appearances of nature, and of what is actually to be seen at such a time, are not unworthy the correct and pure Tibullus:

"*Vespere sub verno*," &c.

These are the particular circumstances that usually succeed a shower at that season, and yet these are new and untouched by any other writer. . . . Many other copies of exquisite descriptive poetry, in a genuine classical style, are in the same volume, pp. 4, 12, 16, 32, 63, 82, 89, 97, 118, 125, 133, &c."

"We have lately seen two or three lyric pieces superiour to any Pope has left us. I mean an Ode on Lyric Poetry, and another to Lord Huntingdon, by Dr. Akenfide; and a Chorus of British Bards, by Mr. Gilbert West, at the end of the Institution of the Order of the Garter, *Dodds. Misc.* II. 166. Together with some of the Odes of Mr. William Collins, who had a strong and fruitful imagination; and the Chorus on Death in Mr. Mason's *Caractacus*."

"See also in Doddsley's *Miscellanies*, I. 71, an excellent Ode of Mr. Cobb. From another of whose Odes Pope took the following line:

"*Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands still*."

"When Pope was yet a mere boy, Dryden (I was informed by an intimate friend of Pope) gave him a shilling, by way of encouragement, for a translation he had made of the story of Pyramus and Thisbe."

"Crasshaw has very well translated the *Dies ire*; to which translation Roscommon is much indebted, in his poem on the Day of Judgment."

"The works of Cardinal Bembo, and of Casa, of Annibal Caro, and Tasso himself, are full of entire lines taken from Dante and Petrarch."

"The most universal of authors seems to be *Voltaire*, who has written almost equally well, both in verse and prose; and whom either the Tragedies of *Merope* or *Mahomet*, or the History of Lewis XIV, or Charles XII, would alone have immortalised."

* Mr. Gray's Runic Odes had not then been published. Ed. r.

† *Virgilium tantum vidi*, said Ovid, Dryden of Milton, and Pope of Dryden. Ed.

Le Sage

"*Le Sage* is a natural writer, of true humour. He died in a small house near Paris, where he supported himself by writing, 1747. He had been deaf ten years."....

"I cannot at present recollect any painters that were good poets, except *Salvator Rosa*, and *Charles Vermader* of Mulbrac in Flanders, whose Comedies are much esteemed. But the Satires of the former contain no strokes of that fervid and wild imagination so visible in his landscapes."....

"We have lately seen a just specimen of the genuine method of criticising in *Mr. Harris's* accurate Discourse on Poetry, Painting, and Music. I have frequently wondered that *Longinus*, who mentions Tully, should have taken no notice of Virgil. I suppose he thought him only a servile copier of the Greeks."....

"From *Sadi*, an Arabian poet, Milton is said to have taken the grand idea of the bridge over chaos."....

"*Quintilian* was found in the bottom of a tower of the monastery of St. Gall, by Poggius, as appears by one of his letters, dated 1417, written from Constance, where the council was then sitting. The monastery was about twenty miles from that city. *Silius Italicus* and *Valerius Flaccus* were found in the same time and place. A history of the manner in which ancient authors were found would be an entertaining work to persons of literary curiosity."....

"Perhaps the *Inferno* of Dante is the next composition to the *Iliad* in point of originality and sublimity. And, with regard to the pathetic, let the tale of *Ugolino* stand a testimony of his abilities. For my own part, I truly believe it was never carried to a greater height.... *Michael Angelo*, from a similarity of genius, was fond of Dante. Both were great masters in the *Terrible*. M. Angelo made a *bas relief* on this subject, which I have seen."....

"I have just been told, that *Chateaubrun* very lately made poor Philoctetes in love, in his *Desert Island*."....

"A copy of verses written at Virgil's tomb, and printed in Doddsley's *Miscellanies*, vol. IV. p. 114 [1741], excels Addison's celebrated *Letter from Italy*; as in it is much lively and original imagery, strong painting, and manly sentiments of freedom."....

"Of all representations of madness, that of *Clementina*, in the History of Sir Charles Grandison, is the most deep-

ly interesting. I know not whether the madness of Lear is wrought up expressed by so many little strokes of nature and genuine passion. Shall it be pedantry to prefer and compare the madness of Orestes in Euripides to that of *Clementina*?"....

"May I venture to add, that *Gray's Ode* on the Power of Music is a little unhappily? That is, with antithesis unlinked to the dignity of a composition:

"Beneath the Good *hew far*,
above the Great."....

"Who, that sees the sable plume waving on the prodigious helmet, in *Castle of Otranto*, and the gigantic on the top of the great stair-case, is more affected than with the paintings of Ovid and Apuleius? What a mass of dreadful images do we meet with the *Edda*! The Runic poetry abounds with them. Such is *Gray's third Ode*, the Descent of Odin*."

MR. UREAN,

THE late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot (see p. 922), we are told in the *Biographia Britannica*, was bred at Eton School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, (under Mr. Upton, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. June 10, 1737, after his father's death, who had given him the place.) "But entering into the clergy, he accepted the living of Gaynes, Gloucestershire, the whole parsonage, which he distributed among the poor of the parish." On the above, however, I would remark, that *Templeton*, being a discharged living, was given as a curacy from the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford &c. "1759, on account of his exemplary character, he was created LL.D. (D. D.) by his University, at the stallation of the Chancellor, Earl of Westmoreland. On the 10th of January, 1760, he married a daughter of Lord Folkestone, and still continued a private clergyman, having declined the bishoprick of St. David's, which was offered to him on the death of Dr. Ellis, in 1760. We have a sermon of his in print, which was printed on the opening of the new church at Gloucester."

* See Detached Characters of Authors, &c. vol. II. in our vol. LII. p. 342.

† See *Eaton*, p. 149.

‡ It was given to Dr. Squire.

MR. URBAN, Leicester, Nov. 1.

SEND you, for the entertainment of your classical readers, an epitaph upon a travelling pedlar, which was written extempore many years ago by a very ingenious schoolmaster, in the Isle of Sky, whose name was John Macpherison. The Pedlar was a fellow of infinite humour; and Mr. Macpherison used frequently to laugh away an hour with him. The poor fellow died during one of his excursions into the island. Mr. Macpherison received the news of his death one day, while he was engaged at school, and in a trice he composed the following epitaph, which he dictated to one of the boys in the upper class:

PROUL procul à patriâ, peregrino pulvere
tectus,
Hic solus recubas, hic, Isacobe, jaces,
Fiducia, blanditiz, nurgæ comitantur ad um-
bras,
Nisique manent, sine te, sollicitudo, dolor;
Gluha tota læget, læget* et tota arctica
tellus,
Necbit in æternum te scopulosa Skia.

Pleræque, cum sit durum irrevocabile fatum,
In prior, en sequimur, care Isacobe, vale.

The author of the above epitaph was originally designed for the church; but when he was on the eve of being ordained, unfortunately for him, he was discovered to be the Father of an illegitimate child—an unpardonable crime in the Church of Scotland. He was, therefore, obliged to betake himself to some other line of life: he commenced schoolmaster in the Isle of Sky; and I have heard it asserted, that he was the best teacher of the Latin classics that Scotland ever produced. The gentleman from whom I had the above epitaph is a Scotch Clergyman, who was educated at Mr. Macpherison's school. He is now upwards of sixty years of age; and he has told me, that when he was a school-boy almost every farmer in the Isle of Sky could enter into the spirit of Horace and Virgil, Terence, and Juvenal, and converse fluently in Latin—"Tempora mu-
tantur."

ACADEMICUS GLASGOWENSIS.

MR. URBAN, Lichfield, Nov. 17.

HAVE the pleasure to inform your ingenious correspondent P. B. C. in your October Mag. p. 757.) that the Botanical Society at Lichfield intend shortly to publish an alphabetical accented catalogue of botanic names, generic and trivial; and of the specific adjectives affixed

* A false quantity; t. g.—nunc cassum su-
pergenit. Ed. ii. 85. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. Dec. 1785.

to many of them, in the first number of their translation of the Genera Plantarum of Linnæus, on which they are now employed. To render this accentuation as perfect as possible, they have applied to many of the learned, but find some difficulties to encounter, which I beg leave to mention in your useful Magazine, for the further opinions of your ingenious correspondents: 1. Whether there would be much use in accenting words of two syllables? 2. Whether to divide the word by a hyphen would facilitate the unlearned in pronouncing it? 3. Whether two accents, a single one, and a double one, to distinguish long syllables from short ones, could be made use of with advantage?

All the consonants are capable of pro-
duction or elongation in speaking as well as the vowels, except the three mutes *p*, *t* or *b* (or *c* hard), though the *b*, *d*, and *g* hard, are less than the liquids and the sibilants. Now a syllable may be pronounced long, either by dwelling upon the vowel, or upon the consonant. Thus *banish* has the first syllable long, whether it is pronounced baa-nish, or bann-ish, as in verse.

Our foes to ban-ish, and our friends recal.

So in Latin we pronounce a-eris, in English ac-rid; yet, in both cases, the first syllable is long. In modern languages this division of the syllable might be distinguished by accents or hyphens (perhaps some of the Greek accents were for this purpose); but whether, in a dead language, such distinctions would not be entirely arbitrary, I much doubt; and should be much obliged to your learned correspondent to communicate any further remarks, either through the channel of your very popular Magazine, or to favor me with a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Botanical Society, to the care of Mr. Jackson, printer at Lichfield, which would be gratefully acknowledged. Yours, &c. X Z.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 6.

IT is not my inclination to cavil unnecessarily at so entertaining and spirited a publication as Mr. Heon's. I protest, however, from my soul, against the prevailing rage of *thinking entirely for one's self*; to prove which, he must of course think differently from all who have thought aloud before, and confess I wish it checked, before I am taught to give up all former objects of my admiration, "Et dentus per vim mœnis gravissimus
"error."

As Mr. Heron has a friend who reads your Magazine (see Nov. p. 784.), if he does not himself, who will, no doubt, be good-natured enough to report to him any observations that may be made against him, I trouble you with a proof or two of the inconsistencies into which this dangerous ambition has led him.

In p. 72. we read as follows: "Sometimes one man of genius rises in the space of one thousand years only: sometimes, indeed, when nature is unusually rich, three or four will appear in one country in the course of a century; as was the case when Bacon, Cromwell, Milton, Newton, illuminated England together, or at short successions."

In a subsequent letter, p. 160, we read, "The names of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, and Gray, are as remote as those of Bacon and Newton: centuries elapse between them."

Mr. Gray is (and very deservedly) his great and almost only favorite, though at the expense, I think, of his consistency; at least, we should not have guessed it from the following observations: Upon quoting this line from Bp. Hall's Satires,

"Now tols they bowls of Bacchus' boiling blood;"

he remarks, p. 8. that "Bacchus' boiling blood" were, in the mouth of an ancient Greek or Roman, an exquisite phrase for "wine; but you know I declare war against the whole crew of Heathen deities in modern verse." Not to ask, whether "boiling blood" were not full as exquisite in the mouth of an Hottentot. I wish to know, whether Mr. Gray has been sparing of the services of this crew? In the Hymns to Adversity, to Spring, and in the Progress of Poetry, we find them; nay, in the sonnet upon Mr. Well's death, we find Phœbus; which, considering he could not well introduce them in the Bard, or in the Welsh, or Erse odes, are no very small part of his compositions.

Again, in his bitter attack upon the language of Scripture, Mr. Heron pronounces, "he clothed his neck with thunder," to be consummate nonsense: but it been found in any Grub-street writer of heroic panegyric, we should never have done laughing at it: an horse wearing a neckcloth in battle, and a neckcloth of thunder.—"Proh deum atque hominum fidem!"

Such is Mr. Heron's observation; and yet Gray, whose "works are of classical correctness," and "who never uses a word

"without due value being stamped upon," borrows this "consummate nonsense."

Two confusers of æthelial race, With necks in thunder cloath'd, and in resounding pace."

P. S. Mr. Heron objects to the play "Citizen of the World;" and asks, "Whether the world is a city?" Had this objection come from any of Shakspeare's Commentators, would not Mr. Heron have been apt to add, "Don't he say office of an army; and is the army an house of office?"

MR. URBAN,

IF Mr. Ploughshare, in his search after an old rare book, p. 701, had but considered a valuable common modern one, thenæ Oxonienses of Antony Wood, he might have gratified his enquiries, I saved Mr. Brier's mistake, p. 781. and the price of the book at Mr. Well's. In a marked catalogue of the books my during the sale in my possession, the price is 2l. at which I have seen it some since in a common catalogue. With *Ménage*, I can say, *Pour moi je préfère plaisir à tirer les catalogues de livres*. Certain it is, that nothing is to be inferred from the whimsical prices of an auction. The *Histoire de Alger*, or History of Algiers, at Mr. Beauchamp's, sold for 2l. Mr. Croll's copy, in as good condition as could be desired, sold for 2s. very impolitic in a buyer to be so frequent in his enquiry. *Experto erit*.

Your estimable correspondent W.D. p. 760. has quoted without error and has in consequence been led into error. The learned *Selden*, in his preface referred to, cites the Author of the *Dealogium*, a MS. in the Cotton Library who mentions the existence of *Enchiridion Perichiale in Anglia*, 40711. His quotation drops of course. Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN

A MUCH respected friend, lately on a visit at a house where there is a valuable collection of pictures was struck with the following inscription on one of them, the language the meaning of which are unknown to owner and enquirer: here follows the exact copy,

REMARICK. TO
DYMEN. A. HAN
TIPICKAFOR.
DELAMORAP.
KLANCKQVI

You may be assured of its reality, if any of your numerous correspondents can decipher, and explain the language.

consider a favour on more than one
of your readers: N: E.

MR. URRAN;

IT has been frequently announced to the public, that our present legislators are seriously employed on great objects of national utility; and it must be allowed there is some dawn of economy taking place in the public expenditure. The credit of our funds seems rising; our navy is in good condition; smuggling almost totally abolished, &c. All this looks well; and deserves applause, notwithstanding our new taxes are truly burthensome: but I will be candid enough not to reprobate their purposes, since necessarily urges the application. An unsuccessful war has increased the national debt; more money is still wanted, to repair past damages, to provide better securities, and to restore the lost equilibrium betwixt moneyed and landed property. Under these considerations, every unprejudiced person ought to submit to our present heavy taxation. I cannot, however, help complaining that our governors pay so little attention to the internal police of the kingdom. The precautions taken in the metropolis secure you, in some measure, from the depredations to which unguarded property in the country is exposed; we are here defenceless, save only that which may be expected from our domestics: the rigorous prosecutions in London against house-breakers, felons, &c. drive many of these abandoned wretches into the country: retired villages are now infested with these pests of society; and vagabonds of every denomination. The laws are not sufficiently put in execution; because they are in themselves deficient; the charge and trouble attending such executions deter the proper officers from taking notice of these itinerant rogues, who are more frequently relieved through fear, than from a motive of charity. Here is a grievance which calls aloud for redress; it is in vain that we boast of the integrity and excellence of our laws, when they do not defend our persons and property. If a man sleeps not with security in his own mansion; better were it to inhabit amongst the plundering Arabs. We may with certainty attribute this growing evil in part to the neglect which Government shews to our most valuable and intrepid sons of Neptune, whose approved courage, in time of war, forms our greatest bulwark of security. Ought we then to relinquish men

in times of peace, the importance of whose services is universally acknowledged? Here is an odium cast upon us by every sensible foreigner. In this situation what can our abandoned sailors do? undoubtedly they must either beg, rob, or starve. Would it not therefore be good policy to follow the example of our neighbours, and no great burden to the nation, to cause the enrolment of the most deserving at least, if not of all the mariners who have served on board his Majesty's ships, allowing them a small pay, or a very slight pension, and which should effectually bind them to return to their duty when the exigence of the state required, without having recourse to that disagreeable mode *pressing*, which this small encouragement would render unnecessary? Every attention is due to these brave and trusty fellows, whose cause I wish to plead. We have been made to hope that the provisional laws for the poor would undergo a reform and great amendments; it is indeed high time: the greatest errors and abuses have crept into parochial distributions; officers are appointed in rotation, whose capacities are often disproportioned to the task imposed upon them; and what is worse, are sometimes wanting in proper fidelity. The subterfuges committed in regard to settlements, the heavy charges incurred at sessions trials, in order to establish or defend against these settlements; the expences of removals, examinations, and other forms of law, are all of them burdensome in the highest degree to small rural parishes, where, generally speaking, there is little or no employment for the poor; and provided there were, to whom is the direction given? most commonly to some mercenary undertaker, who endeavours at a livelihood out of the forced labour of these paupers; and who consequently can scarce afford them the proper necessities of life. Sad seminaries these indeed for industry, where vice and immorality take shelter, under the public pretence of correction and reformation! How pleasing would be the sensation, if these laws (pure indeed in their intention) opened scenes of relief and comfort to the aged, infirm, or unfortunate; were they maintained in cleanliness and decency, the charitable heart of many, won by an orderly and suitable management, would undoubtedly throw in their private mite unknown to the parish at large; it might become no inpropriety to visit the poor-house, when

under

under proper regulations; as matters stand at present, it is impracticable. I once visited the general hospital at Lille, in French Flanders, which admits the poor, sick, and aged of both sexes; they are classed accordingly in different wards, where neatness and order prevail in every department: I even then breathed a wish that this view had been on English ground: and why should our pride revolt at copying what is commendable even from our enemies? We have indulged already too far at aping their foibles; let us now at least imitate some of their virtues. O*****.

*** The various Enquirers after A. B. are referred to "Mr. Merrick's Gardener, at Beekingham, near Bromley, Kent."

MR. URBAN,

ONE of your correspondents some time ago very justly remarked, that many words and phrases, made use of by Shakspeare, which are now almost become obsolete, and have puzzled several of his ablest commentators, would probably receive the best elucidation from the vulgar dialect of his native country.

I wish much for some Warwickshire gentlemen, of sufficient leisure and taste, to pursue the plan suggested by your correspondent, and thereby rescue their hard from obscurity; and in the mean time I am induced to send you the following explanation of two of his disputed passages, from the vulgar dialect of a neighbouring county.

Marbeth, Act I. Scene 3.

Wuch. "A tailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,

"And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht,"

"Aroint thee, witch! the rump-fed ronyon cries."

Your correspondent S. H. (vol. LIV. 731.) is inclined to think the word "aroint" explained, by saying that the Rauntree or Rantry (by which name the Mountain Ash or Quick beam is known in Scotland) is esteemed in the north a preservative against witches, and that this passage probably was written

"I've Rauntree, witch;" or
"A Rauntree-witch."

that is, "you cannot come near me, cannot hurt me, I have Rauntree to protect me."

This reasoning is ingenious enough, but not satisfactory to me, for I apprehend this word may (without being tortured for the purpose) be explained in

such a manner, as to render the perfectly intelligible and consistent. Derbyshire the word "aroint" frequently made use of by the people, instead of "stand away," "be gone," in which latter sense I fear certainly intended to use it.

Song at the end of *Love's Labour's*

"When icicles hang by the wall,

"And Dick the shepherd blows his

"And Tom bears logs into the hall,

"And milk comes frozen home in a

"When blood is nipt, and ways be

"Then nightly sings the staring owl

"Tu-wit, to-who,

"A merry note,

"While greasy Joan doth keel the

Another of your correspondents

XXX. p. 169) finds fault with your

deceased friend Dr. Johnson's ex

planation of the word *keel*, from the

celan, to cool. He remarks that

who appears in the office of cook,

hardly be described as cooling and

but rather as endeavouring to

boil; and thinks, that Shakspeare in

ed by this word, to express the

putting herbs (Sax. *Kolse*) into the

to make broth or pottage.

Before this correspondent under

to correct Dr. Johnson, he ought

been both well versed in the deriva

of the word, and likewise to have

stood the subject-matter, with the

of which, I am inclined, from his

marks, to think him unacquainted

he must otherwise have known, that

very common to stir the contents

pot in a gentle manner, in order to

it, and prevent its boiling into the

which action of stirring the pot is

rally known amongst our Derby

farmers wives, by the term of *keeling*

pot; consequently Dr. Johnson's

tion of the word and ideas of the

were perfectly right and consistent

what I take to have been Shakspeare

meaning.

I am to return my thanks to

correspondent Gethlingus (p. 243.)

his polite communication relative to

late Mr. Booth; at the same time

me to request some of your corre

spondents to favor me and the public with

lar memoirs of the late Matthew

Esq. F.S.A. those in your obituary

too short. M. Y. R.

Is there any English translation

"Tableau de Paris"?

* Only a very short and superficial

strait, called *Paris in Miniature*; see

Lit. p. 139. Edit.

Mr. U
I WAS
in your
retelated
Lombard
church of
knowing
date of y
the fewer
St. Edmu
phus m
church of
wife Woo
learned w
graphical
yet, from
which you
it informe
I should
find I mu
with it.
Edmund
form you,
built, wit
superstitio
the situati
fourth. S
church bu
others the
environs,
church at
polite, an
formed, w
metropolis
finding th
and at la
most ung
all the o
dere mig
his point
Another
182), enq
author of
not, there
short time
his family
his grand
Defoe wr
Year," a R
but which
his charac
tion; it is
horror at
though u
being a t
truth, and
his mothe
survived
writs in
The
Sey, and th
Spedant h

MR. URBAN, Dec. 3.

I WAS not a little surprised at finding in your Magazine, p. 845. that some teffelated pavement had been found in Lombard Street, "nearly opposite the church of St. Edmund the King;" well knowing that no ground, even at the date of your publication, had been dug for the sewer so far Eastward as the church of St. Edmund. I presume therefore Palaeontologus meant to say, nearly opposite the church of St. Mary, Woolnoth, otherwise Woolchurch*: and though the unlearned world may consider such a topographical error as of little importance, yet from the authenticity and care with which your publication is conducted, had it informed me of a tumulus at Lewisham, I should have been much surprised to find I must ride to Bromley before I met with it. Having occasion to mention St. Edmund the King, give me leave to inform you, it is one of those few churches built, without adherence to the vulgar superstition, the altar being north, and the situation of the church due north and south. St. Botolph, Aldgate, is another church built in the same direction; what others there may be in London, and its environs, I know not. In building a church at Clapham, one of the most polite, and one should suppose best informed, villages in the vicinity of the metropolis, they spent some time in finding the exact point of the compass, and at last placed their building in a most ungraceful figure, with regard to all the other buildings about it, that it might be a strict adherence to the point of superstition.

Another correspondent of yours (p. 186), enquires after Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe: if I mistake not, there was, in your obituary, a short time since, some short account of his family in connexion with the death of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Standewick. Defoe wrote "Memoirs of the Plague-Year," a Romance of a very peculiar kind, in which is very strongly marked with his character, minute pathetic description; it is impossible to read it without horror at the situations he describes, though under the prepossession of its being a fiction, founded, however, on truth, and a tradition he received from his mother, or some near relation, who survived the plague in London; he writes in the character of a tradesman

(I think a sadler) in Whitechapel. On recollection, he calls it, I believe, "An Account of the Plague-Year:" it is some years since I read it. He also wrote the History of Colonel Jack, a work excellent in its kind, though little known; it contains much manner of low life, and much nature: this author appears never to have attempted any scene in high life, with which doubtless he was unacquainted, but his rank is very exalted as a writer of original genius. I doubt not a much fuller account of him* might be collected from other correspondents. LANGBOURNIENSIS

MR. URBAN,

ON referring to p. 856, of your Magazine for 1783, you will find that the epitaph on J. Chapman, a tallow-chandler, is borrowed, without the least acknowledgement, word for word, from Pope's translation of the Iliad, B. vi. v. 181—286.

Mr. Pope, in one of the letters to H. Cromwell, Esq. v. III. p. 408. of Rusthead's quarto edition of his works, expresses himself with much severity against this species of theft; "I fear I must be forced, like many learned Authors, to write my own Epitaph, if I would be remembered at all." "Monsieur la Fontaine's would fit me to a hair; but it is a kind of sacrilege" (do you think it is not?) to steal Epitaphs." What would this celebrated Satirist have said, had he seen the very expressions of the Lycian Glaucus, who is distinguished in a very honourable manner among Homer's heroes! thus appropriated, not by way of quotation, but with apparent pretensions to originality, as decorations for the grave of an obscure tradesman! Yours, &c. L. L.

* *Benevolus*, who by chance has lately met with Mr. Sydenham, the ingenious translator of Plato, and commiserates "his distressed merit," recommends a new edition of that writer's Works by subscription, by way of raising a small fund to relieve the evening of his days. We can only say, that Benevolus is right when he supposes that our hearts will "swell with pleasure" at the thought of doing (what we thus do very heartily) a kind office, by throwing out this hint to the friends of Mr. Sydenham.

* Defoe had a son who assumed the name of Norton, and followed his father's profession of a writer; and a daughter married to Henry Baker, Esq. F.R.S. A copious and accurate Life of him has lately been prefixed to the re-publication of his History of the Union. EDIT.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent, p. 887. seems to have totally mistaken the meaning of Prov. xxvii. 22. "Though thou should bray a fool in a mortar * among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him," says the wise king. Not thereby insinuating that *pounding to death in a mortar* was a Jewish or Oriental mode of punishment*; for *fool*, though frequently in scripture synonymous with *wicked man* or *criminal*, is not so in this place, which means no more than the common deduction of every day's experience, that, if you beat to death, or, as Bishop Patrick expounds it, *black and blue*, a fool, or a man of shallow understanding, to which a proportion of obstinacy and pertinacity has been superadded, you will not change a single idea, or hammer in a grain of conviction. How often is this observation confirmed in wrongheaded litigious men, who assume to themselves a superior knowledge of law, which extends only to perplexing and plaguing others about a claim of right not worth supporting; or in persons who think, because they are a few pounds beforehand, they can marry and settle and drive the world before them, when they have neither talents for business, nor have provided for children, house-rent, bread and meat, fire and candle, had debts, sickness, and a thousand other contingencies; or those again, who aspire to pre-eminence or influence, without a plan concerted to obtain either.

As to the punishment of "*bringing the wheel over the wicked*," Prov. xx. 26. Commentators are divided about it. Some, from the Vulgate, consider it only as a comparison between separating the good from the wicked, as corn is separated from chaff by the Eastern mode of threshing (see Isa. xxviii. 28). But I confess the words of the Vulgate *incutere super eos fornicem* (unless *fornice* can be proved synonymous with *πεποις*;) do not convey that idea to me. P. Calmet understands it of the punishment which David is said to have inflicted on the Ammonites, but which modern Commentators understand of a milder sentence only to hard labour, and has given

* It is storied indeed of Anaxarchus the philosopher, that he was pounded to death with iron pestles in a stone mortar: but this was the act of a provoked tyrant, not a terrific punishment. Diogen. Laert. IX. § 58. p. 319. Stanley's *Lives of the Philosophers*, p. 533.

in his Dictionary a dreadful scene of men torn in pieces by spiked wheels. We must therefore refer this, and other passages, to the consideration of our ecclesiastical rulers, when, justified by the supreme head of the church, they shall let about making best and only use of Dr. Kennicott's Collation, a new translation of the Testament.

In answer to your correspondent *feber*, (p. 888.) I must observe that a man may assume the title of a pious man and yet not have an enlightened mind. If your correspondent means that by providing the thieves, to drive them to the court end of the town, I can say, that if my dog was full of fleas infected with the mange, I should think it honest or prudent to try these plagues to my neighbour's dog, and no pious man can bring forth charge against a church door, or imagine it was as much haunted by thieves as a play-house door. Churches are principally frequented by deists, lest it be those where methodistic preachers hold forth, and, I believe, the church is so much less frequented the road to the theatre, that a deist should be in waiting on it for he would starve before he got to the pews. *Eusebes* appears to innuendate blackguards of Whitechapel into profounder mysteries of White's Brooke's, or can a prudent father's family be ambitious to introduce sons or daughters to ruin, in the highest style? What is the ruin and depravity which magistrates are charged with allowing? If *Eusebes* will insist against any disorderly house, or against neighbours to join with him, he will be of little significance indeed, on the character of a petulant informer (which I trust he does not) if the magistrate will not hear him. Nor here must be confessed that the interests of brewers and the revenue are too much interested in upholding and multiplying public houses. I have heard that *summum jus est summa injuria*; and I know men with the best hearts transported into mistaken good actions, will therefore acquit your correspondent of any single motive, but that of zeal; at the same time I beg leave to observe, that he holds out a wicked remedy to the increasing licentiousness of the present age, than those who do out none at all; yet think the increase of executions a greater evil than the

increase of
self, in a ha
Yours, &

MR. URBAN,
W O L
Geeta

Arjoun, &
the patrona
and of the E
an antiqu
This claim,
what Mr. H
laws, is still
by any who v
those matter
answer to M
city matter
and stare at
ade, witho
or positive
upon people
among us to
out know
reigned;
a great chur
men worked
out knowin
money form
scriptures,
locked up i
sacred Coll
curtail, or
ended to h
wind, when
computation
was no wor
The Gov
of the scrip
the work
are ascribed
to have liv
doubt when
ough antiqu
he suppose
ment of
and featt
faith into
system."
Let us
them are
one merit
to "ex
ancient o
all refer
of prop
our own
that appe
ligion an
applicab

* See

of crimes; and I will sign myself, in a hand-writing which you know,
Yours, &c.
IEROPHILVS.

MR. URBAN.

WORK made *The Bhāgavat-Geeta, or Dialogues of Kṛṣṇa and Arjoon*, &c. which is held forth under the patronage of a late Governor-General of the East India Company, pretends to an antiquity of not less than 4000 years. This claim, though it abates 1000 years of Mr. Halted made for his Gentoo is still vally too great to be allowed any who will exercise their judgment in these matters, or have read Mr. Costard's answer to Mr. Halted's book. It is an odd matter to make the bulk of mankind stare at extravagant age or magnitude, without considering their relative positive qualities; and as our country people ascribe the marvellous among us to King Arthur or King John, without knowing when either of them lived reigned; and will tell you that such great church or castle was erected when men worked for a penny a day, without knowing the comparative value of money formerly and now; to the Indian scriptures, nursed in ignorance, and locked up in the same from all but the sacred College, who may add, abridge, corrupt, or corrupt *ad libitum*, are pretended to have been delivered to mankind when as yet, according to the best occupation of enlightened nations, there was no world to receive them.

The Gov. General, while he doubts the scriptures and poems in question to be the work of the person to whom they are ascribed, which, as that person is said to have lived so long ago, implies a doubt whether his writings are of so great antiquity, is still of opinion, that the supposed author ought "to claim the merit of having first reduced the gross and scattered tenets of their former faith into a scientific and allegorical system."

Let us now see what this *faith* and *system* are. Mr. Hastings, in estimating the merit of such a production, wishes us to "exclude all rules drawn from the ancient or modern literature of Europe; all references to such sentiments or manners as are become the standards of propriety for opinion and actions in our own modes of life, and equally all that appeals to our revealed tenets of religion and moral duty, as by no means applicable to the language, sentiments,

"manners, or morality, appertaining to a system of society with which we have been for ages unconnected, and of an antiquity preceding even the first efforts of civilization in our own quarter of the globe. I would," says he, "exact from every reader the allowance of obscurity, absurdity, barbarous habits, and a perverted morality." This, one would imagine, would be a sufficient guard to the incautious reader. "Where the reverse appears, I would have him receive it (to use a familiar phrase) as so much clear gain, and allow it a meretricious portion to the disappointment of a different expectation." Modestly said! but are we sure our progress through all this obscurity, absurdity, and perverted morality, will yield us a single rupee? Mr. Hallings says, "few passages will shock our religious faith or moral sentiments;" but he acknowledges many to be obscure, redundant, fanciful, sublime, and in short metaphysical beyond the comprehension of any but those who have gone through the spiritual discipline of the Bramins, a discipline not unknown to some of the religious orders of Christians in the Romish church; in short, that of the ancient Austerics and modern Belucenists; a total abstraction of the mind from every object but the contemplation of the Deity, his perfections, or even his name.

This degree of abstraction Mr. Hallings thinks "inconceivable by the most studious men of our hemisphere, who will find it difficult so to restrain their attention, but that it will wander to some object of present sense or recollection, and even the *buzzing of a fly* will sometimes have the power to disturb it. But if we are told, that there have been men who were successively, for ages past, in the daily habit of abstracted contemplation, begun in the earliest period of youth, and continued in many to the maturity of age, each adding some portion of knowledge to the store accumulated by his predecessors; it is not assuming too much to conclude, that as the mind ever gathers strength, like the body, by exercise, so in such an exercise it may in each acquire a faculty to which they are pired, and their collective studies may have led them to the discovery of new tracks and combinations of sentiment, totally different from the doctrine with which the learned of other nations are acquainted; doctrines, which however speculative and subtle, still, as they possess the advantage of being derived from a source so free from every adventitious mixture,

* See it reviewed, p. 979. Ed. 1.

"mixture, may be equally founded in truth with the most simple of our own." And thus we are to exchange the most metaphysical of our own received doctrines for others so much more abstruse, that the utmost stretch of mind on this hemisphere cannot comprehend, nor any known terms of science in our language define or express.

You and your readers, Mr. Urban, may perhaps feel no particular passion for a further acquaintance with unintelligible, incomprehensible speculation, if not jargon. But since Mr. Hastings "hesitates not to pronounce the Gēdā a performance of great originality, of a sublimity of conception, reasoning, and diction, almost unequalled; and a single exception among all the known religions of mankind of theology accurately corresponding with that of the Christian dispensation, and most powerfully illustrating its fundamental doctrines;" let us at least pay him the compliment, of giving it a further perusal, and repaying, as far as lies in our power, the pains Mr. Wilkins* has taken to make himself master of its language, the Sanskrit, as well as the many men of cultivated talents, capacity of business, and liberal knowledge with whom the East India Company's service at present abounds †.

The translator in his preface informs.

* To this gentleman India is indebted for a printing press. Mr. Herbert, who has been in India, should aid the Indian printers to his new edition of Ames.

† The study of the "Sanskrit," we are told, "cannot, like the Persian, be applied to official profit, and improved by the official exercise of it." It can only derive its reward beyond the breath of Fame in a fixed endowment; such has been the fate of Mr. W's predecessor Mr. Halhed, whose labours and incomparable genius, in two useful productions, have been rewarded with every success that the public estimation could give them; and Mr. W. has no other prospect but barren applause. It has been generally supposed, and indeed insinuated, in "a so-called reign work of great literary credit," that Mr. Hastings "attempted to introduce the knowledge of Hindoo literature into Europe, by forcing or corrupting the religious consciences of the Pundits, or professors of their sacred doctrines." Mr. H. reprobates the idea, and declares, that "it was contributed both cheerfully and gratuitously by men of the most respectable characters for sanctity and learning in Bengal, who refused to accept more than the moderate daily subsistence of one rupee each, during the time that they were employed on the compilation, and have yet received no other reward for their meritorious labour."

us, that the work was a dialogue, proposed to have past between Krishna, an incarnation of the Deity, and Arjoon, and his favourite Arjoon, one of the five sons of Pāndō, who is said to have reigned about 5000 years ago over the empire of Bhārat-vārā, which included all India from Persia to China, from the snowy mountain to the southern promontory. It seems the principal design was to unite all the prevailing modes of worship of these, and by setting up the doctrine of the Unity of the Godhead in opposition to idolatrous sacrifices, to undermine tenets inculcated by the Vēdīs: for the author dared not make a direct attack either on the prevailing prejudices of the people, or the Divine authority of those ancient books, yet by eternal happiness to such as were Brahm, the Almighty, whilst he declares the reward of such as worship other Gods shall be but a temporary enjoyment of an inferior heaven, a period measured by the extent of virtues, his design was to bring about the downfall of Polytheism, or at least to induce men to believe God in every image before which they stood, and the object of all their ceremonies and sacrifices.

With so pure and abstracted a system before them the most learned Brahmins, who are all Unitarians, conform to the ceremonies prescribed in the Vēdīs as the only support of their consistency among the people, and, indeed, their sole dependence for bread. So at least is the construction put upon the double conduct by Mr. W. since the dialogues and the Vēdīs tend to the same antiquity and authority, may we not rather presume, while the former inculcated the worship of the Deity, the latter, in a corrupt and corrupted system, prescribed a mode of worshipping him? "Kreeishna mentions only the three first of the books of the Vēdīs, which are all sent believed to have been all promulgated by Brahma at the creation. I proof then of there having been three before his time is more than presumptive; and that so many additions were made before his appearance, and as the fourth mentions the name of Kreeishna it is equally proved that it is a posterior work. This observation has escaped all the commentators, and was received with great astonishment by the Pandits, who was consulted in the translation." The translator has not yet

leisure to read any part of these ancient scriptures. He is told that a very few of the original number of chapters are now to be got, and that the study of them is so difficult, that there are but few men in India who understood them. If we may believe the Mahabharata (of which the Geeta is an episo-
dical abstract), they were almost lost 6000 years ago, when Vyās, so named from a having superintended the compilation of them, collected the scattered leaves, and by the assistance of his disciples collated and preserved them in four books."

Divesting the system here set forth from the flights of fancy and decorations of language, we find it blending the doctrines of Purgatory and Transfiguration* together, with the unity and eternity of the Deity, the immortality of the soul †, and predestination ‡. As much as Christianity discounts human merit, so much does the Hindoo religion discountenance the hope of a future reward § and punishment, farther than as they arise from the man himself, who has attained to or despised divine wisdom ||. The evil principle in man is admitted ¶¶, and the doctrine of works joined with abstract speculations ††, which in us Christians would be termed Faith, which the Hindoos divide into three species, arising from mortification, devotion, and self-interest **. The wise man proceeds not unto Kreefshna till after many births †††, whereas Christians are but once regenerated. A dissolution and reformation of all things, after a certain period, is another of their doctrines ††. Creation, Preservation, and Universal Influence over the system of this world are ascribed to the Deity here, as in the Jewish scriptures; but not a word of that provision made by his Grace in the Redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, which is perpetually held out in the Old Testament, and eminently displayed in the New, but of which these Eastern nations, with all their sublime conceptions, and boasted antiquity, antecedent, if we believe them, even to

the fall of Adam, had not the faintest glimmering. In Lecture XIV. we have some traces of that generative faculty of the Deity, which, if it was the foundation of devotion in pure and chaste minds, has furnished a plea for the most abominable excesses to corrupt and debauch minds.

"Whatever is performed without faith, whether it be sacrifices, deeds of charity, or mortification of the flesh, is called *Asat*, and is not for this world, or that which is above *."

Let those who cannot comprehend the excellence of the Christian dispensation, and the sublimity and comprehensive, yet conspicuous and emphatic language in which it is delivered to the sinful sons of men, bewilder themselves on the divisions and the subdivisions, the intricacies and perplexities, of Hindoo mysticisms, which, through the studied envelope of terms not to be translated or understood by Europeans, discover confused traces of the original Revelation made to Adam and his posterity, and more clearly displayed in the Gospel. Let such compare the war in Heaven as described by Milton, with the *churning of the ocean for fourteen jewels* †.

Q. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

A WRITER in your last Magazine, p. 887, under the signature of *Eusebes*, ingeniously suggests a reading of an insignificant inscription at *Taunton*, enquires after the correspondent of *Tom Hearn*, &c. and finishes his singular and multifarious epistle by reflecting in an unhandsome way on the conduct of Mr. Mainwaring, who, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex, quashed an application for the licensing of three new places of public entertainment at the east end of the town. The Chairman's sentiments were laudably commanded in your publication for October; and they appear to be founded in truth, by the flimsiness and fallaciousness of the arguments adduced against them by the impugner of them.

Eusebes says, "that the Chairman's sentiments were surely noble for a Judge; but a man may speak noble sentiments; and yet not have an enlightened mind." This I answer, by saying that no Judge, who has not an enlightened mind, can utter sentiments worthy of the dignity

* Lect. xvii. p. 123.

† See the note p. 145.

* P. 32, and note 6.

† Lect. xvii. p. 113.

‡ Lect. xvii. p. 113.

§ Lect. xvii. p. 120. 121.

|| Lect. xvii. p. 120. 121.

¶¶ Lect. xvii. p. 120. 121.

†† Lect. xvii. p. 120. 121.

** Lect. xvii. p. 120. 121.

††† Lect. xvii. p. 120. 121.

† P. 36.

§ P. 42.

¶ P. 49.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P. 57-58.

† P. 57-58.

‡ P. 57-58.

§ P. 57-58.

|| P. 57-58.

¶ P.

of his station. And I shall leave the ingenious defender of Heron to reconcile the inconsistency of his own assertion; only observing, that a man may utter ignoble sentiments who has an unenlightened understanding; and in this observation I speak from facts, with which *Eusebes* has amply supplied me.

He says, too, "that by licensing of a public place or two at the east end of the town. *Thieves would not be multiplied, but only divided.*" That is to say, plants by transplantation are not multiplied, but only divided; that an increase of seminaries of learning, must cause a paucity of scholars; that the larger field you give to thieves to learn and exercise the mysteries of their profession in, the more you diminish them. This reasoning is too absurd to need an answer.

When a pursuit or search is made after thieves, is it usual for them to crowd together into one place, and suffer themselves to be taken on their form? Certainly not: they disperse themselves. But *Eusebes* says, that "when divided they would be more known, and better looked to, than when crowded together." On what principle he argues here, I cannot tell; but I know it is a mistaken one, and such as his friends, their honours the thieves, much laugh at. His application of *divide et impera* to this species of division is perfectly new, and truly ridiculous.

Eusebes repeats Mr. Garrow's childish argument about building of churches, and says very boldly, that, "as many robberies are committed at church-doors as any where else." These are the *ipsissima verba*. But I must flatly deny that this is a fact. Robberies, however, are not the only bad things which originate and are perpetrated in the purlieus of a play-house. Let me ask *Eusebes*, if ever he saw street-walkers plying on a Sunday morning at church-doors? If ever he heard the blasphemies of link-boys, of servants, and of hackney-coachmen, at church-doors on a Sunday? I am almost ashamed of refusing such miserable arguments; and should be tempted to think that they are only ironically urged, were it not for two scandalous misrepresentations, which are too gross for irony. 1. This pious writer affirms, that "ALL Whitechapel, and those parts of the town, are the very sinks of gaming and low debauchery." I live in Whitechapel: I breathe the air of that sink of gaming and low debauchery." But, I

assure you, I am neither a gambler, nor a debauchee. I frequent neither the tables, nor places where other games are played at, nor the tavern, nor the house, which he mentions. And I say of myself, I can say of many more I have the honour of knowing, and being known to. Except in the house wherein Giffard's playhouse was, some half dozen houses of ill fame remain, I know of no part of Whitechapel which deserves the character of *Eusebes*, with the utmost liberality bestowed upon the whole. If we had a play-house or an amphitheatre we shall in time, no doubt, equal the avenues of Drury-lane and Covent Garden in lewdness and vice; but we are yet so bad, nor I trust shall be, notwithstanding the good accommodating of *Eusebes*.

2. He affirms likewise, that "the father of a family (in Whitechapel, those parts of the town) wishes that diversions were allowed," besides amusements of gaming and low debauchery. This I must also call a gross misrepresentation. I know many "fathers of families" who have the thoughts of planting the realm a play-house a second time amongst who are grateful to Mr. Mainwaring for his exertions to prevent it. I have not yet indeed that "enlightened knowledge" which can esteem "sentiments injurious to society," but I have good sense enough to reason on facts, and to say, "if profane, thievery, gaming, and all other vices reside in the verge of a play-house, may upright magistrates long to free from them, by opposing the knowledge of such public places?" I sincerely trust that Mr. Mainwaring, in his limited capacity, will attempt the amendment of the laws, and put it out of the power of low or weak magistrates to invade the spirit of the act of parliament regulating the granting of licences.

Eusebes professes to write with a motive: I profess to write with a motive: and my motive is this, a detestation of the growth of vice and immorality, of exposing the weak and false assertions of *Eusebes*, and vindicating the inhabitants and families in Whitechapel from the scandalous imputations; and I hope, Urban, that although you may be in my hand, you will not refuse to this letter on account of my name.

Yours, &c. VINDES.

Mr. UR
THER
reprint
book, called
printed 154
been ascribe
Scottish Live
James Ingl
author Wed
which in An
Oxford's pu
"Vedderbu
1549, and ex
he exigant
Vol. 1549,
though there
Museum, a
Scotland, ye
r kels. Can
1549, why ol
imperfect,
Italian, &c.
case the imp
of the leaves
notes pasted
filled the
particular, M
you the trou
it is suspes
which may l
not one, fa
Lord Oxford
Oxford's bo
bookfeller, a
upon such
the purchase
your reader
book with t
it is, it will
half a dozen
printed shall
that is wan
fac-simile fr
may be the
edition. If
with the bo
would be gi
Douglas
1553 4to. on
wanted to re

Mr. UR
THE au
Mr. B
to me too sp
gentleman's
well's VAN
tr proof t

* We inse
see a letter
1558; and
4

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

THERE is an intention on foot of reprinting a most rare and curious book, called *The Complaynt of Scotland*, printed 1549, 8vo. This book has been ascribed by a foolish compiler of Scottish Lives, Dr. Mackenzie, to a Sir James Inglis, while the name of the author *Wedderburn* is in the title-page; which in Ames and the catalogue of Lord Oxford's printed books stands thus; "*Wedderburns Complaynt of Scotland with one exhortation to the thre estates to be vigilant in the deffens of their Publick Vell*, 1549, 8vo." Now, Mr. Urban, though there be a copy of this piece in the Museum, and two or three others in Scotland, yet they are all imperfect more or less. Can any reason be given, by the way, why old English books are generally imperfect, while old Latin, French, Italian, &c. never are so? In the present case the imperfection is owing to many of the leaves being castrated, and substitutes pasted in, so that when the paste failed the leaf dropped out. But in particular, Mr. Urban, and what gives you the trouble of this address, is that it is suspected, out of the six copies which may be in the world of this book, not one, save that which belonged to Lord Oxford, has the title-page. Lord Oxford's books were sold by Osborn the bookseller about thirty years ago, but upon such a plan that no discovery of the purchasers can be made. If any of your readers therefore has that unique book with the title, or can inform where it is, it will be a singular favour, and half a dozen copies of the book when returned shall be presented to him. All that is wanted is permission to take a fac-simile from it, that a copper-plate may be thence engraved for the new edition. If the proprietor would part with the book, any reasonable price would be given.

Douglas's *Palace of Honour* London 1533 4to. or Edinburgh 1579 4to. is also wanted to reprint. PHILARCHAION.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

THE author of the "Remarks on Mr. Boswell's Journal*" appears to me too sparing of his traits of that gentleman's character. Of Mr. Boswell's VANITY there needs no stronger proof than his own pages 327,

* We insert this to shew our impartiality. See a letter of a different complexion in your Review, p. 978. EDIT.

342, 381, 499, 505, 507, 521; though it is by no means thinly spread throughout the volume. Of his FORWARDNESS, 301, 447, 496; of it finely redargued, see his own account, 260. Of his IMPERTINENCE, 331, 335. Of his NATIONALITY, 138. Of his ABSURDITY, and trivial representations of his friend, see specimens in pp. 151, 261, 304, 322, 326, 344, 406, 496; and of his disrespect to his memory see the strongest instance in their conversation together, p. 276, where the Doctor tells him, as plainly as an *Englishman* can speak, that the Journal was *not fit to be printed*. It is a base way of betraying private conversation, even of the most trifling kind; and Mr. B. is not to be trusted with Mr. Pinchbeck's *Nocturnal Remembrancer*. For, however the world may reverence the apophthegms of Dr. Johnson, they do not, as the Doctor himself would have said, "come home nestly by them."—Dr. Johnson may be a SOCRATES to Mr. Boswell, but Mr. Boswell is not a XENOPHON to Dr. Johnson; and all his governor's advice to him, to be careful how "he lessened his character," has been thrown away; nor has he at all blunted the edge of the Doctor's sarcastic disgust at all he saw North of Tweed. (See p. 396.)—But it is time to forbear, since the hardest rap on the knuckles is but a "battledoor to make Mr. B. *rum volitare per ora*," (502); and there is no room in heaven for men who do not think with him (482).

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING read in your Oct. Magazine, p. 782, that a large *Cock Mackaw*, formerly belonging to Captain Williams, of Canterbury, had laid several eggs; I beg leave, by means of the same channel, to be informed what proof can be had of the bird being of that sex; whether it was thought sufficiently ascertained by mere external plumage, or proved by dissection after death? The reason for this enquiry is, that the circumstance of a *male* bird of any kind laying eggs militates so exceedingly against my own sentiments, as well as the generally received opinion, that I can by no means silently admit the possibility of it. It is on sufficient record, that *female* birds of several species have been known to change the *plumage* distinctive of their sex, for that of the *male*. This, for the most part, happens at, or beyond, the

the middle stage of their lives, when they have ceased to lay eggs; though it has now and then been observed in young birds; authorities for which, particularly in respect to the *pea-hen*, *pheasant*, and *chukar*, may be met with in several writers*. Your correspondent, Mr. T. will therefore, I hope, not be displeased when I put to him the following queries.

How old was the *mackaw* in question at the time of its laying eggs?

What were the colours of the plumage; whether like any of those figured by Edwards, Albin, Audenton, or any other author†?

Whether the colours of the bird were, at the time of its laying eggs, the same as it was formerly known to have?

It has hitherto been an established maxim, that in perfect animals the *male* cannot have the functions of the opposite sex, being destitute of the organs to furnish eggs, or bear young; nor can a *female* any more act as a *male*, for as just reasons.

As to the union of both sexes in one bird, serving of itself to continue the race, which I apprehend your correspondent means when he calls the cuckoo an *hermaphrodite*, I cannot consent; and if he has not seen more than a single one at a time, he must have been very unlucky, as several of my friends, as well as myself, have more than once observed three or four together; and, in respect to the sex, I have lately found a *cuckoo* to be *female* by dissection; and Mr. Pennant met with no fewer than *five male* birds in one season‡. As the anatomy of the *cuckoo* differs from that of other birds, it is, I believe, the true reason for its not sitting on its own eggs, the internal conformation not admitting of it§.

Having said thus much, I flatter myself that your correspondent Mr. T. will be convinced, that I do not dissent from

him in opinion, without giving rest, and do assure him, that on his return, I will send him a sufficient proof that his assertions are well founded, I shall be as ready to join him in sentiment, as I have been ready to contradict him. Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN,

THE following account of Mr. T. is so much more particular than what is given in your vol. XXII. p. 123, that you will probably think it deserves a place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. S. W.

Droitwich, Aug. 29, 1806.

An account of a man that has kept his bed eight and twenty years, and keeps himself warm.

I walked the other day to the Cur at Burcott, seven miles from here, where Mr. Tallis is to be seen. Just as I came there, the people of the house were sitting down to dinner. So I dined very heartily, as I thought; but then I put up a plate to him to the amount of much again as I eat, and the old man cleared it. After dinner, I sent up my compliments, desiring to know if he chose to see company, and was answered in the affirmative. Upon which he rose with a candle in her hand, conducted me up stairs into a pretty large room, which receives no day-light but through three panes of the thickest glass that could be had, the old man having, I found, experienced that thin glass was easily perviated by the air. Then drawing his curtains back, set the candle down by the bed-side and retired to the end of the room, leaving me to stare about for his face, which was covered in his enormous night-cap, and I had been puzzled some time longer finding it, had not himself directed me to it by very civilly asking me how I was. I was extremely surprized with his cheerful manner of talking, and the equality of his countenance, in both which he equal to most men of his age, whereas I expected to have found him scarcely alive. But he is really hearty as any old man I know, and as well, bating that he has no colour in his cheeks. Add to this, he talks sensibly. I talked with him about half an hour on several subjects; and he gave very pertinent answers to all queries I asked him, and asked me several

* Latham's Gen. Synopsis of Birds, vol. IV. pp. 519. 672. 714.

Ornithol. de Salerne, p. 144.

Edw. Glean. Part 3. p. 268.

History of Birds, vol. II. p. 357, from Edwards's art. *Pheasant*.

Phil. Transf. vol. 70. p. 527. a curious Memoir on the *Pheasant*, by Mr. J. Hunter.

† For the figures of *Mackaws*, consult Edwards's Birds, pl. 138, 159. 229. 313.

Albin's Birds, vol. II. pl. 17. vol. III. pl. 10.

Audenton's plates (*Planches enluminées*), 12, 14. 382. 641. 864.

‡ Br. 2 vol. Vol. I. art. *Cuckoo*.

§ See Br. 2 vol. art. *Cuckoo*. Gen. Syn. Id.

* If he was born (as the former says) in 1676, he must now have been

his nephew Tallis, whom I knew at Lutterworth; in none of which did he betray the least symptom of any intellectual disorder. His night-cap consists of the following particulars; next his precious skull is a cap made of two yards of flannel doubled and quilted, over which he has eight more of the same fort amounting to 18 yards. Over these he has two linen ones of the like quantity, being four yards more. Next comes what he calls his crown, which is forty yards of flannel, and to crown his crown he has ten single linen caps and as many flannel; so that the full contents of his night-cap are 84 yards; and it is, including his head, as large as a large beehive. Upon his breast lay a piece of flannel strained upon a light square wooden frame, like a picture-frame; this he lays over his face when he is going to sleep. He has two stoppers of cork fixed to his nostrils, but these he uses only in the winter; and it is remarkable, that, though he takes so much pains to keep himself warm in bed, he will never, in the coldest season, suffer a fire in his room. His shirts are lined with flannel and quilted; but I was so taken up with his night-cap, that I never enquired how many shirts he wears, nor how many dozen of blankets, &c. are upon his bed. He eats, as I observed before, very heartily, and drinks heartily, wine or ale; and purges thrice in a week, which is, no doubt, of great service to him. When he has occasion to do that which none of us can by proxy, he raises himself into a sitting posture, notwithstanding that load of night-cap. When they make his bed he turns from one side to the other, and is never moved out of it but once a year, when they draw another bed close to the side of that in which he lies, and he tumbles, or is tumbled, into it. It seems his sweat runs a bad through in a year's time. He also changes his night-cap once a year. Last year, when he shifted his bed, he made an attempt to stand up-right, which he had not done for twenty years; and he did it so as to convince the by-stander, that if he would persevere in repeating that attempt, he might probably regain the use of his legs, to which he had been long a stranger. Before I went up to him, I was forbid to ask him any questions about his reasons for his manner of life; for all the answer he gives to any inquisitive stranger is, that he would not do so if he could help it. And, besides, he is apt to be angry; so that all I could gather of the cause was from the

woman of the house, who was several years his house-keeper at Solihull (where he has upwards of 200 l. *per ann.*), and when she married, and came to keep this inn at Bircott, about eleven years since, he followed her in his bed in a close covered waggon, and will probably stay there till he is released from this cold country. The woman (and indeed every body else) thinks it is the hyp that confines him to his bed; but here follows his own account of it, as he has several times given it from under his night-cap to the said woman. In his father's lifetime he, being the eldest son, had the care of the farm, and having observed that their fences were frequently stolen in the night-time, he determined to watch, in order to discover the thief, which proved to be an old woman whom he very well knew. She had made up a good burden of sticks, and was going off with them, when he called to her to lay them down. She accordingly did, and falling on her knees, with lifted hands, prayed that he might never more be warm, nor ever know the warmth of a fire. Immediately upon which he began to feel himself chill, and has been growing colder and colder ever since. He began first with two shirts, then three, and so on doubling and trebling coats, waistcoats, &c. till at last he was unable to drag them about, and was therefore obliged to take to his bed. I observed before, that he will suffer no fire in his room, very likely through a firm persuasion that the old woman's prayer was granted, and that it would be wicked in him to endeavour, by any means, to avoid the force of it. By the way, it must be observed, that he did not go to bed till twenty years after the encounter with the old woman.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 872.

Wednesday, June 22.

THE House resolved itself into a committee on the Glove tax.

Mr. Coke wished to know if it was intended to extend to silk mittens and gloves; in which case, added to the heavy duties on the raw materials, the manufacturers would be most grievously loaded.

Mr. Rose replied, that it was meant to extend to all sorts of gloves; nor could it possibly be a grievance to any in particular, as the tax would be general.

Mr. Smith (for Worcester) proposed

a clause to guard the English manufacturer from injury, by obliging dealers, on renewing their annual licence, to swear that they had not disposed, during the preceding year, of gloves of foreign manufacture, or gloves that had not paid duty.

Mr. Eden opposed this idea, unless made general, and that dealers of every kind should swear the same.

Sir James Johnston said, the clause would ruin one half of the dealers, and damn the other half.

Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Rose, thought the clause a good one.

Mr. Attorney-General spoke forcibly against it. The clause was withdrawn, and the bill agreed to.

Mr. Pitt moved next, that the sum of 650,000*l.* be raised by way of lottery. The tickets, 50,000 in number, to be issued at 13*l.* each, and the prizes to be paid after the rate of 10*l.* each; which, he said, would leave a clear balance of 150,000*l.* to be paid to the Loyalists, as had been before stated (see p. 870); which motion was likewise unanimously agreed to. The Committee of Supply came then to the following resolutions.

That 9000*l.* should be granted to the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

That 7000*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* be granted, to make good the like sum paid by addresses of that House.

That 13,578*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* be granted to Duncan Campbell, for his academy of convicts.

That 3000*l.* be granted, to make good a like sum paid by the Secretaries of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, and the Commissioners for managing the affairs of the American Loyalists.

That 3000*l.* be granted to Timothy Cunningham, esq; for making an index to the Journals. Adjourned.

Thursday, June 23.

The *Sol. Gen.* rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the peace of the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark; the necessity for which was such, that no man who walked the streets, or travelled the roads, after it was dark, could be unacquainted with; no man now could feel himself unapprehensive of danger to his person or property, nor of safety in his bed. He drew the attention of the House to the crowds that every 2 or 3 months fall a sacrifice to the justice of their country, whose example was, notwithstanding,

found ineffectual for the cure of those which, instead of abatement, was increasing.

He traced the whole gradation, which villainy was practised from child to the man, if by chance the adepts arrived to manhood; it was a melancholy truth, that of numbers who terminated their existence under the hands of the hangman, out of 20 were under the age of 20. Something, he said, must be done, by the present laws, and the mode of executing them, were found inadequate. The subject was of the last importance. Every gentleman in that house, every man throughout the kingdom, was interested in putting a check to an evil so dangerous to individuals, so distressful to the public. He had no idea, he said, of introducing any new punishments, being convinced that few would be hurtful, by rendering criminals less villains desperate: his plan was to render detection certain, and the penalties of the law unavoidable. To do this the present system of criminal justice within the district to which his bill was confined, must undergo a very considerable change. He believed it would be granted him, that public business of this kind would never be duly performed, if the persons employed were not liberally rewarded for their trouble. He enlarged on this head; and shewed, that according to the present system, justice of peace, employed in the police, without a salary, it was well known, were, in many instances, more industrious in creating and disseminating new business, than in transacting the fidelity when brought before the bench. He meant no reflection on the dignity of magistracy. Those justices, he said, were sufficiently known and marked; and to prevent corruption every part of the police was to be reformed he had in view. To effect this his plan was, to abolish the present system, and to divide the metropolis into districts, in the manner already proposed (see p. 545); and in each district to establish an office where one justice should constantly sit, &c.

These justices, and all concerned in this new regulation, he meant, should have salaries, proportioned to their respective employments, for which sum not less than 20,000*l.* would be necessary. Within the extensive scope of his plan, he comprehended various

friendless and deserted children, idle boys of a certain age; expediting the trials and punishments of offenders; stopping suspected persons; and other defects, against which the law, as it stood at present, had made no provision. After engaging on all these heads, he concluded with moving.

That leave be given to bring in a bill for the further prevention of crimes, and for the more speedy detection and punishment of offenders against the peace, in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and certain parts adjacent to them."

Mr. *Eden's* objections were, that a bill of such magnitude should not have been delayed till the close of the session, when scarcely members enough could be got together to make a house. So far, he said, as he could form a judgment on the cursory opening of a plan so complicated in its nature, there appeared to him that much good might result from the learned gentleman's bill; he must, however, recommend caution, and hoped the bill would be ordered to be printed.

The *Sol. Gen.* replied, that it had been in numerous hands, had undergone various alterations and corrections, and that it was intended to be printed. He apologized that, among the number who had been consulted, the last speaker had been forgotten.

Lord *Beauchamp*, besides the foregoing objection of delay, disapproved totally of imposing a new burthen of 20,000*l.* on the public, which was a new tax as much as any other tax; however it might be raised. He did not like paying the justices. He thought gentlemen of character might be found, who would serve the public from principle. If once that practice took place in the metropolis, it would soon spread into the country; and then none but hired justices would act throughout the kingdom. He made some pointed observations to barristers sitting as judges, dwell some time on the sacredness of the character of a judge, and thought it unwise to create the sort of occasional judges proposed by the learned gentleman. His Lordship threw out the idea of adding another judge to each of the courts of Westminster; and wished to know, in that case, whether one might not always be spared to give his attendance at the Old Bailey? The House, his Lordship said, had been witnesses of a great variety of plans, and yet crimes and criminals were increasing. He concluded with expressing his wish, that

the learned gentleman's plan might produce a good effect.

The *Sol. Gen.* said, that if it did, and he hoped and believed that much good would result from it, the honour was due, not to him, but to Mr. *Reeves*, a gentleman of the bar, to whose general professional abilities he paid many handsome compliments.

The *Attorn. Gen.* gave a short history of the bill, and observed, that, though it had been brought late before the House, it had not been kept in obscurity; it had been shewn to almost the whole profession, to the judges, to the crown lawyers, and to men eminent at the bar; that it had undergone much changing and much lopping; and that what remained had been the result of much deliberation: it was not, he said, a new system, but merely a bill to give a more vigorous operation to the old.

Leave was granted to bring it in.

Friday, June 24.

Mr. *Rose* moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt mail coaches from paying turnpike tolls.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, he had ever been an enemy to new bills brought in at the close of a session; but this bill went so fully to facilitate the national correspondence, as to shield it from any opposition, had it been brought in at the last hour. Leave was given, and the House adjourned till

Monday, June 27.

The *Sol. Gen.* brought forward his bill for a Reform in the Police, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read again on Friday next.

The bill for laying an additional duty on licences for Hawkers and Pedlars, was read a second time.

Mr. *Dempster* remarked, that the Hawkers and Pedlars at present were in a most distressing situation. Most of their licences expired at Midsummer, and they had been refused a renewal, on pretence of the bill depending in Parliament. They had applied to him, and he had advised them to pursue their trade, after protesting in form, that they had applied for licences, and had been refused. Whether he was right in point of law, he knew not; but he was certain he was right in point of justice.

Mr. *Marshall* held in his hand, he said, a petition from the principal shopkeepers in *St. Kent*, setting forth, that when the *shop-tax* was agreed to, they were given to understand, that hawking and peddling were to be abolished: they

therefore

therefore prayed, that the laws which allowed such men to be licensed might be repealed, or at least that they might be prohibited from trafficking within the county of Kent, &c. The hon. member here observed, that, as Kent is a maritime county, the hawkers are channels for conveying smuggled goods throughout the country; that they hurt the fair trader, and defraud the revenue; that the resident shopkeeper was obliged to give credit, while the hawker sold for ready money, which they carried to that part of the kingdom to which the last speaker owed his birth.

The *Attor. Gen.* was surprised at hearing the hon. member wish to exclude the hawkers from entering the county of Kent. Kent was the land of promise. He recollected the old ballad, "Caanan is the land of Kent;" and he thought there was something mighty uncharitable in excluding poor men from the promised land.

Mr. *Honywood* supported his fellow member exactly on the same ground.

Mr. *Eden*, on looking narrowly into the act, remarked that the duty on hawkers extended only to England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that Scotland was exempt. He could see no good reason for that exemption.

Sir *Ad. Ferguson* referred to the Act of Union, to prove that Scotland was, by law, exempted from that, and many other duties, considering the time when they were made perpetual.

Mr. *Dempster*, turning law out of the question, said, the circumstances of those people in Scotland could by no means bear an additional burden. The whole stock in trade, by which a hawker gets a livelihood in Scotland, does not amount to a year's duty. He should, therefore, submit it to the discretion of the House, whether the duty on licences, to those people in Scotland, instead of 4*l.* a year, should be half that sum only?

Mr. *Martin*, though he disliked the bill, yet, in compliance with the sentiments of his constituents, gave it his support.

Mr. *C. Grenville* contended, that Scotland was, in point of law, as much liable as England, and referred, in proof, to a statute of 1707, which was, in his opinion, conclusive on the subject. Several replies and rejoinders passed on this subject. At length,

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and gave his opinion, that Scotland was liable to the duty;

but thought there might be principles of expediency, to justify an exemption in its favour.

Mr. *Dundas* stated several reasons. One was, that the tax would operate a total suppression of the whole boat trade, where they are most wanted, where the property of the general public might be contained in the boats upon the table.

Mr. *Pitt* declared himself satisfied. But

Mr. *Grenville* still maintained the expediency of a general extension of the duty. He disapproved of the bill in 1794, and therefore moved, that the chairman leave the chair.

Mr. *Dempster* was happy, he said, to second that motion. He said, that since the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and the revocation of the edict of 1705 by Lewis the XIVth, there had been persecution so cruel, or act so partial, totally to suppress one class of men merely to accommodate another, which was the avowed purport of this. He warned the minister against proceeding such lengths as to mark his administration with oppression.

Hon. *Edw. Norton* arraigned the principle of the bill.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* defended the principle of it.

Mr. *Courtenay*, with his wonted verity, threw into ridicule the arguments of the last speaker.

The House divided on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair. Ayes 12, noes 40.

After which, the Committee went through the other clauses of the bill.

Monday, July 4.

Mr. *Beaufoy* moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider further of the state of the British Fishery. This done,

Mr. *Beaufoy* stated the difficulties under which the British fisheries labour in consequence of the restrictions now in force in the existing statutes. These he divided into three heads. 1. Our vessels being restrained from fishing upon the fishery till the middle of August, though the Dutch send theirs so early as June, by which they lose the command of the foreign market. 2. Obliging our ships to rendezvous beyond the place of fishing, by which their delay was prolonged to their detriment. And 3. which was still more pernicious, restricting them to continue three months at sea, or till they had

cargoes of their own catching, by which their profits are consumed, and their rivals enriched by a quite different policy. Mr. Beaufoy instanced a variety of cases, to prove that we were depriving ourselves of benefits within our reach, and suffering foreign states to acquire advantages over us of a most essential nature. He mentioned the existing laws with regard to salt, as grievous in the extreme. Numbers of fish caught by the fishermen were suffered to rot on shore for want of it; had they been permitted the use of salt duty-free, the famine, with which Scotland was visited, would not have been felt, nor the sums voted for their relief some time since (see LIV. 697.) been necessary. He declared it as his firm belief, that it was owing to the want of encouragement to the fishery, that the population of Scotland was so remarkably limited; and stated, that he had himself travelled fifty miles in that country without having seen a single face, or traced the print of a human footstep. After a most affecting representation of the miserable situation of the fishermen in the northern parts of Scotland, he concluded, by moving resolutions to the following purport;

That leave be given to British fishermen to go to sea when they find it most convenient, between the first of June and the first of September.

That leave be given them to fish before they reach the most distant place of rendezvous.

That they be allowed, after having been at sea a certain time, to purchase fish to compleat their lading. And,

That they be permitted to use salt, for the purpose of salting fish duty-free, under certain necessary regulations.

Mr. Eden reminded the hon. gentleman, that, about six years ago, the law, as it now stood, had been altered, from that to which it was now proposed to return. He wished to know the reason.

Mr. Beaufoy stated, that there are summer and winter fisheries; and what he contended for, was, that one might not interfere with the other.

Mr. Eden did not seem satisfied with this solution. He trusted, however, as the report of the Committee was to be read to-morrow, that the farther consideration of the subject might be deferred.

Thursday, July 5.

On bringing up the report, a conversation took place between Mr. Beaufoy

and Mr. Dempster, on the one side, and Mr. Eden and Mr. Fox, on the other, in which the two former were for bringing in a bill this year; the two latter for postponing it, till the Committee above stairs had made their report. On the question being put, for bringing in the bill this year, it passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the bill for regulating polls and scrutinies;

Mr. Fox declared against going into a question that had already been so fully agitated; but in this, he failed, on a division, 72 to 32.

The *Sol. Gen.* (Mr. Macdonald) in the chair. The purport of the first clause was to regulate the duration of the poll each day.

Of the second, the time which the entire poll was to occupy. Some were for ten, others for fifteen days.

Mr. Fox was against any limitation whatever.

Mr. Eden calculated, that in some of the remote counties, five days would be necessary to carry the writ down; the same number to bring it up; and if to this, were added the number of days previous to the election, and the time necessary for making up the poll, it would be impossible this clause of the bill could be complied with.

Mr. Fox took a general view of the bill, which, he said, was founded in ignorance, was filled with contradictions, and abounded with absurdities of the most glaring kind. He pointed out the absurdity of making the returning officer swear, at the close of the poll, which had the majority of legal votes, and afterwards in instituting a scrutiny, to prove himself perjured.

Mr. Sheridan followed Mr. Fox, in pointing out the errors and inaccuracies of the bill. And

Mr. Lee, Mr. Windham, Mr. Eden, and Mr. St. John spoke each against it.

The *Att. Gen.* acknowledged, that some alterations were wanting, which the Committee might easily supply.

On the question being put for the chairman to leave the chair, the numbers were, ayes 44, noes 89.

The Committee then proceeded to examine the several clauses: after which, the House broke up.

Wednesday, July 6.

—Mr. H. Thorton brought forward a petition from the hawkers and pedlars of Leeds.

Leeds. And

Mr. *Gilbert* stated the peculiar hardships to which a great many families would be reduced by the bill; that several parishes where numbers of hawkers resided, would actually be ruined; where the poor-rates were already so high, the inhabitants were unable to bear the burthens; that landlords and tenants would alike be involved in the distress which this circumstance would occasion; and he submitted it to the serious consideration of the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether spreading calamity and misery among the poor villages throughout the kingdom, where that class of men chiefly resided, would not turn to the disadvantage of the state, and of his own popularity. He did not wish to press the matter, but to submit it to his own feelings.

Thursday, July 7.

In a Committee, to consider of the act relating to the sale of medicines, and to subject all medicines, drugs, oils, essences, &c. &c. sold in packets, boxes, phials, or other inclosures, in any manner whatever; whether sold by apothecaries, surgeons, or any other persons, to the respective duties in the former act; and that every person in Great Britain vending the above drugs should take out a licence; those within the bills of mortality 20s. in the country 5s. annually.

Thursday, July 14.

The Hawkers and Pedlars Bill was again debated, and at length passed, after two divisions of the House, in neither of which did the friends of the poor itinerants prevail.

Mr. *Fox* then rose to present a Petition from a numerous body of the most respectable Electors of Westminster, against the bill for regulating the duration of polls, &c. He observed, that they entertained very just apprehensions lest the conduct of the High Bailiff of Westminster should be justified the clauses and provisions of the bill. The prayer of the petitioners was, that they be heard against the bill by themselves or counsel.

Lord *Mulgrave* opposed the motion, as coming too late, and establishing a precedent that might be very obstructive to public business. He, therefore, proposed an amendment, by leaving out the words "or counsel."

Mr. *Burke* insisted, that the petitioners ought to be heard in justification of the personal rights, being, he said, for many months deprived of their legal and just representative.

Mr. *Grenville* supported Lord *Mulgrave's* amendment. And

Mr. *Hardinge* supported Mr. *Burke's* opinion. He thought the petitioners were entitled to every legal assistance to prevent a repetition of the like grievance in future.

Mr. *Dundas* contended, that the prayer of the petition was unfounded. There was nothing in the bill, that gave a sanction to the illegal proceedings of returning officers, but the contrary; he therefore, thought the motion for hearing the petitioners by counsel totally inadmissible.

The question being put on Lord *Mulgrave's* amendment, it was carried 5 to 18.

The order of the day was then read for the third-reading of the bill.

Lord *Mahon* proposed a clause for preventing returning officers from acting partially, and for obliging them to scrutinise the votes of each candidate separately. This, after long debate, was negatived 46 to 23.

Mr. *Brickdale* then proposed the clause for registering parochial charities, &c. This was negatived on the ground, that the register of a parish officer should not be conclusive on the right of an elector, 45 against 23.

This Bill, after many alterations and amendments, was at length passed, and the house adjourned.

Friday, July 15.

The House, on a Bill for regulating the duty on candles, came to a resolution to repeal the former act, by which the makers were allowed, in some places, month, and in others six weeks, for making, for the payment of the duty, and to oblige the makers to account every week, upon oath, of the quantity and quality of the candles made, and to pay the duty for the same immediately; likewise to prohibit persons making candles who do not pay to the poor's rate.

Monday, July 19.

No more than 15 members attended, so no debate or business.

Tuesday, July 20.

A conference being held with the Lords on the subject-matter of the conference, relative to the Irish Commercial resolutions, as soon as the matter was over,

Mr. *Pitt*, on his return, announced that the Irish Propositions, as returned by the Lords, should be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. Eden was not averse to the motion; but declared, that, if any alteration be returned by the Lords, which by affecting the duties might be considered as money-bills, he would insist on the usual attention being paid to these privileges of the Commons, which were heretofore considered as inviolable.

Mr. Pitt rose to lay claim to certain distinctions, of which the present case was clearly susceptible.

Mr. Fox said, he did not wish to participate discussion.

The money-bills were severally passed, *de die in diem*, till the end of the session.

Wednesday, July 21.

The *Attor. Gen.* moved for leave to annex new clauses to the Bill for imposing a tax on attorneys, which with much opposition were admitted.

Thursday, July 22.

Only 36 members: No business.

Friday 23.

Bill brought in for prohibiting the exportation of hay (see July Mag. p. 568.)

Mr. Pitt, as soon as the order of the day was read, rose to speak to the matter of privilege, as solely belonging to the Commons, and finding no objection which exactly corresponded with the present case, but there being reason to suppose that it might become the foundation of an Act of Parliament, moved that the consideration of the 11th and 12th of the Irish Propositions be postponed for three months.

Mr. Eden was of opinion, that the 3d Resolution was as much within the description of money as the 11th and 12th, and therefore wished it to be included.

Mr. Fox was of opinion, that the interference of the Lords in any Resolution of the Commons respecting drawbacks, was an attack on the privileges of the House.

Mr. Welbore Ellis said, that any matter that affected the alteration or duration of time, in respect to duties, had been hitherto considered as a privilege with which the Commons did not allow the Lords to interfere.

Mr. Pitt, after some farther debate, consented to include the 3d Resolution in his motion.

Mr. Fox, when the Clerk came to the 11th Resolution, wished to know, if he might have liberty to oppose the general system in this stage of the business; or whether it would be regular so to do on the report.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, the Rt. Hon. Gent. well knew in what stage of the

business it would best answer his intention.

Mr. Fox then wished to know in what manner he (Mr. Pitt) meant to proceed.

Mr. Pitt very candidly acquainted him, that he first meant to hold a conference with the Lords; then to address the King^o, acquainting his Majesty with the Resolutions and Amendments agreed upon; and then to bring in a bill grounded on these Resolutions; which bill should leave the matter open to the Parliament of Ireland, to accept or reject, as in their wisdom they should see fit. He would farther move to have it printed; and, at some distant period, to have it taken into consideration.

Mr. Eden called upon the Rt. Hon. Chancellor, to declare what he meant by a distant period.

Mr. Pitt could not exactly, he said, name the time, but believed it might be some day in October.

What passed farther on this occasion was immaterial. A conference was agreed to with the Lords, and the same persons named to manage it as on the former occasion (see p. 862.)

Mr. Pitt acquainted the D. of Richmond, who managed on the part of the Lords, That the Commons had rejected some amendments made by their Lordships, and had brought in others in their stead, a copy of which he was desired to deliver to his Grace. The Duke nodded, and the conference ended.

Mr. Pitt, on his return, acquainted the House with what had passed; and that their Lordships would send an answer by their own messengers on Monday.

The Bill for prohibiting the exportation of hay was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Lords, by whom it was read the first, second, and third time; and in half an hour returned ready for the Royal Assent.

[To be concluded in the Supplement.]

MR. URBAN,

OF. 5.

TO a few paragraphs in Mr. Boswell's entertaining and intelligent "Journey," give me leave to add some observations, premising, that, with all Dr. Johnson's excellent talents and virtues, it is melancholy to think how often the spirit of contradiction possessed him, when we see so many of his answers begin with the discouraging monosyllables, "No, Sir."

* See the Address, p. 661.

" I

"I told him, I had found out a perfect definition of human nature, as distinguished from the animal. An ancient philosopher said, Man was a "two-legged animal without feathers"—upon which his rival Sage had a Cock plucked bare, and set him down in the school before all the disciples, as a "Philosophic Man." Dr. Franklin said, Man was a "tool-making animal," which is very well; for no animal but man makes a thing, by means of which he can make another thing. But this applies to very few of the species. My definition of Man is, "a Cooking Animal." The beasts have memory, judgement, and all the faculties and passions of our mind, in a certain degree; but no beast is a cook. The trick of the monkey using the cat's paw to roast a chestnut, is only a piece of shrewd malice in that *surpissima bestia*, which humbles us so sadly by its similarity to us. Man alone can dress a good dish; and every man whatever is more or less a cook, in seasoning what he himself eats.—Your definition is good, said Mr. Burke, and I now see the full force of the common proverb, "There is reason in roasting of eggs."

On the same subject I recollect, that the Head of a House (now deceased) at Cambridge, in conversation (in the common room) with two "rival Sages" (still living), complimented himself on the sagacity of finding out this new and unexceptionable definition, viz. that Man is "an animal that draws an inference."

His opponents demurred; and, soon after, seeing on a house, "*Wifeman, Drawing-Master*," they entered it, and put to him several questions as to his talents, till one of them asked him, "Whether he could draw an inference?" At this he seemed embarrassed, and frankly owned he could not draw without seeing or knowing the subject. They left him; and then meeting in Bridge street a large strong horse in the shafts of a brewer's dray, the other clapped him on the flank, and admired his strength; to which the drayman fully assented, till, at last, he was asked the same question, though in a different meaning, "Whether he thought his horse could draw an inference?" The drayman also was at a loss; but declared, that his horse, he was certain, was able to draw any thing in reason. They were now satisfied; and on entering again the combination-room, "Master," said they, "we are now fully convinced that your definition is stark naught; we have found a man, and a *Wifeman* too, who cannot draw an inference, and a horse who can."

"A big book."

Mr. Boswell has made his friend (in a few other passages) guilty of *sticism*. An Englishman reads and a large book, and wears a great (big or bag) coat. In another place he made Lord Monboddo not grammatical, e. g. 'you was,' for 'you were.'

"— a common saying, as of Boswell at Oxford, that it would fall upon most learned man."

Rather, it should have been said, in a note on the following line in Johnson's "*Vanities of Wishes*," that it will fall "when a man greater than a con shall pass under it."

"And Bacon's mansion trembles on head."

Rather, is it not said, that it will fall on a man more learned?

"Upon the table [at Flora Macdonald's] in our room I found in the morning a paper on which Dr. Johnson had written with a pencil these words:

"*Quantum cedat virtutibus aurum*."

What he meant by writing them I cannot tell.

No! Strange! After saying that "government had offered 3000 as a reward for apprehending" the *derer*, and adding, that "that eloquence much justice to the fidelity, humanity and generosity of the Highlanders!"

"Dr. Johnson said, the inscription [on James Macdonald, in Sky, by Lord Lytton] should have been in Latin, as nothing intended to be universal and permanent should be."

If so, how often, in Sky, would the lars, or farmers, have read it? But and Mr. B. were literary phœnomena.

"*Dun can* [a mountain in Rascy] is certainly a Danish name."

Surely rather Saxon, *Duna* being 'valley,' and *coom*, or *comb*, 'a comb.' Thus *Coom Bank* is Lord Frederic Cavendish's seat in Kent, and so is the one *Duncombes* of Bucks, both from the situation, 'a hill in a valley.'

"Miss Flora Macdonald, &c."

It should have been remembered, that this celebrated lady, the Venus that concealed this Ascanius in a cloud, had been an useful, loyal subject to King George, having two or three sons in King's service.

Portree has its name from King James V. having landed there in his tour through the Western Isles, *Re* in Erse being King, as *Re* is in Italian; so is *Port-royal*.

In like manner *King's Gate*, (formerly St. Bartholomew's) in Thanet, was founded from King Charles II. on his landing there in 1683.

Do not think highly of [Dr.] Campbell. In the first place he has very good parts. In the second place, he has very extensive reading; nor, perhaps, what is properly called learning, but history, politics, and, in short, that popular knowledge which makes a man very useful. In the third place, he has learnt much by what is called the *via viva*. He talks with a great many people.*

Dr. Campbell was a circumstantial and entertaining story-teller, which sometimes he rather embellished, so that the writer of this once heard Dr. Johnson say, "Campbell will lye, but he never lies on paper."

"We had this morning a singular proof of Dr. Johnson's quick and retentive memory. Hay's translation of Martial was lying in a window. I said, I thought it was pretty well done, and showed him a particular epigram of, I think ten, but am sure of eight lines. He read it, and tossed away the book, saying—"No, it is not done well." As I persisted in my opinion, he said, "Why, Sir, the original is thus—(and he repeated it); and this man's translation is thus?"—and then he repeated that also, exactly, though he had never seen it before, and read it over only once, and that too without any intention of getting it by heart.

Apoph. Several years before, at old Cleeve, at the old *Gate*, when Dr. Johnson was there in company with Miss Carter, Miss Mallo (now Chapone), &c. I recollect his repeating and admiring several of that author's moral Epigrams, particularly that ending with *Sera nimis vita est crastina, vive hodie*, translating them into his nervous English, and saying, "That Martial has a *complotation* of sense."

On reading the whole of these *Johnsoniana*, these Xenophontic Apophthegms, or *Memorabilia*, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell seem the most agreeable associates that ever travelled together since the renowned Knight of La Mancha and his incomparable Squire; for the Rambler, with the Don's real virtue and knowledge, unites a much greater share of sanity, the first-rate talents, which all the world allows, and every power of enriching conversation: but then he must circumspectly and magisterially dictate: all must hear at an awful distance, for he understands every thing, while he deals with sovereign authority "in his little senate," in his circle of literature, whether in the Hebrides, or in Bolt

court. To carry on the parallel a little further, he too had a Duke* who politely "mounted him on a stately steed," to him a Duchess* "was very attentive," and her daughter "eagerly listened," the old and the noble embraced "and called him son †," and the young and the fair "sat down upon his knee ‡." And, (not to mention, that, if Sancho could bray like an ass, Boswell can bellow like a cow §, and what "retort uncourteous" they both experienced,) to all the natural humour of the Knight's companion the friend of Johnson adds the delightful embellishment of the polite scholar, with the intelligent and feeling heart, and gains the affection, while he gratifies the imagination, of every reader. His esteem, attention, and deference for the honoured sage, whom he allured into the North, prove his goodness of heart, and his artless manner of relating the common incidents of their journey evinces his veracity. Boswell, the most entertaining of all Journalists, must be the first of Johnson's biographers; he will write *con amore*; and, having studied the very soul of his beloved friend, he is qualified to give the world an intellectual picture, with the history of this nation's greatest ornament, who, while he soared above the rest of mankind by his vast abilities, displays, notwithstanding, such foibles and human weaknesses as demonstrate that the state of humanity admits not of perfection.

JOHNSONOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

ON the N. side of the chancel of the church of Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, is an aisle belonging to the Wharton family, in which is a large monument of alabaster, consisting of a table six feet square, raised three feet and a half from the ground, and containing three figures, at full length, of Thomas, the first Lord Wharton, in the middle, under whose head is a bull's head, supposed by the common people to represent the devil in a vanquished posture; on his right side, Eleanor his first wife, and on his left his second wife Anne. About the table is the following legend:

*Thomas Whartonus iuveno, hic utraque conjux:
Eleanora suam hinc, hinc habet Anna locum.
En ribi terra, tumus, carnes atque ossa refume;
In caelos animas, tu, Deus alma, tuum.*

* Of Argyle.

† Countess Dowager of Eglington, aged 85. See p. 470.

‡ "A Highland beauty." See p. 327.

§ See p. 496.

The following *jeu d'esprit* has been given as a translation of the above :

Here I, Thomas Wharton, do lie,
With Lucifer under my head,
And Nelly my wife hard by,
And Nancy as cold as lead :
O how can I speak without dread !
Who could my sad fortune abide !
With one devil under my head,
And another laid close on each side.

OPINIONS OF PERSONS AND BOOKS *.

By DR. JOHNSON AND MR. BOSWELL.

Sir William Forbes, now of Pitligo, [is] a man of whom too much good cannot be said ; who, with distinguished abilities, and application to his profession of a banker, is at once a good companion and a good Christian ; which I think is saying enough.

Lord Chief Baron Orde. This respectable English judge will be long remembered in Scotland, where he built an elegant house, and lived in it magnificently. His own ample fortune, with the addition of his salary, enabled him to be splendidly hospitable.

"*Dr. Beattie* has written like a man conscious of the truth, and feeling his own strength. Treating your adversary with respect, is giving him an advantage to which he is not entitled. . . Treating your adversary with respect, is striking soft in a battle. And as to *Hume*,—a man who had so much conceit as to tell all mankind they had been bubbled for ages, and he is the wise man who sees better than they—a man who has so little scrupulosity as to venture to oppose those principles which have been thought necessary to human happiness—is he to be surprised if another man comes and laughs at him ? If he is the great man he thinks himself, all this cannot hurt : it is like throwing peas against a rock."

"*Swift* is clear, but he is shallow. In coarse humour, he is inferior to Arbuthnot ; in delicate humour, he is inferior to Addison. So he is inferior to his contemporaries, without putting him against the whole world. I doubt if the Tale of a Tub was his : it has so much more thinking, more knowledge, more power, more colour, than any of the works which are indisputably his. If it was his, I shall only say, he was *impar fidi*."

Sir Alexander Dick, whose amiable character, and ingenious and cultivated mind, is so generally known (he was then on the verge of seventy, and is now eighty-one, with his faculties entire, his heart warm, and his temper gay).

Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, who is one of the best philologists in Great Britain, who has written papers in the *World*, and a variety of other works, in prose and in verse, both Latin and English, pleased Dr. Johnson highly.

* The passages marked [""] are Dr. Johnson's—the others Mr. Boswell's.

I have given a sketch of Dr. Johnson (see p. 756). My readers may wish to have a little of his fellow-traveller. Think of a gentleman of ancient blood, the son of which was his predominant passion, was then in his thirty-third year, and had been about four years happily married. His inclination was to be a soldier ; but his father, a respectable Judge, had pressed him into the profession of the law. He had travelled a good deal, and seen many varieties of human life. He had thought more than any body supposed, and had a pretty stock of general learning and knowledge. He had all Dr. Johnson's principles, and some degree of relaxation. He had more than too little, than too much prudence ; and his imagination being lively, he often did things of which the effect was very different from the intention. He resembled some times

"The best good man, with the worst of a tur'd Muse."

He cannot deny himself the vanity of indulging with the encomium of Dr. Johnson, whose friendly partiality to the composer of his Tour, represents him as one whose acuteness would help my enquiry, and whose gaiety of conversation, and civility of manners, are sufficient to counteract the inconveniences of travel, in countries less habitable than we have passed.

"We were attended only by my man *Joseph Rutter*, a Bohemian ; a fine fellow above six feet high, who had been over a great part of Europe, and spoke many languages. He was the best servant I ever saw in my life. Let not my readers distrust his introduction ! for Dr. Johnson gave him this character : 'Sir, he is a civil man, and a wise man.'

In *Dr. Watson*, a professor here [at St. Andrew's], the historian of Philip II. we found a well-informed man, of very amiable manners. Dr. Johnson, after they were acquainted, said, 'I take great delight in his

I happened to ask where *John Knox* was buried. Dr. Johnson burst out, 'I kept him the highway. I have been looking at his reformations. Knox had set on a mob, without knowing where it should end. Differing from a man in doctrine is no reason why a man should pull his heels about his ears.'

I knew *Lord Monboddo* and he did not know each other ; yet I was unwilling not to put fit his Lordship ; and was also curious to put them together. There were several points of similarity between them ; learning, clearness of head, precision of speech, and a love of research on many subjects which the people in general do not investigate. Footing Lord Monboddo the compliment of saying that he was an Elzevir edition of Johnson.

At Laurence Kirk our great grammarian *Ruddiman* was once schoolmaster. We respectfully remembered that excellent and eminent scholar, by whose labours

Dr. Johnson said, "I have a great deal of knowledge of the Latin language will be preserved in Scotland, if it shall be preserved at all. Lord Gardenston, one of our judges, collected money to raise a monument to him at this place, which I hope will be well executed. I know my father gave five guineas towards it."

"Sir Joshua Reynolds is the most invulnerable man I know; the man with whom, if you should quarrel, you would find the most difficulty how to abuse."

"Mr. Frazer is the worthy son of a worthy father, the late Lord Strichen, one of our judges, to whose kind notice I was much obliged. Lord Strichen was not only honest, but highly generous; for, after his succession to the family estate, he paid a large sum of debts contracted by his predecessors, which he was not under any obligation to pay."

"I had a kindness for Derrick, and have often said, that, if his letters had been written by one of a more established name, they would have been thought very pretty letters."

"Bacon, in writing his 'History of Henry VII.' does not seem to have consulted any records, but to have just taken what he found in other histories, and blended it with what he learnt by contradiction."

He told us, "he had sent Derrick to Dryden's relations, to gather materials for his Life; and he believed Derrick had got all that he himself should have got; but it was nothing. He added, he had a kindness for Derrick, and was sorry he was dead."

"I look upon Mr. Pherfon's *Fingal* to be as gross an imposition as ever the world was troubled with. Had it been really an ancient work, a true specimen how men thought at that time, it would have been a curiosity of the first rate. As a modern production, it is nothing. He has found names, and stories, and phrases, nay passages in old songs, and with them has blended his own compositions, and so made what he gives to the world as a translation of an ancient poem."

"Forbes wrote very well; but I believe he wrote before episcopacy was quite extinguished."—And then pausing a little, he said, "Yes, you have Wishart AGAINST Repentance?"

"Lord Pouffeport laid a wager, in France, that he would ride a great many miles in a certain short time. The French academicians set to work, and calculated that, from the resistance of the air, it was impos-

* This was a dexterous mode of description, for the purpose of his argument; for what he alluded to was, a Sermon published by the learned Dr. William Wishart, formerly principal of the college at Edinburgh, to warn men against confiding in a death-bed repentance, of the inefficacy of which he entertained notions very different from those of Dr. Johnson."

sible. His lordship however performed it."

Dr. Johnson said, "Shenstone was a good layer-out of land, but would not allow him to approach excellence as a poet. He said, he believed he had tried to read all his Love Pastorals, but did not get through them. I repeated the stanza,

She gaz'd as I slowly withdrew;

My path I could hardly discern

So sweetly she bade me adieu,

I thought that she bade me return."

He said, "that seems to be pretty."

"Hammond's Elegies," he said, "were poor things." He spoke contemptuously of our lively and elegant, though too licentious, Lyric bard, Hanbury Williams, and said, "he had no fame, but from boys who drank with him."

"He told us, the first time he saw Dr. Young was at the house of Mr. Richardson, the author of *Clarissa*. He was sent for, that the Doctor might read to him his *Conjectures on Original Composition*, which he did, and Dr. Johnson made his remarks; and he was surpris'd to find Young receive as novelties what he thought very common maxims. He said, he believed Young was not a great scholar, nor had studied regularly the art of writing; that there were very fine things in his *Night Thoughts*, though you could not find twenty lines together without some extravagance. He repeated two passages from his *Love of Fame*,—the characters of Brunetta and Stella, which he praised highly. He said, Young pressed him much to come to Wellwyn. He always intended it; but never went. He was sorry when Young died. The cause of quarrel between Young and his son, he told us, was, that his son insisted Young should turn away a clergyman's widow, who lived with him, and who, having acquired great influence over the father, was saucy to the son. Dr. Johnson said, she could not conceal her resentment at him, for saying to Young, that 'an old man should not resign himself to the management of any body.'—I asked him, if there was any improper connection between them?—'No, Sir, no more than between two statues.'—He was past fourscore, and she a very coarse woman. She read to him, and I suppose, made his coffee, and frothed his chocolate, and did such things as an old man wished to have done for him."

"Though Garrick had more opportunities than almost any man to keep the publick in mind of him, by exhibiting himself to such numbers, he would not have had so much reputation, had he not been so much attacked."

He told me, "he did not know who was the author of the *Adventures of a Guinea*, but that the bookseller had sent the first volume to him in manuscript, to have his opinion if it should be printed: and he thought it should."

MR.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR former notice of the article I sent you of the Yellow Steeple at Trim, encourages me to trouble you with a coarse view* of another ancient building in the neighbourhood of the same steeple. It is a rough prospect of part of the remains of the ancient Monastery Church of the Carmelites, at Athloy, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, and within which the inhabitants have constructed their present parochial church. I am not a draughtsman, nor pretend to be such; and can recommend the inclosed sketch to you no other than by assuring you that it is a just representation, although taken some years since. The tracery window at the East end has been since destroyed, and the branched and upright work all taken away; not to adorn any other edifice, but to lie scattered in the churchyard, where the inattention of the inhabitants suffers what is now left of it to remain exposed to every injury that can arise from accident or depredation. It certainly deserved a better fate, having been uncommonly light and elegant; but in its present wretched state it was impracticable to trace the course of the upright pillars, or the ramifications of the upper branches. Close by this window are two very ancient tombs, one on each side, (the Northern one shewn in this sketch,) with very long Latin inscriptions, now hardly to be made out: and within the South aisle, whose walls are here represented, are other antique monuments, some without inscriptions, and some with mutilated figures. In the vault of one of these tombs the covering flag fell in, and discovered a corpse which had protruded hair through all the interstices of the coffin. I saw it in such state about twenty years ago, since which time I have not been in that country; or I should endeavour to copy some of the monumental inscriptions I have mentioned, so far as in my power to make out: and infirmity will not now permit my undertaking such a journey.

Should this appear sufficiently material to engage a column of your valuable Compilation, I shall not make any apology for transmitting it. A. M. T.

MR. URBAN,
IF it be not contrary to any law you have prescribed to yourself to admit a review of other Reviewers (yourself be-

ing in part a Reviewer), one might elicit a corner in your useful Miscellany against the puny insinuations of the Critical Reviewers, who have charged their shafts through the XXXI. Number of the Bibl. Brit. Top. and very ingenious and accurate Compiler the "History and Antiquities of Hawsted." (See Vol. LIV. p. 678.) As well might one suppose that the history of a county can be of no use to the county, as that the History of a question may afford pleasure only to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the place: or that it is impossible to have a view of ancient manners, and a recollection of improvements in arts and sciences, should be interesting to the kingdom at large. Why then spend so much time on the ancient state of a monastery, or the progress of a Roman road, and brandish parochial history, which might serve as a plan for such compositions, as uniting to the public at large, and the effusion of local attachment. Nor will I insist that, as the work was published about a year ago, it is unfair to abuse it; but the author is unable to speak for himself. If there be a false delicacy in criticising living authors, surely there is high indecorum in abusing departed ones. B. P.

MR. URBAN,
AS you occasionally insert seals in the corners of your miscellaneous plans, I send you two, that have been sometimes engraved for private use, from the cabinet of your old friend Mr. Jacob Faverham. The first of them, found at Oare near Faverham, (plate II. fig. 7.) is inscribed, S. FRATERNITATIS DOMUS DE HUNDHLOVE, and belongs to the convent of friars of the order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of captives, subsisting at Hounslow, Middlesex, before 3 Edward I. See Tanner's Notitia Monast. p. 317.

The other (fig. 8), which the late Dr. Ducarel, who was himself official as well as commissary of Canterbury, seemed curious, is, S. OFFICIALITATIS ECCL. XPI CANTUAR. VACANTIA SEDE. Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

††† Fig. 9, in the same plate, which has been sent by a correspondent who found it at Glastonbury, is inscribed, AD CAUSAS JORIS DEI GRA. EPI AVSAVENIS. Of this hereafter.

Fig. 10, though inserted at a friend's request, is only a merchant's mark.

* See plate II. fig. 7.

113. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol. LXXV. For the Year 1785. Part II. 4to.*

ART. XVI. *Of the Rotatory Motion of a Body of any Form whatever, revolving without Restraint, about any Axis passing through its Center of Gravity.* By John Landen, F. R. S.

After mentioning the polar evagation of the earth, it is added, that, "in other planets, the tracks of polar evagation may, from a similar cause, be very efficient. The theory above explained evidently proves, that their axes of rotation may possibly vary greatly in position merely through the inertia of matter; whilst Providence has so ordered it, that the position of the axes of rotation of this planet shall, by that cause, be but very little altered." But this theory cannot be explained without diagrams.

ART. XVII. *Description of a new Marine Animal. In a Letter from Mr. Richard Home, Surgeon, to John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S. With a Postscript by Mr. Hunter, containing Anatomical Remarks upon the same.*

This sea animal, which came from Barbadoes, Mr. Home thought "a new description." But Mr. Hunter had before received the same animal from St. Vincent's. The former "was found on the S. E. coast, close to Charles Fort, about a mile from Bridge Town, in some shoal water, separated from the sea by the stones and sand thrown up by the dreadful hurricane of 1780. It was a shell-fish, and is almost entirely imbedded in the brain-stone. When taken out of food, these animals throw out two cones, with membranes twisted round them in a spiral manner, which have a loose fringed edge, looking at the bottom of the fluke like two flowers; and in this state they were recovered. The animal, when taken out of the shell, including the two cones and their membranes, is five inches in length; of which the body measures inches and three quarters, and the apparatus for catching its prey, which may be considered as its tentacles, about an inch and a quarter." For other particulars, and the anatomical remarks, we must refer to the article. Two drawings, in two different states, are annexed.

ART. XVIII. *A Description of a new System of Wires in the Focus of a Telescope, for observing the comparative right* GENT. MAG. December, 1785.

Ascensions and Declinations of celestial Objects; together with a Method of investigating the same when observed by the Rhombus, though it happen not to be truly in an equatorial Position. By the Rev. Francis Wollaston, LL.B. F.R.S.

By a paper in last year's Transactions (see vol. LIV. p. 840) it was expected that the writer would have added some farther observations on that constellation [Corona Borealis], of which he then gave a rough map. The difficulties which disappointed his hopes have led to what appears to him an improvement in the instrument with which to pursue his observations. But it is too mathematical and abstruse for common readers, and requires a diagram. It may be proper, however, to inform those who use the rhombus, that a new formula has been contrived by the author's son, now mathematical lecturer at Sidney College, Cambridge, for investigating the comparative right ascensions and declinations of stars observed by it, when the instrument is not placed truly in the plane of the equator. A formula, that had long been wished.

ART. XIX. *An Account of a Stag's Head and Horns, found at Alport, in the Parish of Youlgreave, in the County of Derby.* By the Rev. Robert Barker, B. D.

In a quarry of that kind of stone called Tuftst, at about four or six feet below the surface, in the solid part of the rock, several fragments of horns and bones of animals, and in particular a very large stag's head, with two antlers upon each horn, were enclosed in it, in perfect preservation. The dimensions are given, and the horns are uncommonly large.

ART. XX. *An Account of the sensitive Quality of the Tree Averrhoa Carambola.* By Robert Bruce, M. D. [of Calcutta.]

This tree, so named by Linnaeus, or called in Bengal the Camruc, or Camrunja, is possessed of a power "similar to those species of Mimosa which are termed sensitive plants. Its leaves, on being touched, move very perceptibly." Some peculiar properties are added. Two other plants, as species of this genus, are mentioned by Linnaeus: the *Averrhoa Bilata*, which this writer has not seen, and the *Austr-*

* "Tuft is a house formed by the deposit left by water passing through beds of sticks, roots, vegetables, &c.; of which there is a large stratum at M. Lock-bath in this county."

Acida, which (he says) "does not seem to belong to the same class, nor do its leaves possess any of the moving properties of the *Carambola*."

ART. XXI. *An Account of some Experiments on the Loss of Weight in Bodies on being melted or heated.* By George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S.

The experiment here related (there seems only one) "appears" to the writer "conclusive in determining the loss of weight in ice when thawed into water, and subject to the least fallacy of any he has hitherto made, in shewing the loss of weight in ice on being heated." And 1. he observes, "Heat certainly diminishes the attractions of cohesion, chemistry, magnetism, and electricity; 2. the ice gained an eighth part of a grain on being cooled to 12 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer."—In short, it is "proved, that water gains weight on being frozen."

ART. XXII. *Sketches and Descriptions of three simple Instruments for drawing Architecture and Machinery in Perspective.* By Mr. James Peacock.

ART. XXIII. *Experiments on Air.* By Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. and A. S.

Both these require diagrams.

ART. XXIV. *An Account of the Measurement of a Base on Hounslow-heath.* By Major-General William Roy, F. R. and A. S.

This very skilful engineer, in his Introduction, after premising the great use of accurate surveys, as works of great public utility, both for internal improvement and plans of defence, mentions the idea of first making a map of the Highlands, in 1747, by the late Lieut. Gen. Watson, a work still in manuscript, and unfinished; a general survey of the whole island, at the public cost, was in contemplation by Government in 1763, under the direction of himself, but was prevented by many unforeseen obstacles, and at last by the unfortunate American war; till the peace of 1783 affording a proper opportunity, the General, for his own private amusement, undertook "to measure a base of 7744 3 feet, across the fields between the Jews Harp, near Marybone, and Black Lane, near Pancras, as a foundation for a series of triangles, carried on at the same time for determining the relative situations of the most remarkable steeples, and other places, in and about the capital, with regard to each

other, and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich;" and hinting at a revival of the almost forgotten scheme of 1763, in view the principal object "to facilitate the comparison of the observations, made by the lovers of astronomy within the limits of the projected survey, viz. Richmond and Harrow, the West, and Shooter's Hill and Wexham, on the East." But a more important and public operation, while he was making his computations, superseded at present, his private observations, a Memoir of M. Cassini de Thury, transmitted, in October 1783, by the French ambassador, Count d'Adhemar to Mr. Fox, then secretary of state, "setting forth the great advantages that would accrue to astronomy by carrying a series of triangles from the neighbourhood of London to Dover, that to be connected with those already executed in France; by which united operations the relative situations of the two most famous observatories of Europe, Greenwich and Paris, could be more accurately ascertained than they are at present."—This memoir having been transmitted by the Secretary of State to the President of the Royal Society, Gen. Roy was desired to execute the operation, with the gracious approbation, and at the generous expence, of his Majesty, the lover of art, and encourager of science. On the operation, "the first of the kind ever undertaken in this country, on any extensive scale," an accurate account is here given, i. e. the first part, at present, only, viz. "the choice and the surement of the base, with every possible care and attention, as the foundation of the work." But, however curious and interesting the extent to which surveyors, engineers, and the public in general, the process is too abstruse, especially and mathematical, for us more to enter into it, than shortly to mention in general, that on April 16, 1784, the "choice of the base" was made on Hounslow-heath, as, in many respects, a most eligible situation, at a place called King's Arbour, at the N. W. extremity of the Heath, between Cranford bridge and Longford, by Hampton park and Hanworth-farm, finishing at Hampton Poor-house, near Bushy Park at the S. E. extremity, distant of five miles, Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Blagden accompanying the soldiers, that soldiers, instead of country-bourers, very properly and

were obtained and employed, "in tracing the base, clearing the ground, &c." that "a steel chain, 100 feet in length, with deal rods, of well-seasoned Riga rod-wood, of about 20 feet in length, a brass standard scale, 42 inches long, and method of laying off the lengths of the deal rods, stands for the measuring rods, boning telescope and rods, cup and tripod for preserving the point upon the ground where the measurement was discontinued at night, and resumed next morning, and wheels for terminating, in a permanent manner, the extremities of the base," with their constructions, uses, and modes of application, are fully explained and drawn. The execution is then shewn by the journal of their proceedings from day to day, by "a rough measurement of the base with the chain, and determining the relative heights of the stations by means of the telescopic spirit level; by measuring the base with the deal rods, and, on account of their expansion, by ultimately making use of glass rods (as described) to determine the length of the base, and continuing the measurement with the glass rods alone."—August 31, the party was discharged, and the apparatus removed. The microscopic pyrometer is also described, and an account of the experiments with it, to determine the expansion of the metals concerned. But the ultimate determination of the length of the base, with a general table, &c. cannot be abstracted. Both for the theoretical and practical parts of this laborious undertaking, too much praise cannot be ascribed.—M. Cassini's memoir, and the Astronomer Royal's remarks on what is alleged therein concerning the uncertainty of the respective situations of the two observatories, are annexed in the sequel.—For this very scientific performance the General has been complimented with Sir Godfrey Copley's annual gold medal.

ART. XXV. *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon in Rutland, 1784. By Thomas Barker, Esq. Also of the Rain at South Lambeth, Surrey; and at Selhurst and Fyfield, Hampshire. Communicated by Thomas White, Esq. R. S.*

With this Register, which cannot be abstracted, and with the "Presents made to the Royal Society from August 1784 to June 1785, with the Names of the Donors," the volume concludes.

149. *A History of the Siege of Gibraltar; with an Account of that Garrison from the earliest Periods. By John Drinkwater, Captain of the late Seventy-second Regiment, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. 4to.*

THE siege of Gibraltar, in modern times, will be much more remarkable than the ancient one of Troy; but where is a Homer to sing and applaud it? Plain prose, however, is sufficient, and fiction and imagery are superfluous. An unaffected and authentic narrative here celebrates, and will convey to posterity, those unconquered heroes;

"*Quos neque Tydides nec Larissæ Achilles,*" &c.

The plates are as follows: "Charts of the Coasts of Barbary, Spain, and Portugal, and of the Bay of Gibraltar. West and North Views of Gibraltar, and View of the Straits. Plan of the Sortie; [why not 'Sally?'] East View of Gibraltar. View and Plan of the grand Attack; and View of the Spanish Batteries."—As our readers have not been before so well acquainted as by this author with those interesting particulars, *quorum pars magna fuit*, yet as they have a general idea of them, we will not again fight the battles, and once more slay the dead; we will only present them with a small episode, or anecdote, that seems quite new and remarkable. It occurred during the "attack with the floating batteries."

"Before the garrison had well discovered the force of their new visitors, an occurrence happened, which, though trifling in itself, I trust I shall be excused for inserting. When the van of the combined fleet had entered the bay, and the soldiers in town were attentively viewing the ships, alleging, amongst other reasons for their arrival, that the British fleet must undoubtedly be in pursuit; on a sudden a general huzza was given, and all, to a man, cried out, the British Admiral was in their rear, as a signal for a fleet was hoisted upon our signal-house pole. For some moments the flattering idea was indulged; but our hopes were soon damped by the sudden disappearance of the signal. We were afterwards informed, by the guard on that post, that what our creative fancies had imagined to be a flag, was nothing more than an Eagle, which, after several evolutions, had perched a few minutes on the westernmost pole, and then flew away towards the east. Though less superstitious than the ancient Romans, many could not help fancying it a favourable omen to the garrison; and the event of the succeeding day justified the prognostication."

It should be added, that this history has

has the highest sanction and encouragement, being dedicated to the king by permission, published by a numerous subscription, and patronised by the principal officers of the garrison.

150. *The Bhāgvat-Geeta, or, Dialogues of Kṛṣṇā and Arjuna; in Eighteen Lectures; with Notes. Translated from the Original, in the Sanskrēt, or ancient Language of the Brāhmāns. By Charles Wilkins, Senior Mr. bant in the Service of the Honourable the East India Company, on their Bengal Establishment.* 4to.

MR. HASTINGS, the late governor-general of Bengal, is highly meritorious for attempting to introduce the knowledge of Hindoo literature into the European world, as the present work will evince.

"The following work is published under the authority of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by the particular desire and recommendation of the Governor-general of India; whose letter to the Chairman of the Company will fully explain the motives for its publication, and furnish the best testimony of the fidelity, accuracy, and merit of the translator.

"The antiquity of the original, and the veneration in which it hath been held for so many ages, by a very considerable portion of the human race, must render it one of the greatest curiosities ever presented to the literary world."—Such is an "Advertisement" prefixed.

In the Letter, by Mr. Hastings, above-mentioned and recommended, dated "Banaris, Oct. 4, 1784," this "very curious specimen of the literature, mythology, and morality of the ancient Hindoos," is styled "An epistolical Extract from Māhābhārāt," a most voluminous poem, affirmed to have been written upwards of 4000 years ago by Kṛṣṇā Dwypayen Veśās, a learned Bramin; to whom is also attributed the compilation of "The Four Vēdes, or Bēdes," the only existing original Scriptures of the religion of Brāhmā; and the composition of all the Pūrāns, which are to this day taught in their schools, and venerated as poems of divine inspiration. Among these, and of superior estimation to the rest, is ranked the Māhābhārāt.—It contains the genealogy and general history of Bhaurut, so called from Bhaurut, its founder; the epiphet Mahā, or Great, being prefixed in token of distinction; but its more particular object is to relate the diffen-

tions and wars of the two great collateral branches of it, called the Kōor and Pandoo, both lineally descended in the second degree, from Vēśchēś-veśrya, their common ancestor, by their respective fathers, Dreerrarashtra and Pandoo.—Mr. Hastings, "an uneducated man," he says, bespeaks an indulgence for the language, sentiments, manners, and morality, so different from a system of society, from "our revealed tenets of religion and moral duty," with some other excuses for occasional obscurity, absurdity, redundancy, &c.; but the whole, with such "deductions, corrections, and qualifications," he hesitates "not to pronounce the Geeta a performance of great originality; of a simplicity of conception, reasoning, and diction, almost unequalled; and a single exception, among all the known religions of mankind, of a theory accurately corresponding with that of the Christian dispensation, and as powerfully illustrating its fundamental doctrines.—I should not fear to place, in opposition to the best French versions of the most admired passages of the Iliad or Odyssey, or of the 12th and 15th books of our own Milton, highly as I venerate the latter, the English translation of the Māhābhārāt." In this few will agree with him.

Mr. Wilkins, the translator, is highly commended, Mr. H. informs us, for his ingenuity, his attainment of the Persian and Bengal languages, and his study of the Sanskrēt. More than a third of the Māhābhārāt, of which the whole contains near 100,000 metrical stanzas, has been translated, and "through the medium of another language the Governor ventures to answer for its accuracy and fidelity; and the elegance of the specimen, speaks for itself."

"The dialogic," says the translator, "is supposed to have passed between Kṛṣṇā, an incarnation of the Deity, and his pupil and favourite, Arjuna, one of the five sons of Pandoo, who is said to have reigned about 3000 years ago, &c. which the Brāhmāns pretend to contain all the grand mysteries of their religion," and nothing but the mildness of our government, and our attention to the learned men of their order, could have enabled the translator to have procured this work, so carefully concealed from those of a different persuasion, and even from their own magar. The doctrine of the unity of the

Godhead seems the principal design, in opposition to idolatrous sacrifices and the worship of images.

The subjects of the lectures are as follows: "I. The Grief of Arjoun. II. Of the Nature of the Soul, and Speculative Doctrines. III. Of Works. IV. Of the Forsaking of Works. V. Of Forsaking the Fruits of Works. VI. Of the Exercise of the Soul. VII. Of the Principles of Nature and the Vital Spirit. VIII. Of Pôrosh. IX. Of the Chief of Science, and Prince of Science. X. Of the Diversity of the Divine Nature. XI. Display of the Divine Nature in the Form of the Universe. XII. Of serving the Deity in his visible and invisible Forms. XIII. Explanation of the Terms Kshetrâ, and Kshetrâ-Gnâ. XIV. Of the Three Gôon, or Qualities. XV. Of Pôroshottama. XVI. Of Good and Evil Destiny. XVII. Of Faith divided into Three Species. And, XVIII. Of Forsaking the Fruits of Action for obtaining Eternal Salvation." With Notes.

We will give, as a specimen, the conclusion of the XIth.

"Arjoun.

"Having regarded thee as my friend, I foolishly called thee Kreshmâ, Yâdâvâ, friend! but, alas! I was ignorant of this greatness, because I was blinded by my affection and presumption. Thou hast, at times also, in sport been treated ill by me; in thy recreations, in thy bed, on thy chair, and at thy meals; in private and in public for which, O Being inconceivable, I humbly crave thy forgiveness.

"Thou art the father of all things, animate and inanimate; thou art the sage instructor of the whole, worthy to be adored! There is none like unto thee; where then, in the three worlds, is there one above thee? Wherefore I bow down; and, with my body prostrate upon the ground, crave thy mercy, Lord! worthy to be adored; for thou shouldst bear with me, even as a father with his son, a friend with his friend, a lover with his beloved. I am well pleased with having beheld things before never seen; yet my mind is overwhelmed with awful fear. Have mercy then, O heavenly Lord! O mansion of the universe! And show me thy celestial form. I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head, and thy hands armed with club and Chakra; assume

then, O God of a thousand arms, image of the universe! thy four-armed form."

"Kreshmâ.

"Well pleased, O Arjoun, I have shown thee, by my divine power, this my supreme form the universe in all its glory, infinite and eternal, which was never seen by any one except thyself; for no one, O valiant Kooroo, in the three worlds, except thyself, can such a sight of me obtain; nor by the Veds, nor sacrifices, nor profound study; nor by charitable gifts, nor by deeds, nor by the most severe mortifications of the flesh. Having beheld my form, thus awful, be not disturbed, nor let thy faculties be confounded. When thou art relieved from thy fears, and thy mind is restored to peace, then behold this thy wondrous form again.

"Sanjy.

"The son of Vâsôdêv having thus spoken unto Arjoun, shewed him again his natural form; and having re-assumed his milder shape, he presently allayed the fears of the affrighted Arjoun.

"Arjoun.

"Having beheld thy placid human shape, I am again collected; my mind is no more disturbed; and I am once returned to my natural shape.

"Kreshmâ.

"Thou hast beheld this my marvellous shape, so very difficult to be seen, which even the Devas are constantly anxious to behold. But I am not to be seen, as thou hast seen me, even by the assistance of the Veds, by mortifications, by sacrifices, by charitable gifts; but I am to be seen, to be known in truth, and to be obtained by means of that worship which is offered up to me alone; and he goeth unto me whose works are done for me; who esteemeth me supreme; who is my servant only; who hath abandoned all consequences, and who liveth amongst all men without hatred."

Even in the above short passage many expressions are similar to some in our Scriptures. Of the Briarean figures above mentioned we have heard much lately in the island Elephanta (see p. 900).

One blemish, as Mr. H. observes, will be found, viz. "the attempt to describe spiritual existences by terms "and images which appertain to corporeal forms;" as will appear to all who read the *Genâ*. Witness, amongst others, the Briarean idols.

"In which the Deity is usually represented in his incarnations."

† "Thyself should include his brothers, who were also saved."

‡ Qu. Deified Saints.

251. Re-

151. *Remarks on the Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, in a Letter to James Boswell, Esq. 1785. 8vo.*

THE Remarker's objections to the hero of Mr. Boswell's Journal are, his want of universal knowledge, energy of language, and philosophical penetration into human nature; that he was not a good poet; nor a friend to America, nor to Presbyterianism. To the Journalist he objects his Vanity, Indecency to an old Enfewoman, (from which the Doctor himself was not exempt,) and Vulgarity of Expression. To the Maxims interspersed in the Journal he objects a justification of duelling on principles of honour, and a defence of gratitude existing "among *gross people*."

We farther learn from these 27 pages, that the writer of them is a man of taste, an American, a Presbyterian, and a man of honour; that Mr. B. is a vain, impudent, proud pedant; and that the part of his Journal "generally interesting" is the adventures of Prince Charles Edward.

As his friend's verse is rather better than his own prose, we will add, however, an Elegy on the loss of Dr. Johnson's oak-stick:

"Attend, ye lovers of the Muse's strain,
Who mourn in secret at the tale of woe;
Whose tender bosoms, if a wretch complain,
At once with every social feeling glow.

"Oh! hear the sorrows of a plaintive bard;
No vulgar subject claims your pitying tear;
Lost is my favourite walking-stick and yard*,
Of which I lean'd for many a circling year.

"By that supported, up the mountain's height
Full oft I clamber'd at the break of day;
With that I travell'd through the gloom of night,
Nor started if a villain cross'd my way.

"By all 'twas noted for its make and size,
The like ne'er grew throughout the Hebrides,
Where nought but hills and deserts meet our eyes,
Uncloath'd with verdure, unadorn'd with trees.

"Alas! to ease me of its weight, one day
I simply gave it to a Scottish cull,
And while we journey'd on our dreary way,
From him 'twas stolen by a thief of Mull†.

"If e'er again I grasp it in my hand,
I'll safely hold it till I reach my home;

* "Mr. Boswell tells us it had the properties of a yard, having a nail driven in at the length of one foot, and another at the length of three feet."

† "Vide p. 139 of the Journal."

Then in some fam'd museum it shall stand
And be rever'd for ages long to come.

"But ah! unconscious of its native fate,
That wretch may burn it, in a fit of rage,
Or madly cry, when fir'd with social hate,
This stick was stolen from a London rogue.

"Weep, reader, weep with me my fate,
And, if a Scotoman, ne'er of Scotland bad,
Of all the knaves, a Highland knave I hate,
Of all the thieves, a Scottish thief the most."

152. *A Year's Journey through the Païs de France and Auvergne, Netherlands. &c. &c. Thicknesse. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1784.*

THIS work consists of XXX Letters, dated from Brussels, Spa, &c.; written from the Hermitage near Bath. Most of them are replete with entertainment and information, though on the whole, *trite* much new cannot be expected. "Few indeed," says the author, "have been wrote [written] by a man who made the tour turned of his head, as the French call it, or, as the French delicately express it, of a certain kind; but, he adds, "there is a kind of knowledge which such men can never ferior understanding, of three or four years or more, acquire, which young men, of better sense, may, nay, may overlook."—*Caveat Viator* is the maxim of these Letters, as many of them detect various cheats and artifices of the high and the low. Intending, however, we will not enter, nor make ourselves a party with Mr. Thicknesse either against his noble son, or his noble *aubergiste* at Calais, or our brave Reviewers. Some miscellaneous extracts, which we will add, will be more pleasing to the generality of readers.

"When Mr. Garrick shew'd Dr. Johnson his fine house, gardens, statues, picture-gallery at Hampton-Court*, what ideas did it awaken in the mind of that great and good man! Instead of a flattering compliment, which was expected, "Ah! David, David," said the Doctor (clapping his hand upon the little man's shoulder), "these are the things that make a death-bed remembrance."

Abbé Mann, an English gentleman, a member of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, figures in some of the Letters; but the principal circumstance attending him is his having escaped the usual fits of the gout, and been perfectly free from it five years, by taking four pills from the inspissated juice of

* Qu. Hampton?

hemlock and wolfsbane, by Dr. Storek's prescription. Mr. Thicknesse adds, "though he is no doctor, he has a natural right to prescribe for the benefit of his friends, being a seventh son, without a daughter between."—The Abbé says, that "the hellebore of Vienna (the white is the best) is infinitely superior to ours."

The black-legs of Spa present a dark picture; and not one young Englishman of fashion, while our traveller was there, did not suffer by them, but the son of Sir Edward A—y, "one of the most virtuous and respectable characters in Great Britain."

The present king of S—n lately visited the waterfall of Coo (sixty feet high), but not content with the downfall of a dog also, he bargained with a farmer to send down his cow, which only broke her leg; a second seizure was then stipulated for, upon terms almost as hard, on the part of the farmer, as on that of the poor cow. It was, however, a more successful tumble than the first, for the poor creature was delivered from her misery. I mention this circumstance only to observe, that men are men, and that kings are kings."

The anecdotes of Count Duvet, alias Baron Hagen, really a knight of industry, and Prince Justinian, no better, are curious. But we cannot see that the unprofitableness of Lord Audley is foreign to this Tour, nearly connected with it is with the Tourist. In truth, we are sorry, but (*humanum est*) surprised, that our author's sensibility, like oil, heats, and often flames, on the surface of his writings, otherwise sprightly and intelligent as they are.—But to continue. "Gen. Lloyd, who died at his house at Huy, five miles from Liege, was buried in a field near his own house, but his body was dug up a few days after, and lay exposed there to human as well as to brute beasts, till it was devoured by the latter. . . . He had a pension of 400l. a year, and Lord N. gave him 400l. not to publish a little pamphlet he had printed. Lord Torrington is in possession of this valuable tract; and I hope, when the History of England comes out, by Sir George Norton, we shall see it in the Appendix."

In one letter is "a specimen of elegant poetry, from the pen of a British-born lady, now on this side of the water [Mrs Cookes], a lady admired from her childhood for the goodness of her heart, the elegance of her per-

son, and the genius of her head." See those two fables in vol. LIV. p. 776.

The Appendix contains strictures on the Monthly and Critical Reviewers, or, as the author styles them, "Book-midwives."—Abbé Mann, he says, has published his case in the foreign prints.—An etching of a criminal on the rack is prefixed.

153. *A Journey from Birmingham to London.* By W. Hutton, F. S. A. Sc. 8vo. 800.

ON a much smaller scale, and much inferior, this Journey is not unlike *Tableau de Paris* (see vol. LII. p. 585), though few, if any, objects can be expected on this *Appia via*, or amidst *fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ*. The matter is undoubtedly old, but the manner is in some measure new, unless Sterne is its model. Thus a preface, we are told, is given, because it is as common and convenient as a hat, and conveys no other information. The introduction, however, says somewhat more, and indeed more than is true, viz. that "Homer and Richardson wrote books, and retailed them for bread." As to Homer we allow; but that Richardson was necessitous, or, in the usual meaning, wrote for bread, we absolutely deny; his fortune, if he had never written (we will not say printed) books, being large and commensurate to his liberality. To class him, therefore, in his circumstances, with Homer, Steele, and Savage, and even with Boyce, Chaterton, and Budgell, is unaccountable. The author, he adds, saw London but once in 1749, the first time, for only two days, "from Nottingham on foot," and the second, after he was 60, in December 1784, for only ten days, drawn by 36 horses. Of the latter (*memoriter*) this little book was the offspring; the cause a subpœna.—The contents are as follows: "Soliloquy. London. Lamps. Houses. Streets. Water. Churches. Thames. Saint James's. The Bank. Guildhall. The Willing Ladies. London-stone (of which a plate is prefixed). Pantheon. Westminster Abbey. Henry VIII's Chapel. Duchesses of Buckingham and Richmond. Knights Stalls. Edward V. Queen Elizabeth. Charles II. Mary Queen of Scots. St. Edward's Chapel. Edward I's Tomb. Edmund Duke of Buckingham. Coronation

* Qu. Scotland?

"Chairs.

"Chairs. Richard II. Edward's Sword.
"His Tomb. Henry III. Queen Catherine. Foundling Hospital. *Blue*
"Boar's Head. Monument. *British Museum*.
"feem. The Tower. Regalia." St. Paul's (strange to say!) is unnoticed. We will now adjourn to the famous *Boar's Head*.

"History informs us of the social life Henry V. led with his companions, while Prince of Wales. Shakspeare justly places the scene of action in East-cheap, and Goldsmith has a whole essay on the subject.

"Perhaps no character ever gave so much pleasure to the world as that extensive composition of tack, flesh, and wit, drawn by Shakspeare, under the name of Sir John Falstaff. Though the sack and the flesh are dead, the wit is consigned to immortality by our bard; and we are told, the room, the seats, the chimney-piece, &c. are the very same now, as when Hal and Co. got drunk together.

"I could not omit a sight of this remarkable place; but on my approach to East-cheap, the inhabitants were fled, the house shut up, and, instead of an half-timber building, with one story projecting over the other, as I expected, the edifice was modern, with a date in the front of 1668. I immediately concluded the old house was burnt down by the great fire; that tradition and Goldsmith had misinformed me, and that farther researches were vain.

"On each side the door-way is a vine-branch, carved in wood, rising more than three feet from the ground, loaded with leaves and clusters; and on the top of each a little Falstaff, eight inches high, in the dress of his days, such as is seen at Covent-Garden by his faithful representative Henderson [alas! we must now say, *was*]. This induced me to prosecute my enquiries.

"If I enter a butcher's shop, he gives me a welcome look; the sale of a joint of meat enters the fine nerves of his brain, and the profit enters his pocket; and all this is transacted before I can open my mouth. But when I ask a frivolous question, I immediately turn a dead customer upon his hands; and he looks sour upon mine.

"A mark is more or less acceptable according to the errand on which he comes. I soon found I was the greatest piece of lumber in his shop.

"There is such a thing as imperceptibly warming a person into good humour, unobserved by himself. When this was accomplished, he informed me, that the place was sold by auction, three weeks before, at Garraway's coffee-house; that the purchaser was a stranger, and had the keys; that a light could not be obtained; that if he was master of the spot, he would directly chop off, as useless trumpery, the vine-branches, that sprouted from the door, that there was

nothing worth seeing within, but that himself was possessed of a snuff-box, the painting of which represented *every thing in the world*. But as every thing in the world was too much for one man to see, and I never heard that Sir John took snuff, I did not express a desire to see it.

"I made many visits to the *Blue Boar's Head*, and as many applications to the neighbours; but there is nothing more difficult than to find out a curiosity which does not exist upon others, and which nobody regards. With some trouble I procured a sight of the back buildings. I found them in that ancient state, which convinced me, that tradition, Shakspeare, and Goldsmith, was right; and could I have gained admission into the premises of *mine host's* *Mrs. S.* I should certainly have drunk a cup of tea in memory of the bulky knight."

We will then proceed to the *British Museum*, premising, that though Mr. Hutton much wished to see it, but having "not one relation, and only one acquaintance, in London," and that "the door would not open with a like key," and "admission only granted on a future day, which seemed too fortunate," he took the following method:

"Affiduity will accomplish weighty matters, or how could Obadiah Roberts count the grains in a bushel of wheat? By good fortune I stumbled upon a person possessed of a ticket for the next day, which he sold less than two shillings; we struck a bargain in a moment, and were both well pleased. And now I feasted upon my future felicity....

"I was not likely to forget *Tuesday* eleven, Dec 7, 1784. We assembled on the spot, about ten in number, all strangers to me, perhaps to each other.

"We began to move pretty fast, when I asked, with some surprise, whether there were none to inform us what the curiosities were, as we went on? A tall, genteel young man, *in person*, who seemed to be our conductor, replied, with some warmth, "What would you have me tell you every thing at the Museum? How is it possible? Believe me are not the names written upon many of them?" I was too humbled by this to utter another word. The company soon influenced; they made haste, and were silent. No voice was heard, but in whispers.

"If a man spends two minutes in a room in which are a thousand things to demand his attention, he cannot find time to bestow on them a glance apiece. When our leader opens the door of another apartment, the silent language of that action is, *Come along*."

"If I see wonders which I do not understand, they are no wonders to me. Should a piece of withered paper lie on the floor, I should, without regard, shuffle it from

under my feet. But if I am told it is written by Edward VI., that information sets a value upon the piece; it becomes a choice morsel of antiquity, and I seize it with rapture.

"The history and the object must go together; if one is wanting, the other is of little value. I considered myself in the midst of a rich entertainment, consisting of 10,000 rarities; but, like Tantalus, I could not taste one. In short, I lost the little share of good-humour I brought in, and came away completely disappointed.

"Hope is the most active of all the human passions. It is the most delusive. I had hid more fires on the *British Museum* than any thing I should see in London. It was the only light that disgusted me."

Our Birminghamian adds, that this, and another from a soldier on duty, who made him *Go and see*, on his asking the name of the Horse-Guards, which three girls of the town, with great good-nature, informed him, were the only "rebuffs" he met with in this crowded city for ten days. So far he was fortunate, and so far we felicitate him. But he seems to have forgotten the East-India butcher. He proceeds:

"In my visit to Don Saltero's curiosities at Chelsea, they furnished me with a book, containing every article in the collection. Sure I could take my own time, and entertain myself.

"My friend Greene, of Lichfield (see pp. 29, 624, 943, &c.), who perhaps has the best cabinet in England out of London, received me with that cordiality which constitutes true politeness; he seemed to take nearly as much pleasure in giving intelligence as I in receiving it; and observed, when I expressed a gratitude at my departure, 'If you would return the favour, you must return yourself.'

"A man purchases a costly collection of curiosities as he does a costly suit of clothes, and altogether to be seen by himself, but others, Government purchased this rare collection which constitutes the *British Museum* at vast expence, and exhibits it as a national honour, and an indulgence to the curious. How far it answers the end proposed, this chapter of cross accidents will testify.

"However anxious to examine this assemblage of wonders, I dare not make a second attempt, from the ill success of the first. Till some kind friend will instruct me, or put a book into my hands, that I may instruct myself."

In rating the genteel under-librarian of the Museum in manners "a little below a common prostitute," and ranking him "with a private criminal," our honest traveller is much

GENT. MAG. December, 1785.

too severe; some bill of fare, or syllabus of the contents, might perhaps be given to every spectator; but on reflection, and especially were he to place himself in his own situation, he will rather pity than condemn a scholar and a gentleman, be his emoluments what they may, for shewing those *Tombs* and *Lions* almost every day in the year, even without being obliged to answer every question, whether pertinent or impertinent, that may be put to him. Any one, Mr. Hutton knows, can purchase a ticket "for less than two shillings," and a hackney-coachman, we know, has been admitted. On a re-perusal, we see that *St. Paul's* occurs in the chapter of Guildhall. Mr. H. (we should add) is the historian of Birmingham.

154. *A Letter to the Rev. John Tyler, M.A. concerning the Possibility of Eternal Punishments, and the Improbability of Universal Salvation. By the Rev. Samuel Peters, M.A. 8vo.*

DR. CHAUNCEY, of Boston in New England, has published a pamphlet on the opposite side of the question. The writer of this Letter, finding that several of the episcopal clergy in Connecticut have joined in opinion with Mr. Tyler, has drawn up his objections against the most powerful arguments used by Origen and his disciples to support universal salvation. In Psalm x. 16, and Daniel xii. 2, they acknowledge GOD and his rewards to be *gnolem*, or "without end," and yet deny punishments to be *gnolem*, or "without end." This is one of his principal arguments, deduced from Scripture. But we will not enter into the controversy, farther than to say that the words "universal salvation," in the title, is substituted in the sermon for "universal redemption;" but that any Christian, who recollects these texts, *Christ died for all men—Christ died for sinners—He came to save that which was lost*, &c. &c. can deny and attempt to disprove the latter, we admire.

155. *A Sermon on Isaiah, Chap. xiv. Ver. 18, 19, 20; in which it has been endeavoured to preserve the genuine Sense and original Meaning of the Prophet in an exact and literal Translation. By Stephen Weston, B.D. Rector of Mamhead and Hempston Parva. 4to.*

MR. WESTON's critical abilities in the Greek language are confessed. (See Vol. LIV. p. 276.) In this discourse, preached

preached at a visitation at Totness, the birth-place of Dr. Kennicott, he exerts his critical talents in the Hebrew. It is addressed to the relief of that excellent collator, as "not unacquainted with the labours of the learned, and no stranger to the pretensions of either comment or illustration." This chapter, and the next preceding, contain "almost an entire prophecy of the downfall of Babylon, with the subversion of the Chaldean monarchy, and the taking and utter demolition of the Babylonian capital." In this is that sublime allegorical song of triumph, that "perfect composition (as Bp. Lowth styles it) of the Lyric kind," whose beauties have been admirably imitated by that great prelate in Latin, and by Mr. Mason and Mr. Potter in English, though they cannot be equalled in the original.—After deriding the pride of the king of Babylon, &c. nay, dragging him from the grave, and making the dead insult him with his fallen state and his present condition, the words of the text literally follow: "*All the kings of the nations, all of them lie in glory, every one in his own house: But thou art cast out [or deprived] of thy grave, like an abominable branch; covering [or raiment] of the slain, thrust through with the sword, that go down to the stones of the pit, like a trodden carcase under feet. Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial.*" The variations in the received translation are at the bottom of the page. "Covering, or raiment, of the slain, is the great rock of offence." But, without repeating other versions, and this writer's insurmountable objection to them (which seems obvious), he explains the latter part of the text, "Thou art excluded from this grave, like an useless branch that is left to perish on the surface of the earth. Thou shalt cover those who are fallen in battle, who are trodden under-foot into the pit, but thou shalt not be joined with them in burial." And the bold metaphor of "garment of the slain," applied to the king, Mr. Weston considers as perfectly suitable to the Greek idiom⁴, and to the oriental sublimity. By way of application, to make it correspond

with the occasion, the depraved state of the spiritual Babylon, like the state of the temporal Babylon, are told, in the spirit of prophecy, to warn and become extinct.

156. *Eight Sermons on the Prophecies respecting the Destruction of Jerusalem, preached at the University of Oxford in the Year 1718, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Salisbury, Ralph Chorton, M. A. Fellow of Balliol College. 8vo.*

THE laudable institution of the Bampton Lecture, and the popular performance of the last lecturer, are well known. Yet the history and errors of the Eastern impostor, and the delusion of his numerous followers, curious as they are, and related with a spirit of elegance that the subject deserves, are not in this country so fully home as the prophecies respecting the Jews (the subject now discussed) as the Gospel is known to us in our lips and in our ears, the Koran scarce at all, as the Jews are every where seen and observed, but not so the Mahometans. In the same proportion as they are interesting, these prophecies are noticed and repeatedly explained. On several texts in the Evangelists, this preacher in his first sermon, gives an introductory view of the Advent of the Messiah, and of the coming of his kingdom¹; in the six subsequent he treats on the present propagation of the Gospel; on the appearance of false Christs and false prophets; on the signs of wrath, and the commencement of troubles²; on the providential deliverance of the Christians³; on the miseries of the siege of Jerusalem, and the final destruction of the city and the temple⁴; and on the future conversion of the Jews⁵; recapitulating the whole, in the last, with reflections and inferences⁶. In the sermon, with some of the best ancient but not modern commentators, the lecturer refers the xvi. 28. of St. Matthew, *Verily I say unto you, There be some here, which shall not taste of death, till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom*, to the transfiguration, and the destruction of Jerusalem. But will not enter particularly into this

¹ "Even."

² "And as the raiment of those that are slain."

³ "As."

⁴ See H. III. 57, and Æschyl. Agam. V. 880.

¹ Matthew vi. 10.

² Matthew xxiv. 14, 41, 51, 8.

³ Luke xxi. 20, 21.

⁴ Luke xix. 41, 42, 43, 44.

⁵ Romans vii. 25, 26.

⁶ John xiv. 28.

any other text or fact, as no new illumination, or historical circumstance, can now be expected or placed in any new light. Yet, as Mr. Churton well observes, it can never be too much repeated, "That the study of our holy religion is the noblest exercise of our rational faculties; the practice of it the brightest ornament of our moral capacities. The blessing promised from the fall, what patriarchs and kings have hoped for, what prophets and apostles have taught, what angels have ministered unto, and the Son of God died to obtain, must deserve the attention of man, should inspire his heart with gladness, and fill his lips with praise."

17. *A Sermon preached on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Mr. John Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, Shropshire. By John Wesley, M. A. 8vo.*

MR. John William de la Flechere (so styled in his epitaph) was born at Nyon in Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1729, and died Aug. 14, 1785. He was educated at Geneva, and being invited into Holland by an uncle, he was recommended by him to the preceptorship, in England, of Mr. Hill's two sons at Tem in Shropshire; in which he continued till they went to the University. Soon after, he had a call, and joined to the Methodists in Mr. Edwards's class in London. In 1753 he was ordained, and presented to the small living of Madeley, and also assisted Mr. Wesley at West Street and Spitalfields chapels. Being prevailed by the Councils of Huntingdon to leave his retreat, he removed into Wales, to superintend her school at Trevecka. But not renouncing, on the contrary approving the Eight Propositions contained in the Minutes of a Methodist Conference, he obeyed her orders, and left her house. In consequence he wrote *Checks to Antinomianism*. He wrote also many valuable tracts. But abundant in labours and studies, his health was greatly impaired, and to restore it he travelled with Mr. Wesley into Scotland, &c. 11 or 1200 miles, and afterwards into his own country with Mr. Ireland, and then from France "returned to Madeley in perfect health." In 1781 he married Miss Benquer, "the only person in England whom (Mr. W. says) I judged worthy of Mr. Fletcher." The manner of his life, and also the account of his death, are here related by her, in the peculiar

phraseology of the tabernacle, *wrestling with God, drinking deeper into God, &c.*; and, in conclusion, Mr. Wesley, with many other testimonies, adds this: "I was intimately acquainted with him, for above thirty years. I conversed with him morning, noon, and night, without the least reserve, during a journey of many hundred miles. And in all that time, I never heard him speak one improper word, nor saw him do an improper action. To conclude: many exemplary men have I known, holy in heart and life, within fourscore years. But one equal to him I have not known; one so inwardly and outwardly devoted to God. So unblamable a character in every respect I have not found either in Europe or America. Nor do I expect to find another such on this side of Eternity."—This sermon is dated "Norwich, Oct. 24, 1785."—In his epitaph he is said, with the prophet, to have "stretched out his hands unto a disobedient and gainsaying people."

158. *Seventeen Sermons on various Subjects; by John Cole Galloway, M. A. Vicar of Hinckley, Leicestershire. 8vo.*

If we were disposed to be severe on the occasional imperfections of these Sermons, the preface of Mr. Galloway would disarm all criticism.

"Neither pride nor ambition," he tells us, "impose this work on the publick; but paternal duty, and affection for a numerous offspring, at length, prevailed with the author to comply with the frequent solicitations of the parishioners, for whom it was originally composed. These sermons do not presume to improve the learned, or amuse the critic; but are solely adapted (as Mr. Sterne observes) for the plain household understanding; which I do not say is not the most satisfactory and profitable kind of knowledge, though, doubts, erudition and criticism are not without their use and pleasure in the world.—The latter class, I trust, will find the same satisfaction in the perusal, as they expressed in hearing them from the pulpit; and that the former will be sufficiently gratified, in having done a good and acceptable action."

On these considerations shall only say that we rejoice to see so numerous a list of subscribers,

159. *A Discourse on Education, and on the Plans pursued in Charity-schools. By Samuel Parr, LL.D. 4to.*

"JOHNSON'S learned sock is on," has been aptly applied to this "Charity Sermon (such it was) preached (in

part) at Norwich," where the very learned author was then master of the Free-school.—"It is intended," he tells us, "as a sequel to a sermon which he published in 1780, in which he entered into a full and elaborate vindication of the general principles on which charity-schools are supported. But on the present occasion he has chiefly attended to the practical part of the subject, having enlarged more copiously on the best methods of religious education for all young persons."—For its "unusual length" he makes no "satisfactory apology." None indeed is necessary to a reader, whatever it might be to a hearer.

On Prov. xxii. 6, *Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it*, after some preliminary observations on the species of proverbial writings, in particular those of Solomon, the preacher refutes the arguments of Mandeville and Rousseau, both professed enemies to charity-schools, though from the same principle their conclusions are diametrically opposite. And then he, 1. shows the truth of the assertion in the text; 2. mentions some of the instances in which the greatest care is necessary to educate children virtuously; and, 3. considers the plans pursued in charity-schools, and particularly that in question.—On the second of these heads, with great knowledge of the human heart, and with equal energy of language, Dr. Parr enforces the necessity of a moral education in early youth, and reproaches the propensities of cruelty to animals*, lying, habitual idleness, &c. as producing the worst vices; and, above all, recommends instruction in religion, not "as a burthen some task, but as a "rational duty." On the third head our preacher is an eloquent advocate for the principle on which our charity-schools are founded, in conjunction with one "in the first class of political writers [Dr. Smith], from his clear and extensive views, his copious and extensive information, the soundness of his judgment, and the liberality of his spirit."—On another occasion (in the notes) this writer gives this encomium on Dr. Balmg's Sermons:

"Upon the truths of our holy religion, and upon the principles of ecclesiastical estab-

* On that subject it is here recorded, by Quintilian (V. xix.) that "a boy was once concerned by the court of Areopagus to the loss of life, for maliciously plucking out the eyes of a quail."

lishments, I never met with any discourse from which I either received so much information, or to which I have yielded so full an assent. I have not seen any compositions, in which religious and moral subjects are treated with greater precision of language, greater acuteness of reasoning, more genuine and consistent liberality of temper."

Among other regulations, *Sunday-Schools*, or "the exact and pious observance of the Lord's day," are particularly recommended. Many conclusive arguments are here inculcated on the utility of charity schools, urged from the disadvantages accompanying the progress of civilization, often drawn from the general state of knowledge in this country, &c. Mandeville is again mentioned and confuted; and on the other hand, the late Mr. Threlow (treasurer of this charity) is extolled and lamented. But—*non ardua alii deficient Aurei*. Objections are obviated. On them, however, cannot enlarge, nor "encounter" suggestions of vulgar prejudice, or "false delicacy."—On the education of females the writer introduces a glowing and a just eulogium on the sex, and those who have assumed an elevated rank among social creatures.

"Their weakness is protected, their sensibilities become the object of a regard that is founded on principle as well as affection, and their talents are called forth into public notice. Hence the excellencies which some of them have displayed in elegant accomplishments of painting, music, and poetry; in the nice discriminations of biography; in the broadness of history; in moral compositions, where the subject is not obscured by the arts of quaint and spurious philosophy, but illustrated by the graces of an unaffected and natural eloquence; where, through the labyrinth in which are to be found the hidden and complex principles of thought and action, we are conducted by the delicate and faithful clue of manners; and where, instead of being harassed by subtleties which beguile and weary the understanding, we are led, by a sort of magical attraction, through a long and varied train of sentiments, to charm and improve the heart."

And at the reference (3) this note is annexed:

"The truth of this assertion will be readily admitted in an age which, like ours, may boast of an Aikin and a Moore, a Sheridan and a Seward, a Brooke and a Barrington, a Carter and a Montagu. In this splendid catalogue might justly be placed a lady whose name indeed I am not at liberty to mention, but

mention, but among the whole taste the decorative poetical conquished by the gance of the moment."

We would not deny that the limits of general, section of confirm of these what is ought to dence of affection of a prea presence which the earnestness face, upon hearers view The v gny of (see p. 6) he has h whom lately "nament" of adu "sent a" which "uniform" poses, Eight lustration ancients to see a

160. Po Inner "Th "Eg. "Scho "pin." FOR Lill v and well now effi a more which, it, will of his n told, is "blank" "that I" "him a" "ed; a

mention, but whose virtues are well known among the patrons of our charity-schools, whose taste has been happily displayed in the decoration of our cathedral, and whose moral compositions are eminently distinguished by harmony of numbers, by elegance of diction, and by delicacy of sentiment.".....

We would also enlarge on the humanity and compassion to the calamities, and even the crimes, of the sex, but our limits forbid. We will only add, in general, that, after confuting the objection of the adversaries, rather than confirming the conviction of the friends of these charities, explaining rather what is doing than informing what ought to be done, founded on the evidence of facts, Dr. Parr concludes an affectionate address with the solemnity of a preacher, who is speaking in the presence of his God, upon measures of which that God approves, and with the earnestness of a fellow-creature, whose face, upon any similar occasion, his hearers will hereafter see no more.

The writer has been an able panegyrist of Dr. Johnson's "Meditations" (18 p. 675). On quoting the "Idler," he has here mentioned him, as one "in whom religion and learning have so rarely lost one of their brightest ornaments, and whom it is not an act of adulation or presumption to represent as summoned to that reward, which the noblest talents, exercised uniformly for the most useful purposes, cannot fail to attain."

Eight pages of notes abound with illustrations and authorities collected from ancient and moderns.—We are sorry to see a full page of errata.

160. Poems. By William Cowper, of the Inner Temple, Esq. Vol. II. Containing "The Task"—"An Epistle to Joseph Hill, Esq."—"Tirocinium, or a Review of 'Schools,' and 'The History of John Gilpin.'" 8vo.

FOR an account of vol. I. see our 11th volume, p. 130.—The facetious and well-known writer of John Gilpin's new essays *paulo majora*, and performs a more arduous "Task," a Task, which, whatever he may style and think it, will by no means appear so to any of his readers. The occasion, we are told, is as follows: "A lady, fond of blank verse, demanded a poem of what kind from the author, and gave him a SOFA for a subject. He obeyed; and having much leisure, con-

sidered another subject with it."—He "sings" indeed "the Sofa," at the beginning of the first book, historically deducing seats from the stool; but soon after he digresses to a school-boy's ramble, rural sounds and sights, the charms of solitude, the works of nature, &c.—The titles of the other books are, "The Time-piece, The Garden, The Winter-Evening, The Winter Morning's Walk," and "The Winter Walk at Noon," all miscellaneous and introducing a variety of amusement and instruction, much humour and pleasantry being occasionally blended, but, on the whole, the grave and serious, the moral and religious, prevail, and have the principal end in view. Seldom have we seen the *utile* and the *dulce* so agreeably united; and yet so numerous and digressional are the subjects, that we cannot regularly give an epitome, nor can better convey an idea of the pleasure the "Task" has afforded us than by quoting some striking passages. The poet of nature and humanity, and the minstrel of the groves, the rural strains of Mr. Cowper, in particular, emulate those of Thomson and Shenstone in the most glowing imagery of rural description, and the warmest sensibility of a good heart.

THE PEASANT'S NEST.

"Once went I forth, and found, till then unknown,

A cottage, whither oft we since repair:
'Tis perch'd upon the green-hill top, but close

Inviron'd with a ring of branching elms
That overhang the thatch, itself unseen,
Peeps at the vale below; so thick beset
With foliage of such dark redundant growth,
I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest;

And hidden as it is, and far remote
From such unpleasing sounds as haunt the ear

In village or in town, the bay of curs
Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels,
And infants clam'rous whether pleas'd or pain'd,

Oft have I wish'd the peaceful covert mine.
Here, I have said, at least I should possess
The poet's treasure, silence, and indulge
The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure:
Vain thought! the dweller in that still retreat

Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.
Its elevated site forbids the wretch
To drink sweet waters of the chrysal well;
He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,
And heavy-laden brings his boy's rage home,
Far-fetch'd and little worth;—nor seldom
wants,

Dependent

Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
To hear his creaking panniers at his door,
Angry and sad, and his last crust consum'd.
So farewell envy at the *Peasant's Nest*,
If solitude make least the means of life,
Society for me! Thou seeming sweet,
Be still a pleasing object in my view,
My visit still, but never misce abode."

The unfashionable lines of chefnuts, and the "obsolete prolixity of shade," are still dear to the author, and yet spared and reprieved by the favour of *Benevolus*, "John Courtney Throckmorton, Esq. of Weston Underwood."

Of the *Gipsies* is an admirable groupe, but too long for our purpose; we therefore pass to a single portrait.

CRAZY KATE.

"There often wanders one, whom better days

Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimm'd
With lace, and hat with splendid ribbon bound.

A serving-maid was she, and fell in love
With one who left her, went to sea, and died.
Her fancy follow'd her through foaming waves

To distant shores, and she would sit and weep
At what a sailor suffers; fancy too,
Delusive most where warmest wishes arc,
Would oft anticipate his glad return,
And dream of transports she was not to know.
She heard the doleful tidings of his death,
And never smil'd again. And now she roams
The dreary wall; there spends the livelong day,

And there, unless where charity forbids,
The livelong night. A tatter'd apron hides,
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides a gown
More tatter'd still; and both but ill conceal
A bosom heav'd with never-ceasing sighs,
She begs an idle pin of all she meets,
And hoards them in her sleeve; but needful food,

Though press'd with hunger oft, or comelier cloaths,

Though pinch'd with cold, asks never.—
Kate is cold."

In the above admirable sketch we could only have wished that the words in *Italics*, in the fourth line, had been adapted to "enamoured," rather than a colloquial barbarism.

The South Sea islanders are compassionate, and that "gentle savage," Omai, whose present state of mind is imagined with great sympathy and probability, and in glowing colours, contrasting the civilised life of great cities, of London in particular, with its due praise and due censure, the latter much preponderating, as not being friendly to virtue. Witness this emphatic line,

"God made the country, and Man
"the town."

The Sicilian earthquakes, with other portentous calamities and convulsions of nature, direct us to God the author, reprobating all secondary causes for the same, for sin, our late misadventures are also accounted.—But let us now smile at

The Reverend Advertiser of engraved Sermons

"Hark—the Doctor's voice—soft as
between

Two empirics he stands, and with his
cheeks

Inspires the news, his trumpet. Remark
Than all investive is his bold harangue,
While through that public organ of report
He hails the clergy; and, deifying them,
Announces to the world his own and theirs
He teaches those to read, whom schools
miss'd,

And colleges untaught, sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer
Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands;
He grinds divinity of other days
Down into modern use; transforms old
To zig-zag manuscript, and cheats the eye
Of gallery critics by a thousand arts—
Are there who purchase of the Doctor's
Oh name it not in Gath:—it cannot be
That grave and learned clerks should use
such aid,

He doubtless is in sport, and does but dally
Assuming thus a rank unknown before,
Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church

A petit-maitre parson and a theoretical
clerical coxcomb are well drawn. A very opposite character, which the author brings home, and which we ourselves knew and lament, and applaud his merits, is contrasted:

"All are not such. I had a brother
Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
A man of letters, and of manners too!
Of manners sweet as Virtue always was
When gay good nature dresses her in
He grac'd a college *, in which order
Was sacred, and was honour'd, love
wept
By more than one, themselves conspicuous
there."

For some memoirs of this excellent scholar, the Rev. John Cowper, M.A. see vol. LIII. p. 152. And an Epitaph to his memory, by a fellow-collegiate, was inserted in vol. LIV. p. 195. He died in 1770. We may add, that of his four first books of the *Henriade* (the Smollett's edition) 1762, were translated by him; the four following books by his elder brother, the poet

* Bene's College, Cambridge.

short; the ninth by E. B. Greene, Esq. and the tenth by Mr. Robert Lloyd.

Mr. Cowper afterwards mentions himself. And all who read him must be curious to know him and his communication, and grieve that such a writer, such a man, ever had an "arrow" in his side.

"I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since; with many an arrow deep infixt
My panting side was charg'd when I with-
drew

To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by one who had himself
Been hurt by th' archers. In his side he bore
And in his hands and feet the cruel scars
With gentle force soliciting the darts
He drew them forth, and heal'd and bade me
live.

Since then, with few associates, in remote
And silent woods I wander, far from those
My former partners of the peopled scene,
With few associates, and not wishing more.
Here much I ruminate, as much I may,
With other views of men and manners now
Than once, and others of a life to come.
I see that all are wanderers, gone all ray
Each in his own delusions: they are lost
In chase of fancied happiness, still woo'd,
And never won," &c.

"True lovers of the country," so
styl'd, he justly deems few; in particular,
not the sons of Nimrod, the savage
and clamorous followers of the chase,

"Detested sport,
That owes its pleasures to another's pain,
That feeds upon the sob and dying shrieks
Of harmless nature, dumb, but yet endued
With eloquence that agonies inspire
Silent tears and heart-distending sighs.
Tears, alas! and sighs that never find
A corresponding tone in jovial souls.
All—one at least is safe. One shelter'd
here

Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years experience of my care
Has made at last familiar, she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like thine.
Yes—thou may'st eat thy bread, and lack
the hand

That feeds thee; thou may'st frolic on the
floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarm'd.
For I have gain'd thy confidence, have
pledg'd

All that is human in me to protect
The unsuspecting gratitude and love.
If I survive thee, I will dig thy grave,
And, when I place thee in it, sighing say,
I knew at least one that had a friend."

Q. the Rev. Mr. Unwin?

This comes unquestionably from and
to the heart. These are strains that
must forcibly touch the concordant
strings of humanity, how much and
how often they are disregarded. And,
by the way, we cannot but think that
this familiar, this happy animal is surely
not a stranger to us: we fear too that
no other hare is so happy; and, in short,
we are almost certain that we recognise
in this *tame hare* the *Prfs* so admirably
described and introduced to us in vol.
LIV. p. 412, &c. as "W. C." was the
initials of our humane correspondent.—
We will add, and recollect, that Mr.
Cowper, when a young Templar, kept
and fed in a drawer a tame *mouse*. Thus
the author will see that we know and
esteem him as much as we are pleased
with his writings, and fond of his four-
footed friends.

Now for some modern improvements
and capability.

"Lo! he comes—
Th' omnipotent magician, Brown appears.
Down falls the venerable pile, th' abode
Of our forefathers, a grave whisker'd race,
But tasteless. Springs a palace in its stead,
But in a distant spot; where more expos'd
It may enjoy th' advantage of the North
And agueish East, till time shall have trans-
form'd

Those naked acres to a sheltering grove.
He speaks. The lake in front becomes a
lawn,

Woods vanish, hills subside, and vallies rise,
And streams, as if created for his use,
Pursue the track of his directing wand
Sinuous or strait, now rapid and now slow,
Now murmur'ing soft, now rearing in cascades,
Ev'n as he bids. Th' enrap'tur'd owner smiles.
'Tis finish'd. And yet, finish'd as it seems,
Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could show,
A mine to satisfy the enormous cost.

He sighs, departs, and leaves the accom-
plish'd plan

That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long
day

Labour'd, and many a night pursued in
dreams,

Just when it meets his hopes, and proves the
heaven

He wanted, for a wealthier to enjoy."

To London, at the conclusion of book
III, this apostrophe is applied:

"Oh! thou resort and mart of all the
earth,

Chequer'd with all complexions of mankind
And spotted with all crimes; in whom I see
Much that I love, and much that I admire,
And all that I abhor; thou freckled fair,
That pleases and yet shocks me, I can laugh,
And I can weep, can hope, and yet despond,
Feel wrath and pity when I think on thee!

Ten

Ten righteous would have saved the city once,
And thou hast many righteous.—Well for thee—

That salt preserves thee; more corrupted else,
And therefore more obnoxious at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day had power to be,
For whom God heard her Abram plead in vain."

The reader may observe, that the blank verse of this writer has more harmony and variety than are usually found in modern performances, being founded apparently on the best models, on those of Milton and Philips. The found too is often most strikingly an

echo of the sense.—Here we must but will not dismiss this agreeable volume without another visit.

161. *The History of the Hon. Edward Mer.* By a Lady. 2 Vols. 8vo. (for subscription.)

A pleasing, pathetic, and moral vel; such as a lady should write, should read, and the Duchesse of Devonshire patronise. We could only wish that such an amiable character as the Vicar had not been given the ridiculous appellation of *Dr. Cassock*.

CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICS.

Political Herald, No. 5, 6, 15. each, *Robinson*

HISTORY, &c.

Soules's History of the American War, vol. 1, 2, 10s 6d in boards. *Booker*

The Annual Register for the year 1783, 6l. 6s. *Dodley*

Daniel De Foe's History of the Union, 4to. 17s in boards, *Stockdale*

History of the second ten years reign of Geo. III. 6s in boards, *Evans*

NATURAL HISTORY.

Monro on Fishes, folio, 2l 2s, in boards *Robinson*

Latham's Synopsis of Birds, 3 vols. 4to. 7l 17s 6d *Leigh and Sothby*

DIVINITY.

Randolph's View of our Saviour's Ministry, 2 vols. 12s in boards, *Rivington*

Prince's Sermon before the Lord Mayor, Sept. 21, 1785. 1s *Rivington*

*Wilton's Sermon, inscribed to Mrs. Kenilworth, 1s *Rivington*

Wilson's Bible, 3 vols. 4to. 4l 14s 6d boards, *Dilly*

Hampton's Answer to Priestley, on Atonement, 2s *Dilly*

Barker's Harmony of the Evangelists, 4 parts, 3s 6d *White*

MISCELLANIES.

Hume's Essay on Suicide, and on the Immortality of the Soul, 8vo. 3s 6d *Smith*

Baron Munchausen's Travels, 1s *Kearfly*

*Character of the late Lord Viscount Sackville, 6d *Dilly*

The Life of Mr. Henderson, 1s *Satchell*

Philosophical, Historical, and Moral Essay on Old Maids, 3 vols. 9s sewed, *Cadell*

Reply to the Answer to Ramsay on the Slave trade, 2s *Phillips*

Frewin's Physiologia, or the Doctrine of Nature, 8vo. 6s

The Mirror of Human Nature, 1s

The Charters of the Barbers, 8vo. 2s 6d *Rowney, Hollis*

List of Certificates granted to kill *Gang*

Series of Essays on Education, 3s *Leigh*

The Female Jester, or Wit for the Ladies, 1s 6d

Observations on "Thoughts on Executive Justice," 2s 6d

Sketch of the Life of Pope Ganganello, 2nd. 3s

Dissertation on Suicide, 6d. *Leigh*

Poole's Treatise on Strong Beer, 1s *Dodley*

Female Monitor, 1s

DRAMA.

The Mutual Deception, a Comedy, performed at Dublin, 1s 6d

POETRY.

Hayes's Exodus, a Prize Poem, 4to. 1s

Ancient Scottish Poems, 2 vols. 6s *Dodley*

Ode addressed to the Society of United Good-Will, printed for Chase at *North*

The Rolliad, part 2nd, 1s 6d *Ridgely*

Priestard's Morning Star, or Divine Poem

A Night View of the Village and School Room, 1s

NOVELS and ROMANCES.

Adventures of Geo. Maitland, 3 vols. 10s

Moreton Abby, or the Fatal Mystery, 6s

Blandford Races, 2 vol. 6s

* In our SUPPLEMENT, which the Favours of our numerous Correspondents and the Necessity of an Index to each PART, render absolutely necessary, will be inserted a copious Recapitulation of the Subjects of many Letters which our Limits necessarily obliged us to postpone. These, with some interesting Articles, which have been abridged, and which must otherwise be deferred, will, we hope, be highly acceptable to our Readers, by rendering our Annual Publication complete.

VERSES SENT TO MRS. H—, AT HER COTTAGE.

YE unendearing train of care and strife,
That haunt the wandering paths of
crowded life;

Ye dazzling phantoms of delusive state,
Ah fly this lone retreat, and seek the great;
Alas, your guilty forms but ill agree
With the soft features of simplicity—

How Harriot dwells, full rapturous to be blest
With the mild sunshine of a mind at rest;
From all the world this spot remote has chose,
Well pleas'd to meet the mansion of repose:
And, as of scenes to which she has bid adieu,
With lingering glance she takes a backward
view;

Oft sighs to find the gentler virtues dwell
Beneath the straw-built roof, and mossy cell.
Spirits of peace, whose ever guardian care
With wakeful watch, unseen, attends the fair,
For happier thoughts of heavenly hue im-
part;

They'll find a kindred soil in Harriot's heart;
Her warm soul refine each pure intent,
And touch the tender chords of sentiment;
Where feelingly alive those charms we trace,
That beauty first had promis'd in her face.

C— T—O.

EPI T A P H.

PASSENGER,

To be the first in informing you
That over these ashes

No tear was ever shed, and that for many
years

This turf has wanted a signature,
His silent satisfaction to the anonymous writer
Of this testimony.

For a moment let oblivion withhold her ex-
ultation;

With sorrow and sincerity,
This plain stone is inscribed (by one whom
he never saw)

To the memory of the Reverend PETER
ELKINTON, a man

Of much genius, and many virtues,
whose lot it was in this world,

To live in neglect without a comfort,
And to die in solitude without a friend.

Great God, are not these things noted in thy
book!

N.B. To the truth of this epitaph nothing
can be objected, except in one instance—

Mr Elkinton found, notwithstanding all the
neglect he met with, a warm friend in the

Rev. Robert Parr, a gentleman, I believe,
who now resides in Norfolk. C— T—O.

S O N N E T.

WHILE the bright colours slowly melt
away,

That late the western clouds for rich bedight,
And gradual darkness steals upon the light,

Thro' flowery vales and groves I love to stray,
And silent mark the glow-worm's kindling
ray,

That, midst the darkest walks, and deepest
glooms,

GLINT. MAG. Dec. 1785,

The long moist grass, with greenish light,
illumes,

And glads the eye, and cheers the dusky way—
Tho' now it spread a radiance thro' its
sphere,

'Twas dark by day, unheeded and unseen.
Thus humble virtue oft may dim appear

Where gaudy fortune spreads her dazzling
shen;

But in the gloom of fell affliction's night,
While all around's obscure, she shines in
native light. I. B.

S O N N E T.

SEE ST thou the Shepherd-boy on yonder
hill,

How busily his little tower he rears:
What self-important thoughts his bosom fill!

That slender pile, he trusts, shall stand for
years.

But soon, perhaps, some surly, neighbouring
swain

Shall wantonly his labours all o'erthrow,
Or he himself be summon'd to the plain.

And forc'd a while his bright schemes to
forego.

Yet still, as oft as he shall come that way,
To feed his flock, the work he will renew

Tho' baffled still, still will his mind be gay;
And, big with hope, his toils he'll still
pursue

So let me still build castles in the air!
Olt as they topple down, let fancy them
repair! I. B.

PROLOGUE, Spoken by Mr. HOLMAN, on
Mrs. WARREN's first appearance.

TO wake the soul by tender strokes of
art,"

Has still been found the Prologue's friendly
part;

But now a kind reception is our aim,
For one who has a more than common claim

On your indulgence tremblingly depends,
A helpless female—sure you'll be her friends.

'Tis Powell's daughter, he, whose powerful
rays

At once burst forth in full meridian blaze;
On this same spot, he wore the palm you gave.

(Oh! state of envy!) wore it to the grave:
Tho' soon, alas! by Fate's relentless doom,

Left the sad stage, to fill an early tomb;
His life, tho' short, was in your service past,

And zeal to please you warm'd him to the last;
E'en his last fading words, as life with-
drew,

Boasted the favours he receiv'd from you!
And, when of every other sense bereft,

His gratitude to you alone was left.
I'm told there is amongst ye, some who knew,

Nay, some who lov'd him! Have they told
me true?

Will you his daughter's efforts then refuse,
Under the banner of the self-same Muse

Which fir'd her father? No! she here shall try
If Nature unadorn'd can raise one sigh;

With you, then, it remains to fix her fate,—
Yet ah! remember, ere it prove too late,

Ths

'Tis no adept that comes—no rival Queen,
But one untutor'd in the mimic scene,
Without instruction! unprotected too!
Save that protection she will meet from you.
If you adopt her, nothing can appal,
Except comparison!—She there must fall;
Should her weak powers with tried desert be
weigh'd,

At once you doom her to oblivion's shade.
Oh! crush not then the merit she'll possess,
Or render it by competition less:
To such alarms the mull not, need not yield;
The father's fame shall be the daughter's shield!

And if some sparks of genius should be found,
Tho' mists of error may the light surround;
Should merit's weakest, faintest beams appear,
The rays of kindness will expand them here;
If some hereditary powers she boast,
How faint so'er, they cannot here be lost;
Should she a shadow of his power possess,
To temper rage—to cheer—to soothe the distress;
With magic power to seize the human frame,
And bid self-love and social be the same;
You'll with a friendly hand the suppliant
raise;

And may the well' reward your utmost praise,
Spread a bold pinion, like her tow'ring Sire,
And soar a Phoenix from parental fire!

ODE TO PHIDYLE.

From HORACE, Book III. Ode XXIII.

By ANNA SEWARD.

MY Phidyle, retir'd in shady wild,
If thou thy virgin hands shalt sup-
pliant raise;

If primal fruits are on thy altars pil'd,
And incense pure thy duteous love conveys,
To soothe the Lares, when the moon adorns
With their first modest light her taper
hores;

And if we pierce the throat of ravening swine,
A frogal victim!—not the baleful breath
Of the moist south shall blast our tender vine;
Nor shall the lambs sink in untimely death
When the unwholesome gales of Autumn blow,
And shake the ripe fruit from the bending
bough.

Let snowy Algidum's wide vallies feed,
Beneath their lofty hoims, and spreading
oak,

Or the rich herbage of Albaia's mead,
The steer, whose blood on lofty shrines
shall smoke;

Red may it stain the priest's uplifted knife,
And glut the higher powers with costly life!

Thou, whose libation simply flows adown,
From Neptune's wave collected, thou,
whose care

Weaves for our household Gods a myrtle crown,
Of thee 'tis not demanded to prepare

Large flocks, and herds, at duty's solemn call,
And in the pomp of slaughter bid them
fall.

O! if an innocent hand approach the shrine,
The little votive cake it humbly lays,

The crackling salt, that makes the altar
Flung on the cheerful sacrificial blaze
Shall to the Lares be as gateful sound
As the proud steer, with all his golden
crown'd.

TRANSLATION OF A CELEBRATED
GRAE, BY CARDINAL BEMBO.

LUMINE Acon dextro, capta dextro
nilla sinistro,
Et formâ potuit vincere uterque Deus;
Parve puer, lumen quod habes concede mihi
Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.

Though Acon and his sister of an eye
Are each bereft, their charms the gods
Give your remaining eye to her, sweetest
Thus Cupid you, and she his lovely maid.

MRS. MONTAGUE HAPPENING
FALL AT ST. JAMES'S, THE DAY
OF HER ACCIDENT; SHE RECEIVED
THE FOLLOWING LINES WRITTEN BY
JERNINGHAM.

YE radiant fair! ye Hebes of the
Who heedless laugh your luck
away,

Let Court be your guide where'er you sell
Within the splendid precincts of the
Th' event of yesterday for prudens
'Tis dangerous treading where Minerva

INSCRIPTION FOR THE ENTRANCE OF
SOLITARY WALK, LEADING TO
HERMITAGE; HUNG UPON A
WITH A SEAT UNDER IT.

STRANGER, would'st thou enter here
Leave behind the guilty Fears
Root Ambition from thy mind,
Give Care and Envy to the wind;
No such passions should intrude
On the sweets of Solitude.

Bring varying Fancy, ever young;
Bring Judgement clear, and Reason strong;
Bring cheerful Hope, fair Virtue's friend;
Bring lowly Temperance, chaste and true;
Bring Contemplation, silent maid,
Who loves to haunt the solemn shades.

With these, if Philosophic Ease,
If pure Simplicity can please,
Here, Stranger, rest, or freely rove
O'er yon rock, or thro' yon grove;
Secure;—no ill can e'er intrude
On Virtue and sweet Solitude.

FOR THE ENTRANCE OF THE HERMITAGE

If, by Contemplation led,
And love of Wisdom's sacred led,
The lowly vale thy steps would tread,
Or trace the upland thicker o'er,
Awhile repose thee in my cell,
Where Contemplation loves to dwell.

Deign to visit my retreat,
Quitting the world's fantastic glare
 Oft-times does the courtly fair
 For sober thought and converse
 Then scorn not thou the lowly cell,
 Where Grace and Beauty lovers dwell.

If cruel cares disturb thy breast,
And rob thy troubled soul of peace,
Enter here, secure of rest,
And bid each ruder passion cease:
No cruel cares disturb the cell
Where Truth and Wisdom love to dwell.

Let not solitude alarm,
Or fill the timid breast with fear:
To guard this sacred spot from harm
Friendly spirits unseen are near:
Nought hurtful can approach the cell
Where Peace and Virtue love to dwell.

TO BE PLACED WITHIN THE HERMITAGE.

COME, Nature's children, ye who love
like me,

The peaceful dwellings of Simplicity,
Who court the woodland solitude, and know
The sweets that from divine reflection flow;
Come, share the counsels of my aged breast,
Come, taste with me the sweets of rural rest.
And ye, whom meaner joys can more invite,
Whom feast and song, and midnight dance,
delight,

Ah! pause awhile 'midst Pleasure's wild
career,

The voice of Reason, of Experience, hear.
Believe not all is joy that boasts the name;
Believe not pleasure and excess the same:
Disgust and disappointment still await
The numerous wishes luxuries create;
While he, who little wants, can greatly rise
Above their pleasures, and their pains despise.

When smiles the spring, and every vernal
hour

Gives birth to some fresh herb or painted
flower,

From yonder mead my sweet repast I bring,
And draw my beverage from yon healthful
spring:

When winter bites, the frugal squirrel's hoard
O'ershooting silberts crowns my simple board;
Dried leaves and rushes form my artless bed,
And fragrant moss supports my careless head;
No tyrant passions rule my peaceful breast,
No hoarded treasures break my needful rest.
Learn hence how few are Nature's wants,
and treat

With just contempt the vainly rich and great;
Let not thy cares, to vulgar sense confin'd,
Lave bare and unimprov'd th' immortal
mind;

And Nature's ever new and open page,
Th' higher views thy rising soul engage;
From Solitude thy weak resolves shall aid,
Th' Wisdom's bright abode thy steps shall lead:
Her paths, when trac'd with care, are
smooth and plain;

Nor was heavenly Wisdom sought in vain.

SONNETS. BY A LADY OF FIFTEEN.

SONNET I.

TO THE MUSE, ON READING MISS
SMITH'S SONNETS.

Bewitching power, if to thine art 'tis
given,

So looth the evils which mankind await,

And make the wretch, to sell despondenc^e
driven,

A moment lose, the sense of present fate!
Or still thy influence o'er thy *Charlotte* shed;
Still in sweet strains may she her sorrows
sing,

And, while she twines fresh laurels for her
head,

Some kind relief may those who bear her
bring!

And, could my hand her poignant woe relieve,
Soon should her lyre to strains of joy be
strung,

But I can only that soft pity give,

Which all must feel who read her plain-
tive song.

Sing on, sweet maid, and soon may time
restore

The vernal wreath which blooms for thee no
more.

SONNET II.

TO MISS W——, ON HAVING TAKEN A
PROFILE OF HER.

Bless'd be the memory of that tender
maid,

Di'ced the art of drawing to discover!
Who on the wall with faithful hand portray'd
The pleasing image of her sleeping lover.

By this sweet art the pencil's pleasing power
Can trace the image of a friend belov'd;

And to our minds the welcome form restore,
When from our eyes by adverse fate remov'd.

So when, Eliza, thou art far away,
And native plains receive my bosom friend,

O'er these few strokes, which thy dear form
display,

With faithful fondness shall I often bend,
While all my dearest hopes, sweet girl,

will be,

Again the lov'd Original to see.

The following beautiful and affecting inscription,
lately put over the Pump at the King's
Bath, is said to be the production of Mr.
ANSTEX, one of the Governors of the Ge-
neral Hospital at that place:

THE HOSPITAL,

In this City,

Appropriated solely to Bath cas's,
And open to the poor and afflicted

Of every part of the world,

(Bath only excepted)

Being destitute of a fund

In any degree adequate to its support,

Is most earnestly recommended

To the patronage and protection

Of the humane

And liberal part

Of mankind.

O! pause awhile, whoe'er thou art
That drink'st this healing stream—

If e'er compassion o'er thy heart

Diffus'd its heav'nly beam.

Think on the wretch whose distant lot
This friendly aid denies,
Think how in some poor lonely cot
He unregarded lies!

Hither the afflicted stranger bring,
Relieve his heart-felt woe,
And let thy bounty, like this spring,
In genial currents flow.

So be thy years from want, and pain,
And pining sickness, free!
And thou from Heav'n that debt obtain
The poor man owes to thee.

P R O L O G U E,

Spoken by Mr. W. FECTOR, of Dover,
As the Representation of the Tragedy of Zenobia.

THE throbs of lawless passion to control,
And fix fair Virtue's empire o'er the
soul;

Ambition's various evils to display,
And grace the Patriot with the Lyric lay,
The Tragic Muse arose!—with artless
tongue,

At village feasts her tuneful tale she sung,
Till Æschylus, with happiest art, array'd,
In gorgeous imagery, the pastoral maid;
And his proud competitors taught her to com-
plain,

In chaster numbers and a sweeter strain.
But lo! from Pedantry's contentious school,
Came the stern Critic with his line and rule;
She fled—her genuine voice was heard no
more,

Till the fair mourner trod the British shore;
Till daring Shakspeare burst her bonds of
lead,

And to the wreath of poppy from her head;
Aw'd by no labours, by no space confin'd,
Nature his mistress, and his school mankind.

And tho' our Author boast no equal name,
The same his wishes, his pursuit the same;
For Virtue's cause he forms the moral strain,
And warns the weak, the lustful, and the
vain,

For this, whilst horror writhes his rolling
eyes,

In pangs of pain his Pharasmanes dies;
Whilst calm and still by white-robd peace
convey'd,

From her fair form departs Zenobia's shade.
He shews that danger, that distrust and dread
Still hourly vibrate o'er the Tyrant's head;
That anguish fits the partner of his throne,
Whilst Peace results from innocence alone.

E P I L O G U E,

Written by Mr. P R A T T.

THIS now the task of modern Epilogue
With sportive hand to strike the
faulks in vogue;

And chide the little foibles of the day,
As with the Poet's silken lash we play;
When Tragedy has drain'd her poisonous bowl,
And thund'ring heroes cease blank verse to roll;

Comes forth array'd in robes of gentleness
Another dame to criticize the times;
The bards, her agents, call the piece

Satire,

Who smacks her whip with infinite
nature,

A whip composed of feathers, not of
At whose light touch the *Requiescens*
On the least whisk behold the bubble
And gull the second dies like gull the first

The favourite phrases fall, and are no more
The rage, the thing, the riddle, the
bore;

Ev'n vast *Balloons*; those bubbles in the
Now scarce can make a country house
stare.

The town's dear follies dwindle one by one
Tho' every new-born fashion has its
The learned horse is beat by dancing
Whilst they give place to yet more
hogs;

Alas! the learned hogs themselves
yield

For turkeys now at school shall twist
field.

Who knows but geese may yet be
dispute,

And prove their teacher *man* the greatest
And since the rage of learning spreads
The keeper and the best should share its
Since both alike for parrs deserve our
Let pigs be gown'd and puppies wear the
The ages of science medals should oblige
And owls turn wits, and write for *Drury*
Lane.

But Satire sometimes aims at female
How tenderly at these she huris her darts
A blemish now and then perchance the
But vows they're trifling specks on *rectors*
snows,

Motes in the sun, or some such kind
Correcting faults, yet sparing all occasions
She gives no blow to spoil a Lady's *framing*
Who can bear malice with such *creatures*,
creatures,

Whose eyes upon their foibles dart
Satire forgets her nature at a gaze;

One gentle languish snaps the provoked
And anger melts to pleasure at a glance
Thus the *dear sex* may laugh at Satire's
And break the spear of censure with
fans.

But *here* should Satire take her *stiletts*
I know not where one foible could be found
From top to bottom Graces may be seen
Th' approving plaudits, and the gentle
In vain for follies here would Satire
The audience sure have left their *stiletts*
home:

Far as my searching eye the house can
I do not see one discontented face;
If faults there are, behind our scenes they
But our kind judges blame not what they
A theatre of generous friends appear
To prove that Satire has no *entrances*
home.

THE WAY TO LONG LIFE AND HAPPINESS:

O R,

THE OLD SHEPHERD'S ADVICE.

THOU' time has stol'n my robe of youth,
And trac'd my temples with his tooth;
Has left my locks but thinly sown,
And made them hoary as his own:
My hands have strength my crook to hold;
My feet to tend my flock to fold:
And life's cold winter still can bring,
Enlivening pleasures, like his spring.
At rural feast sometimes I'm found,
Delighted drink the labor's sound,
Or trill a lay, or tune a reed,
And win from other swains the meed.
Thus cloudless all my minutes flow,
Thus gently down the hill I go;
While every shepherd, lad, and lass,
Wish to be like me as I pass:
And when at last these eyes shall close,
And I in earth's soft lap repose,
Each choicest flower will cull, and shed
To deck the turf that crowns my head.

Would ye, with thought compos'd and clear,

Meet all the changes of the year;
Enjoy the present hour, and cast
A look of pleasure on the past;
And heaven's best boon of health prolong;
To village youths, attend my song.

Oh! of the myrtle bowers beware,
Where haunt in gauds the wanton fair;
Their breath will nip your early bloom,
Their glance, infectious, seal your doom:
Nor know, disease with hasty pace
Will seize you, when you quit the place,
And drag you to the dreary cell,
Where pain, remorse, and horror dwell.

When larks at peep of dawn arise,
And hail with cheerful notes the skies;
Trell o'er the dewy valley sweep,
Or range the wood, or climb the steep;
Nor let dull sloth your vigour soil,
Nor dread a skin embrown'd by toil.

How grateful proves to labouring swains,
At noon, the store their scip contains!
What joys, unknown to wealth, they feel,
Acce, from coarse, but wholesome meal.

A cautious lip to cups apply,
With out-brown liquor, mantling high:
Deep draughts, that mirth awhile dispense,
Blot dim the eye, and drown the sense,
Shake the whole frame, and by degrees
Bring nerveless arms, and palsied knees.
More sweets the sober streamlet yields,
That, gurgling through the verdant fields,
Invites the hind to dip his cruse,

Than bowls of blood-inflaming juice.
Leave not the breast to cares a prey,
Drive from your cot the brood away:
Rivers, swell'd by sudden rains,
Over-top their bounds, and flood the plains;
Or raging Dog-star scorch the mud,
On which your flocks are wont to feed;

Or let your bleating charge invade;
Or mildew blast the rising blade;
Expecting whiter days, despise
A waste of breath in fruitless sighs:
Your lot to ease, the times to mend,
On Heaven and Industry depend.

Let all your parents toils and pain
Deep graves in your mind remain;
Solace their years, and watch, intent
Their smallest wishes to prevent:
Pay to your friends attention due;
Each to the maid he loves, be true;
The stranger friendless, old, and poor,
Turn not unkindly from your door;
But spare to want, at Pity's call,
Some portion of your little all:
To lips by thirst's fierce ardour dry,
Cool, cheering beverage supply;
On pining hunger food bestow,
And add soft words to sooth his woe;
When you a wilder'd traveller meet,
Guide to the road his erring feet,
Or to your roof, if late, invite,
And shield him from the damps of night.
To still the voice of anguish, try
To wipe the tear from sorrow's eye;
And every good, you can, impart
With ready hand, and glowing heart:
So shall ye pass, from manhood's stage,
Smoothly, like me, the slope of age;
Then from the pleasing journey rest,
In peaceful sleep, belov'd and blest.

Thus sung the sage, the listening youth
Applaud the strains, and own their truth.
S. D.

YE winding waters passing clear!
That gurgling thro' the wild brake
roam,

O bear, in pity, bear this tear
To faithless Strephon's peaceful home.

How oft beneath this alder's shade,
At rising morn and sinking day,
E'er I forsake these arms, he's said,
This wandering stream shall die away.

And thou, sweet Echo, deign to hear;
Awake, dear Sylph, and bear thy part,
Convey the sigh to Strephon's ear,
That bursts his Emma's bleeding heart.

Tell him that heart where he presides,
Next setting sun, shall beat no more,
The stream that by his cottage glides,
Shall leave me lifeless at his door. I. C.

EPITAPH BY VOLTAIRE,

Inscribed on his Monument in his own chamber
at Ferney, his heart in a box.

MES manes sont consolés,
Puisque mon cœur est au milieu de
vous.

Son esprit est par tout,
Mais son cœur est ici !

(A translation is requested.)

F O.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Answer made by the States of Holland and West Friesland to the King of Prussia's late Expostulation, in favour of the Prince Stadtholder, will give light to some transactions relative to that Prince's power as Stadtholder, which were not clearly understood.

Most high and most Serene Lord and King !

WE have received in due time the letter, dated the 18th of Sept. last, with which your Majesty has been pleased to favour us. It was with the liveliest satisfaction we found therein repeated assurances of your good will and friendship towards the Republic, of which our province constitutes the principal part. We know too well how to prize them both, not to set a proper value on such favourable dispositions, and in the mean time testify our gratitude in the most solemn manner, our most ardent wish being that the Republic may long continue to enjoy so valuable a blessing; but the purer is our desire to cultivate them, the more sensibly were we affected, at finding by your letter, that one of the principal motives that occasioned its being written is grounded on the information given to your Majesty, tending to insinuate, not only that we meant to deprive the Prince of Orange of a right that might belong to his quality of Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain General; but also that the real intention was to wrest from the said Prince successively the most essential and important privileges belonging to the Stadtholdership, so as to leave to him the bare title, and mere shadow.

As far as such informations are confined to a vague and general statement of the real facts, it is hardly possible for us minutely to examine, and enquire, whether without our knowledge and against our will any attempt has been made here, or there, which might be hinted at by so undetermined an expostition; but of this, we can assure your Majesty, with that frank cordiality, vouched to by that love for justice, which you are pleased to acknowledge in us, that however sensible we are of the necessity that enforces the putting an effectual stop to several abuses and encroachments, which only tend to the detriment of the country, and although we cannot refuse our concurrence to redress such grievances; yet we never have consented, nor shall at any time suffer, that any regulation be adopted contrary to our legal and permanent constitution, or derogatory to the lawful right of the Hereditary Stadtholder, or of any body else. We flatter ourselves, Sir, that the sincere assurances we here give to your Majesty will fully suffice to do away the unfavourable impressions which may have been the consequence of erroneous, and as it appears entirely vague

informations, hoping that your Majesty will likewise not consider, from what hath been said more particularly, as we conjecture from your letter, our resolution of the 18th of Sept. as an act levelled against the acknowledged and incontestible rights of the Stadtholder, as we can most positively assure that neither the contents nor meaning of the said resolution chime even in the least article with what hath been represented, or have any tendency thereto.

Nothing but our regard for your Majesty could induce us to enter into these explanations: though, this consideration itself, were it possible to discuss the subject, we should have stronger reasons to show our concern at the thoughts, which to appearance have been suggested to your Majesty, concerning the aforesaid resolution, as such thoughts tend to make it doubtful, whether we, who are beyond dispute invested with the Sovereignty over this province, have a right to authorize, for our own interest in order to repress the civil commotion, which our own eyes have witnessed, and empower the assembly of our Deputies, while duty and department it is to look to civil matters, and at whose deliberation the Prince of Orange has a right to assist, to be in the military garrisoned in this place, consisting mostly of our own guards, to form such detachments as might endanger public order and tranquillity.

We cannot therefore suspect the Prince of Orange having conveyed such information, to complain, as it were, to your Majesty against us, since we must suppose in the Prince too great a knowledge of our constitution, and too great an attachment to the relation, which gives him with us, to imagine him capable of having taken a step, which, in our opinion, would give birth to a system, tending, if once admitted, to leave us nothing more than the empty name, the very shadow of Sovereignty.

With a Monarch like you, Sir, who duly estimates the rights inseparable from sovereign power, we should certainly resist all claim to that regard and esteem which your Majesty is pleased to express for us, instead of watching with the utmost vigilance over those prerogatives which incontestably belong to us, we were to suffer them to be weakened by any kind of arrangement relative to one or the other parts thereof. This reason gives us cause to rest assured that the Prince of Orange will himself acknowledge our system of government, and be convinced that, as we again repeat it, we are incapable of failing, in regard to him, in any part of that justice and equity by which we constantly endeavour to distinguish our government; having nothing more at heart than to multiply the salutary effects which a just and just discharge of the high offices of

granted to that Prince, both in the republic and this province in particular, is calculated to produce for the good and welfare of the country and its inhabitants.

As to the rest, we beg leave to refer your Majesty to the letter, written with our consent, by the States General, on the 30th of August 1784, to the contents of which we fully and readily subscribe. Permit us, Sir, to recommend the Republic, and this Province, to your royal friendship.

Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the EMPEROR OF GERMANY, and the STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES, signed at Fontenoy-lez-Lille the 8th Instant.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be perpetual peace, and a constant and sincere friendship between his Imperial Majesty, his heirs and successors, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, their estates, provinces, and countries, and their respective vassals and subjects.

II. The treaty concluded at Munster, Jan. 30, 1648, shall be the basis of the present treaty; and all the stipulations of the said treaty of Munster shall be preserved, in as much as they shall not be affected by the present.

III. It shall be allowed hereafter, to the contracting powers, to make such regulations as they shall think advisable for the commerce and customs of their respective States.

IV. The limits of Flanders shall remain the same as at the convention in the year 1664; and if any difficulty shall arise, owing to the obscurity of time, it shall be settled, one month after the exchange of the ratification, by Commissaries, named by each of the contracting parties to adjust it. It is moreover agreed, that it shall be settled in a manner to be deemed reciprocally advantageous.

V. The high contracting powers reciprocally engage not to construct any forts, or erect any batteries, whose shot shall reach from the one to the other; and to demolish those which are already constructed in that manner.

VI. Their High Mightinesses shall cause to be regulated in the most convenient manner, and to the satisfaction of the Emperor, the flooding of the waters in his Majesty's dominions in Flanders, and on the banks of the Meuse, in order to prevent as much as possible the inundations. Their High Mightinesses also consent, that to that end there shall be made use of, under a reasonable rent, the necessary land under their government. The sluices which shall be constructed for that purpose on the territories of the States General shall remain under their sovereignty; and they shall not be constructed in any place which will obstruct the defence of their frontiers. The most con-

venient situations for the said sluices shall be respectively named in the space of one month after the exchange of the ratification by Commissaries, who shall also agree for those which are to be under the government of both powers.

VII. Their High Mightinesses acknowledge the full right of absolute and independent sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty over every part of the Scheldt, from Antwerp to the limits of the county of Saltingen, conformable to the line drawn in 1664. The States general renounce, in consequence, the right of levying any tax or impost on that part of the Scheldt, also from interrupting in any manner the navigation and commerce of his Imperial Majesty's subjects. The rest of the river beyond the line drawn from the sea shall continue under the sovereignty of the States General; also the canals of the Sas, the Swin, and the other neighbouring mouths of the sea, conformable to the treaty of Munster.

VIII. Their High Mightinesses shall evacuate and demolish the Fort of Kruifchaens, and of Frederick Henry, and shall cede the territories to his Imperial Majesty.

IX. Their High Mightinesses, willing to give to the Emperor a new proof of their desire to establish the most perfect intelligence between the two countries, consent to evacuate, and submit to the discretion of his Imperial Majesty, the forts of Lillo and Diefkenshoek, with the fortifications in their present condition; the States General reserving to themselves the right of withdrawing the artillery and ammunition of all forts.

X. The fulfilling the two preceding articles shall take place six weeks after the exchange of the ratification.

XI. His Imperial Majesty renounces the pretensions he had formed upon the banks and villages of Bladel and Reusel.

XII. Their High Mightinesses renounce on their part all pretensions on the village of Postel, it being understood that the revenues of the Abbey of Postel, secularized by the States General, cannot be reclaimed.

XIII. There shall be named within one month after the exchange of the ratification, Commissaries to survey the limits of Brabant, and to agree on each part of the exchanges that can be made for their mutual advantage.

XIV. His Imperial Majesty renounces all the rights and pretensions which he had formed, or can form, in virtue of the treaty of 1763, upon the village of Maestricht, the countship of Vroenhoven, the banks of St. Servais, and the country of Ourse Meuse.

XV. Their High Mightinesses shall pay to his Imperial Majesty the sum of nine millions five hundred thousand florins, in the current money of Holland.

XVI. Their High Mightinesses having declared

declared their intentions to indemnify such of his Imperial Majesty's subjects who have suffered by the inundations, engage to pay to his Imperial Majesty, for that purpose, the sum of five hundred thousand florins.

XVII. The payment of the sums, stipulated by the two preceding articles, shall be made in the manner following. Three months after the ratification of the present treaty, the States General will cause to be paid into the Imperial Treasury of Brussels the sum of twelve hundred and fifty thousand Dutch florins; and every six months after a like sum till the whole is completed. These payments not to be withheld, or suspended under any pretext whatsoever.

XVIII. Their High Mightinesses cede to his Imperial Majesty the ban of Aulne, situated in the county of Dahlem, and its dependencies; the lordship of the ban of Blegny-le-Trembleur, with St. Andre; the lordship of Tencur; the lordship of Bombye; the city and castle of Dahlem, with its appurtenances and dependencies, except Oost and Cadier.

XIX. In exchange for the cessions in article XVIII. his Imperial Majesty cedes to their High Mightinesses the lordships of Vieux-Fauquemont, Schin on the Guele, Strucht, with their appurtenances and dependencies; the lordship of Schatburgh, with its dependencies; the limits of Aulneau Fauquemont, in which is situated the convent of St. Gertarch, and the villages of Obblcht and Pavenhoven, with their dependencies, situate in Austrian Guelders. His Majesty renounces all his pretensions to that part of the village of Schimmert, named Le Ries, with that part of the district which has always furnished its contingent to their High Mightinesses. His Imperial Majesty also renounces his pretensions on those parts of the heaths and lands demanded on the sides of Haellem, on those of Usach, Broutsen, and Simplevelt; reserving, nevertheless, that the subjects of his Imperial Majesty shall have free liberty of communication and passage through all toll-houses and other barriers on the great road which runs through the limits of the bar of Kerkenreadt, as the subjects of their High Mightinesses shall likewise be allowed the same liberty through the rest of the road to the country of Ter Heyde.

XX. For the cession of the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek, the Emperor cedes all the rights he may have to the villages called of Redemption, except three, viz. Falais, Argenteau, and Hermal, which their High Mightinesses, on their parts, give up, and engage not to raise the Redemption-money, as his Majesty also engages not to do in the stipulated villages.

XXI. It shall be free for the inhabitants of the countries reciprocally ceded, to quit them, or to stay, and they shall have the free

exercise of their religion.

XXII. XXIII. Their High Mightinesses give up to the Emperor all their rights in the village of Berneux, in the country of Dahlem, which was not included in the partition of the country beyond the Maese in 1661: the village in the country of Fauquemont, which was not included in the said partition, is ceded to the Republic.

XXIV. In a month's time after the ratification, Commissioners shall be appointed to regulate the limits of the country beyond the Maese.

XXV. It is agreed, that the prewar debts between State and State are annulled, and what regards private people is to be settled by Commissioners.

XXVI. In a month after the ratification, Commissioners shall be appointed to fix the just contingent to be furnished in future by the States General towards the annuity attached to the ancient charges of Brabant, which Commissioners shall be obliged to finish that work in one year, and in the same time things are to remain upon their old footing.

XXVII. The two high contracting parties renounce, without any reserve, all further pretensions that the one may have against the other.

XXVIII. His Christian Majesty is requested by both parties to become guarantee in this treaty.

XXIX. This treaty shall be ratified by his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, and exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible, from this day. Signed

(L. S.) COMPTE DE MERCY D'ARCONTEAU.

(L. S.) STEVENON DE BERKENRODE.

(L. S.) GERARD BRANSTEN.

And as Plenipotentiary of his Christian Majesty,

(L. S.) COMPTE DE VERGENNE.

To this definitive treaty a separate convention was added, containing nine articles concerning certain arrangements and conditions.

Articles I. II. III. and IV. regard the rights to raise men in the places reciprocally ceded.

V. The officers and others on duty in the country of Dahlem shall have pensions at the charge of the country.

VI. The Major and the Grefier of the Town and high court of Dahlem, as also the Lordships ceded to his Imperial Majesty who are not continued in their employments, shall receive a reasonable compensation, or have the liberty of selling their places, under the approbation of the Government of the Netherlands, which shall also be observed on the part of their High Mightinesses.

VII. The places, which have been reciprocally ceded, shall be delivered up without any

existence to the country.

III. This regards the cessions with respect to which every thing is to be done, according to the treaty of partition of 1661.

IX. This is relating to the convention respecting the convent of St. Gerlach, belonging to the places ceded to their High Mightinesses in the 16th Article.

This convention to be added to the treaty, and to be of the same value.

Agreed the 18th of November, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties and guarantee.

Hague, November 23.

Treaty of Alliance between his MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY and the STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES, signed at Fontainebleau on the 10th of November, 1785.

There shall be a sincere and constant friendship and union between his Christian Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United Provinces of the Low Countries. For which purpose the high contracting parties will be most particularly careful that nothing shall occur in the respective states to disturb the said harmony, and so far from committing any act of hostility, on any account whatever, that they will do every thing for the reciprocal support of their mutual honour and advantage, &c.

If the Christian King and the States General promise to contribute all in their power to their respective security, and to preserve themselves in tranquillity, peace, and neutrality, as also the actual possession of all their states, domains, franchises, and liberties, and to protect each other from any hostile attack in all parts of the world; and, in order the more positively to fix the extent of the guarantee with which his Majesty has charged himself, it is expressly stipulated that it shall comprehend the treaties of Maastricht of 1548, and of Aix la Chapelle of 1748, except the derogations which the States have undergone, or may undergo in future.

In consequence of the above engagements, the contracting parties shall unite for the preservation of peace; and, in case either of them are threatened with an attack, the other shall use his good offices to prevent hostilities.

IV. But, if the said good offices shall prove ineffectual, his Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses engage from this time to ward each other both by sea and land; for which purpose his Christian Majesty shall furnish the States General with 10,000 men infantry, 2000 men cavalry, 12 sail of the line and six frigates; and their High Mightinesses, in case of a marine war, or in case his Majesty shall meet with any hostilities by sea, shall furnish six ships of the line, and three frigates; and in case of an attack upon the French territory, the States

GENL. MAG. December, 1785.

General shall furnish their contingent of troops in money, which shall be estimated by a separate article or convention, unless they prefer furnishing them in kind; the estimate to be made on the footing of 5000 men infantry and 1000 men cavalry.

V. The powers which furnish the succours, whether in ships or men, shall pay and support them, wherever they may be employed by the ally; and, whether the ships or troops remain a long or a short time in the ports of the party requiring the succours, the said party is to furnish them with what they may want at the same rate as if they belonged to them; nevertheless, the said ships and troops are not, in any respect, to be maintained at the expense of the requiring party, although they are, during the whole war in which the said party may be engaged, to be entirely at their disposal, and under the command of their own chief, but in all operations to be entirely under the commander in chief of the requiring party.

VI. The Christian King and the States General engage to keep the ships and troops complete and well armed, inasmuch that as soon as either of the powers may have furnished the required succours stipulated in the 4th Article, they shall cause a number of ships and frigates to be armed equal to what they have furnished, to be ready to replace such as may be lost by the accidents of war or sea.

VII. In case the stipulated succours shall be insufficient for the defence of the requiring party, and to procure a proper peace, they shall be augmented according to the necessities of the requiring party; nay, the contracting parties shall assist each other with all their forces, if necessary; but it is agreed that at any rate the contingent of troops to be furnished by the States General shall not exceed 20,000 men infantry, and 4000 men cavalry, and the reserve made in the 4th Article in favour of the States General with regard to the land forces shall remain in full force.

VIII. When a naval war shall be declared, in which neither of the contracting powers shall have any part, they shall mutually guarantee to each other the liberty of the seas in conformity to the principle of *Pavillon Ami faveur marchandise ennemi*, excepting however all those exceptions contained in the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht on the 11th of April 1713, between France and the United Provinces, which articles shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted, word for word, in the present treaty.

IX. If (which God forbid) either of the two contracting parties shall be engaged in a war, in which the other shall be obliged to take a direct part, they shall concert together the most effectual means of annoyance

the enemy, and oblige him to make peace; and neither of them shall have power to disarm, to make or receive proposals of peace or truce, without the consent of the other; and if a negotiation shall be opened, it shall not be begun and followed by either of the parties, without the participation of the other, and they shall make each other acquainted with all that passes in the said negotiations.

X. The two contracting parties, with a view efficaciously to fulfill the engagements of this treaty, agree to keep their forces at all times in a good state, and they shall have liberty to require of each other all the éclaircissement on that subject they think necessary; they shall communicate to each other the state of defence in which their military are, and concert the properest means to provide for the same.

XI. The two parties shall faithfully communicate to each other the engagements which exist between them and other powers of Europe, which are to remain untouched; and they promise not to contract any future alliance or engagement whatever, which shall be directly or indirectly contrary to the present treaty.

XII. The object of the present treaty having not only the security and tranquillity of the two contracting parties in view, but also the maintenance of general peace, his Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses have reserved to themselves the liberty to request such other powers to join the said treaty as they may judge necessary.

XIII. In order the stronger to cement the good intelligence and union between the French and Dutch nations, it is agreed that the two high contracting parties shall enter into a treaty of commerce, that the subjects of the Republic shall be treated in France, relative to trade and navigation, as the most favoured nation, and that the subjects of his Christian Majesty shall be treated the same in the United Provinces.

XIV. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, in good and due form, shall be exchanged at Versailles between the high contracting parties in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if possible, from the date of the signing of the present treaty.

In witness of which, we the under-written Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries have set our hands and seals to the said treaty.

Done at Fontainebleau, Nov. 10, 1785.

Signed,

(L. S.) GRAVIER COMTE DE VERGENNES.

(L. S.) LES EWEON DE BERKENRODE.

(L. S.) GERARD BRANSTÉN.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

1. In case the requiring party wishes to employ the succour demanded out of Europe, he is to give the other party the earliest notice, and at least a time of three months,

that measures may be taken accordingly.

II. In consequence of the 4th article of the Treaty of Alliance, the two parties agreed that a thousand men infantry, valued at 10,000 Dutch florins, and 200 men cavalry at 30,000 florins, per month.

III. By virtue of the contracted alliance, both parties shall, as much as possible, further their mutual prosperity and advantage, rendering each other every assistance, counsel and succour, upon all occasions, agree to any treaties or negotiations which be detrimental to each other, but shall preserve of any such negotiations, &c. as former are proposed.

IV. It is expressly agreed, that the present Treaty, stipulated in the 1d Article of the Treaty signed this day, shall comprehend all arrangement made through the mediation of his Christian Majesty between the Emperor and the United Provinces.

V. These separate articles have the same force and value as if they were incorporated in the said Treaty of Alliance.

Signed this day. In faith of which he Signed as the treaty.

The Dutch (as a sensible writer in the Evening Post has well observed) "now, by the above treaty, thrown themselves into the arms of France; nor is it in their power, were they inclined, to renew their ancient alliance with this country." Great Britain is, at present, in a situation (by many historians) totally independent of the Continent, having neither friend nor enemy beyond the limits of her own coasts.

The dangerous tendency of the present treaty, to the interests of Great Britain, not pass unnoticed by the Administration of this country, and the strongest efforts made use of to defeat its conclusion, appears by the following Memorial; but the recollection of the affair of St. Eustace, during the late ill-omened war, was deeply rooted in the minds of the British (who never forget or forgive) to have so much weight on the present occasion; and, in all, the Treaty was signed before the Memorial.

"High and Mighty Lords:

"The King cannot but express their sincere wish, that the means pursued by your High Mightinesses to conciliate the differences with the Emperor may be a Peace upon a lasting and permanent basis between the two powers.

"His Majesty takes with pleasure the opportunity, amidst the public tranquillity, to renew to your High Mightinesses the strongest assurances of those sentiments of friendship and good will towards the British which ever animated his Majesty, as well as all the British nation.

"Such sentiments are equally founded on the remembrance of the essential alliance

which the two nations mutually afford, and cure their litigious worship; eminent interest incline both friendship.

"In fact, which, from countries, mutual manners to the great powers, both in the distance of the world, whether due to which a good powers might be to the great powers, to trade a general peace and to a closer union.

"Yet, if your opinion, that, nations which mutually prevail his Majesty's time is ill-suited to the interests of the present to his Majesty, that your Highnesses from your friendly disposition to be drawn into a system which may ever guide you to a neutral position, to the two powers may present as a matter of policy.

"It is by the Majesty, that your suggestions reflect these reflections, trusting that attention to the matter requires.

The internal Empire (see p. new revolution Selim, the son of the prophet, called Sh and drawn multiple is an old tradition of the world a great years before the malice; and it the people, that place; "thus, I reason to believe

according to
4th article
two parties
factory
ins; and
per month
acted allies
possible
Ladagascar
distances
relations, ex
how such
shall give
as follows
that the
Article of
comprehens
the medi
to the Eng
have been
re incorpor
of which
riter in Lin
erved) "be
, irreconc
ms of France
they have
alliance
is, it is
any long
the Comm
my beyond
of the ab
at British
ministry
self effects
clusion, ap
erial; but
St. Eustat
war, and
of the
) to have
on; and
ore the Me
is :
press them
is pursued
conciliation
may have
permanent
measured
tranquillity
himself
sentiments
ds the
Majesty
ly founded
initial letters

which the two countries have formerly mutually afforded to each other, in order to secure their liberty, independence, and religious worship, as on the natural and permanent interest which ought at all times to incline both nations to the most perfect friendship.

"In fact, whether we attend to the evils which, from the local situation of the two countries, most unavoidably, and in a very peculiar manner, affect them during a war, to the great prejudice of their dearest concerns, both in political and commercial matters in the different parts of the world, or whether due attention be paid to the solidity which a good understanding between the two powers might give to their respective settlements, to trade, and to the preservation of general peace, it will clearly appear that prudence and sound policy must invite them to a closer union.

"Yet, if your High Mightinesses are of opinion, that, on account of the civil dissensions which, for some time, have unfortunately prevailed within the Republick, to his Majesty's great concern, the present time is ill-suited to the settling of the mutual interests of both nations, an object ever ardent to his Majesty; it is hoped, at least, that your High Mightinesses, after such assurances from the King, and his Majesty's friendly dispositions to the Republick, will think it suitable to your wonted wisdom, not to be drawn in to accept of any engagements which might, at any time, betray you into a system contrary to that rectitude which has ever guided his Majesty, or by making you deviate from the solid basis of an independent neutrality, raise insuperable obstacles to the renewal of an alliance between the two powers when time and circumstances may present it to your High Mightinesses as a matter of necessity and mutual convenience.

"It is by the express command of his Majesty, that the underwritten has the honour of suggesting to your High Mightinesses these reflections, so salutary in their object, trusting that you will pay to them the attention which the importance of the matter requires."

Signed, J. HARRIS.

The internal dissensions in the Ottoman Empire (see p. 911) are said to increase. A new revolution is apprehended in favour of Selim, the son of the deceased Sultan Mustapha. In Upper Asia, a pretended prophecy, called Sheikh Manfeer, has lately risen and drawn multitudes after him; and there is an old tradition, that towards the end of the world a great prophet, who lived many years before the world, will appear at Damascus; and it is very firmly believed by the people, that this event will shortly take place. "Thus," says the writer, there is every reason to believe, that the beginning of the

15th century of the Mahomedan Calendar will be a very remarkable one in the annals of the Turkish nation."

The confederacy in Poland is become general. According to some advices, the King has formed the resolution to abdicate the throne. Other letters add, that the event has already taken place.

According to letters from Petersburg, a Treaty of Commerce with the Emperor of Germany was signed on the 2d of October last.

From every quarter it is intimated, that since the Prussian league the interests of G. B. have not been so zealously espoused by the Empress as formerly. She is no friend to Prussia.

On the 14th instant the King of Spain published an edict, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the use of more than 2 horses or mules in gentlemen's carriages, within the different towns in that country. A circular letter has been sent to the foreign ministers residing at that Court, with a copy of the edict, expressing his Catholic Majesty's hopes that they will set the example to the public, by complying with the new regulation.

The same edict also abolishes the celebrated bull-fights (so long the favourite diversion of the Spaniards), except in particular cases, where the profits arising from that exhibition have been appropriated to pious or patriotic uses, and where no fund has yet been set aside to supply the deficiency that would be the consequence of the suppression.

The motive assigned for these prohibitions, in the preamble of the Edict, is the great destruction of cattle, which might be better employed in agriculture, and other useful occupations. *London Gazette.*

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Toesday the 6th instant an over-land packet was received at the India-house from Bombay. Lord Macartney, on the arrival of the Fox packet at Madras, resigned his government of Fort St. George, and proceeded to Bengal, in order to have taken his passage for England; but his Lordship having since been advanced to the Government Generalship, it is believed and hoped that he will change his resolution, and that the country will reap the fruits of his great abilities in that important station, should his health permit. The Fox, Cygnet, Bellmont, and Houghton, were safely arrived at Madras, and the K. George at Bombay. The Cheltenham was at Batavia in February, unloading and preparing to leave down. The Allied and Royal Admiral have been dispatched to Canton. The Lord Camden arrived at Amjengo from Bengal the 12th of March, and sailed next day for Mocha.

AMERICA.

An express arrived from Point Pleasant, about 12 miles on the other side of the Ohio, where

where a treaty was to have been held with the Indians about settling the limits of the new Colony there, with advice that the Indians, instead of entering into negotiation, had cruelly and treacherously killed four of the party authorized to treat, namely, Col. Thomas Lewin, Capt. Lockhart, Capt. Lamberton, and another gentleman, their interpreter. This news was received by the Governor of Virginia about the beginning of August last.

A Sachem, named Joseph Brant, is now forming a confederacy among the American Indians to check the incroachments of the New States. He is a warrior of the Mohawk tribe, one of the five nations that formerly were the most powerful on that continent. He was educated under Sir William Johnson, understands English, and is tolerably conversant in the politics of Europe. [*He is now in England.*]

At Bolton they have received authentic intelligence, that the Algerines have declared war against the United States; in consequence whereof they are there fitting out privateers, which are to mount from 32 to 40 guns, to convoy ships that sail with property, and make reprisals.

His Excellency Gov. Tryon, with his Majesty's ship *Cypress*, and a fleet of transports, left East Florida on the 17th of September; which compleats the evacuation of that province.

Letters from Quebec and Montreal give a very particular description of an uncommon phenomenon which obscured the atmosphere in that part of North America almost to total darkness. On Sunday the 16th, at intervals, the sun, at Montreal, appeared of a dusky red, approaching to a copper colour; about a quarter after two P.M. the atmosphere became very black, and five minutes after totally dark, so that people ran against one another in the open streets. In the darkness nothing could be more dreadful; the horror that it occasioned exceeds all description. The rain that fell was of a strong sulphureous smell, and when the weather cleared up appeared as black as ink. At 42 minutes after two, it seemed to clear up, and continued so for 5 minutes, when the darkness returned as before, and the dread that then occupied the minds of all ranks of people was, if possible, much increased; but, in less than 20 minutes, it gradually dissipated without any fatal effect. It thundered, but not remarkably. It did not blow hard, nor did it rain much.

On the Sunday previous to this at Montreal, the atmosphere over Quebec appeared of a fiery, luminous, yellow colour: this was followed by squalls of wind and rain, with severe thunder and lightning, which continued most part of the night; a thing uncommon there at this season, it having

* It has likely been discovered, that France is in treaty with Spain for the cession of this province.

frozen the night before. On Saturday the 15th, about 15 minutes after three, P.M. it came darker than the Sunday before, the sky much of the same colour. On Sunday the 16th, about half after ten, A.M. it became so dark that ordinary print could not be read out of doors; this was followed by a squall of wind and rain, which for a moment dispelled the darkness; but at that time till about 10 minutes after two, the darkness was so great, that the ministers in the churches were obliged to suspend service. From two till about 3 minutes after it was dark as at midnight. From 4 to about 50 min. after three, it was total darkness, and from 35 to 45 minutes after it was very dark. Each period of darkness was followed by gusts of wind and rain, with some severe claps of thunder, and the atmosphere appeared as above described. It was remarked, that on the days before mentioned, there appeared to be two advection currents of air, the uppermost impelling the luminous lamina of clouds towards the N.W. and the lowermost driving, with great rapidity, broken murky clouds towards the S.W. The rain that fell, as was remarked, was black.

By letters from Massachusetts, a party on foot for establishing the counties of Cumberland, Lincoln, and Maine, into a separate government. A meeting of the people of those counties is to be held that purpose on the first Wednesday of January.

IRELAND.

On Saturday the 26th of Nov. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant and the Dukes of Rutland arrived at the hotel in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, from their tour through the country, where they met with the most cordial reception. The entertainment at Waterford is said to have exceeded, in magnificence, the most splendid that had been any where prepared for such a reception.

On the 25th of Nov. a ship's crew, consisting of the captain, mate, and 14 hands, were discovered at sea, by a fishing boat, off Ardmore Head, in a boat, just about to perish. Their vessel (a brig) had sailed from Boston for Morlaix, in France, on the 1st of Sept. but being driven out of their course by a tempest, and the quarter-deck broken in by a mountainous sea, they were forced to take to their boat, to wait for three weeks, they had been beating about, and for the last week had subsisted on provisions to subsist on. They were visible objects when landed; but, by the friendly reception they met with, have all gradually recovered.

SCOTLAND.

On Saturday, Nov. 26th, came the election of the four annual presidents of the Medical Society.

Medical S
numbers w
Thos. Bedd
Casper Wil
Mr. Rd. P
G. Hynde,
James For

The t
duly elect
termine, b
of the othe

For M
Forty
were also d

On the
of the lat
was deter
quer in S
of Collo
verment i
tion by the
ing duties
the growth
he obtained
the sum of

An exp
a vessel, bu
the South
about 60 f
together a
represent a
tried again
out-failed h
ed, left her

On the 2
on the eld
Antiquar
King is pa
The Rig
chosen Pr
Lord Mon
Tyler, of
guson, of
dents; Si
ronet, Tr
Secretary,
gentlemen
ties.

On Tue
schooner,
laden with
Fairley, a
Suffex, wh
the beach
presently
hatches, a
fore Capt.
was called
bly arrive.
ber, were
ed was the
young man
booty, and
to his avar

The ser

Medical Society at Edinburgh, when the members were as follows.

Thos. Beddoes, M. A. Pemb. Col. Oxon 39
Calder Wither, M. B. of Philad. College 54
Mr. Rd. Pearson of Birmingham 27
G. Hynde, M. B. Pemb. Hall, Camb. 27
James Forsyth, M. B. of Belfast 27

The two first gentlemen being declared duly elected, the society proceeded to determine, by a new election, the competition of the other three, when the numbers were

For Mr. Pearson 42, Dr. Hynde 35, Dr. Forsyth 25, whereupon the two former were also declared Presidents for the year.

On the 29th past, agreeable to the terms of the late act (see vol. LIV. p. ii. 937) was determined, before the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, the claim of Mr. Forbes of Colledon, for a compensation from Government in lieu of his privilege of exemption by the articles of the Union, from paying duties on grain, used in the distillery, the growth of his estate of Fairmont, when he obtained a verdict finding him entitled to the sum of 21,580 l.

An experiment has lately been tried with a vessel, built on the plan of vessels of war in the South Seas. She consists of two parts about 60 feet long and 7 wide each, joined together at top with strong planks, so as to resemble a vessel of ordinary size. She was used against the King's boat at Leith, and she failed her; and when the breeze increased, left her about one mile in four.

On the 29th being St. Andrew's day, came on the election of officers of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh, of which the King is patron, when

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bute was chosen President, the Earl of Buchan, the Lord Monboddo, Alex. Wight, esq. Wm. Wyllie, of Woodhouselee, esq. Alex. Ferriol, of Craigdarroch, esq. Vice Presidents; Sir Wm. Forbes, of Pittligo, bairnet, Treasurer; Mr. James Commyn, Secretary. The other offices were filled by gentlemen of the first character and abilities.

PORT NEWS.

On Tuesday the 6th inst., a Dutch schooner, bound from Calais to Rotterdam, laden with sugar and coffee was wrecked off Tisbury, about three miles from Hattings in Essex, which was no sooner known than the beach was crowded with the rabble, who presently boarded the wreck, opened the hatches, and made plunder of the cargo, before Capt. Wemyss, who, with his party, was called upon for protection, could possibly arrive. The crew, three only in number, were providentially saved. So unbounded was their propensity to plunder, that one young man fell dead under the weight of his booty, and lay a considerable time a victim to his avarice before he was removed.

The ferry-boat, in crossing the straits of

Menai, between the Isle of Anglesey and Caernarvon, unfortunately, in the gale of the 4th inst., was driven on a sand-bank, by which more than 50 passengers perished, in sight of numbers who could afford them no relief. Among the number drowned, were several of respectable families.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Monday the 29th past, about ten in the morning, a violent tornado or hurricane was felt at Gloucester, which lasted not more than 15 minutes. Some workmen repairing the roof of the cathedral, were obliged to secure themselves in the close recesses of the tower, where they every moment expected the fall of that noble structure. Such was the tremendous effect of the wind, that the men declare the whole fabric had a considerable vibration. Part of the battlements on the top of the tower fell; and the whole was probably preserved merely by the iron clamps that bind the stones together.

This tornado reached Bath in the evening, and overlet some new houses, erecting in the square, where the rage of building is said to be uncommonly prevalent.

A genteel young man, who assumed the name of Capt. Rayley, but whose real name is Seymour, and who was clerk to Mr. Poore, of Lincoln's Inn, was apprehended at Bath, on the 24th past, by the Bow-street officers, having robbed his master of bank-notes and other property to a considerable amount. He had purchased a horse and pistols, and was just ready to set out when his master and the officers arrived and took him from his breakfast.

As some gentlemen were hunting about the latter end of November in Coombe wood, between Wimbledon and Kingston, the huntman was alarmed with the sudden cry of a party of the hounds got together at the corner of the wood, and when he came up to them found them devouring the carcase of a man. The head lay at some distance from the body, with a hat on, which, when taken off, brought the hair with it, by which it should seem it had lain some time. The body was decently dressed; but no buckles in the shoes, nor any thing in the pockets that could lead to a discovery.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 14th of Nov. the Princess Royal of Denmark was betrothed to Frederick Christian, Hereditary Prince of Holstein Augustenbourg. On this occasion, presents of considerable value were mutually exchanged. This princess, the papers say, had long been destined for the Duke of York; but the Queen Dowager found means to traverse the match.

A commercial order has lately been issued at Riga, but whether by government or only by the corporation is not said, enjoining all merchants

merchants to balance their books at the close of every year. Those who neglect to comply with this order, in case of failure, are to be considered as fraudulent bankrupts. It is a maxim in Holland, *that if a man fails, it is for want of keeping a good account.*

By accounts from Paris, the robber Chaméron (see p. 917) was, after his first escape, taken at the house of a person with whom he had formed an accidental acquaintance in his way to Paris. It should seem by this account, that his girl and he did not travel together, for that would have led to an immediate discovery. She travelled like a gentlewoman; he, on foot, like a common sailor; and they had agreed to meet at the Thuilleries, of which an account has already been given (see p. 917). On his making his escape, he took refuge at the house of his new acquaintance, who soon understanding what sort of guest he had got, gave notice to the proper officer of the police, who took him into custody without any further resistance. The French, it seems, have claimed him for their subject; and he is to be tried by the laws of that country. His woman, it is believed, will be delivered up.

A horrid murder was last month perpetrated at Nantz, in Brittany, by a young man of the name of Princelous, who having lived a profligate and an abandoned life, to avoid the remonstrances and reproaches of his parents and friends, formed the diabolical resolution of getting rid of the whole family at once, consisting of father, mother, a brother, two sisters, and a clergyman who boarded in the house, which he found means to accomplish by means of poison. His crime however did not long remain unconcealed. He was apprehended, tried, and found guilty; and, as his crimes were of the deepest dye, so was his punishment uncommonly severe. He was sentenced to have his hands cut off, and his tongue plucked out; then to have his arms, legs, and thighs broken, and to remain upon the wheel, exposed, with his face turned towards heaven, till he should be released by death. This sentence was executed upon him, on the 10th of last month, at Nantz, where, for the honour of the police, they had not seen an execution for forty years.

BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Nov. 19. The celebrated Blanchard set off with his balloon from the citadel of Ghent, amidst an infinite multitude of spectators assembled from Antwerp, Brussels, Lisle, and all the parts adjacent. The morning was remarkably fine, the sun shone, and our hero mounted. His ascent was rapid, and nearly perpendicular; and when he had almost soared out of sight, and his flag could be no longer discerned, he let down, by means of a parachute, a dog, which came to the ground without the slightest inconvenience. The next morning people were uncommonly anxious to learn the fate of

Mr. Blanchard, who, it seems, dropped at a point which was taken up in a little town with the mouth of the Scheldt, purposing that he had twice attempted landings, but was prevented by the impetuosity of the wind inclining to the northward. The general satisfaction was afterwards very much increased by Mr. Blanchard's throwing down a second letter, in which, he said, he had very little hopes of being saved. They were however relieved from their anxiety on the Monday following, by the arrival of Mr. Blanchard at that place about 3 o'clock, amidst the acclamations of the people. He reckoned his altitude from the earth to have been 2200 feet; his balloon, which was not quite filled at the time of his ascension, became so much expanded, that he was in momentary expectation it would burst. Though he opened the valve, the inflation appeared not to diminish, and therefore he had recourse to forcing down in the bottom of his balloon with his fist. But now another danger equally terrible with the former, presented itself; he descended with such rapidity as to be in sight of the earth in an instant. In this extremity his last resource was to cut the cords of the car, and to tie himself with them fast to the balloon then serving him in the nature of a parachute; and fortunately he descended in the neighbourhood of Delf, without receiving any injury.

Friday, Nov. 25. The celebrated aeronaut Mr. Lunardi ascended on Wednesday Nov. 23, from Glasgow. He took possession of the car about two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind south-west, and advanced north-east for about 25 miles. Having then changed his direction, he proceeded to the south-east, and attempted to anchor; but the wind blowing with great violence, the cable gave way, by which accident the machine, weighing about 1000 lb, was left on the ground, and the balloon re-ascended with wonderful velocity, to a considerable altitude. After floating for some time in the air, Mr. Lunardi at last descended in Selkirkshire, about 10 miles farther, on the Water of Aln, about two miles to the eastward of Alnmoor, having performed an expedition of 125 miles in the space of two hours. When Mr. Lunardi alighted, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, of Strickland, kindly afforded him every assistance in their power. And Mrs. Chisholm wishing him an opportunity to attempt an experiment in the unknown regions, boldly took possession of the car, and sailed for about three miles, when it was found expedient to desist from further progress, the wind blowing with fury.

It is worthy of observation, that during Mr. Lunardi's expedition a very remarkable circumstance occurred. When at a considerable distance from the earth, he felt himself much inclined to sleep, and at last he yielded to his strong propensity, and slept for about 20 minutes on the bottom of the air.

On Mr. passed through retained by with the fro

At the au Society, the Baronet, sented the Copley's to paper on t Haunslow-h dent, on this discourse, a Roy's papers ceeded to this calling; w were chosen Rev. Sam. G Wm. Hudso George Earl kelyne, D. cob Preston, borgh, Bart. Old Life, vo

The cause were plaintiff of the ship K was determin Pleas in fav did given, f recover the f fellows were to navigate t rived, and th were dischar town.

The same d sferred death, namely, Jam with intent to goods in a dw Priest, for ho en Storer, an the dwelling- Telfer, esq. he 200l. Jo bery; Mich dwelling-hou two silver spo the crimes fo that suffer ou tions, are con the English l don't condemn forely it is m death for pett ture audacious added murder to be purcha convicts, they less expence, wich: were th government, i in a profitable hint, or some will be improv

On Mr. Lunardi's return to Glasgow, he passed through Hawick, was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates, and honoured with the freedom of the town.

Wednesday 30.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, the president, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., in the name of the Society, presented the gold medal (called Sir Godfrey Copley's) to Major Gen. Wm. Roy, for his paper on the measurement of a base on Moonlow-heath (see p. 974). The president, on this occasion, delivered the customary discourse, on the subjects contained in Gen. Roy's papers: after which, the Society proceeded to the choice of officers for the year ensuing; when the following new members were chosen; Lieut. Col. W. Calderwood; Rev. Sam. Giffie, D. D.; R. Gough, Esq. Mr. Wm. Hudson; Rev. Andrew Kippis, D.D.; George Earl of Leicester; Rev. Nevil Massinghams, D. D.; Wm. Pitcairn, M. D. James Preston, Esq. and Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. For the other members, see the Old List, vol. LIV. p. 953.

The cause wherein a number of Lascars were plaintiffs, and Wm. Moffat, Esq. owner of the ship Kent, Indiaman, was defendant, was determined in the Court of Common Pleas in favour of the Lascars, and a verdict given, so as to enable each of them to recover the sum of 22l. 10s. These poor fellows were taken in at a time of extremity, to navigate the ship, and as soon as they arrived, their service no longer necessary, were discharged, and thrown upon the main.

The same day nine miserable wretches suffered death, many of them for petty crimes, namely, James Netbir, for house-breaking, with intent to rob; G. Manning, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house, value 40s.; Wm. West, for horse stealing; Daniel Esh, Francis Storer, and Wm. Vandeput, for entering a dwelling-house and warehouse of Lewis Toller, Esq. and stealing a bale of silk, value 200l. John Isaacs, for a foot-pad robbery; Michael Smith, for entering the dwelling-house of Peter Smith, and stealing two silver spoons, and other trifles. Such are the crimes for which the unhappy wretches must suffer on the gallows, sessions after sessions, are convicted; and yet the lenity of the English laws are admired, because they don't condemn criminals to the torture; but surely it is more cruel to put numbers to death for petty thefts, than to put to the torture atrocious villains, who, perhaps, have killed murder to robbery.—Were Greenland trade purchased, and made a receptacle for criminals, they might be maintained at much less expence, than in the hulks at Woolwich: were they there to be put under proper government, they might all be made useful in a profitable fishery. It is hoped that this way, or some such, to make them useful, will be improved and adopted.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Guildhall an action was brought by one Robert Muirhead, late a sailor on board the Foulis East Indiaman, against the Captain of the said ship, for an assault committed on the 9th of February, 1784, when the ship was at sea, in a very hot climate. The Plaintiff's counsel stated, that, in the evening of the above day, the Plaintiff, having been drinking pretty freely, made use of an oath, or imprecation, which the Captain hearing, ordered the Plaintiff to be instantly tied up by his hands to the forethrouds; of which treatment the Plaintiff complaining, the Captain himself took a rope, of the size of about two inches circumference, and beat him in a most violent manner wherever he could strike him, who, having no other cloaths on than his shirt, was presently in a gore of blood; and, as he could not bear such treatment without complaining, the Captain threw aside the rope, and with a small supple cane, throwing off his coat at the same time, laid on him with that also, till his cries were such as to alarm the whole crew, to silence which he ordered him to be gagged, that is, to have an iron bolt put across his mouth, and tied tight about his head, and in that situation ordered him to be hung up by the hands, with his face towards the sun, for three hours. The man had a scar in his face of three inches square, which he shewed to the Court and Jury, who, without going out, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 200l. damages, and full costs of suit.—This verdict has had the effect to encourage other sailors to bring actions against their captains to their own ruin. Severe discipline, for obstinate disobedience, and should be, tolerated by law, or no man would take a command at sea.

Friday, Dec. 2. Early in the evening the chambers of Mr. Dickens, No. 8, Gray's Inn, (see p. 917.) were entered by three villains in the following manner: They knocked at the door. An old woman, the bedmaker, being in the room, cried out loud enough to be heard by Mr. Dickens, who was in the adjoining apartment, "Lord bless me, here are three men with p. stols." He had the presence of mind to push the bolt in the door immediately, and ran out of the room by another door that opened on the landing-place, and locked them all in until he gave the alarm. They were all three immediately secured, and upon searching them were found two watches, which prove to be the identical watches of which Mr. Chambre and his pupil were robbed in their chambers a few evenings before in the same Inn. They were carried before a magistrate on Friday, who committed them for trial.

Thursday 8.

Mr. Eden kissed the King's hand at St. James's, as Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France, for

for the purpose of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.

A most daring robbery was this afternoon committed in Hyde-Park, on Miss Cowper and her sister, by two young fellows, who took from them about 4l. in money, and then walked off gently, having intimidated the ladies, by telling them their accomplices were behind, who would blow their brains out if they gave the least alarm.

Friday, 9.

Orders went forth to the sea-ports of Great Britain, not to suffer any ships from Alicante, Malaga, &c. to come into port, or unload any of their cargoes, till they had performed regular Quarantine. One of the King's cutters is stationed at the Nore to see the quarantine duly performed.

Saturday, 10.

Being the anniversary of the Royal Academy, an assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy, Somerset Place, when the following premiums were disposed of, viz. a silver medal for the best drawing of an academy figure, to Mr. Wm. Palmer; a silver medal, for the best model of the Torso restored, to Mr. P. F. Chenu; a silver medal, for the best drawing of architecture, being the front of the King's house at Greenwich, done from actual measurements, to Mr. George Hodgart. The assembly then proceeded to elect officers for the year ensuing; when Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected President.

Council.

Sir Wm. Chambers,
John Bacon,
Richard Colway,
Paul Sandby,
Edmund Garvey,
J. F. Rigaud,
William Tyler,
Jos. Wilton, Esqrs.

Visitors.

James Barry,
P. J. deLouthembourg,
Jer. Meyer,
F. Bartolozzi,
Mason Chamberlin,
Jos. Nollekens,
J. F. Rgaud,
Jos. Wilton, Esqrs.

A cause came on to be tried in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein Capt. Malcolm Hamilton, of the Westminster Middlesex Militia, was plaintiff, and the agent and Col. of that regiment, defendants, when it came out in the course of the evidence, that the defendants had withheld a large proportion of pay, under pretence of ancient custom, to which the plaintiff proved himself entitled. The jury, without going out of Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 258l. damages. This verdict was highly satisfactory to the bye-standers; but query as to the consequences?

Wednesday 14.

This day Col. Jos. Brandt, the celebrated Sachem of the Mohawks, arrived in town from the confederate chiefs, who are now meditating a war against the United States of America.

Thursday 15.

At a numerous and respectable meeting

of the Retail Shop-keepers of London, at the London Tavern, pursuant to advertisement to receive the report of their Committee, Mr. Ald. Skinner took the chair, and in a speech of some length gave a very circumstantial account of what had passed at the audience which he, and three others of their Committee, had obtained of Mr. Pitt, the result of which was, that having acquainted the Chancellor with what the Committee, from general report, had been led to believe, 'That it was his intention, early in the ensuing session, to move for the repeal of the Shop-tax;' he denied ever having, in public or private conversation, given the most distant intimation, that he would either consent for the repeal of the Shop-tax himself, or support any motion for that purpose, if made by any other member. And after hearing all the arguments which he [the Alderman] and those who accompanied him had urged on breaking up the conference, he declared himself not at all convinced, and evaded a direct answer to every question put to him relative to his future conduct on the business of their commission.

Having stated at large every circumstance of the conference, which we have only related in brief, and given due praise to the minister for their very polite reception, he concluded with recommending firmness, and the most vigorous pursuit of every legal means to accomplish their wishes, and by no means to truit to any assistance from the minister, or from those with whom he acted. The result of the meeting was to petition, and to endeavour to make that effort general throughout the kingdom.

Friday, 16.

The church of Enfield, Middlesex, was broken open, and robbed of two silver flaggons, one marked Enfield Parish, 1677; a silver chalice and cover, gilt, 1592; another, 1587; a silver plate, marked Ralph Garrett, Edward Hundson, J. Moore, Churchwardens, 1713; another ditto, L. Dent, Rob. Pierfon, 1733; a silver salver, 1638.

Sugar and Rum imported from March 25, to October 19th, 1785.

	Ships	Casks of Sugar	Casks of Rum
Jamaica	132	48,615	14,941
Antigua	30	13,505	5,000
St. Kitt's	30	14,220	6,000
Bahabadoes	18	7,275	1,000
Granadoes	35	11,841	1,600
Montserrat	1	2,159	300
Nevis	8	3,174	1,000
Dominica	9	3,601	1,000
St Vincent's	50	4,273	1,000
Tortola	5	2,110	300
Tobago	6	699	300
	288	112,272	28,000

P. 691, col. ii. l. 4, read 'inaccuracy.'

P. 789, col. i. l. 42, read 'open attempt.'

The good fortune of Dr. Dodwell, (see p. 837,) took its rise from a visitation sermon which he preached at Shortstoke, before Dr. Sherlock, when Bishop of Salisbury, i. e. between 1738 and 1748, who gradually advanced him from a stall in that church to the archdeaconry. Dr. D. published a celebrated tract, intitled, "Christianity not founded on Argument," for which he was attacked by Dr. Church his joint champion against Dr. Middleton.

P. 908, in the 6th line of the Elegy on Eliot, for 'This,' read 'His.'

P. 920. Gov. V.'s 2d sister married Perks.

Mr. Berdmore, the late celebrated dentist (see p. 921), has bequeathed to his brother, Dr. Berdmore, of the Charter-house, 6000*l.*; to his housekeeper, who had lived with him many years, the sum of 300*l.* and 50*l.* per annum; to a female acquaintance, 30*l.* per annum; to Dr. Budd, his physician, 200*l.*; and all the residue of his fortune, which, it is said, amounts to 30,000*l.* to the infant son of his daughter. He has directed by his will, that he should be interred at Nottingham, the place of his birth; and that this singular inscription should be engraved on a marble tablet in the church: "Near this place lie the remains of Thomas Berdmore, &c. who acquired an ample and liberal fortune by tooth-drawing."

BIRTHS.

Nov. 7. ADY of George Best, esq. a son and 28. 8. daughter.

Dec. . . Lady of Robert Baker, esq; captain in the first Devon regiment.

15. Lady of Sam. Smith, esq; of Nottingham, a daughter.

28. Mrs. Siddons, the Tragedian, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Thomas Woodyer, esq; of St. Christopher's, to Miss Boyfield.

Mr. John Harris, of Bridge-st. Westm. to Miss Webber, dau. of T. R. W. of Buckland, near Barnstaple.

Major Henry Richmond Gale, to Miss S. Baldwin.

William Johnson, esq; of Temple Eelwood, Lincolnsh. to Miss Susan Johnson, of Prescot.

Rev. J. Griffith, of Manchester, to Miss Frances Lenisa Evelyn.

Oct. 23. Mr. Tho. Floyer Wickes, eldest son of the rev. Dr. W. of Tebury, to Miss Anne Janbury, of Warwick.

Nov. 20. Capt. Harrison Chilton, in the E. India service, to Miss Mary Galilee.

21. A. Logie, near Edinburgh, James Mac Geld, esq; banker in Edinburgh, to Miss Dalrymple, dau. of Lt. G. Horn E. phinstone.

20. John Clinton, esq; of Lycham, Lancashire, to Miss Riddell, dau. of T. R. esq; of Wainburn-castle.

25. By special licence, the hon. Lewis GERT. MAC. December, 1783.

Thomas Watson, eldest son of Lord Sondess, to Miss Milles, dau. of Richard M. esq; of North Elmham, Norfolk, and late M.P. for Canterbury.

30. Mr. Joseph Pulley, stock-broker, to Miss F. Seymour.

George Dalton Shaftoe, esq; of Hexham, to Mrs. Charlton.

Dec. 2. Rev. Mr. Nash, of Euston, to Miss Lucy Dodd.

4. Michael Bray, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Darell, of Bath.

8. At Ashton, Herts, Henry Dickenson, esq; of the East India-house, to Miss Anne Wood, of Frogmore.

11. Warren Pitt Lisle, esq; to Miss Sheen.

12. Mr. William Jarvis, to Miss Hannah Peters, only dau. of the rev. Mr. P.

13. At Rosthine, Chesh. Randal Ford, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Ford, of Mere.

15. At Brighthelm, Bartley Coombes, esq; of Nailsea, Somersetsh. to Miss Goodwyn.

George Hatton, esq; first cousin and presumptive heir to the Earl of Winchelles, to the hon. Elizabeth Mary, only daughter, by his first lady, to Lord Viscount Sommont. She is great niece to the Earl of Mansfield; and he is nephew to the late Countess.

20. Benj. Treacher, esq; of Bermondsey, to Miss Vinf.

J. Flavell, esq; of Peckham Rye, to Miss Birdell.

At Worthy, the hon. Edw. Bouverie, bro. to the Earl of Radnor, to Miss A. Ogle, 2d dau. of Adm. Sir Chaloner O.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Dublin, Sir John Dineley Goodyere, bart. of Charlton, so Wore. by whose death the title is extinct. He was the second baronet of the family, and second son of Dineley Goodyere, esq; captain of the Ruby man of war, executed at Bristol in 1741 for the murder of his brother. His aunt was mother of S. Foutre, the English Aristophanes.

At Boston, of an apoplexy, Henry Butler Pacey, esq; recorder of that borough, and receiver of the land-tax for the parts of Hellen, co. Linc.

Ag. 17. At his house at Lebanon, Jonathan Turnbull, esq; formerly Governor of Connecticut.

Oct. 6. At Alicant, Charles Reed, esq; many years established in the commerce of that place.

31. At Sas Van Ghent, Lieut. Col. Robert Douglas, in the service of the United Netherlands.

Nov. . . Miss Jane Hood, niece to Lord H. in Faragon-buildings, Bath, Capt. West.

Aged 103, Mr. Smith, a farmer at Dolver, in Montgomeryshire, who was never known to drink any thing but butter-milk.

At Southampton, Mrs. Binnmore, by whose death the interest of above 10,000*l.* devolves

to the poor of the city of Chichester, which was left by Mr. Hardham, who kept the well-known snuff-shop in Fleet-street.

Mr. Gallopine, sugar-broker in Tower-str. At Edmonton, Mr. John Meyrick, partner with Mr. Garfield, haberdasher. He burst a blood-vessel some months before.

At Woodhouse, near Loughborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Hearn, a maiden lady.

6. At Tyrnau, in Hungary, his Serene Highness Prince George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, youngest brother to the Queen. On this occasion no merely *sour* mourning was ever known to be so general a mourning—He was born August 6, 1748, was honoured by the King of Denmark with the Danish order of the Elephant, was a Major General in the Imperial service, F. R. S. in London, and LL.D. at Oxford. He came to England in his early days, and served in our navy two years; but that element, of which he was so fond, soon impaired his juvenile and delicate constitution in such a manner, that he was obliged to abandon it, and quit with regret a climate and nation he sincerely loved, whose language he learned to perfection, and whose manners he retained to the last hour. The late Empress Queen Maria Teresa invited him to her service, and on his entrance she made him a Lieutenant Colonel. Soon after he joined his regiment, his generosity to the indigent Officers, as well as his indulgence and lenity to the common men, rendered him equally beloved and respected. It was frequently remarked, that he seemed rather inclined to associate with his inferior than his superior officers, which was one day maliciously hinted to her Majesty by another son of Mars, in saying, "He forgets he is Prince of Mecklenburgh." The penetrating Queen looked sternly at the officious courtier, and asked, "But does he forget he is a Lieutenant-Colonel?" "Oh, no (answered he) changing his tone, he is a most assiduous and excellent officer." "Well then (said she), as he does not forget he is a Lieutenant-Colonel, you'll not forget to give this instant to Marshal Lacy, and tell him, in my name, to send him this very day a Colonel's commission." When the generous George was afterwards informed of the reflection cast on him, he coolly said, "Perhaps the gentleman may have forgot that my superiors never loved, nor wanted me; but among my inferiors some seemed to love me, and others surely wanted me." In a short time after, he was made Colonel of Horse, and Knight of various Orders. In the year 1780 he was made Brigadier General, and Inspector of the Two Carabinier Regiments, the finest the Emperor has, or perhaps the finest in the world. In the year 1782, at the camp of Prague, in Bohemia, of 50,000 infantry and cavalry, Prince George and his detachments were reserved for the *bonne tournee*, for the 7th and last day; when he manoeuvred so intimately, that the hills of Liaben resounded with echoes of applause from some of the most ex-

perienced Generals in Europe, and even Joseph himself cried out in a rhapsody to the Caledonian veteran that stood near him, "Well, Laudohn, what do you think of Mecklenburgh now?" "Sire," answered the rough Scot, "I think if he is to the firm, he would be worth 10,000 men to the firm Majesty."—He was uncommonly kind to all British subjects; an ornament to their rich, and a father to their poor. His love for this nation extended so far, that who ever spoke a little English, of any country whatsoever, was sure, if in distress, to be relieved. He was a good Protestant, and firm in his principles of religion, though an enemy to all religious persecutions.—He was very often heard to regret, that the only point in the English constitution censurable was not long ago impugned, which forced so many brave British subjects to seek bread from the natural enemies of the country which he loved so dearly. A church belonging to the abolished Nuncio at Prague was ceded to the Protestants through his request by the great Joseph, and supported by his munificence. He was an exception to Princes in general, who suppose all services rendered them interested, and all paid to them adulation. If ever any Prince was susceptible of true friendship, it was George of Mecklenburgh. He was often heard to say he never counted a friend till the friend quitted him, and no one ever expressed these words with more veracity; for where he once took, his sentiments were never to be exchanged but by a manifest violation and palpable falsity. He was penetrating and resolute, but never lost that attracting sweetness in his manners which is peculiar to the House of Mecklenburgh. He never heard of any one in real distress, but he assisted if he could. One instance of his humanity shall be mentioned. Whilst Provincial of the grand Free Mason lodge of Prague, which is composed of the prime Nobility and Gentry, he heard of a poor innocent infant that was left wrapped up at a convent door by the unfortunate mother, and through the severity of the weather perished before day-light; he instantly formed a plan to relieve such beings. His influence over the society, joined to his own donations, soon enabled him to build a Foundling-hospital, and founded it so well, that at this present moment one hundred of these unhappily born wretches are made as happy as they possibly can be by this salutary institution, which had its origin from the humane George. Another instance shall be given of his particular attachment to British subjects wherever he met any of them injured or oppressed. One Miss Curry, a young Irishman, who served in Mecklenburgh's regiment, happened to have a dispute with an Imperial Count, whose lady was one of the greatest favourites of the late Emperor's Queen; the consequence was a duel, and the Count was wounded. The *cara sposa* relating that a drop of her *highness* her's blood should

He, spilt by a wild Irishman, had recourse to a Count, represented the case womanly to a woman, and the poor Hibernian received orders in a few days from the Council of War to depart instantly for Transylvania, and join the third battalion, to which nobody is sent but the infirm and ill-behaved, for fear of a second rencontre. The aspiring son of St. Patrick would prefer death itself to this cruel sentence, but there was no alternative; he had no favourite to get it countermanded, and was closely watched by a guard for that purpose, till he was left in a dreary village in that disagreeable climate, to pass the rest of his life in contemplation. A year elapsed before Prince George was informed of all the circumstances in their true colours. The generous Mecklenburg could not bear with patience that a British subject should be so treated. He immediately set off from Prague to Vienna, in the midst of a severe winter, made himself responsible for Curry's future conduct, got his sentence recalled, and on his arrival made him Captain of Horse in his own regiment.

11. At Mrs. Grace's, at Hackney, aged 47, Mrs. Sarah Beddington.

At Windsor, Langley, M.D.

17. In Dublin, Dudley Hussey, esq; counsellor at law, recorder of the city of Dublin, and M.P. for Taghmon, co. Wexford.

18. At Liverpool, Mr. John Butson, the eldest burgess of that borough upon record. He lived in six kings reigns, being born in the reign of James II. He polled at the last election in 1784.

At Modena, aged 35, Count Joseph Maria Fogliani, bishop of that see.

At six in the morning, of the 'gout, at his castle of St. Aftle, in his 61st year, Lewis Philip, Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the blood royal of France. He was born at Versailles, May 1, 1725; and married Princess Louisa Henrietta, of Bourbon Conti, who died at Paris, Feb. 9, 1759, aged 33, leaving issue the present Duke and Mademoiselle Louisa Maria Theresa Matilda, born at St. Cloud, June 28, 1750, and married, Apr. 21, 1770, to Lewis Henry Joseph Duke of Bourbon, only son of Lewis Joseph Prince of Condé, by whom she has a son, the Duke of Angoulême. The Prince, a few hours before his death, recovered the use of his speech, and asked to his physician, "Well, how do you find me?"—"Nearly as your royal highness was yesterday evening."—"I find myself very ill; you were certainly mistaken in my discourse; I am sorry for it, as it may be prejudicial to you." The court was at Fontainebleau, when the Duke died; but it was agreed that his death should not be made public before the 17th, lest the removal of the court to Versailles should be impeded. The Duke was endowed with virtues which would have distinguished him in private life; but, as a Prince of the Blood, they did not make him conspicuous in any remarkable degree. He was generous, humane, and affable; an enemy

to pomp and ostentation. He absented himself from court as much as the etiquette would permit; he spent his last years in a kind of solitude with the Marchioness de Montesson. Fame will be nearly silent on the Duke's public character. He appeared for a moment at the head of the French army in 1745, but without any great effect. At the revolution which took place in 1772, he shewed a little energy, but it soon vanished, and left the world to think, that his first motion in that business was in consequence of counsels to him, and not all due to his own principles. As a General, the Duke of Orleans gained more praise by his humanity than by his military knowledge; and if historians do not allow him a place among their heroes, they cannot, in justice, but rank him with the friends of mankind. The Duke of Chartres was nominated on the 18th, at 12 o'clock, *D. of Orleans*, by the King himself. The court saluted his Highness on the occasion. On the 19th, the Duke learned, that the Sovereign was graciously pleased to leave him the title of First Prince of the Blood: a prerogative which is to cease at his death, and be transferred to the first male child of the Duke d'Angoulême; but the King will no longer pay the household of the Duke of Orleans, such as the chamberlain, gentlemen of the bedchamber, chaplains, &c. The state gains by this 200,000 livres per annum. The Duke of Valois is now Duke of Chartres. The Duke of O. made a princely provision for the lady who lived with him many years before his death. It is but justice to this lady to say, that, tho' she never bore any title than Marchioness de Montesson, she was in fact married to the Duke. But as she was not of a rank to entitle her to match with the first Prince of the Blood, and consequently the consent of the court could not be obtained to a public marriage, the Duke married her privately; and she was satisfied to forego the honours of such an alliance, and to bear her family name, instead of the high-sounding title of her Highness the Duchess of Orleans. She lost nothing however by her humility, for she was treated by every person of quality with the same respect as if her marriage had been actually recognised. M. de Montesson received, on the 21st, a letter of condolence and consolation written by the King himself, with the permission of wearing full mourning for her husband, a permission which was not granted to Madam de Maintenon, whose marriage with Lewis XIV. was never publicly acknowledged. The Marchioness de Montesson, who is to spend the first year of her widowhood in the convent of the Assumption, has solemnly declared not to return to the castle of St. Aftle before her death, lest the sight of the palace, where her dear lord breathed his last, should overwhelm her with grief. The Duke willed, that his heart and bowels should be interred in the church of St. Peter, in the parish of St. Aftle, in expectation of one day

MIXING

mixing their ashes with those of the lady to whom he has bequeathed his estate. The disconsolate widow has requested, nay supplicated, the present Duke of Orleans to receive from her hands the castle and domain of St. Aube; the Prince refused the offer: the Marchioness added, that his Highness might accept it for his son the Count de Beaujolais. His Highness answered: "I am much obliged to you, and I beg you may be convinced that I shall in every point strictly attend to the last wishes of my deceased father in your favour." — Although his Royal Highness had expressed a desire, in his last moments, that he wished his remains might be committed to their mother earth without any pomp or parade, it appears that his dying request, in this particular, was by no means complied with: The corpse was on Tuesday the 22d carried in the evening to the Val-de-Grace, to be entered in the family vault. The Dukes of Bourbon and Enghuén were present, and accompanied by Marshals de Segur and Castries, Ministers of State, and a great concourse of Noblemen. The hearse was partly preceded and partly followed by the Prince's household, a great number of indigent persons all bearing lighted torches. The mourning coaches, all the livery servants in crape, an incredible number of our good Parisians in the deepest mourning, presented a spectacle altogether pompous and awful. It was affecting to see the poor of St. Aube. Those people wept bitterly, they regretted a good Prince who employed them the whole year round; and who gave them bread and wood when he knew they stood in need of either. There wanted nothing to the funeral obsequies, but the presence of the Prince's successor, as chief mourner; but his Highness was himself confined to his bed; yet still piety getting the better of his prudence, his Highness, against the advice of his physician, insisted upon being dressed instantly. He was soon convinced, that bodily strength does not always keep pace with our mental affections; he fell on the floor, and received a concussion in the forehead, and thus was obliged to give up his intention of accompanying the remains of his Royal Father to the grave. The late Duke of Orleans has made a will, of which Mons. de Fleury, his Majesty's Attorney General in Parliament, is appointed executor; and the Duke of Chaulieu, his eldest son, universal legatee. To his daughter the Duchess of Bourbon, who had already received four millions of livres for her portion, he has bequeathed the Hotel de Brocay and the estate of Petit-Bourg. Madame de Montesson, the Duke's consort, has an annuity of 160,000 livres, clear from all incumbrance. In regard to his household, the late Prince has made the following dispositions: such as have continued in his Highness's service twenty-five years are to retain their full salary for life; half to be enjoyed in like manner by those who lived with him fifteen years; and the third part of the wages to be con-

tinued to all the rest of his domesticks. A person who loses most by the death of the Duke of Orleans is M. Le Febvre, rector of the Royal Highness, and author of Zuma, Elizabeth of France, two excellent works. This gentleman received 6000 livres annuum from the Duke, with board, lodging, and washing, for himself and family; he is now allowed only 1800, without any other advantage.

20. In Fludyer-street, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. F. and daughter to the late Col. Fenwick, superintendent of the East India affairs.

The housekeeper of Princess Amelia at Gunnersbury. Sitting too near the fire, she was scorched on her linen, and burnt herself so severely that she expired before help arrived.

21. Mr. Renwick, town-major of Hull, aged 75, senior alderman and father of the corporation of that town.

At Waddon, near Croydon, aged 70, Mr. Harrison, esq; of Wansford-court, Tottenham-street.

At Bath, Capt. John Mowbray, lieutenant-missioner of the dock-yard at Antigua.

23. Of an apoplectic fit, at the seat of the rigour, Lord Sandys, at Ombeley, in Berkshire, Mr. Sandys, his Lordship's nephew and heir, eldest son of his fourth brother Martin, who was a major in the first guards, and died Dec. 26, 1768.

At Stoke Newington, aged 61, Mr. John Smith, apothecary, many years partner with Mr. Chandler in Chesham, whom he succeeded.

In Bishopsgate-street, aged 93 or 4, Mr. Simond, esq; a very considerable merchant, father of Susannah Louisa, married to the late Lord St. John of Bilsington, and of Lady Marianne, married to Sir J. Travelyan, bart.

Rev. Mr. Fearon, V. of Peasmarsh, Sussex, formerly a West India planter.

24. The consort of the Bishop of Lichfield, in Bentinck-street, M^{rs}. Catherine Howard, wife of Mr. Charles H. late of Chichester, and eldest daughter of William Barclay, late commissioner and surveyor of the navy.

At Shacklewell, aged 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Beuz-ville, relict of Mr. James B. weaver.

25. At Marybone, Mr. Opie, an eminent painter, whose works have attracted the notice by their intrinsic merit at the three last exhibitions of the Royal Academy. He was a native of Cornwall, of low extraction, had been his own instructor, and coming to town, received lessons and patronage from Sir Joshua Reynolds.

At Bath, Mrs. Drell, relict of Philip Drell, esq; of Cate-hill, Kent.

Mrs. Moreau, wife of Capt. Patrick Moreau of the royal army.

26. Mr. Dering Sharp, of Red Lion-street, Mr. W. Pigou, son of Mr. P. of Market Harborough.

27. Sir
Kingdom of
At Fare
Plambe, cl
29. And
Temple.
Mr. Ric
Aged 81
Crophorn
30. In h
man, Dute
Rev. W
Foster Jane
master of
History of
Aged 75
shot, near
peace for S
Fairmea
Mrs. W
Jewry.
Dec. 11
Winchester
At Dal
vined age
which buff
and by her
had scraped
700l. while
monght her
never been
estimated to
usually for
her diet was
toes and fall
her table.
1. At V
of the late
Mr. Ad
2. At N
Heathcore,
He married
dau. of Phi
in child-bed
only dau.
an East Ind
buried with
In Oxford
3. At C
R. of Ha
sented by
of Ely in
coll. Camb
Rev. W
the college
parish of
1706, ord
Beth in r
by the Un
the King
In the sev
during a l
thought an
dour which
and enligh
ally in the
connected

Sir Theodore Owenfon, kat. of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. Fareham, in Hampshire, the rev. W. Plimbe, chaplain of his Majesty's ship *Goliath*.

Mr. Andrew Anderson, esq; solicitor in the Temple.

Mr. Richard Dickenson, of Ware.

Aged 84, the rev. Mr. Windle, rector of Chesham, Worcester.

Mr. In his 87th year, Mr. Hendric Swiet, a Dutch merchant.

Rev. W. Rider, B.A. lecturer of St. Vedast, Roper lane, curate of St. Faith's, and late surmister of St. Paul's school. He published a History of England, &c. in small size.

Aged 75, Peckham Williams, esq; of Bagin, near Epsom, in the commission of the peace for Surrey upwards of 39 years. Fairmeadow Penytton, esq.

Mrs. Well, wife of Mr. W. of the Oldbury.

Dec. 1. At Bath, Thomas Lumley, esq; of Winchester, aged 78.

At Dasington, Cumberland, in an advanced age, Martha Bay, besom-maker, in which business, for a number of years past, and by her parsimonious manner of living, she had scraped together no less a property than £100, which she has left by will equally amongst her nephews and nieces, she having never been married. Her clothing has been estimated to have cost her seven shillings annually for the last ten years of her life; and her diet was on a plan not less frugal, porridge and salt forming the principal articles of her table.

1. At Wansted, Miss Bowles, eldest dau. of the late Humphrey B. esq.

Mr. Adams, bookseller, of Ave-Maria-lane.

2. At North End, Hempstead, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland. He married, 1. in 1749, Margaret, youngest dau. of Philip late E. of Hardwicke, who died in child-bed in 1769; and 2. in 1770, the only dau. of Robert Hudson, esq; many years an East India captain and director. He was buried with his ancestors at Normanton.

In Oxford-street, Peregrine Courtney, esq.

3. At Cambridge, the rev. Jos. Pitt, M.A. of Haddock, Essex, to which he was presented by the Crown on a vacancy in the see of Ely in 1754. He was educated at Bene't coll. Camb.

Rev. William Leechman, D.D. Principal of the college of Glasgow. He was born in the parish of Dolphington, in Lanerkshire, in 1706, ordained a Minister of the Gospel at Perth in 1736, elected Professor of Divinity by the University in 1743, and presented by the King to the office of Principal in 1761. In the several stations which he occupied, during a long, laborious, and useful life, he thought and acted with the liberality and candour which are inseparable from an elevated and enlightened mind. His learning, especially in theology and ethics, and in the sciences connected with them, was extensive: and his

enquiries after valuable knowledge were prosecuted with unremitting ardour, even in the last period of his life. His taste was elegant, and had been early formed by a diligent attention to the best poets, historians, and philosophers of antiquity. Animated with the spirit of true and rational religion, and familiarly acquainted with its principles, he explained and enforced its doctrines and precepts, both in the theological chair and in the pulpit, with a nervous and commanding eloquence. His publications were few, but they are generally known and admired, (particularly his "Essay on Prayer,") and will remain lasting monuments of a devout and benevolent heart, as well as of an enlarged and highly cultivated understanding. The numerous scholars trained up under his care, many of whom are at present an ornament to literature and religion, are the most honourable testimony to the utility of his labours. During the declining period of his life, when attacked by many bodily disorders, his soul, in the full possession of its faculties, retained its former vigour; and, rejoicing in the hopes presented by the Gospel, rose above affliction with invincible magnanimity; and looked forward to the approaching day of dissolution, not merely with resignation, but with triumph. In the society over which he presided he was loved and revered. The loss which that seminary has sustained by the death of so eminent a person, whose unwearied study and constant delight it has been, for more than forty years, to promote its most valuable interests, will be long and sincerely regretted.

4. Aged 79, Mrs. Henderson, mother of Mr. H. of Cornhill, goldsmith.

At Brompton, near Chatham, aged 104, Mrs. Watson, a widow lady.

At Theobalds, in Chestnut, of a paralytic stroke, aged 75, Mr. Tannall, an eminent upholder in Queen St. Cheap.

6. In Bishopsgate str. aged 73, Mr. Hugh Hughes, druggist. He was buried in a splendid manner at Broxbourne, Dec. 14, having a country residence at Hoddeston, in that parish. He was sheriff of Herts in 1777.

At Twickenham, aged 72, Mrs. Catherine Clive. She was the daughter of Mr. William Rastor, a native of Kilkenny, who was bred to the law. Miss Rastor was born in 1711, and shewed a very early inclination and genius for the stage. Her first appearance was in boy's cloths, in the tragedy of Mithridates, King of Pontus, in which she was introduced only to sing a song. In 1731 she appeared in the part of Nell, in the Devil to Pay: this was the first character which afforded her an opportunity of displaying her comic powers, which afterwards ripened into so much perfection. She was married young to a brother of the late Judge Clive, who also died at a great age; but, from some unknown cause, they had not lived together for many years preceding his death. She might have some defects in her private capacity, though not

wices, which occasioned that separation. Among other anecdotes of this inimitable performer, we remember her acting *Bayes* in the *Rehearsal*, where her brother Rastor, a very inferior actor, speaking (as usual) like a mouse in a cheese, in the character of bold *Thunder*, "O fie, Mr. Rastor," said the female *Bayes*, "speak out like a man. Surely you might have learned more assurance from your sister."

Benjamin Hunter, esq; barrister at law.

At Twickenham, the rev. Mr. Hemmings, well known for his philosophical acquirements, minister of the chapel there, and chaplain to the late Bishop Terrick.

7. At Battersea, Mrs. Lance, wife of W. L. esq; a commissioner for victualling the navy.

9. Jonathan Lee, esq; formerly in the East India service.

At Newcastle, James Reay, esq.

In Hedge-lane, John Baptista Cipriani, F.R.A. an eminent painter and designer, patronized in an especial manner by the late Thomas Hollis, esq.

10. At Enfield, aged 47, Sarah Goldsmith. She was only child of Mr. John G. carpenter, of the said parish; and since the death of her mother, about five years ago, contracted such habits of indolence and avarice, that, after having flung herself up from every one, even from her own relations, and the tenants of her own house, with whom she lodged, and from whom she received the necessaries of life only at the head of the stairs, found her dead on the hearth, with only a silk cloak tied tight about her neck, and in her room good cloaths, money, and other articles, together with provisions, hoarded up in a most filthy condition. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict accidental death.—It appeared that she received the interest of 200l. from a relation of her mother's in Worcestershire.

At Bath, Richard Tyson, esq; nephew to the Master of the Ceremonies.

11. Of a paralytick stroke, at her house in Queen-street, May-Fair, the right hon. Anne Countess of Corke and Orrery, youngest daughter of Kellond Courtenay, Esq. of the county of Devon, and niece to the Earl of Sandwich. For the last fourteen years of this unfortunate lady's life, she has endured the severest trials of affliction; and submitted to them with that patience and fortitude which few could equal; but, above all, the never being permitted to see her children was a circumstance that affected her sensibility as a mother, and, after repeated attacks, her health gave way. Her family and friends are under the deepest concern; and she has left an only and afflicted sister (married to Wm. Poyntz, esq;) to feel and lament her untimely and unhappy fate.

12. Her Serene Highness Princess Charlotte Wilhelmine of Hesse Darmstadt, consort of his Serene Highness Prince Charles of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to her Majesty. Her Highness had been lately delivered

of a Prince, who continued in perfect health.

13. Mr. Charles Mantley, orange-monger in Thame-street, and one of the common council of Billingsgate-ward.

In mean circumstances, at his apartments in Moorfields, M. Couffroy, who perished by the loss of a ship at sea. The property on board was merely shells, collected with great taste and care, and which he thought to turn to great advantage here. He was concerned in a publication, entitled, "The Monthly Amusement from Marine Productions," printed at Hamburgh, with illuminated plates, in the year 1755, and in the "Racines des Coquillages," &c. at Copenhagen, in 1761.

At Islington, not very many years since, Mrs. Shield, wife of Mr. S. many years a worthy and greatly esteemed schoolmaster in that village.

14. At Bromfield, Herts, the rev. Edward Bourchier, M.A. rector of that parish, and of All Saints, Hertford.

16. Sir Thomas Rider, knight of Boughton court, Kent.

17. Mr. Willoughby, master of the place of public entertainment called Highbury Court.

18. Near Hammer-smith, the hon. Sir Chas. Frederick, K.B. He was third son of Sir Thomas Frederick, governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies; born in 1709, elected F.R. & A.S. in 1731, and Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1735-6, which he resigned on setting out on his travels in 1737. He married, in 1746, Lucy daughter of Hugh Viscount Falmouth, who was born in 1719, and died Jan. 17, 1784, by whom he had a son, Charles, born in 1748, and three daughters. Their second daughter, Augusta, born July 25, 1747, married, in 1771, Thomas Prescott, esq; second son of George Prescott, esq; Sir Charles was eminently distinguished for his taste in the polite arts, and for his great skill in drawing, several specimens of which are preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, who published his "Account of the Course of the Ermine-Street through Northamptonshire, and of a Roman Burial Place by the Side of it in Bettsack Parish" in their *Archæologia*, vol. I. p. 61, but without his drawings of the urns and coins found therein. He was created K.B. in 1761. He was chosen M.P. for Shoreham in 1746; and appointed clerk of the deliveries in the office of ordnance, and surveyor general of the ordnance, in which post he was succeeded in 1782 by the hon. Thomas Pelham, eldest son of Lord Pelham. As comptroller of the ordnance and fireworks, he directed the splendid exhibition in the Green Park on the 25th of 1749.

J. And. Douglas, esq; paymaster of the army.

19. At Fourtree-hall, Enfield, in his 68th year, Eliab Breton, esq. He was descended from the Bretons of Tamworth and of Norton, co. Northampton, and married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of William Wolstenholme, esq; by whom he became possessed of the manor

of Worcester left issue three sons, and married to John 1767; and the And on the in the family 22. At St. John Harrison car of Wragg which latter turned Turnon

ECCLIES

REV. ROBERT S. GRAN canon resident vicar Dr. Dodds Rev. Richard ham, R. co. Rev. James en. Northamp Rev. Thon V. co. Dorset Rev. Dr. T. city of Camb Rev. Thon co. Norf. Rev. Jon. pilla St. Mar Rev. W. D. nu School a Milt. Rev. Thon Mayerton R. Rev. Chan combe Regis, Rev. Hen Lincoln coll. Pettington R. Rev. Sam. Wilts. Rev. Geo. Toney V. co. Rev. Rich Bucks, Rev. Jame Canonorum Rev. T. E. worth upwa Rev. John Not. Rev. Samu V. co. York Rev. Mr. Carlisle archb. Hon. Edw. boundary of G Rev. Will Canterbury,

Christen Males 65 Females 58 Whereof ha

of Worcester in Enfield, and by whom he has left three surviving sons, Harvey, William and Eliab. His daughter Mary, married to John Hope, esq; (see Index), died in 1767; and three other children died infants. And on the 29th his remains were deposited in the family vault at Norton.

22. At Stoke Rochford, aged 86, the rev. John Harrison, rector of that parish, and vicar of Wragby cum Torrington, co. Line. to which latter benefice he was presented by Edmund Turner, esq; in 1734.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Robert Price, LL.D. prebendary of **R. S. Gintham**, and afterwards elected a canon residentiary, in the church of Sarum, vic. Dr. Dodwell, dec.

Rev. Richard Mostyn, LL.D. White Waltham, R. co. Wilts, vice Dr. Dodwell, dec.

Rev. James Richardson, M.A. Smeaton R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Compton, LL.B. Radborne Wigo. Dorset.

Rev. Dr. Turner, vice-chanc. of the university of Cambridge, vice Dr. Peckard, refig.

Rev. Thomas Jocelyn, M.A. Sittington V. co. Norf.

Rev. Jon. Ames, B.D. Hembury cum capella St. Mary, with Agnes united, Cornw.

Rev. W. Dornthwaite, master of the grammar school at Goudhurst, Kent, Hadley R. Norf.

Rev. Thomas Fox, Otanville Wootton and Merton R. both co. Dorset.

Rev. Charles Tahourdin, Rector of Letcombe Regis, Berks, Cornwall R. Oxf.

Rev. Henry Pertington, M.A. fellow of Lincoln coll. Oxf. Winterbourn Abbas with Pertington R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Sam. Cooper, M.A. Basingbourne V. Wilts.

Rev. George Roberts, LL.B. Winterborne Toney V. co. Leic.

Rev. Richard Bell, M.A. Eversley R. co. Berks.

Rev. James Bickerton, B.D. Whitchurch Canonorum R. co. Bedford.

Rev. T. Burnaby, Milerton R. co. Leic. with upwards of 400l. per ann.

Rev. John Davies, M.A. Flytham V. co. Norf.

Rev. Samuel Smallpage, B.A. Whitkirke Wigo. York.

Rev. Mr. Law, son of the Bp. of Carlisle, to Whittle archdeaconry, vice Mr. Paley.

Hon. Edw. Venables Vernon, M.A. prebendary of Gloucester.

Rev. William Welsett, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury, vice Dr. Sutton, dec. *Gaz.*

Rev. John Parsons, M.A. Skegness N. Line.

Rev. John Dinham, B.A. Whapload Cove perp. cur. Line.

Rev. Anthony Clarkson, [M.A. Langwith R. Derbysh.

Rev. John Keyfals, Grooton (or Groton) R. Suff.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Smith, M.A. Chart near Sutton V. with Woodnesborough V. Kent.

Rev. John Roberts, M.A. Llanbedrog R. Caernarvonsh. with Llantrissant R. Anglesey.

Rev. Thomas Lumley, Brandby R. with Dalby R. co. York.

Rev. Peter Gunning, M.A. Dupston R. Glouc. with Flamborough R. Som.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Augustus Pechell, esq; receiver general of all the rates and duties of the Post Office, vice Robert Trevor, esq; dec.

John Earl of Altamont, a Privy Counsellor of Ireland.

Right hon. W. Eden, added to the Committee for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France for negotiating Commercial Arrangements.

William Boscawen, esq; Commissioner for victualling the navy, vice M. Burgoyne, esq; refig.

B—NKR—PTS.

T. Green, Illington Back-road, Clerkenwell, smith

John Copland, St. Martin's-lane, wine-merch

H. Tabb and W. Roebuck, Oxf. shopkeepers

W. Stone, St. Catherine's, Tower lib. grocer

John Allingham, Holborn, grocer

Edward Brine, Portsmouth, brazier

W. Lewis, New Sarum, Wilts, warch-makers

James Bourne, Robert Lancaster, and David Davis, Lancaster, merchants

T. Hawes, Yaxworth, Suffolk, grocer

W. Bridge, Tewksbury, currier

Ralph Gee and Richard Amphlett, Birmingham, buckle makers

John Golding, East-str. Red-lion-sq. taylor

David Taylor, Lamb's Conduit-str. merchant

T. Leaman, Exeter, draper

Robert Pearce, Lower East-Smithfield, rope-merchant

T. Walshaw, Pontefract, miller

T. Francis, Alverstoke, Southampton, seedsmen

F. Simpson, Whitwell, Yorksh. butter-factor

G. Grove, Aldingham, Suffolk, shop-keeper

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 29, to Nov. 22, 1785.

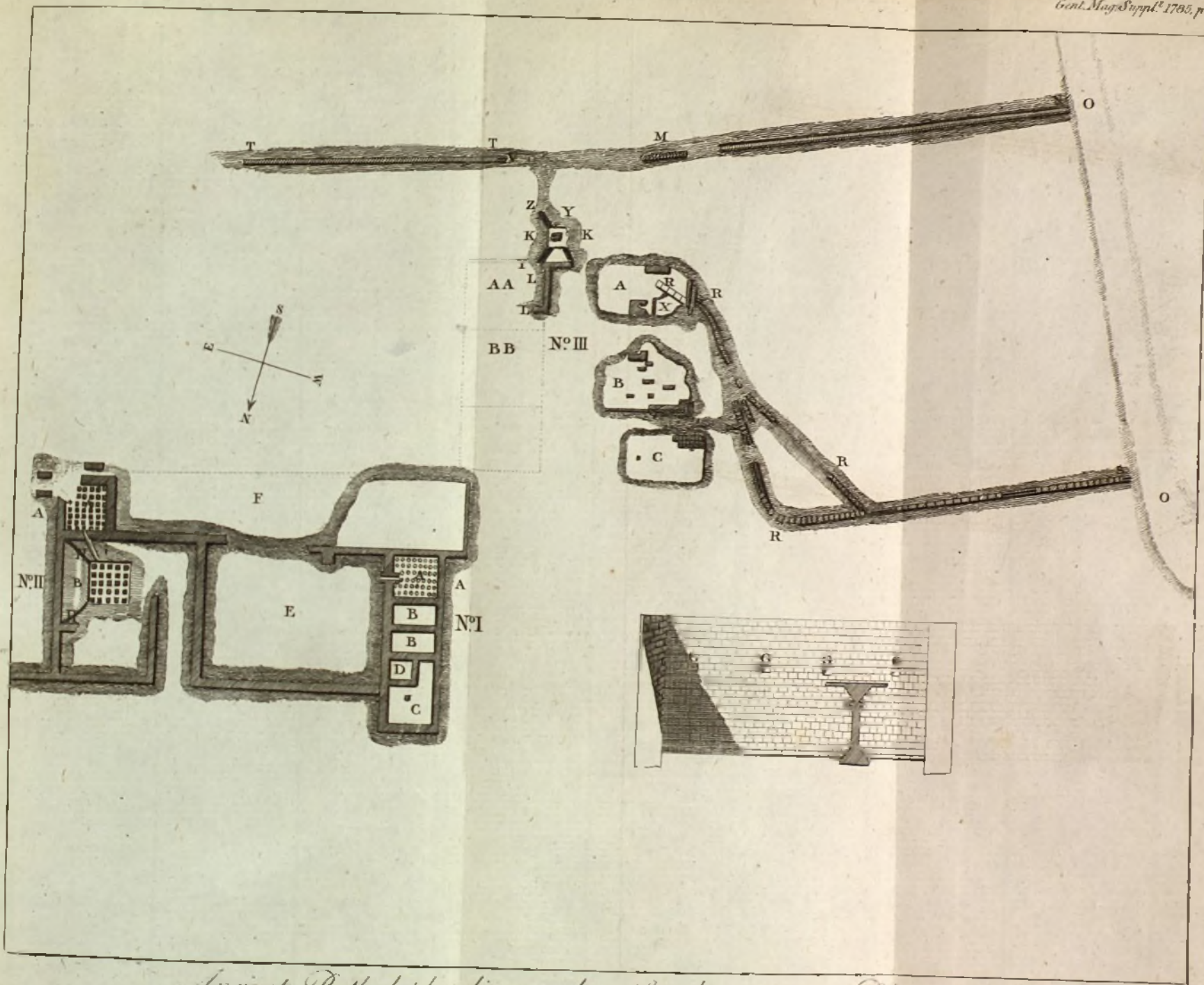
Christened.	Buried.
Males 6567	Males 7477
Females 5863	Females 7763
Whereof have died under two years old 496	

Peck Leaf 25. 24.

Between	2 and 5	5 and 10	10 and 20	20 and 30	30 and 40	40 and 50	50 and 60	60 and 70	70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100
	143	49	181	111	141	132	136	123	68	46	11

Rank	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	Ditto	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	Long	Short	Ditto	India	India	India	S. Sea	Old	New	3 per Cent.	New	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	Exchange
Stock.	consols.	consols.		consols.	per Cent.	Ann.			Stock.	Ann.	Bonds.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Navy.	Ann.	Ann.	Treasury
29	140 1/2	70 1/2	172 1/2	87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 19
30	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21		13 1/2							68				14 17
31	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21		13 1/2							68				14 16
32	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 15
33	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 14
34	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 13
35	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 12
36	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 11
37	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 10
38	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 9
39	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 8
40	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 7
41	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 6
42	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 5
43	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 4
44	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 3
45	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 2
46	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 1
47	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 0
48	139 1/2	69 1/2		87 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2		13 1/2							68				14 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.



Ancient Bath lately discovered at Trierheim in the Palatinate?

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

SUPPLEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1785.

For the Contents of this SUPPLEMENT, see p. 1032.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, concluded from p. 967.

THE reader is desired, in page 964, after Monday, June 27, to add
Thursday, June 30.

Counsel was heard, and witnesses called, to prove the grievances that would attend passing the bill, relative to hawkers and pedlars, into a law; that it would deprive more than 7,500 individuals of the means of getting a livelihood by the business to which they were bred; that their creditors would be sufferers to an immense sum; and that this depredation on the property of manufacturers, to the reproach of the justice of this country, would be sanctioned by a law enacted by a British parliament.

This day the sum of 2000*l.* was voted to Mr. Webster, as an indemnification for removing his turpentine manufactory.

The reader is farther desired, in p. 966, to add after Thursday, July 7, as follows:

The case of Mess. M^r Knight, Parker, &c. late owners of the Belville brigantine, and a sloop, was taken into consideration, and ordered to be referred to the commissioners appointed to settle the claims of the loyalists.

Friday, July 8.

A bill was read the first time, for preventing certain tools and implements, used in the manufacture of iron and steel, from being exported.

It was observed, that Ireland was included in the prohibition, of which the gentlemen in opposition availed themselves, by charging the framers of the bill with a design to inflame and excite passions in the minds of the people of that kingdom.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Rose both acknowledged they had not read the bill: and
GENT. MAG. Supp. 1785.

at last the blame fell on the solicitor of the customs, to whom the care of drawing up the bill had been committed.

A sort of compromise was agreed to, *viz.* to read the bill a second time, and to correct the mistake.

The order of the day was then read, for the third reading of the bill for laying an additional duty on hawkers and pedlars.

Mr. Coke rose, and proposed to bring up a clause, to be added by way of rider, the purport of which was, to put those people on the same footing with soldiers and sailors, with respect to the privilege of exercising their trades in corporate towns.

Mr. C. Robinson strongly opposed the clause, as calculated to defeat the whole object of the bill.

An uninteresting debate ensued; the result of which was, that the third reading of the bill should be put off till Monday.

Monday, July 11.

The hawkers and pedlars bill was deferred till to-morrow.

The report of the bill to limit the duration of polls and scrutinies, being brought up, a long debate ensued.

Sir James Esq^{ue} remarked, that, as the bill then stood, a returning-officer might begin a scrutiny, and by scrutinising the votes of that candidate who had the majority, might so reduce his poll, as to make his majority appear a minority, and, by that means, return the other candidate without any scrutiny at all, and thereby oblige him who had the most votes to be the petitioning member; and therefore, as that, and many other absurdities, still remained, he wished, and accordingly moved, that the bill be re-committed.

Mr. Sheridan declared, that though he disliked the bill, yet, if it was re-committed,

committed, he would lend it his assistance to make it as perfect as possible.

Mr. Pitt lamented, that the House had been deprived of the consummate abilities of the hon. member through the progress of the bill, as he was so remarkable for correctness, and a steady attention to business; but, on this occasion, he must excuse him if he did not believe him sincere; he must, therefore, vote against the re-commitment.

Mr. Scott opposed the principle of the bill, and begged leave to ask the learned gentleman, the Attorney-General, one plain question, Whether there was any such thing as scrutinies known in law? If there were, and returning-officers were not bound to make their return by a day certain, then he should like to ask another question, By what authority the House could order an end to be put to the late scrutiny of Westminster? He went over the whole law of elections, and concluded with giving a negative to the bill.

Mr. Brickdale brought up a clause, to oblige a register to be kept of all charities, which should lie open for inspection, while the poll lasted, in order to obviate doubts respecting paupers voting at elections; but this clause was rejected.

Sir James Jobson proposed another clause, to oblige the returning-officer, in case of a scrutiny, to scrutinise both sides; but this likewise was rejected.

Several clauses were, however, added before the bill passed.

Tuesday, July 12.

Mr. Coke's new clause, to be added to the hawkers and pedlars bill, was again brought forward, and again deferred.

Mr. Eden pointed out an absurdity in the bill, which, it was hoped by the friends of the hawkers, would have put an end to any further debate about it. The fact was, that, as the bill stood, it prohibited all persons, of what denomination soever, except residents, from trading in corporations: even auctioneers were included in the prohibition. This, however, had no other effect, than to defer the farther consideration of the bill to another day.

Wednesday, July 13.

Lord Beauchamp rose to obviate a charge in the 7th report of the commissioners of accounts, on the conduct of Sir H. Clinton, which he wished to have cleared up, as it very much affected the feelings of that gallant and meritorious officer. This charge, he said, was couched in language too strong for im-

plication; the words were, *that though his majesty's establishments in North-America were considerably diminished after the recall of Sir William Howe, the expenditure of money was very much increased under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.* Here his Lordship entered into a full explanation and investigation of the conduct of Sir Henry Clinton; by which it appeared, that the circumstances of the war were totally changed; that he was obliged to divide the army into small parties; that it was necessary in many cases, in acting upon the defensive, to erect forts, raise redoubts, and make various other expensive dispositions, of which the commissioners were unapprised, and therefore not in the least blameable in their report; though, had the same information been then laid before them, which is now ready to be produced, they would not have given room for posterity to fix a stigma on the character of so worthy and respectable a commander as that of Sir Henry Clinton. He trusted, the commissioners would be empowered to revise their report; and, for that purpose, he begged leave to move, "that the commissioners of public accounts be authorised to receive such information and papers as may be necessary for the revision of their 7th report." He concluded by hoping, that when the committee considered how much the reputation of so high a character as that of Sir H. Clinton was concerned, and how much his family and descendants might be injured by such a stigma being transmitted to posterity through the medium of these reports, they would not so far divest themselves of liberality and feeling, as to deny the means of exculpation.

Gen. Burgoyne seconded the motion, and spoke of Sir H. Clinton in the highest terms of commendation.

Mr. J. Robinson (one of the commissioners) said, the papers relative to the conduct of Sir Henry Clinton had been sent from the Treasury, with instructions to the commissioners to take them into consideration; but, as they had already made their report, they did not consider themselves authorised to make alterations, without being empowered so to do by parliament.

Mr. W. Grenville remarked, that the subject of the commission would be carried defeated, were it to be converted into a court of enquiry. The business of the commissioners was neither to criminate nor approve; if they did either, they

went beyond the line of their duty. If Mr. Henry Clinton found himself aggrieved, which he believed to be the case, the most proper redress he could find would be in a committee of the House, and that was a measure to which there could be no reasonable objection. The motion was rejected without a division.

Monday, July 25.

Mr. Pitt, in pursuance of the notice he had previously given, rose, and moved, "that the resolutions for settling the commercial arrangements between Great-Britain and Ireland be laid before his Majesty; and that an humble address be presented to the throne, to assure his Majesty that the House had proceeded to consider the adjustment of the commercial system with Ireland, and had also taken into their consideration the resolutions of the Irish parliament; that in those resolutions the House had deemed it expedient to make some modifications and exceptions, in order to secure his Majesty's subjects in the enjoyment of reciprocal and equal commercial advantages, and to promote and increase the prosperity and maritime strength of both kingdoms," &c. See his address at large in August Magazine, p. 661.

Lord Beauchamp could not, he said, give his assent to the address. It was couched in too high terms of panegyric; and, besides, the resolutions promised much more than they were likely to effect. The plan proposed by them gave little satisfaction to the trading people of this country, and was not likely to be more acceptable to the people, in general, of Ireland. It was by no means calculated to establish a system of reciprocity, nor to afford those advantages to either country, which each country was taught to expect. He concluded, with opposing the motion for the address.

Mr. Jenkinson insisted, that the propositions were such as would make the system completely answer the purpose for which they were designed, and that they would form the best possible foundation, next to an actual union, for a permanent and mutually advantageous agreement between the sister kingdoms.

Mr. Eden owned, that the plan was effectually remedied, but was persuaded that much still remained to be done to render it complete. He entered into a general investigation of the commerce now subsisting between the two coun-

tries, and gave it as his opinion, that the great benefit, that was to result from the present plan, would ultimately terminate in favour of Ireland.

Mr. Fox was of opinion, that the plan was too open and too explicit.—This treaty went to revoke the independency which Great Britain had granted, and to restore to her the power of enacting, while Ireland was only to record her laws. If he knew any thing of the disposition of that people, they would not be so deluded. The plan of regulation was such as neither country desired, but was feared by both. He therefore pressed the House to postpone the further consideration of the propositions till next session.

Mr. Pitt rose, to combat the arguments of former speakers against the resolutions. He insisted that the majority of the people of England were not averse to the propositions; and, with regard to the people of Ireland, they were not yet in possession of such rights as to enable them to decide whether they were injurious to the interest and independency of that country, or the reverse. He denied that Great Britain assumed the right of legislating for Ireland, or that of making such regulations, to bind both countries, as should not appear, to the people of Ireland, to be for the mutual benefit and advantage of both countries. He remarked, that the arguments, now used, were not arguments on the present question, but arguments against the whole system which had been almost unanimously agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. He dwelt some time on this circumstance; and concluded with maintaining the propriety of the motion.

Mr. Sheridan, in a speech of some length, decried the whole of the system, as injurious to the people of this country, and contrary to the genius and temper of the people of Ireland.

The strangers were ordered to withdraw, and a division was expected; but the motion for the address was, however, carried unanimously.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a bill for settling the commercial intercourse between both countries on equitable and permanent grounds.

Mr. Fox opposed it, on the ground of its being an insult to the Parliament of Ireland, to bring in a bill for the purpose of carrying into a law resolutions binding on both kingdoms, before they

were even known to the people of Ireland.

Mr. Dundas thought the bill essentially necessary fully to explain to the people of Ireland the nature and tendency of the resolutions which had been so powerfully opposed, and so minutely investigated.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, which see at large, p. 645.

Tuesday, July 26.

Mr. Rose brought in a bill to repeal the act for laying a duty on male and female servants, in order to rectify a mistake in the clause for admitting families to have one maid free of the tax for every two children. The mistake was by inserting two children, where it should have been four.

The Speaker enlarged on the informality of the proceeding; notwithstanding which, a new bill was presented, went through the usual forms, and was sent to the Lords for their concurrence, and passed.

A deputation was then sent to the Lords, to desire a conference; which being granted, the same Members were appointed to manage it as had been all along employed on that service; and when Mr. Pitt returned, he acquainted the House, that he had desired the concurrence of the Lords to the address to his Majesty, and delivered it to the Earl of Hopetoun, when their Lordships promised to send an answer by messengers of their own.

Wednesday, July 27.

Both Houses waited upon his Majesty, with their joint address, which see, p. 661.

Thursday, July 28.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that he would bring in his bill for the establishment of a commercial arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland.

Monday, August 1.

The Speaker reported his Majesty's answer to the address.

Tuesday, August 2.

Mr. Pitt brought in his promised bill, founded on the XX propositions. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. — After which the House adjourned to Thursday the 27th of October (see p. 833); upon which day the Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of December, and an end put to the session.

LIST OF ELECTION PETITIONS which (except the Bedford) have been determined in the last Session before different Committees chosen for that purpose; with a List of those which put off till the next Session.

Those marked thus * are Sitting Members.
Cricklade. — For the Petitioners, Walker Heneage and Robert Nicholas.
Lyme Regis. — * Hon. Henry Fox.
Hon. Thomas Fane.

Downton. — Hon. William Seymour.
Conway.

Newport. — * Edward Rushworth.
Penryn. — * Sir Francis Basset, Sir John St. Aubyn.

Southwark. — * Paul Le Mesurier.
Colchester. — * Sir Robert Smyth.
Seaford. — Void.

Bedford. — Not yet determined.
Bucks. — * John Aubrey.

Elgin and Forres. — * Earl of Elgin.
Wigton. — * Major Gen. William Pitt-Rivers.

Kirkwall. — * Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox.
Preston. — * Sir Henry Houghton.
John Burgoyne.

Wootton Bassett. — * Hon. George Pitt Rivers.
North, and Hon. Robert Seymour.
Conway.

Oakhampton. — * Humphrey Mackenzie.
and Viscount Malden.

Newton. — Withdrawn.
Tregony. — Withdrawn.

Anstruther. — Withdrawn.
Dartmouth. — Withdrawn.

Petitions adjudged till next Session.
Queensferry, July 1; and the remainder.

Lancaster.	Honiton.
Haddington.	Dumfries.
Hindon.	Liverpool.
Fife.	Lichester.
Ipswich.	Westminster.
Bristol.	Seaford.

THE author of the verses to the memory of the late Mr. Strahan, p. 829, desires to rectify an error in the press, of such unlucky complexion, while it destroys all the true meaning the words were intended to convey, so effectually concealed by preserving both measure and rhyme, that it inevitably be ascribed to a confusion of ideas of the writer if not corrected.

One couplet of these verses was, *Frída, that exacting homage, meets, in place Of true respect, contempt beneath green grass.*

Instead of *grimace*, the word *disgrace* has unluckily crept in.

* The petition against this Member was on his having been in Deacon's office.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent L. L. has returned to his charge against the Scotch Nonjurors with a degree of fury which would scarcely be pardonable, were they indeed that "pestilent race" which is pleased to call them. It is happy for that suffering Society, that his reasoning powers seem not to be in proportion to the keenness of his enmity, for in such hands sophistry is a more formidable weapon than invective; for their clergy, it is still happy that he is not armed with the authority of government, for in that case they would soon be banished, both priests and prelates, to "the howling wilderness." Yet I am unable to conceive what benefit could redound either to the civil or the ecclesiastical establishment of Scotland, were the whole race of Nonjurors to be exterminated from the earth. Of these people the number is not great; their very prejudices are favourable to subordination and to peace; and of the only cause, to which they have ever been accused of having an improper attachment, this writer himself has long ago "augured that we shall never hear more." What then is the enormous crime which has elicited against them this outrageous clamour? Is it the consecration of Dr. Seabury? Surely your correspondent knows, that, if that prelate was consecrated in the presence of *only four spectators*, the consecration was contrary to *no law*, and therefore *no crime*; and it is probable, that most other people will think the Scotch Bishops guilty of no great offence, although, in a case so new, they transgressed the letter of the law (which, however, I know not that they did), by admitting *any number* of both friends and foes to witness the rectitude of their conduct.

In his letter (page 787) L. L. calls your attention to "the author and the object of the act of 1748." For this there appears not to have been any occasion. The object of that act is very generally known, and by me the rectitude of its author's intention was never controverted. I affirmed, indeed, what no man, who is not very much a stranger to Scotland, will deny, that although it was no doubt framed with the view of crushing disaffection to the government, the only thing which it has really crushed is religion, by having driven out of the Episcopal Church many persons of consequence, whose principles or prejudices would not allow them to communicate with

another. Well, says my antagonist, "if the act have had no other effect than this, it has surely not been without its benefits to that religion which instructs us to reverence the powers that be."

From a free-thinking philosopher this sentiment might naturally have been expected, but it comes with a strange appearance from an "orthodox member of a Christian church." Orthodox zeal, it seems, produces very different effects, according to the different dispositions upon which it operates: I have conversed on this subject with many of the clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, but, though they were all convinced that the act was well-intended, I never heard one of them say, that he had discovered "its benefits to that religion which instructs us to reverence the powers that be;" on the contrary, they appeared to be unanimous in the opinion, that to be of *any* church, which a man's conscience approves, is less dangerous than to be of *none*, and that any mode of public worship, addressed to the true God, is preferable to open impiety.

My adversary proceeds to inform us of what he has "*always* been taught" respecting "the mode of Civil and Ecclesiastical government." In what either he or I have "been taught" the public is surely very little interested; and I must take the liberty to remind him, that with the modes of *civil* government the present controversy has nothing to do. Concerning the modes of *ecclesiastical* government, we have indeed received very different instructions; but the question in debate is *not* which of us has been *best* instructed, but whether the Scotch bishops, *believing* the Divine right of Episcopacy; and not restrained by an alliance with any state, could, consistently with their duty to their heavenly master, have refused to consecrate Dr. Seabury. Whoever allows that bishops, though *mistaken*, may be *sincere* in their principle, will acknowledge, that they could not; and with those, who think Episcopacy and sincerity incompatible, it would be ridiculous to argue.

The Scotch Nonjurors have ever declared, that they cannot join in communion with the church by law established in their country, only because that church is not Episcopal, and because sacraments, administered without episcopal authority, are, in their opinion, of a very doubtful nature, if not absolutely invalid; but with what face could they have continued to align this reason for

their separation, had their bishops refused to confer upon a clergyman, circumstanced as Dr. Seabury was, who differs from them only in some articles of his *political* creed, a character which they profess to think so essential to the very being of a church? Had such been their conduct, would not every man have exclaimed against them, would not my *antagonist himself* have probably been the *first* to exclaim against them, as a set of factious hypocrites, who, whatever they may *pretend*, had given a conspicuous proof, that something, much less excusable than *religious* scruples, is the *real* cause of their separating from the ecclesiastical establishment of their country?

But, says my antagonist, "I object to the validity of the consecration." To "object" is no difficult matter; but he has done something more. Of the arguments, by which in a former letter I endeavoured to vindicate the consecration, he says, that "one destroys itself," and seems to think, that *he* has destroyed the rest, by telling us, that the "evident design" of the author of his favourite law "was not merely to prohibit their" (the Nonjurors) "mode of worship, but to impose due restraints upon a body of ecclesiastics, who were considered as the trumpeters of rebellion."

Whether the argument, to which he alludes, "destroys itself," or has been destroyed by *him*, the reader must determine; I shall only request, that, before the determination be made, he will attend to this *slight* circumstance assumed by my antagonist, as self-evident, that Episcopacy is a matter of "mere local or arbitrary institution;" a proposition, which the Nonjurors are not disposed to grant, and upon the reverse of which my argument was founded. As to the act of 1748, I have already shewn, that, whatever was the design of its author, it *pretends* not to invalidate orders conferred by the Scotch Bishop; and that, if such had really been its pretensions, it would have aimed at what, the "wily Sherlock" in the House of Peers very justly said, is beyond the reach of any human legislature. Of the truth of this, so thoroughly are the English prelates convinced, that none of them ever *has*, and, I dare say, none of them ever *will*, re-ordain those clergymen who have received Episcopal orders in Scotland, which they surely would not hesitate to do, did they consider such orders as *invalid*.

But though this famous law had deprived the Nonjuring Clergy of their character, it has, however, placed them in a situation, in which, since the establishment of Christianity in this world, no other body of Ecclesiastics was, I believe, ever placed. A priest of the Church of Rome, by renouncing the errors of popery, is immediately qualified to hold a living in England; a dissenting minister, of whatever denomination, may be admitted into holy orders, and may rise to the highest dignities in the English Church; but while the present law exists, there is nothing in the power of a Nonjuring Episcopal Clergyman to do, from which he could reap the smallest benefit; by taking the oaths to government he would not obtain a legal toleration in Scotland, he would not be qualified to hold a living, or to serve a cure in England.

To be denied even the privilege of repentance is surely hard: but when, many years ago, it was observed to an illustrious Prelate, that this hardship might be removed by re-ordination, against which, it was said, no canon exists, his Lordship indignantly replied, that, "whether was there in old Rome a particular law against parricide; the legislation, in the one case, having no idea of such a crime, nor the church, in the other, of such gross irregularity."

But the opinions of the English Bishops on any question appear to have very little weight with your correspondent. He may perhaps, with his usual politeness, attribute their backwardness to re-organize the Scotch Episcopal Clergy not to principle, but to "laziness or luxury," and affirm, that the irregularity of such a step is only a pretence to save themselves from a little trouble, should any of those Clergy ever apply to them for an extraordinary purpose. Let me therefore ask him, whether the *presbyterian ministers*, who were ordained in the reign of Charles II, and James II, were in his opinion *validly* ordained? If they were, every thing which he has said against the validity of Bishop Seabury's consecration falls to the ground, for that consecration was not less authorized by the law of Scotland, or the articles of the Church of England, than were those ordinations. If he should be disposed to say, that, for want of the authority of the civil magistrate, even *those* ordinations were invalid, I am afraid that the clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, who

he affirms to be my "ecclesiastical superiors," are as *ecclesiasties* superior to nobody, for from those invalidly ordained ministers what orders they have are unquestionably derived. Should he allege, as it is difficult to imagine what he may not allege, that an establishment, and nothing but an establishment, can give a man authority to preach the gospel, and to administer the Christian sacraments, he must then confess that there is yet no man vested with this authority in the province of Connecticut; for, in that province, there is no establishment: he must likewise confess, that, for the first three centuries of the Christian era, there was not in the whole world *one* man authorized to convert the nations, which was surely a strange omission—of whom I leave this "orthodox Christian" to say.

This writer makes a great noise about the religious liberties of the American continent, "against which," he says, "no attempt was made, even during the ravages of war." I know not that, since the ravages closed, any attempt has been made against those liberties, except by himself, who is very angry that 30,000 American *Episcopalians* have received a *bishop*, and who has repeatedly called (I trust in vain) for the severity of the British government upon those poor prelates by whom that bishop was consecrated. He tells us, (p. 789) that "there is no Protestant community, where belief in the indefeasible Divine right of bishops is inserted in a layman's creed." Is there then any "Protestant community where it is inserted in a layman's creed," that the religious liberties of mankind can *only* be preserved by withholding from an *Episcopal church* that order, without which *such* a church cannot exist? It seems there is; but, happily for the cause of American Episcopacy, no such community has yet made its appearance in the state of Connecticut. In a letter of no old date, Dr. Seabury writes thus; "How much do I owe to ALMIGHTY GOD, that he hath preserved me safe from every accident of consequence, not only in crossing the ocean, but in coasting voyages of near 1000 miles; and that I have found a kind reception and hearty welcome, not only from the church people, but, as far as I can judge, from people of all denominations! To him be thanksgiving and praise for evermore."

My antagonist appears to be highly offended at having been termed a "reviler," and gravely informs us, that he

wrote with "tenderness." I well know, that a gentleman's veracity must never be called in question; and yet, if *this* gentleman wrote with tenderness, I cannot help thinking that he must have written *ironically*. *Seriously* to accuse any body of men of a crime, of which they are confessedly not guilty, is certainly to "revile" them; and to "grasp at the privileges of the crown," of which, in his first letter, he accused the Scotch Bishops, is a very heinous crime, from which their worst enemies know them to be removed at an immense distance. Indeed, I could easily be persuaded, that this writer, in his invectives against the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, is *not* serious, for no man, I believe, ever seriously endeavored to blacken his enemies upon such an authority as *Cibber's Nonjuror*. The character of the *Hero* of the *Dunciad*, and the merits of his works, are so universally known, that whoever, in any cause, builds upon them, must almost in common justice be supposed to write *ironically*. If this be the manner in which my *seeming* antagonist really wrote, I beg pardon for having called him a "reviler." I was blinded by his art, as Steele was by the art of Pope*; but now that my eyes are opened, I shall henceforth consider him as a friend, who, when he terms the Nonjurors "a pestilent race," intends to characterize them as a *harmless race*; and who, when he speaks of the "wiles of Bishop Sherlock" (although williness be one of the attributes which Milton gives to the Old Serpent), means "the simplicity and Godly sincerity" of that prelate. We shall therefore, I hope, after all our apparent enmity, take leave of each other as becomes fellow-Christians equally zealous for the cause of universal toleration, and, in return for his condescension in giving me his "real description," I assure him, that I neither *possess*, nor *expect*, nor think myself in any degree *worthy* of "a Caledonian mitre," but am
AN EPISCOPAL PRESBYTER OF
THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

P. 777. Col. 2. l. 23. for 'from' r. 'far'
l. 23. for 'should' r. 'would'

MR. URBAN, Dec. 8.
I N the critique on *Dr. Mosley's Treatise on Coffee*, in your Magazine for Nov. (p. 859), he is accused of "carelessness in quoting the ancient authors." As I had read the Treatise without making any

* Guardian, N^o 40.

such

such discovery, I was struck, to use the words of the Critic, with the accusation. I have read the Treatise again, and, upon my word, the remark appears to me to have no other foundation than an unfair implication in one instance, and an unimportant construction of a passage in another.

In the first instance, your correspondent infers, that Dr. M. refers to *Pliny* to account for his assertion, that the *Mallow* was considered as a sacred plant by *Pythagoras*;—but in truth Dr. M. has not said one word that leads to any such inference. In short, Dr. M. makes no reference at all; nor does he assign any reason, why *Pythagoras* esteemed the *solum malvæ sanctissimum*. Dr. M. might probably allude to that symbol where *Pythagoras* says, "Set mallows, but eat it not," which sufficiently justifies him. But if neither Dr. M. nor *Jamblichus* can satisfy your correspondent, respecting the partiality which *Pythagoras* had for the Mallow, perhaps *Pliny* may; who says "*omne solum in quo ferantur pinguius faciunt*;"—for it is certain the soil was very bad in the country where *Pythagoras* lived. But I offer this only to those who deal in conjectures.

In regard to the other instance, Dr. M. supposes that the statue erected by *Augustus*, after recovering from his illness, did not serve less to perpetuate his gratitude to the plant, to whose virtues he was indebted for his cure, than to immortalize the "*prudencia Musæ medici*." *Suetonius* was only referred to, as to the fact of the statue. Nobody doubts that the cooling qualities of the lettuce cured *Augustus* of his disorder: *Pliny* says so, "*Drusus certe Augustus Lactuca confectus in agitudine, &c.*"—and *Petiscus*, in a comment on the passage in *Suetonius* says, "*græ de causa videtur scriptus sump-*" "*psi Lactuca Therios*," and refers to *Cap. 77*. But if all this will not do, Dr. M. is supported in what he has said by a good precedent at least, the learned author of the *Acetaria*, who, speaking of the Lettuce, p. 30. says, "*Augustus attributing his recovery of a dangerous sickness to them, it is reported he erected a statue, and built an altar to this noble plant*;" and he also refers to *Suetonius*.

The circumstance of the statue, however, has given occasion to your correspondent, of being a little smart; and to try the power of "a plentiful lack of wit," instead of arguments of greater force. This, MR. URBAN, is a treat

not often set before the friends of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Thus much for fastidious criticism, which has thought proper to notice a typographical error.

It may now, perhaps, not be improper to ask, has any essential fact in Dr. M.'s treatise been disproved or controverted?—No. It then remains to be considered what grounds your correspondent had for asserting, that "every impartial reader must think this (p. 68, 69. of the Treatise) an exaggerated Panegyric on Coffee, and calculated for some interested purposes." If none can be assigned, but that your correspondent does not accord in opinion with Dr. M. and does not expect the same advantages to society from the general use of Coffee, this charitable assertion must, by every impartial reader, be deemed only an effusion of politeness and liberality.

CANDIDUS.

MR. URBAN,

WHAT is meant by the "*Calvinism* of an English Sunday?" I am utterly at a loss to understand. If I forego the business and amusements of other days, to appropriate one day in given to religious uses, and neither wholly like the libertine, disregard the institution of a Sabbath, nor partially, as the Catholic observes it by a formal attendance on the duties of the Church in one part of the day, and recurring to our sports and diversions in the rest; if this be the Calvinism that is meant, though I know not why it should be so called, I should rejoice to know that it were established, by universal consent."

I am as much at a loss to conceive the meaning of Mr. Warton, as of his anonymous remarker, unless by "*our present grave Sunday*" he means an ironical reprehension of the prevailing levities and abuses of this Sacred day. In which sense also perhaps your correspondent *Scrutator Junior* † is to be understood when he speaks of the "rational mode of spending the Sabbath which now prevails."

I have been hitherto much deceived by my senses if either of these writers be so

* P. 515.

† Heylin, speaking of the rigid observance of the Sabbath, says, "In this their Sabbath speculations they had not only none to follow, but they found Calvin and Geneva, and those other churches, directly contrary unto them." Preface to his Hist. of the Sabbaths.

‡ P. 515.

rious, and such be the mode of spending the Sabbath which prevails. A very different view has always presented itself wherever I have been, not only in the vicinity of London, but in every other part of the kingdom. But I will not trust to the evidence of my own senses; I will appeal to the picture which a writer on this subject hath lately drawn of the abuses which are to be seen in the present mode of spending the Sabbath among all ranks of men*.—A writer who does not seem to be of the Calvinistic cast, who is an advocate for the rational employment of the day, and who being of the same church and order as the learned editor of Milton, may, perhaps, obtain more credit with Mr. W. than he could have expected, had he been of those independent principles which his favourite poet professed.

If his be a just representation of the mode which does prevail, it is, I am sure, not a *grave*, it is not a *rational* one. I have too good an opinion of Mr. W. to suppose he needs any arguments to convince him that the Sunday should be spent in a very different way from this. Those of your readers who may be less competent to discern the need and importance of a right observation of the Sabbath, I refer to the little treatise I have mentioned. They will there see that it is no yoke of needless severity, no remnant of superstitious or fanatic zeal, but a very serious, rational, and well-grounded practice, designed by the institution, and therefore designed because conducive to our own advantage."

In the mean time, lest they should be led to suppose, from the remarks of Mr. W. that the grave observation of the Sunday was "a consequence of Cromwell's usurpation," that it is therefore nothing more than a relic of the fanaticism which then prevailed, I beg permission, through the channel of your Magazine, to fetch them right in respect to the period when the stricter observation of the day began.

Among the corruptions of the Romish church, that of perverting the design, and misemploying the leisure of the Sabbath, in the first ages of Christianity very religiously observed, was one. The correction of this abuse, and restoration of the serious and religious employment of the day, were therefore one part of the work of our reformers.

* "Enquiry into the design of the Christian Sabbath."

One of the injunctions in the reign of Edward VI. was, "That the Holy day, at the first beginning, godly instituted and ordained, be *wholly* given to God, in hearing the word of God read and taught, in public and private prayer, in acknowledging their offences to God, and amendment, in reconciling themselves to their neighbours, receiving the communion, visiting the sick, &c."

And Bishop Hooper, one of the Protestant Martyrs, speaking of the fourth Commandment, in a treatise printed A. 1550, says, "To that end did he sanctify the Sabbath-day, not that we should give ourselves to idleness, or such ethnickal pastime as is now used by ethnickal people, but, being free that day from the travels of this world, we might consider the works and benefits of God with thanksgiving, hear the word of God, honour him, and fear him, then to learn who and where the poor of Christ that want our help."

In the reign of Mary we are not to wonder if we find a return of the same sentiments and practices which prevailed before the Reformation; but in the following reign, with the reformation of other corruptions of the Romish church, the religious observation of the Sabbath was restored. In one of the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, her subjects are required to "celebrate and keep their Holy day according to God's holy will and pleasure; that is, in hearing the word of God read and taught, in private and public prayers, in acknowledging their offences to God, and amendment of the same, in reconciling themselves charitably to their neighbours where displeasure hath been, in attentively receiving the communion of the body and blood of Christ, in visiting the poor and sick, using all soberness and godly conversation." And in one of the Homilies, appointed (A. 1563) to be read, the design of the day seems as well understood, though not more regarded than at present: "God hath given express charge to all men that upon the Sabbath-day, which is now our Sunday, they should cease from all weekly or work-day labour, to the intent that like as God himself wrought six days and rested on the seventh, and blessed and sanctified it, and consecrated it to quietness and rest from labour, even so God's obedient people should use the Sunday holily, and rest from their common and daily business, and also give themselves wholly to heavenly exercises of God's true reli-

gion and service." And then it goes on to reprove the two prevailing practices of not abstaining from their daily works and cares, or abstaining from these, but employing the leisure that it gave them in sensual excesses.

In the same reign (A. 1595), a further reformation took place. "About this time (saith Dr. Fuller in his Church History), thoroughout England began the more solemn and strict observance of the Lord's day (hereafter both in writing and preaching called the Sabbath) occasioned by a book this year set forth by P. Round, D. D." He then gives the opinions maintained by the doctor, and thus proceeds: "It is almost incredible how taking this doctrine was, partly because of its own purity, and partly for the eminent piety of such persons as maintained it, so that the Lord's day, especially in corporations, began to be precisely kept *."

So that you see, Mr. Urban, the grave and serious observance of the Sabbath is of a much more ancient date than the period to which Mr. W. hath assigned it. To the Reformation, not the Usurpation, it must be ascribed, and to that, not the origin, but the revival, of its strict observance. This strictness in the following reign grew to such an excess that it was thought sinful to dress their meals, to sweep their houses, kindle their fires, and such like, on the Sabbath. To take off this unnecessary yoke of superstition and Judaism from his subjects, which had a political inconvenience also attending it, as the Roman Catholics were yet numerous in the northern parts of England, and were discouraged from becoming proselytes to a religion so severe and forbidding, King James issued a proclamation or declaration, usually called the Book of Sports, by which, to make the Protestant profession more palatable and inviting, he allowed them the same liberties of recreation that were permitted by the church of Rome. A step which, however politic or agreeable to the wishes of the dissipated, was not relished by the serious part of the nation, nor was it, as the clergy were apprehensive it would be, pressed upon them for their publication. In the following reign, however, King Charles republished this declaration of his father's, and it was commanded to be read in every church throughout the kingdom. The dispositions of the people, it is natural to suppose, would relax with these allowances; but we are not to

imagine that all availed themselves of the liberties that were given. The serious and considerate would think an allegiance due to the commands of God, as to the will of their prince, and would conclude, that no indulgence the latter could dispense with theirs to the former. It is certain that among the clergy there were many who did comply even with the injunctions which they had, to read it; and of those who thought it their duty to read it in compliance with the command of their superiors, there were many who thought no less their duty to counteract it, by guarding their people against its abuse, or even use, of the liberties which the declaration allowed. "They did it, indeed," saith Dr. Fuller, "but presently after read the fourth Commandment. Others point blank refused reading thereof, for which some of them were suspended *ab officio* and *benefice* some deprived, and more molested in high commission, it being questioned whether their sufferings procured impunity to them, or more hatred to the causers thereof *." Notwithstanding the liberties which this declaration allowed, it might, perhaps, be questioned, whether the Sunday were not, in general, religiously observed at this period, as was in Cromwell's time. For some sects were the pious and attainments in godliness, that it was the fashion those days to affect that they did not think they stood in need of a Sabbath to exercise or improve them. Such as were they in religion, as well in state, that they contended "all to be alike to a Christian under the New Testament †." But admitting, that there were only some of the more extravagant notions of that period of religiousness, that, however defective in points of substantial goodness, they were tenacious of external show; and that, among the appearances of greater godliness, a stricter observance of the Sunday was one; yet if we consider how narrow and fashionable it was at the Restoration, run into the opposite extreme, and avoid the appearance of hypocritical

* Fuller's Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. p. 145.

† Edwards's Grange, part 1. p. 10. Such too there had been in the days of Calvin. "Paulo hic egor esse longior quam die ob diem dominicum tumulo antea nulli inquieti spiritus: Plebem Christianam quiritator in Judaismo foveri quoniam aliquam diem dominicum observantem. Ego respondens circa Judaismum dies ista observari." Calvin Instit. l. 2. c. 8.

city become licentious and dissolute, we shall not have much reason to suppose the practices that had prevailed during the Reformation had any influence on the sentiments or manners of the following reign. That it had been observed with greater exactness by the puritans was enough to render it ridiculous at the Restoration.

I should not have troubled you, Mr. Urban, or your readers, with this long letter upon the subject, but that I fear an impression may have been left upon the minds of some injurious to the ends of a very valuable and important institution. As a relic of the fanaticism of those days, they may be less inclined to regard it than they were before; otherwise it would not be material to what period the revival of its observance be assigned. What this people or that have thought of it, whether it be to Catholics or Puritans, to the Reformation or Suppression, that we were indebted for a stricter observation of the day, is of as little consequence as all those needless questions that have agitated the minds of Christians respecting the precise day to be observed, or, what is less interesting, the name by which it should be called.

Whether it were a new, or only the transference of the old Jewish ordinance; whether it be observed on the seventh or first day of the week; and whether it be called the Sabbath or Sunday, or the Lord's day, are questions not very important; but whether one day be observed, and how it be observed, is very material. Some portion of our time is plainly necessary for the purposes for which a Sabbath was set apart, and if it be not religiously applied to the uses for which it was intended, the consequences must be no less serious than early to be foreseen. Though I cannot agree with your correspondent, that it is so employed at present, I am happy to acknowledge that in one respect a very rational mode of employing part of the leisure it affords is extending fast throughout the kingdom: I mean the establishment of Sunday schools, that promising source of virtue and usefulness to the rising generation: an institution which, though it has no pedigree either to dignity or disgrace it; though it is not the offspring of antiquity, nor of divine or apostolic ancestry, but owes its birth to an accidental circumstance, and to one who is, I believe, yet living to enjoy the pleasure of observing its advancement and success, must however meet with the approbation and encouragement of every friend to his country and to religion. It

would, I must confess, add much to the pleasure with which I see the daily advances which it makes, if I could hope that those of a superior rank, while they afford the opportunity of improvement to their poorer neighbours, could condescend to take a lesson in return from them, and learn, from the advantages which they see resulting from the useful employment of the day, to make as good a use of the leisure which they have themselves. There are few so perfect in moral and useful attainments, but that they might find ways to employ to some advantage the hours which they now mispend, and make the Sunday no less useful to themselves, than to their inferiors, whose improvement they so laudably wish to promote.

A FRIEND TO ALL
USEFUL INSTITUTIONS.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN persons address you as their correspondent, I cannot but consider them as communicating with the public through the medium of your Magazine. I have therefore, more than once, used my endeavours to satisfy any doubts which those writers might entertain, or correct any errors into which they might be led; and I have been more attentive to the latter, as I more particularly wish to deliver your most useful Miscellany from every thing which can tend to depreciate its worth, by misleading its readers. For this reason I wish to caution you against following too implicitly the Dublin newspapers, many of which are most shamefully and ignorantly compiled; one of them has grossly misrepresented to you, and through you to the publick, the trial mentioned in page 67 of your present volume. I was present at that trial, and can assure you, that the question thereon did not arise upon tobacco imported from England, but upon tobacco imported into Dublin from Virginia, after the provisional articles for a peace between Great Britain and America had been signed, and the American colonies thereby declared independent, and consequently thenceforth ceased to be British plantations. It was a trial that engaged my attention, and somewhat concerned my interest; and I am therefore the more certain in this account of it.

Your correspondent, in page 970 of your last Supplement, has given the public a story from a treatise printed in 1493, relative to the body of the celebrated Rosamond, of which I fear he will

in

in vain look for the confirmation from any ancient author, notwithstanding the credulity and consequential errors of those early and superstitious times; that a body, long buried, will putrify, and become offensive, is not very surprising; but an adder's coiling about such a corrupted carcase is indeed wonderful, especially when the mode of the interment of that body shall be considered:—none of the ancient writers, to whom I have recurrd, mention the circumstances related by your correspondent Phosphorus. Dugdale, who has a very copious account of the place of Rosamond's interment, is totally silent as to the story mentioned by your correspondent, and he was by no means deficient in superstitious notions. He mentions in his *Monasticon* (title Godstone) that Rosamond probably died in a state of repentance; and was interred in the midst of the choir of the Nuns Church there, and that there was a very handsome tomb erected to her memory, with very fine lights about it, constantly burning; and further that when her body was afterwards removed to the Nuns own burial-ground (either in the chapter-house or in the cloisters), the Nuns inclosed her bones in a perfumed leather bag, which they afterwards inclosed in a leaden coffin; and in which state it was found at the dissolution of the nunnery; and, saith Leland, “Rosamond's tombe at Godstowe Nun-
“ nerye was taken up a-late; it is a
“ a stone with this inscription: Tomba
“ Rosamundæ; her bonys were cloyd in
“ lede, and withyn that bones cloyd in
“ letter, when it was opened there was
“ a very swete smell came out of it.”
That such honours should be paid by a set of chaste and pious nuns to a body marked with divine displeasure, is not extremely probable. And from the nature and place of her interment, we might well conclude, that a body deposited in such an honourable manner did not want a coffin sufficient to protect it against such vermin as toads and adders. I will add the English lines (for verses they should not be called) subjoined by Dugdale, as part of her original epitaph, to the two Latin lines mentioned * by your correspondent.

* The following is another old translation of them:

Rose of the world, not Rose the peerless flower,
Within this tomb hath taken up her bower,
She tenneth now, and nothing sweet durst
smell,

That erll was wont to favour passing well.

EDITOR.

The rose of the worlde, but not the clowre
Now here
Is now here graven, to whom beautye was
lent,

In this grave full darke is now her bowne
That by her lyfe was sweet and redolent
But now that she is from this lyfe bene,
Though thee were sweet, now fowlye dole
shee flynke,

A myrror good for all menne that on her
thinke.

These are the lines probably alluded to by your correspondent in page 402 of your Magazine for June, 1783, and supposed by him not to be above fifty years old, and to have been taken from some ancient Chronicle. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, with the additions by Stephens, was printed in 1723, and the above inscription is there mentioned as having been upon the tomb when discovered at the dissolution of Godstone nunnery. The Latin inscription taken notice of in the same Magazine is given by Heustun from Rosamond's tomb.

R. M. T.

MR. URBAN,

DEAR SIR,

BEFORE your correspondent Clericus (p. 860), had blamed the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, he should have been sure of his facts: had he taken the least pains to enquire, he might have been informed that upwards of three quarters of the sum paid into that fund have been laid out in land; that the business is not left to clerks, but managed with the utmost care and attention by the Bench of Bishops, to whom no profit or advantage can arise, and who will not suffer any unnecessary delay. Clericus seems totally ignorant that, besides the additions to the donations of private persons (which are much more frequent than he supposes), a number of livings is every year augmented by lot, which number is more or less according to the sum in hand, and is increased by the surplus-interest: the character does not mention interest, but the Governors, from motives of kindness to the Clergy, allow two per cent. till the principal can be laid out in land; and they allow no more than two per cent. that purchases may be sooner procured. Clericus might likewise have known that the Governors have lent money for building Parsonage-houses under the late Gilbert's act. Upon the whole, I am sure Clericus to be less sparing of censure, and more diligent in his enquiries after

TRUTH.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

A Gentleman of my acquaintance being in possession of a silver medal, and the occasion on which it has been struck, as well as the meaning of the inscription, being unknown to him and his acquaintance, I think it the most likely way to get informed by your Magazine, if you will be so obliging to favour these lines with insertion, since many of your readers are undoubtedly acquainted with the subject, and perhaps one of them will give himself the trouble, and the great satisfaction to the possessor, to communicate his knowledge of it by the same way, after I have endeavoured to give you an exact description of the medal. — On one side appears the laureate bust of king James I. with the following circumscription words:

ÆC: I: BRIT. CÆ: AVG: HÆ CÆ-
SARVM CÆL. D. D.

The reverse represents a rampant lion holding with his right leg an oblong vessel, out of the top of which a flame issues, and with his left a wheat-sheaf. The inscription is,

ECCE PHAOS, POPVLIO; SALVS.

I repeat that the insertion of this in your Magazine will oblige, as much as an information upon the subject will give pleasure to several of your foreign readers, of whom I am, &c.

W.

Our correspondent will find this medal engraved and described in Evelyn's Numismata, p. 101, and in Fr. Perry's "Series of English medals," pl. VIII. fig. 1. from the Devonshire Cabinet. It is said in the "Scaligeriana," p. 116, to have been scattered as largess at the Coronation, but was afterwards cited in and recoined, "whether for the *Cæsar Cæsarium* (which that critic a little mistakes) or for what other cause I pretend not to judge," says Evelyn. "The lion holds in his right paw a beacon or fire-pan."

EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

IN your Magazine for November, 1784, page 835, you inserted a story of Mr. John Bradshaw and his man John. Being related to the family of Mr. Legh (for so that name should be spelt, without the *i*), I can vouch for the story as far as tradition may, having heard it mentioned by the descendant of Mr. Legh. The families of Marple and High Legh were connected by marriage. Either that Mr. John Bradshaw of us, predecessor (I forget which) married a sister of that Mr. Legh, to whom

a jointure was paid several years by Mr. Pimlot, who (your correspondent observes) succeeded the last Mr. Bradshaw in the estate of Marple. That Mr. Legh died in 1728; his sister, the widow of Mr. Bradshaw, died a few years only before him.

Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

IT is the remark of an author, whose unopiniated style, and affected singularity, has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, that the last volumes of Mr. Gibbon's history are decisively inferior to the former—that they betray a jaded attention, and that, as the two first volumes were written for fame, in his last publications he was influenced by no more honourable motive, than his own, or his bookseller's emolument; for I think Mr. Heron's expression, that "they were evidently written for sale," will, and without violence, admit of this construction. I beg leave to dissent from this assertion, and am bold to declare my opinion, that Mr. Gibbon's reputation, as an historian, a scholar, and an elegant writer, rests upon as fair and as firm a basis as ever.

To his religious sentiments I avow myself inimical, for, I think, a more dangerous enemy to Christianity never appeared, and though, with Lord Kaimes, I am far from believing that "Christianity is the only road to heaven," yet I am clearly convinced that no man deserves the character of a good citizen, who attempts to undermine the religion which is established by law. As a man however of curiosity, and of fond attachment to literature, I acknowledge myself considerably indebted to Mr. Gibbon; that, in his extensive work, there are defects, I confess; "sed non ego paucis offendar maculis." Homer sometimes slept; Cicero had his egotisms; Dryden wrote tragedies in rhyme; and Pope attempted comedy.—But the same indulgence which, on account of their superior excellence, posterity has extended to these illustrious names, I doubt not but the lovers of literature will in all ages and countries render our deserving countrymen.

BUT, Sir, that you may not altogether consider my letter as consisting of assertion without proof, and of contradiction without argument, I am willing to rest the merit of the cause I attempt to vindicate upon the life and reign of Julian, as it is given in the fourth volume of the History of the Decline of Rome. I con-

sider this portion of the work as claiming universal approbation, from its historical importance, as an interesting piece of biography, and from the distinguished elegance and beauty of the composition—Without enumerating the subject with any ostentation of industry or parade of learning, the author has, with accurate fidelity, collected all the facts necessary to illuminate a period of time which must ever be regarded with the most curious attention. He has placed these facts in the clearest point of view, and appears to have contemplated their separate effects and general tendency with the precision which history demands, and the impartiality which philosophy inculcates. As a piece of biography, it has every thing which can render it valuable. It does not (which in so large a work might have claimed indulgence) merely represent the emperor as having certain passions and prejudices, virtues and vices, the operations of which upon the manners of the people, and the interest of the empire, were natural and unavoidable.

The reader is introduced to Julian at the moment of time when his appearance became an object of general concernment, and with a delicate and masterly hand all collateral circumstances are explained, every thing communicating with him is described, and whatever could have a tendency to form his understanding, regulate his heart, and direct his propensities, are unfolded in a manner the most clear and satisfactory.

We accompany him with the most fixed and curious attention from his obscurity at Athens, to his delegated authority in the West, and from thence to the uncontested empire of the East. The mind is prepared by a regular and connected series of events described with uncommon ability, to contemplate with admiration one of the most exalted characters on the page of history, ascending from the gloomy darkness in which the jealousy of despotism had involved him to the summit of dominion and of glory.

There is no interval of languor, no appearance of a *jaded attention*, but our desire of farther information is uniformly increased, the passions instantly interested by the narrative, and the judgment finally satisfied with the writer.

As far as beauty of style and elegance of language are concerned, I am very confident that this of which I speak may be placed in competition with any preceding part of this important and valuable performance.

Trifling inaccuracies, as they might be discovered without any remarkable success in those writers whom the cheering voice of the learned may have placed the highest on the annals of time, may surely be forgiven Mr. Gibbon. But cannot help being of opinion that the writer in general will consider our language more indebted to the History of the decline of the Roman empire than to Heron's fantastical ideas of improving it.

The style is sometimes incorrect, but very seldom: indeed, to be candid, there is one particular word to which I think Mr. Gibbon has been partial to a culpable degree. The word "*trembling*" occurs much too frequently, and is sometimes applied without energy, and sometimes, I believe, improperly, as for instance, in pages 90, 147, 163, vol. V. of the octavo edition—*trembled* I do not think aptly used in page 216 of the same volume, and in various other places. Again, in page 187 Mr. Gibbon has this singular expression, "the power of the Goths was the *stone of Tantalus*," an error, I conceive, of the press, or perhaps of the corrector*; taken abstractly, it is only applicable to Sisyphus, for the punishment of Tantalus was of a very different nature. But when the author in the conclusive part of the sentence remarks that the stone "was *suspended over the* *prætor* of the state," it rather recalls to the mind of the classic reader the incident of the sword, which, by a single hair, was suspended over the trembling and temporary mimic of regal power at the banquet of the Sicilian Dionysius.

Mr. Gibbon also speaking of Claudian's poetic talents, calls his colouring *soft* and *splendid*, terms which by no means happily assimilate.

These which I have mentioned are defects of a very trifling nature, and to be found in every extensive work. I think I may, without presumption or inconsistency, assert my belief that Mr. Gibbon's name will be mentioned with reverence, and his history be the object of studious attention, when the "*Literary* Literature" are fallen into that oblivion to which such eccentricities must necessarily hasten.

BROOK.

* The same misprint (for such surely it must be) occurs in the first (or quarto) edition, p. 111. 142.

EDIT.

† Rather more like the punishment of the Lapithæ, Ixion, and Pirithous, *Quas super atra flexu jamjam lapsura calumpnia Imminet assiluta.* Æn. vi. 602.

EDIT.

Mr. Urban,

THE intelligent and communicative D. H. (see Mag. for Nov. p. 875), observes that "Rapin had very little authority for post-dating a year" the insurrection of Tyler and Straw. It is, however, clear that this historian is chargeable with the inaccuracy imputed to him by Mr. Lemoine, p. 781. In my edition (which is the folio of Tindal's translation, A. 1732) 1381 is printed in the margin of all the columns, in which the particulars of this sedition are recited, and on reading them I have not discovered the anachronism lamented, nor can the event be fixed in 1382, without contradicting a variety of unexceptionable evidence.

According to Walsingham (as cited in Godwin de Præfiliis, edit. by Richardson, p. 119.) Archbishop Sudbury fell a victim to the fury of the rebels in the morning of June 14, 1381 (cædes her detestanda patrata est Junii 14, 1381); and his nuncupative will proved soon after his death, and printed in the Supplement to Bately's Cantuar. Sac. (No. xiii. *) is dated in the Tower, Friday on the Feast of St. Basil, 1381 (die Veneris in festo S. Basilii confessoris in Turri Londinensi, 1381); and there cannot be a mistake in this point, because in that year the Feast of St. Basil, which was kept on the 14th of June, must have happened on a Friday, F. (June 16) being the Dominical Letter. It is also observable, that on the calends of September, 1381, the Prior and the Chapter of Christ-church, Canterbury, set their conventual seal to a letter to William Courteney, Bishop of London, for communicating the persons who had murdered their Archbishop. Wilkins Conc. M. Br. v. iii. p. 154, 155.

More proof is to be obtained from other public papers of unquestionable authority. Richard the second's Charter of Privileges and Pardon, granted to the insurgents, is dated London, June 19, in the 4th year of his reign †. The King's peace proclaimed in every place is dated London, June 17, in the same year ‡. The above charter was revoked by proclamation under the great seal dated at Chelmsford, July 2 ||: And Speed writes under the year 1381, "The whole time thereof (of the rebellion) from the beginning to the end is accounted, by act of parliament, but from the first of May till Midsummer, the

feast of St. John the Baptist." This historian (at 719) refers to stat. An. 6. Rich. secl. l. c. 13.

From Knighton's relation it may be collected that Walworth killed Tyler on Saturday the 15th of June, for after noticing that on Wednesday (*die Mercurii ante festum consecrationis* *) the insurgents released the prisoners in the Marshalsea, and that on Friday (*die veneris in crastino consecrationis* †) they murdered the archbishop, plundered the palace of the duke of Lancaster, &c. &c. he mentions the transaction in Smithfield to have been on the following day (de sequenti, scilicet sabbato, iterum adunati sunt in Smythfield, ubi rex venit manere ad eos, &c.)

It seems to be agreed that Walworth was mayor of London in 1380; by which, I apprehend, is meant his being elected on Michaelmas day, 1380; a circumstance that would, as was not uncommon, give that year's date to the whole of his mayoralty: in fact, according to the then commencement of the year, he served several months in 1380, and with still more propriety may he be styled mayor in the 4th year of Richard II. for that prince did not enter the 5th year of his reign till the 21st of June. Froissart says, "that the mayor of London was knighted on the spot;" if so, Sir William Walworth must have received from the king this honourable title on the 15th of that month.

With regard to the new seal, is there any proof of its having been made before the mayor had killed the principal leader of the insurgents, between which event and Sir W. Walworth's going out of office, there was certainly time sufficient for fabricating a new seal. And supposing the sword of St. Paul not to have been one of the emblems charged upon the old seal, there does not appear to be any improbability in the long established tradition, that a dagger was granted as an augmentation, in order to commemorate the opportune and highly meritorious use of that instrument of justice by the chief magistrate of the city.

* Die Mercurii ante festum consecrationis— & die Veneris in crastino consecrationis; of the holiday here mentioned I am ignorant, not finding the festival of the consecration among the feasts of the year enumerated in the constitution of Archp. Arundel, A. 1400. Wilkins's Council. iii. p. 252. Perhaps it may have a reference to the foundation of the Abbey in Leicester, of which Knighton was a canon, or to the day of the dedication or consecration of its church.

* Speed's Chronicle, p. 220.

† Rapin's History, l. p. 457. not. 10.

‡ Rapin, l. p. 458. not. 9.

§ X Scripta col. 2634, 5, and 6.

D. H. has justly remarked there being a striking conformity in many particulars between the rioters in 1381, and 1780. I will desire your readers to compare the fatal scene of drunkenness in the cellars of the Duke of Lancaster's palace at the Savoy*, with that exhibited in the warehouses of Mr. Langdale's distillery. There was indeed this difference in the two incidents; that in the former the rioters were intoxicated with sweet wine, and in the latter with gin—a most baneful liquor. Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN Jan. 10, 1786.
WITH regard to the criticism on Virgil by your ingenious correspondent T. Row, Gent. Mag. 1785, p. 857. I beg leave to refer him to Heyne's edition of Virgil, 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1771, vol. II. p. 303. "Vir doctus Britannus, Gentl. Magazin, 1764, p. 464, *litore diductas* emendat, b. v. quoad *litore*, refutatus "mox ab alio, p. 556. Neuter viderat "litore diductas esse idem ac mari, "quod intervenerant, diductas; nam "ubi litus, ibi mare." The learned and ingenious Professor, therefore, in his *Perpetua Adnotatio*, explains *litore* by these words,—*Mari jam facto*.

By the way, Mr. Urban, this shews that your useful publication is not unknown to the learned of foreign nations. yours, T. S.

MR. URBAN,
THERE were five bishops of St. Asaph, of the Christian name of JOHN, before the Reformation.

John consecrated 1183, died 1186.
The second John, 1267, sat not above a year.

The third John Trevaux, from 1352 to 1357.

* The following passage relative to it is copied from Knighton de eventibus Angliæ, X Sc. 2635.—"Fertur quosdam intrasse cellarium vini ibidem, et tantum de dulci vino bibisse quod egredi quidam non sufficiebant, sed jocus, et canticis, ac aliis illicebriis ebrietatibus vacantes, donec hostium oblaturum fuit igne & lapidibus quod egrediendi facultas denegata fuisset, licet sobrii essent, usque ad mortem. Per septem dies post hæc clamor eorum a multis ad locum accedentibus, et de enormitate sceleris dolentibus auditus est, decesserat qui eos adjuvaret vel consolaretur ex omnibus caris suis. Et sic de vino inebriaverunt, vinumque consumere venerunt, et in vino perierunt. Numerus eorum, ut postea dicebatur, xxxij fessime erat."

The fourth, also John Trevaux, 1395 to 1402, when he was deposed revolting to Owen Glendwr.

The fifth, John Lowe, 1433, related to Rochester 1444.

The seal, p. 972, belongs to one of the two last, who sat the longest, and consequently had better opportunity of making it, not to insist that it is in the style of seals of the 15th century.

Your readers will understand that one of those badges of ecclesiastical predilections which were done away by the 1 Ed. VI. of which see Judge Blackstone's learned paper, Archæol. III. 4.

The inscription on the seal in p. 972 should be read thus: *Jacobo pape sit tibi Virgo Pia*. The Monks, I know, like the Germans, were great lovers of quantity.

MR. URBAN,
THE Pretender, under the title Count of Albany, it is said, died on the 23d of Jan. 1784, at Florence. An accident brought into my possession a beautiful copper medal of, I suppose, this gentleman and his father. The reverse of the latter in a Roman habit, is on the obverse, with this motto: "Miserere omnes;" a small star, on the side, explains the allusion to be to the—Sidus; on the other side is the form of a modern habit, the Ribbon of Knighthood over his shoulder, and his name, tied, with this motto—"Alter ab altero, on the edge of the medal—31 Decem. 1720—Exsulit os sacrum Calamalluding, I conclude, to the date, which this Count of Albany was born, the countenances are very expressive, I wish to know whether this medal is all rare? Whether it was struck on some particular occasion; and whether these kingdoms as somewhat of a particular compliment? No COLLECTOR.

Anecdote of a Negro-Woman.
SOME years ago, immediately after the shock of a tremendous earthquake had alarmed the inhabitants of Granada, the conversation of the company's table turned upon the late exhibition of the above phenomenon; every one of the company had allusion to a different cause, an old negro-woman was asked her ideas upon the subject, she replied; "she thought the Granada was passing by, and the earth made a courtesy."

* This was a mistake; the Countess still living at Florence.

MR. URBAN,

As a supplement to the account of the burying-place discovered at Scrifheim, described in your Mag. for May, p. 173. I send you a plan and account of a bath found near the same spot at the same time.

In No. I. and II. A is the *Caldarium*, sweating-room, or hypocaust.

B the *Tepidarium*, resting on pillars, or reservoir of warm air.

C the *Frigidarium*, or that for cold air.

D the *Apodyterium*, or undressing-room.

The different degrees of heat in these baths were not regulated by flues or vaults, but the heat in the two rooms A and B, No. II. communicated by a passage marked I, and the heat in B was regulated by two narrow channels marked H. In this circumstance this bath differs from the rest discovered in Germany.

In No. III. K is a receptacle for the waters from the mountains, which is drawn off by channels or drains, M N and R S, into the rivulet at O. On the upper channel M N was a wall T T, in which was a small channel to conduct water from the neighbouring hill, as appears from the hollow still remaining at V. To this corresponds the channel Z, which brought water to the reservoir X, from whence the channels Y Y distributed it to the bath at L and others. Under the hot room at A was a hypocaust, with which the channel R R communicated. X is the mouth, or *ostium*, of the hypocaust, in which flues were found.

Here then was a double instance of two hot air stoves and two water baths united in the same spot. The remains were carefully built over, and walled in, by order of the Elector Palatine. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

It is strange that so few should see the advantages to be derived in controversy from preserving temper, and writing with good manners. It lets a good cause in a clearer light; it softens the censure on a bad one. Had Mr. Davis attacked Mr. Gibbon in the temperate, the gentleman-like, the Christian-like language of your correspondent, "An Episcopal Clergyman of the Church of Scotland," (p. 776, 1785) the force of his arguments would have been much more sensibly felt; powerful as they were, the effect was much diminished by the mode of application. We cannot in

this country bear to see a criminal's head cut off with a saw. I am sure the Episcopal Clergyman must be a gentleman, and, what I esteem much more, a real Christian; and I hope he will long continue to adorn that church of which he professes himself a member. I am a stranger to him and to the particular tenets of that church; but desire to give this testimony of my respect for one who would do honour to any society.

The "Lover of Discipline," p. 765, makes me smile when he speaks of "the cultivation of purity of heart," as "an object of academical education,"—cry you mercy! he only says, it "ought to be." Observator, p. 553, speaks of a visit in "a midland county," and says "in these parts" several old customs are observed; it is to be wished he had named the parts of the country. He dates from "Burbach," which I believe is in Leicestershire; but it should seem that this is the place of his residence, not the place he visited.

Your story of the hunting bishop of Raphoe, p. 781, is a good one. Was he not also a good card-player? and is not this the bishop who was taken ill on *Hounslow Heath*, carried back to his friend's house, and died there of an inflammation in his bowels?

P. 877. Dr. Mounsey is still alive, and probably talks the lowest obscenity as much as ever.

Can you give the address of the person who has found a cure for the itch? Would it not be public-spirited to give it?

P. 919. Sir James Strafford Tynte—query, if not Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, sometime M. P. for Somerset? S. H.

P. 877. col. 2. for "Lord Monboddo's," r. "the Lord Mayor's."

PROLOGUS AD ANDRIAM, 1785.

PUBLICA cum fremitu resonant convulsa Theatra,

Imperium exerceat plebs quasi jure suo.

Tollitur ut primum Aulæum, motura tumulus

Fistula terrifico strider acuta sono:

Protinus Actores abigant, revocantque vicissim

Explodunt, plaudunt, quod vetere, volent.

Quin sua pro libito corrumpat sic sibi vulgus

Caedat, siquæ velit, jura habeat, quod erit.

Sors nobis melior;—Venalis non locus hic est,

Si quis & his ludis adsit, amicus adest;

Ingeni hic plausus; hic extimulare merentem

Srenuus, & lapsis promptus adesse favor.

* Answ. It has been given, p. 952. EDIT.

Laus

Laus prima a sociis (et laus est ista Deorum)

Accipitur gratum pignus amicitiae.

Incipit hæc primum, postremum desinit æquo

Longius et quamvis sit repetita, placet—

Forstæ affideant alii, pannosa Thraconis

Agmina quæ cordi sunt, citubantive Syrus:

Quæis Davi plagæ, genus hoc & cætera,—

rifus

Qua non mica Salis, Scena sed ipsa movet:

Vel juvat hinc plausus; scripsit quodcumque

poeta

[idem.]

Ad captandum olim, nunc quoque capiet

Summa tamen laus est illis placuisse, lepores

Quæis cordi teretes sunt, nitidique sales.

Illis si visus modo sit puer ore rotunde

Fari, et personæ vim dare cuique suam.

Propitii hos ausus signo quocumque probarent

(Seu tacitus nutus, seu leve murmur erit).

Hoc decus est princeps; hæc palma merenti-

bis una,

Quæ spes accendit, quæ facit esse ratas.

EPILOGUS AD ANDRIAM.

DAVUS.

ERGO licet Dominis, solis licet esse

beatis,

[men]

Nonne itidem servis convenit, æquus Hy-

Mytis forte meo sit tacta dolore, voluptas

Scilicet et Nymphe summa, dolere pro-

cum—

[Ad fores Glyceri accedit, et evocat Mytim.]

Mytis. (Mytis prodit) Quadrupedem me con-

strinxere,

Myt. Quid istuc,

Qui me terrebis verbero dignus eras.

DAV. At tulerint scapulae nostræ quodcumque—

mederi

Mille puto plagis, balsa posse duo—

[Davius ad labra accedit, illa

porrigit manum—

Mytis. Sumito, sed lente—quasi sim do-

tata puella

Accedas supplex—obsequiosus amans.

DAV. Cor mihi—suaviolum—mea lux—pra-

dulcis ocelle,

[forte cito.]

Mel mihi mellito. Myt. Fel fore

DAV. Fel fore te—cito Fel—garris mea My-

tis, amorem

Quid miauat Davi? Myt. Nempe,

quod omne, Dies.

DAV. Vah—nunquam—alma Venus te.

Myt. Ridiculum sine Baccho

Et Cerere heu friget protinus alma

Venus.

DAV. Præsto aderont, mihi dum dominus,

tibi dum favet uxor,

Hinc sane mellis non mediocri erit,

Mrs. Nuge—quæ nunc mellis—servos nem-

pe senatus

[gravis.]

Censuit—ancillas—census et ille

Num cordi sit Hymen hæc Lege atque

Omne; DAV. Ineptis

De nihilo est Hercules scrupulos iste totus.

Mrs. De nihilo; DAV. Immo etiam servis

qui census habetur,

Quid Curæ? solvant scilicet id

Dominii.—

At si liberius; domus et mihi proprie

vendam

Pilea—candelas—pisciculos—olæ.

Omnibus est Censui; Myt. Quid tum

mi Dave, Hymenæi

[premet.]

Nonne Jugum Censui vel gravius

DAV. Quid gravius premit? Myt. Ah te

nescis callide, quanti

[Patri.]

Sumptus, quanti sit provida cura

DAV. Euge—Patri—laudo—hoc autem dis-

sertur in annum,

[sa foret.]

Sicut Hero, puerum non mihi pon-

torro etiam crebro ferietur munere

quivis

Conviva, et cedent omnis jure tibi

Quæ Glyceri vestes—quodcumque sit

ornamentum,

[stole.]

Vintæ—calceoli—pallia—vela—

Interea alternis facilis labor; et mo-

servent

Dii te participem, fiet utrique levi

Myt. Hemicape—mando tuæ fidei dextram me-

amnamque

[fides.]

Dii dent, ut tibi sit quæ mihi, firma

DAV. Accipio, acceptam servabo—per hæc

tibi juro.

[Diet.]

Nulla adimet Davo te, nisi summa

Quin vos unanimos sponsalibus addi-

plausus,

[crit.]

Myt. Fides amor, tali ex auspicio, faustus

MR. URBAN,

THE following Poem, I doubt not, has been in print; but probably is not now to be met with. I think it a pity it should perish, and therefore send it you to be inserted in your Magazine. Who the author was I cannot tell; but it has much the appearance of one of Swift's *Grubs*, as he used to call his ballads and penny-papers. Your readers, however, will judge for themselves. Yours, &c.

THE HISTORY AND FALL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONFORMITY BILL; BEING AN EXCELLENT NEW SONG.

To the Tune of the Ladies Fall.

- G**OD bless our gracious Sovereign ANNE, For so I may her call, Who ruleth in our English lan An English heart withal.
- The Prince her turtle true, I row, I also pray God bless; And eke the Duke of Marlborough, Both his and her good Grace.
- And now I think within this realm I need pray for no more; For they, who do sit at the helm, Are two out of these four.
- And yet I mayn't omit the church To pray for in my prayers, Which has of late been left i' th' lurch By her own sons and heirs.
- O Bishops, Bishops, you I mean, They say you are possest, As one may say of birds unclean, To foul thus your own nest.

6. For unto you a choice Bill came,
Sent from the Commons House;
And yet you did reject the same,
As if not worth a louse.
And now to tell, I do intend,
How they this Bill did bring in;
For that you'll find the very end
Of this my tale's beginning.
7. How in this world few happy are,
And fewer in the next;
The first Experience doth declare,
The last the Gospel text.
8. And therefore some great men of note,
Whom I shall name anon,
Did in the Senate stoutly voice
For Christian union.
9. Now Conscience is a thing, we know,
Like to a mastiff dog;
Which, if tied up, so fierce will grow,
Twill bite its very plog.
10. Wherefore some wiser men than some,
Thought they could give good reason,
How that this Bill just now did come
A little out of season.
11. Dissenters they were to be press'd
To go to Common Prayer,
And turn their faces to the East,
As God were only there:
12. Or else a place of price or trust
They never could obtain;
Which shews that saying very just,
That godliness is gain.
13. Now some, I say, did think this hard,
And strove with all their might,
That subjects might not be barr'd,
Of freedom, and of right.
14. For who can think, that God doth care
From whence the voice doth sound,
Though we should pray, as seamen sweat,
The compass points around?
15. So he, say they, our prayers can hear,
Whence ever we do call;
And if so be the heart's sincere,
Oh that is all in all.
16. But yet to see how this world goes,
Right is by might devour'd;
And they, who do this thing oppose,
Alas, are overpower'd.
17. Saint Stephen first was in Degree,
That persecution felt;
And persecuted so was he,
He better had been gelt.
18. Ah better had it been for Hz,
I'll say't while I have breath,
Ten times unstoned for to be,
Than stoned unto death.
19. But let us pass, and mark me well,
For things unknown before:
And strange and true I now shall tell,
Or ne'er believe me more.
20. How Stephen stoned was you've heard:
Now, to atone that guilt,
A chapel of those stones was rear'd
By which his blood was spilt.
21. Saint Stephen's Chapel it is hight,
And stands in Westminster,

- Near to that place where warr of sight
Makes Justice sometimes err.
22. Now how these stones make hard the heart
Of Burgels and of Knight,
And do by influence impart
Their persecuting spite,
23. 'Tis hard to tell the cause thereof,
Like other mysteries;
Nor would I aim at that, altho'ff
That I were ne'er so wise:
24. But yet 'tis true, or tell me now,
How could such zeal inspire
Sir Edward Seymour, or John How,
Of Gloucestershire, Esquire?
25. With divers more of lesser note,
Though equal in desert,
Who did their voices for to vote
With clamour loud exert.
26. None of whose lives, I think, can boast,
That they have much religion;
Or value more the Holy Ghost,
Than Mahomet his Pigeon.
27. 'E'en Harley's self, I think, would scarce
Be made a Smithfield marryr:
For Proof, clap faggots to his arse,
You'll find you've catch'd a Tartar.
28. Now this same Bill completely cooks,
To the Peers House is follow'd;
And they, who brought it thither, look
It should be forthwith swallow'd.
29. But as a hasty pudding's foil'd
If there do fall some foot in't,
Or if burnt-to, so this was spoil'd
By Bishop Burnet's foot in't.
30. For he, with toe episcopal,
Did give it such a zest;
Their Lordships strait grew squeamish all,
Nor could the same digest.
31. In vain brisk Nottingham did speak,
Who is so tall and slim;
In vain did Guernsey silence break,
Who is so like to him.
32. Their words, alas, went for no more,
Than does the news of Grubstiter,
Or than in Commons House before
Went Hedges voice the thrubstiter.
33. The wise and vallant Lord of North,
With little better luck,
In windy words did bluster forth,
So did his Grace of Buck.
34. For to tell truth some Peers did smoke,
That this same Bill's progression
Might by degrees in time have broke
The Protestant succession.
35. Such snares too gross were for to bite
Those that could well discern 'em;
Wherefore this Bill was kickt out quite
In mune & scampsternum.
36. Now God preserve our Queen, I say,
And grant her long to reign,
And God keep Popery, I pray,
On t'other side the main.
37. And that Presbytery may stave,
With all the canting breed,
For evermore, and eke for aye,
On t'other side the Tweed.

On the 30th of June, a goldfinch was found the next morning alive, though its cage was consumed to ashes.

EFFECTS OF THUNDER-STORMS AT HOME AND ABROAD, IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

At Stockhouse farm, near Gostone, in Dorset, a cow standing under a tree, in a thunder-storm, was, with the tree, torn limb from limb. The country people, from an old superstitious notion that the beast was blasted, gathered the whole carcass together, and buried it a considerable depth in the earth.

In a thunder-storm which happened at Cranston, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Dunkley, was struck dead by lightning, as he was attending his mowers in the field; he was scorched from head to foot, and the hoofs on his feet were burnt to cinders.

At Withington, on the 27th of July, a ball of fire, apparently of the size of a goose's egg, passed between the scythe and the legs of a man mowing in a field. It split a willow tree, at a hundred yards distance, and shivered it in a hundred pieces. The man received no hurt.

At Weadon in Buckinghamshire, a boy about ten years of age was suddenly struck dead by lightning, in the violent storm that opened there on the 12th of July; his hat, shirt, coat, waistcoat, and breeches, were cut in shreds, and scorched. The silver stock-muckle about his neck was melted, and his shoes, which were put on new that morning, were rent, and the nails forced out.

In a severe storm of thunder and lightning, at Baldock in Herts, on the 19th of July, a ball of fire entered a barn, and in an instant set fire to that and the adjoining buildings. The men who were threshing had scarce time to save their lives.

At Felsted, in Essex, a shower of hail, accompanied with thunder, did considerable damage, by destroying the fruits of the earth. The hail-stones measured three inches round.

On the 20th of July a most tremendous thunder-storm fell in the vale of Belvoir, in Nottinghamshire, by which the house of Wm. Jessop, a weaver, was set on fire. At the same time, a horse grazing in a pasture near that village was struck dead. The lightning entered the back part of his head, and discharged itself at his mouth, forcing several teeth out of their sockets in its passage.

At Chapel Allerton, in Yorkshire, on the 21st of the same month, the lightning fell in a chimney in that town, and making a small aperture in the mantle-piece, made its way through the window, shattering every square except four, before which a small looking-glass hung suspended, no part of which was touched.

At Lago Maggiore, in Italy, a most alarming storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, fell on the 19th of July, which almost de-

stroyed thirty-two villages on the borders of the lake. The hail-stones were so large, and fell in such quantities, that nothing could withstand them.

On the 3d of August another storm of rain, which fell at Clermont, in France, laid waste the fruits of the earth in ten parishes; and the violent rain that succeeded, deluged a large tract of the level country, by which many sheep and cattle perished.

On the 22nd of Dec. a violent storm of hail, thunder, and rain, began and ravaged the Pope's dominions for three days successively: the waters of the Tyber rose above its banks, and deluged the whole country for many miles round Rome. This inundation was greater than that of 1773 (see vol. XLIII. p. 619), when great part of the Milanese and the Venetian territories were overflowed.

At Colafwar in Transylvania (lat. 49.) an unparalleled deluge of rain fell on the 24th of May. The impetuosity of the torrents forced from the sides of the mountains masses of rocks of incredible size, tore from the roots the largest trees, and bore down houses, inhabitants, cattle, corn, and every thing which stood in its way. Just before the rain fell, a prodigious number of small venomous insects like flies infested the cattle and fastened on their ears and nostrils, vexing them in such a manner that numbers of them died.

About the middle of June, at Presburgh, in lat. 48, the cold was so severe, as to endanger the fruits of the earth, and the inhabitants were forced to have fires as in the middle of winter.

On the 18th of July the sky was at several times so obscured, as to resemble the darkness of night; from these overloaded clouds fell torrents of rain more heavy than had ever been remembered in that part of the country; and during these deluges the thunder and lightning were most dreadful. A similar darkness happened at Quebec on the opposite side of the Atlantic on the 9th of October, with this difference only, that the thunder, lightning, and rain which followed, were moderate. (See p. 1000.)

About the same time a dreadful storm of hail, accompanied with most tremendous thunder and incessant flashes of lightning, threw the whole city of Vienna into the utmost consternation, during which the chill was so great as to alter, to a very sensible degree, the temperature of the air, and to affect the vineyards.

In Stiria, lat. 47, the mountains on the 1st of June were covered with snow, and on that day a great fall of snow covered the vallies to a considerable depth.

On the sudden inundation of the Danube, which happened on the 2d of June (see page 663), the guard-house of the Red Tower at Vienna was filled with water so rapidly, that the soldiers were obliged to make their escape with the utmost precipitation.

zation. The suburb of Rossan, though laid under water, took fire twice by the heating of unslacked lime. These fires were however soon extinguished. The damage caused by this inundation is immense. A village consisting of twenty houses near Marienel was entirely swept away by it, and the vines torn up by the roots. Among the soil which the inundation left behind it, there was a prodigious number of serpents and dead fish, so that the stench was almost insupportable. The great quantities of mud heated and fermented raised swarms of insects equally troublesome and mischievous, and caused a kind of epidemic disorder among those of the inhabitants whose houses suffered most by the inundation. These inundations were followed by so general a drought as scarce ever had a precedent. Part of Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, and Holland, and as far as the 46th degree of latitude, have felt its effects. It is likewise said to have extended to America on the other side the Atlantic.

In the internal provinces of France, not only the ponds and lakes, but the living springs were in a great measure dried up, in so much that the farmers, seeing the calamity that was likely to ensue, killed most of their spare cattle while they were yet fit for meat, so that beef was selling in Normandy about the latter end of June for a halfpenny a pound. In Brittany and Piedmont the effects were similar. In England and Ireland they were but slightly felt; and, what was remarkable, in the Little Palatinate of Hambourg, and the New March of Brandenburg, they never had more favourable seasons, nor more plentiful crops.

Though the more Northern climates have not felt the calamitous effects of those vicissitudes, they have been visited by distresses still more fatal. Iceland has almost been depopulated by famine and disease; the internal provinces of Denmark have shared in the adversity; and in Sweden, to sufferings in common with her neighbours may be added a fire, which broke out on the 29th of June at Christianburgh, their principal arsenal for stores, which communicated from one magazine to another till 140 of them, built of wood, and filled with combustibles, such as flax, hemp, oil, sulphur, &c. were all in a blaze together. The Royal Custom-house, newly built, was reduced to ashes with all its contents; and the adjoining magazines shared similar fate, so that of all those next the sea not a trace remain.

To the observations on the weather may be added, the extraordinary phenomenon observed.

At Altena, in the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, where a cloud was seen to descend on the surface of the Elbe; and, after appearing to incorporate with the river, rose again, taking up with it a great quantity of water. At a little distance another cloud descended,

and plunged ten or twelve times in the river, the bed whereof, to the astonishment of the beholders, became clearly visible. In a few minutes those clouds disappeared, the waters they had taken up; and depositing in a body, took a direction towards the city of Altena in a kind of whirl, whereby the roofs of several buildings were uncovered.—Similar to this was the phenomenon lately seen near Nottingham.

On the 12th of July last, at eight o'clock in the morning, the city of Santa-Fé, in America, was visited by a dreadful earthquake. Two churches were entirely destroyed, and many public and private buildings greatly damaged. The shock was in the neighbouring towns and villages Yegativa, Caxica, and others, where churches have also been left in ruin. Fortunately the number of lives lost appears to have been small. In Santa-Fé the number killed amounted only to fourteen.

The Archbishop, who is likewise Vicar of Santa-Fé, has made over the whole revenues of his diocese for the relief of the sufferers; and has received on this occasion the thanks of his Catholic Majesty, with leave to draw from the Royal Treasury whatever assistance he may judge necessary.

On Saturday the 27th of August, at 10 o'clock in the evening, a hurricane very violent, and of much longer duration, than is feared much more general, than that of last year, broke out in the island of Jamaica (See vol. LIV, p. 78.) The damage sustained by the inhabitants has been immense, and must be the more severely felt by them, as they had not recovered the heavy losses occasioned by the last. The island was fortunately full of provisions, which were sold at a low price; and, to prevent the exportation of them, an embargo was laid upon the shipping for six weeks.

SOVEREIGN AND IMPERIAL PROJECTS.

The draining of the Pontine marshes, which the Pope has assigned immediate success, has been carried on with vigour and with some success. The Appennine-way, which for ages past, has been buried in a swamp, is now uncovered, and it is hoped will soon be made passable. Many Emperors and successive Sovereign Pontiffs have in vain attempted this noble undertaking, which has been reserved for the glory of this present Pontiff to accomplish.

The grand project of uniting the Black Sea with the Danube, and consequently the Black Sea with the Northern Sea, which was formed by Charlemagne in the eighth century, but was never before attempted, has been this year finally determined on. By an actual survey, the canal to be dug will be in length 30 German miles, and it will be necessary to keep it always in a navigable state. These devices are to be executed by new construction, and one person only

be necessary calculated, denaking w
Add to t
concedis the
nounced in
The true
planted from
is now
Vincent and
press, which
has been for
Jesuits' Bark
to the liberal
Mt. Frazer,
some time em
the botanic li
near very succ

MISCELL.

Between the
of December,
killed seven f
the woods in
ancy, Blois,
eral men an
Clutterbuck
been singular,
old (though c
owned the lib
according to th
to wear t
ring round
It is recom
powerful means
of excessive dan
apt to gene
sides, to thro
nally into the
stant smell of
and sleeping-roo
aromatic, an
as in the thi
tic was ever kn
Another friend
feet from w
ded when in b
als; to drink
s, but not inf
and without br
you would the
kept from dam
ring these few
ults may be ex
werful medicine
The Emperor,
ing lately mou
some public
sly gave wa
must inevitab
one of the labor
as fell. The E
sle, and settled
near on his family
Among the pai
Devonshire has l

be necessary to open and shut each. It is reported, that in eight years this noble undertaking will be completed.

Add to these, the navigable canal which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, announced in June Mag. p. 481.

The true mango has lately been transplanted from the East Indies to the West, and now flourishing in the Islands of St. Vincent and Granada, where, besides these trees, which promise great increase, there has been found the Quinquina, or true Jesuit's Bark, a discovery said to be owing to the liberality of Gen. Mathew, by whom Mr. Frazer, a Scotch gentleman, has been some time employed, in researches chiefly in the tropic line, in which, it is said, he has been very successful.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Between the 14th of October and the 8th of December, the wolf-hunters, near Paris, killed seven she and three male wolves in the woods in the neighbourhood of Bancon, Blois, and Onques, places which were full of men and women, and a number of children, are said to have been devoured.

Clamberback (see p. 743.), whose case has been singular, and therefore particularly noted (though condemned to the galleys), has obtained the liberty of residing on shore; but, according to the custom of convicts, is obliged to wear the slaves habit, and a large ring round his right leg.

It is recommended in the papers, as a powerful means of preventing the ill effects of excessive damps, which, at this season, are apt to generate desquations and putrid diseases, to throw small bits of pitch occasionally into the fire, so as to keep an almost constant smell of that bitumen in the sitting and sleeping-rooms of the family. Pitch is so aromatic, and when it is constantly in use, as in the ship-yards, no pestilential disease was ever known to originate.

Another friendly writer advises to keep the feet from wet, and the head well covered when in bed: to avoid too plentiful meals; to drink moderately warm and generous, but not inflaming, liquors; not to go to bed without breakfast. Shun the night air, and you would shun the plague; and let your houses be kept from damps by warm fires. By observing these few and simple rules, better health may be expected than from the most powerful medicines.

The Emperor, from motives of curiosity, having lately mounted a scaffold erected before some public buildings, the scaffolding suddenly gave way, and his Imperial Majesty must inevitably have been killed, had not one of the labouring masons caught him as he fell. The Emperor gave the man his pardon, and settled a pension of 300 florins a year on his family.

Among the paintings which his Grace the Devonshire has lately added to his collec-

tion at Chatsworth, is a most superb one of the death of Cæsar in the Capitol by Varro; and in the chapel a fine picture of the Resurrection, greatly admired by connoisseurs. Among other curiosities near the house is a copper-tree, from the leaves of which issues an artificial flower, that in an instant will sprinkle the unsuspecting spectator from top to toe.

On Ben-nevis, the highest mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, it is in contemplation to erect a stately pillar, to commemorate the happy era of the restoration of the forfeited estates in the late Rebellion to the right owners, with smaller pillars surrounding it, on which are to be engraven inscriptions in Erse, Latin, and English, expressive of the gratitude of the respective families to the best of Kings; and their thanks to those gentlemen who were active in carrying his Majesty's gracious intentions into effect.

DISCOVERIES.

At Polignano in the Kingdom of Naples, several antique tombs have lately been discovered. In one, of larger dimensions than the rest, was found the skeleton of a warrior, a casque lying near it, together with several urns, on which were figures executed in a masterly style. The Bishop of the diocese presented these curiosities to the King.

In digging where the ancient palace of Scoon stood in Scotland, the workmen lately discovered upwards of twenty stone-coffins, near eight feet below the surface of the earth. In one of which, larger than the rest, was found an entire skeleton that measured near eight feet in length; another skeleton, of about six feet in length, had over it a stone with the following inscription, Pro anima Willelmi de Halia, in Saxon characters, upon the top of which is cut a large sword and shield, not unlike the form of the swords and shields used in the age of Sir William Wallace. Near the above spot were also found upwards of twenty silver, copper, and brass, Scots coins, at present in the possession of Mr. Teal, at Scoon, for the inspection of the curious.

A gold mine has lately been discovered, in New Andalusia, S. America, where, from 24 pits, at the depth only of two feet, with very little labour, vast quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, have been discovered in the neighbourhood within a few miles of the Presidency of del Alter, all belonging to the Spaniards. These discoveries promise immense profit.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday 17.

A new species of fraud, committed on the Bank, was discovered. A person paid 20 l. in money into the Bank, for which the Clerk, as usual, gave him a ticket in order to

receive a bank note of equal value. This ticket ought to have been carried immediately to the Cashier to make out the note, instead of which he took it home, and curiously added an o to the original sum, and returning presented the same so altered to the Cashier, for which he received a note of one hundred pounds. In the evening, the clerks, in making up their accounts, found a considerable deficiency, but how to account for it was the difficulty, and it was some time before a method was hit upon to make it out. At length it was proposed to examine the tickets of the day, when not only that but two others were found to have been altered in the same manner. In one, the figure one was altered to a four, in another to a five; by which the artist received, upon the whole, near 1000*l.* and has not yet been discovered.

Monday 20.

Some gentlemen courting in the neighbourhood of Castleton, in the High Peak, Derbyshire, started a hare at the foot of the celebrated Mam-tor, a mountain elevated near 200 feet above the valley, in which the town of Castleton is situated. She ran directly up the steep ascent; and was followed by a leash of greyhounds; when they came to the top, the hare found herself so closely pursued, that she had no other alternative but death by the dogs, or leaping directly down the precipice at least 150 feet deep: she made choice of the latter, and the dogs after her; the fate of all was what might be expected—they were found dead at the bottom.

Statement of a special law case, *Forward against Pittbood*: the defendant was a common carrier, to whom the plaintiff had delivered a parcel of hops, at Wayhill fair, to be carried by the defendant's wagon. The defendant put them into his warehouse, and during the night a fire broke out at an adjoining booth, and consumed the defendant's warehouse, and the plaintiff's goods therein. The question for the court to determine was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Lord Mansfield stated, that a common carrier is in the nature of an insurer; and that he is liable for every thing, except the act of God and the King's enemies; that is, even for inevitable accidents with those exceptions. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

t

Another cause of great consequence came to be tried before Judge Willes, and a special jury, at the last Nottingham assizes. By the statement of the Council it appeared that Charles Mellish of Magoall, Esq. had formerly made his address to Miss Pitt, and had intimated his intention of leaving her his estate. Accordingly, on his death, she found herself in possession of 1500*l.* year, by a will dated 1775, in exclusion of his niece Miss Rankin, and of his natural daughter Miss Mellish. With uncommon generosity Mrs. Pitt positively refused to avail herself of the will, and resigned the title to the niece Miss Rankin, on condition of paying 5000*l.* to the natural daughter. This seemingly equitable division had almost taken place; and Miss Rankin was in possession of the estate, when another will was found, dated in 1779, in favour of Miss Mellish, which will was, by a verdict of the Nottingham jury, established.

Wednesday 22.

Some thieves broke into the Abbey Church of Westminster, and stole the gold canopy from the pulpit cloth and cushions; they likewise forced the door of the vestry, where the surplices are deposited, and took the Beadle's staff, and having pulled off the silver top left the stick behind them. They had attempted to force a door under the organ-loft, wherein the virgins deposit their silver staves of office; but it is supposed that the tools they were in possession of would not perform the office.

Sunday 25.

Being Christmas-day, the rev. Dr. Vescent preached at the Chapel Royal at St. James's. The Royal Family heard divine service at Windsor.

Saturday 31.

The society in London, for the support and encouragement of Sunday-schools, have opened one school at Kennington, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Swaine; another in the parish of Stoke Newington, under the direction of Mr. Hoare. It much to be wished that some institution could be established for the employment of idle children. The evil, so universally complained of, operates in the principles first imprinted on young minds; and if industry could be filled with instruction, much reformation might be expected.

CONTENTS OF THIS SUPPLEMENT.

Conclusion of Parliamentary Debates	1013
Election Petitions determined in 1785	1016
Defence of the Scotch Nonjurors	1017
Dr. Moseley exculpated from Incor-	
rectness	1019
Abuses in the Mode of spending Sundays	1021
A Trial mis-stated from Dublin Papers	1023
Authentic Account of the Place and	
Mode of Rosamond's Intemperance	1024
Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty com-	
mended	ibid.
Medals of James I. Family of Bradshaw	1025

Gibbon's Hist. vindicated and applauded	
True Date of Walworth's Mayorness	
Heyne's Virgil—Seals explained, &c.	
Ancient Bath at Scrisheim explained	
Westminster Prologue and Epilogue	
A Grub Ballad, probably by Swift	
Balloon Intelligence—Thunder Storm	
and other remarkable Events	
With a curious Plate of an Ancient British	
Title Pages, Preface, copious Index	
each Part of Vol. LV. and in	
an INDEX INDICATORIUM	

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1785. Part I.

See also the CONTENTS of each Month.

- A.**
Acerombani, marchioness of, dies 76
Aesop, that word not always confined to numbers 12
Aids passed 319, 449
Adam, Mr. his speeches 138, 139, 442
Adams, John, Esq. minister from America, has a private audience of the king 483
 Addresses, Irish 150
Aerostatic giant, to be launched at Paris 748
African prince lately brought to Paris 69
 Ague, epidemic, at Bridgenorth, 1784 83, 194
Albany, count of, not dead 340; See p. 236, left vol.
Albergh, lady, dies suddenly 326
 Aldermen, court of, their resolutions against the solicitor-general's new police bill 486
Alfred the Great, remarks on the supposed discovery of his remains 32
Agerines, invade Minorca, and block up Malaga, 66. warlike preparations against them 229, 311, 393
Alley, rev. John, M. A. his death and character 75
 Almanacks, &c. regulation of, at Vienna 147
Allop, Robert, Esq. alderman of Bridge Without, dies 406
 Altar-piece, Mr. Greene's, farther illustrated 25, 276
Amazons, did not amputate their right breasts 349
 AMERICAN NEWS, abstract of the act for abolishing slavery in Pennsylvania, 67. General Washington arrives at Richmond in Virginia, 148. Indians threaten and attack the white people, *ibid.* French king sends a present of books to the University at Philadelphia, *ibid.* a loan of 2,000,000 guilders negotiated with the Dutch, 396. assembly of Pennsylvania vote 150,000. to be GENT. MAG. 1785.
 INDEX to PART I.
- struck in paper money, *ibid.* noble present from Virginia to general Washington, 396. had state of affairs in America, *ibid.* flourishing condition of the settlers at Port Rowley *ibid.* Congress sits at New York, 476. peace made with the Indians, 479. Dutch propose to settle a colony at the Four Indian Pass, *ibid.* Congress resolves to defend their North Western Frontiers, *ibid.*
Anecdote, that word improperly used 191, [251]
 ANECDOTES, of Mr. Edwards, author of "Gaograena," 21
 See p. 439. *Hills*, of Mr. Levett, Dr. Johnson's pensioner, 101. of Dr. W. Oldys, sen. 106. of king Henry II. 176. original, of the famous Archibald Bower. 177. of Andrew Jackson, a dealer in old books, 181. of the late Dr. Johnson, 188. of Handel, 336. of Orator Henley, 359. of Madame de Barré, 425. of Lord Tyrwley, 423. of Mr. Sommer, 426. of Mr. Bartholomew Wesley, 427
Anstruther, Mr. his speech 442
 Antient Britons, their annual feast 231
 Antiquarian notes, by the late Dr. Ducarel, 433; See p. 433
 Antiquaries, their officers chosen, 318. remarks on that election 319
 Antiques, accuracy necessary in describing 192 [252] See 417
 Antiquities explained, 89, 97, 193. advantages resulting from the study of, 362
 Antiquities found, at Harlow in Essex, 36. at the monastery of White Ladies in Shropshire, 89. at Lichfield cathedral, 158, 332. explained, 193. See *Scotch News*. in the Tower of London, 332. belonging to king Henry VI. 418
Arden, Mr. his speech 232
Astero, Dr. his MSS. sold, 324
- Assize, list of felons condemned at, 314
Aspin, Hugh Esq. a judge in India, dies 403
Astiffe's ingratitude to Mr. Fox. See *Ingratitude*. B.
Badeock, rev. Mr. Samuel, his reply to Mr. Wesley 363
Baker, Mr. Henry, instructed persons born deaf and dumb, 155
 BALLOONS (Air), launched. M. Blanchard's from Dover, 70, 144. See p. 194. ditto from Chiswell-street, 308. Mr. Crosbie's from Dublin, 72. See *Letters*. alusion to, from Milton, 105. Mr. Harper's, at Birmingham, 149. M. Vander Monde's proposed new one, 231. count Zambecari's at Tottenham-court. 233. See *Water Balloon*. Mr. Dicker's, at Bristol, 318. Mr. Crosbie's at Dublin, 396. Mr. Sadler's at Manchester, 400. ditto from Moulsey-burli, 480. Mr. Sadler's found, 460. Mr. Decker's at Norwich, *ibid.* M. Lunardi's, 481. Mess. Vernon, Moliney, Blake, and Lockwood, from Tottenham-court, 484. Col. T. Arnton, from South-Lamherth, *ibid.* Mr. Blanchard from ditto, *ibid.*
 Bank directors chosen 316
 BANKRUPTS 79; 239, 327, 491
Banks, Mr. his speech 273
Barbers, refuse to serve as constables 232
Barnard, John Esq. extract from his will, 64. See p. 156
 Barrington, noted George, acquitted 316
Bartley, col his speech 146
Bosford, Mr. his speeches 222, 441, 446
Botes, John Esq. alderman of Queebithe ward, dies 406
Battersby capt. James, dies suddenly 159
Bavaria, elector of, his declaration concerning his treaty with the emperor 228, See p. 393

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

- Bederoft**, Mr. his speeches 219, 275, 442
- Beauchamp**, lord, his speeches 140, 143, 358, 458, 481
- Bels**, Joseph, his temporary revival 156
- Bellamy**, Mrs. her benefit 482
- Berkeley**, Dean, particulars concerning 434
- Best**, Paul, a sectary, some account of 23
- Bibles**, plan for a general illustration of 167
- Biographical Desiderata** 359 See p. 512
- BIRTHS**, 75, 155, 235, 323, 402, 488
- Birth**, monstrous 62. extraordinary 149
- Bishops' wives**, whimsical mistake about 201
- Blanchard**, M. rewarded by the French king 67. departs with Dr. Jeffries for France 70. See *Jeffries*
- Blaney**, Mrs. Elizabeth, some account of, 102
- Blessing of the waters** at Petersburg 315
- Bood** of human victims, how far imputable 335
- Bleary**, antiquities and present state of, 13
- Bonner**, Miss Bridget, found striped on Blackheath 400. her father dies 749
- Boot**, spoon, and glove, of Henry VI. 418. See p. 512
- Booth**, counf. some account of, 243. See p. 340
- Bordillon**, count de, taken as a spy 147
- Bovodilla**, Cennell, some account of 31
- Bouetieville**, duc de, dies 125
- Bozole**, Mr. not a translation of Don Quixote 414
- Brandreth Craggs**, near Knarborough, described 360
- Bray**, rev. Dr. Thomas, his death and character 324
- Brear**, Mr. his speeches 140, 358
- Capt. John, one of lord Anson's lieutenants, dies 323
- Bridges**, Mrs. Martha, 2d daughter of the late Mr. S. Richardson, her death and character 158
- British Timon**. See *Gosling*
- Brinsford**, duke of, made inspector-general of Magdeburgh 310
- Brunswick**, Leopold, prince of drowned 403
- Brutes**, instances of the sagacity of, 413
- Buchanites** in Scotland, account of 391
- Budget** opened, 399
- Burke**, Mr. his speeches 73, 137, 140, 141, 143, 217, 353, 448
- Burne's Justice**, last edition of, censured 414
- Burton**, Langhorne, Esq; his death and character 75
- C.
- Caldecote-hall**, particulars of the siege of, 199 [259]
- Call** of the House of Commons, number absent, 153
- Canal** from the Baltic to the North Sea opened 481
- Canape**, Crequi de, an extraordinary character, dies 324
- Carter**, Mrs. accused of plagiarism 196
- Casson**, Mr. W. appointed letter-founder to his majesty 329
- Catalogue** of new publications 302
- Carwensish**, lord Frederick, his speech 274
- Chadwick**, Mrs. Dorothy, her lamentable death 322
- Characters** in last vol. explained 432
- Charcoal**, four soldiers suffocated by, 234
- Charity-schools**, table of, 390
- Charles I.** letter from the writer of the abstract of his life, requested 203 [263]
- II. circumstance concerning, 248
- Charlevis**, Mr. his speech 141
- Ciccam**, attempted to be fired 480
- Chaiseul**, duke de, his death and character 405
- CHRISTENINGS** and **BURIALS** last year, at Manchester 60. at Preston, *ib.* at Blackburn, *ib.* at Liverpool, *ib.* at Whitehaven 68, at Carlisle *ib.* at Sheffield *ib.*
- Christie**, his auction of reserved articles of Mr. Locke's collect on 317
- CIRCUITS** 154, 486
- CIVIL PROMOTIONS**, 79
- Clarke**, alderman, chosen president of Christ's Hospital 400
- Clifford**, Sir Robert. See *Stephens*
- Clives**, lord, strictures on life, 200 [156]
- Coches**, great resort of to the South Sea House in 1720 [241]
- Coal-pit**, man survived a year in one fallen in 394
- Cock-crower**, royal, his office 394
- Coffee**, its introduction into England 27. See *XLIX. p. 237.*
- Coffee-house** in Exchange-ale, tokens of 394
- Coiners**, routed in Chichester 190
- Columbus**. See *Lectures*
- Commercial Intercourse** between England and Ireland, meetings upon 214
- Common council**, pass an act for raising 2000. towards the orphan's fund 75
- Complaint** of Ariadne, by William Cartwright, who is to be found 475
- Conference** between the owners of houses 415
- Convicts** retaken in the moon-fewer at Newgate 316
- Cook**, capt. his life, &c. by capt. King 33. his character by a naval veteran 31
- Cordan**, Mrs. her untimely death 157
- CORN**, average prices of 162, 242, 322, 410
- Cornwall**, Mr. C. W. his speeches 357, 443, 444
- COUNTRY NEWS**, 63, 399, 315, 410
- Courtesy**, Mr. his speech 446
- Cousins**; observations on marrying 355
- Cropper**, Henry, esq. appointed clerk assistant to the B. of Peers 73
- Coxe's Travels** into Russia, remarks on 21
- Gramand**, parish in Scotland, topographical account of 31
- Cruiklade** election determined 31
- Cross-bow** found in Fife field 355
- Cunningham**, Sir William, his speeches 356, 441
- Cunningham**, rev. Mr. E. his character by the Rev. Mr. Seward 441
- Curious commissions** from miral Blake and Charles I. 113
- Cust**, Peregrine, esq. dies 75
- Miss Frances, daughter 113

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

D.

Danes, state of their India trade 478

Danzick. See *Prussia*.

Devises, Thomas, comedian, his death and character 404

Dawn, count, dies 403

Deaths, 75, 155, 235, 323, 402, 489

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the king's

Speech 73. on the midrefs 137. on Mr. Adam's motion relative to the Scotch distillery 138. on Mr. Pitt's motion for importing from America to Newfoundland, bread, flour, and live stock, in British bottoms 139. on Mr. Burke's motion for reading a resolution of the Lords 140. on reducing the number of seamen *ib.* on postponing the attendance of the high-bailiff of Westminster *ib.* his examination 142. Mr. Hargrave's examination 143. Mr. Murphy's examination *ib.* on the Westminster election 152. on the public accounts, treasurer of the navy, &c.

153. on the Westminster election *ib.* on the Westminster election 217, 223, 231, 232. on the civil establishment of Bengal *ib.* on the army estimates 269. on the reports of the commissioners of accounts 270. on regulating the office of treasurer of the navy 273. on the second Westminster election 274. on the Irish propositions 275, 351. on the ordnance service 352. on the military establishment at Bengal, *ib.* on the repair to the fortifications 553. on India affairs *ib.* on Mr. Pitt's motion for postponing the election committees 356. on the Irish propositions 356. on the Westminster election 357. on the supply 358. on Irish affairs *ib.* on the call of the House *ib.* on the Irish proposition 399, 441. on the sup. tax 400. on regulating the public offices 441. on expunging the resolutions concerning the Westminster election *ib.* on the Irish propositions 443. on the state of the British fisheries

445. on Irish affairs *ibid.* on the ordnance estimate

446. on Irish affairs *ibid.* on the Irish propositions

481. on ditto 482. on ditto 483.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Carlisle makes a motion relative to the debts of the Nabob of Arcot 231. on capt. Inglis's divorce bill 482

Dee, Dr. mathematician and conjuror 108

Devis, mysterious journey of the prince of 114. with his character 115

Dempster, Mr. his speeches 141, 351, 352, 445

Denmark, &c. population and military force of 61

Denny, lady Arabella, her death and character 235. See pp. 244, 245.

Devallure, meaning of that word 194

De Witt, circumstances of their murder 247

Diamonds, account of those sent home by major Davey 143

Diderot, M. mathematician, dies 323

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS, on opening a grave in Norwich cathedral 277. of a catacomb at Palermo 320. of ancient coins and medals in Jersey *ibid.* of a new island *ibid.* of a new machine for spinning wool *ib.* of a new method of separating gold and silver from the mineral *ibid.* of a medicine for the gout *ib.* of a new syptic *ib.* of the effects of the *digitaria purpurea*, or fox-glove, in dropsy, &c. 321

DISPENSATIONS, 79, 238, 327, 440

Doctrine of chances, its use in ascertaining truth 451

Dryden, original love-letter from 337

Duane, Math. F. R. and A. S. S. his death and family 277

Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, esq. LL. D. &c. his death and character 457

DUELS, between capt. Britts and Bulkley 150. between Lieut. F. and Mr. Gordon 232. between Lord Maccarty and Mr. Sailer in India 231. See p. 231.

Dundas, Mr. H. his speeches 222, 275, 353, 354, 440

Dunkin, Dr. some particulars of 243

Dunton, John, projector and bookseller, some account of 287

Dutch. See *Russia*. Their warlike preparations 147. state of their dispute with the emperor 310, 393. count de Maillebois sworn a general of their foot *ibid.*

E.

EARTHQUAKES, at Naples, &c. 63. at Briancon *ib.* at Iceland, *ib.* at Strasbourg *ib.* at Neuchâtel 64. at Barbadoes *ib.* in Calabria 147. in Calabria and the Morea 304

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS. Arrivals and departures of the company's ships 67. See *Auger*. Farther particulars relative to the English prisoners taken by Tipoo Saib 67. Maj. Davey, Persian interpreter to gov. Hastings, dies 148. See *Diamonds*. State of the European naval force in India 219. Great Andaman Islands taken possession of by the French *ib.* Mr. Wheeler, one of the supreme council, dies 311. state of affairs in India 312. the company vote 500l. per ann. to George Leonard Staunton, esq. 316. six new directors chosen 317. extract of a letter from gov. Hastings, giving an account of the critical state of the company's affairs in India 395. Matajee Scindia makes himself master of an extensive country 479. the company vote a dividend of eight per cent. 481.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCES, 79, 159, 237, 329, 490

Eden, Sir Rob. late governor of Annapolis, dies 76

— Mr. his speeches 138, 139, 141, 356, 357, 238, 446, 447, 448

Edward, prince, embarks for Germany 400

Edwards, Mr. his speech 73

Edwards, Tho. See *Anecdotes*. *Euphrasia* Island, curious cures 414

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

- Elizabeth*, queen, her contempt for bishops wives 201, [261] See p. 338.
- Ellis*, Mr. W. his speeches, 138, 140, 142, 152, 217, 442
- Elm*, natural history of 453
- Elphinstone*, capt. John, some account of 236
- Emperor*, his ultimatum delivered at Paris 228. See *Diach*. Promotions in his service 310. indefatigable in endeavouring to promote industry 478
- Empress of Russia*, orders a new expedition for discoveries 478
- ENQUIRIES. See *QUESTIONS*.
- Epidemic fever in Gloucestershire* 231
- Epidemic disorder rages in Calabria* 319
- EPITAPHS*, by Dr. Johnson, on his father, mother, and brother G. See p. 288. on *Oldys*, and Partidge the illuminack-maker 107. at *Amwell*, compared with an old Latin one 476
- Erskine*, Mr. his opinion of the proceedings of the King's Bench in Ireland 225
- Errata* 403
- Europe*, forces of the powers of 61
- Ewe*, eaned five lambs 254
- EXECUTIONS at Newgate 70, 151, 231, 317, 319, &c. 484
- at *Leicester* 314, at *Rufmere*, near *Ipswich*, *ib.* at *Horham* 315. at *Lincoln* *ib.* at *Norwich* *ib.* at *Cambridge* *ib.* at *Glasgow* 395 479
- Eyles*, Charles, esq. deputy clerk of *Middlesex*, dies 158
- F.
- Fahrenheit's* and *Reaumur's* thermometers, difference between 488
- Faulkner*, Tho. the prize-fighter and cricketer, dies
- Fayette*, M. de la, returns to France with a young American savage 148
- Felons*, agreed to be delivered up between France and England 233
- Female frailty*, argument in extenuation of 347
- Ferdinand*, king of Spain, his tent, presented to the king of Spain by the Grand Signor 66
- Fermor*, earl of, dies 490
- Fisher*, Mr. Nevil, his death and character 78
- Fibula*, a large one, described 347. See 432
- Figures*, in last vol. explained, 432, and in June in this 512
- Finzes*, on board a vessel in *Leith* harbour 68. at the hotel de *Starembergh*, Brussels 69. at the hotel de *Thoulouse*, Paris *ibid.* in Scotch-yard, *Bush-lane* 232. at Spring garden, *Charing-cross* 315. at *Edwin Stanhope's*, esq. in *Curzon-street* 316. in *St. James's-street*, *ib.* at *St. John's-square*, *Clerkenwell* 317. at *Horsley-down* 399. at *Chesterford*, near *Cambridge* *ib.* in *Tornhill* 400. at *Barnet*, *ib.* at *Biggleswade*, *Bedfordshire* 480. at *Ship-ton*, *Montecote* *ib.* at *Orton*, in *Flanders* 481
- Fish*, migration of, not accounted for 61. figure of an unknown one 360
- Fisherman* shot by a dragoon at *Hastings* 68
- Fitzpatrick*, Mr. his speeches, 140, 223, 269, 270, 274, 482
- Flood*, Mr. moves for a bill for a more equal representation in the Irish Parliament 231
- FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, 65, 147, 227, 310, 392, 478
- Forster*, Mr. moves for abolishing fees on bounties and drawbacks in Ireland 232
- Miss, some account of 155
- Futergill*, Dr. endeavoured to put an end to the American war 86
- Fox*, Mr. his speeches 73, 137, 139, 140, 143, 221, 223, 231, 270, 274, 275, 351, 353, 356, 357, 358, 441, 443, 444, 445, 447, 482. petitioned against 232
- France*, king of, his mediatorial letter to the emperor 227. queen of, delivered, 311
- Francis*, Mr. his speeches 140, 223, 224, 232, 352, 353, 354, 441
- Philip, was assisted in translating *Horace* by Dr. *Dunkin* 215
- Free-masons*, their feast
- French loan*, fall of 69. ambassador, seized by a pe- lytic stroke
- endeavour to return their East India company and to establish a trade the western coasts of America
- King's library, where to be examined his declaration to the emperor
- Fresh air*. See *Le Roy*.
- Fresh-water pirates*
- Frost*, remarkable freezing 170. See p. 194.
- G.
- Galleit*, Abbé, some account of
- Galloway*, lord, his speech
- Golvers*, his designs against English in the West Indies
- Gambling*, proposal to prohibit
- Game act*, altered
- Ganges*, East Indiaman, arrives at Cape Clear
- Gardenshire*, lord, his character of Hogarth's works
- Garrick*, amazingly successful on his first appearance
- Gaspayne*, Mr. his speeches
- Geoffrey*, Mr. produces wine from spirits of wine
- Georgia*, troubles there 147. See p. 65
- Germany*, warlike preparations there
- Gibbons*, Tho. D. D. his character and character
- Godolphin*, lord Francis
- Going to law, cautious
- Gold coin*, new, issued for the Mint
- Golden fibula*, remark on
- Gordon*, lord Adam, his
- Gosling*, Mr. Charles (the British Timon) father of
- Gower*, dowager lady Mary, her lamentable death
- Great Seal*, new, delivered the lord chancellor
- Green*, Mr. Charles, his character and character
- Green*, Mr. See *Curry*

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

- Lambs**, two monstrous ones, yeaned 320
- La Touche**, David, esq. his death and character 235
- Laud**, Bp. a forgery by 268
- Lee**, Mr. his speech 219
- Charles, Major-general, his will 321
- Le Mesurier**, Mr. his speech 222
- Leicester-town**, yearly bill of mortality for 487
- Leighton**, Dr. Robert, Abp. of Glasgow, some account of 393
- Le Roy**, M. his proposal for renewing fresh air in crowded vessels 62
- LETTERS**, originals, from Dr. Johnson to Mr. Cave 3—6, 79. to Dr. Birch 7, 8. to Mr. Nichols 9—11. to Dr. Lawrence 102. See *Hastings*. from Mrs. Attaway to her pious gallant Will Jenney 21. original one, from Columbus to the king of Spain 30. ditto from Sir William Herbert to a Mr. Morgan 32. from the empress of Russia, concerning the dispute between the emperor and the Dutch 65. Dr. Jeffries' from Calais 71. M. Blanchard's from ditto 16. Mr. Wyvil's on representation 164. original, from Partridge the almanack-maker 167. from Mr. Oliver to Dr. Harwood 178. original, from Dr. Sam. Johnson, to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, author of the *Archæological Dictionary* 187. original from David Hume to Dr. Campbell 191. from Petronius Arbiter to Cossutianus Capita 195, [255] original from Dr. Johnson to Mr. T. Warton 267. to a young married lady 323. See *Dryden*. from St. John's, Cambridge, in vindication of Dr. Powell 339. from Dr. Johnson to a young clergyman 361. from Dr. Friedley concerning a lost manuscript 411. from Dr. Fordyce, with an epitaph on Dr. Johnson, *ib.* from Dr. Johnson to Warren Hastings, esq. 412. from Mr. Ephraim Chambers to Mr. Machean 413. from Col. Robert Hunter, to secretary St. John 425. original, from William Penn 433. ditto, from Sir Wm. Trumbull *ibid.*
- Leven**, earl of, appointed high commissioner to the church of Scotland. 318
- Leveir**, Mr. See *Anecdotes*.
- Lincoln**, counsellors of, delivered of a son 155
- Lisle**, Bp. particulars concerning 425
- Literary intelligence**, discoveries, &c 62
- club at Baxter's in Dover-street. list of 98
- establishment, new one at Paris 320
- Livingston**, Dr. Tho. dies suddenly 237
- Long**, Beeston, esq. his death and character 79
- Long-fasting**, instances of, in animals 25
- Longevity**, instances of 76, 78, 155, 157, 236, 323, 324, 325, 326, 402, 489
- Lord's Prayer**, not a subject for innovation 350
- Lottery**, drawing of, ends 70
- Lotze**, Rich. banker, his death and odd will 489
- Lucas**, Mr. vicar of Melbourne Port, dies suddenly 236
- Lusus Nature** 62
- Luttrell**, capt. J. his speeches 332, 446
- M.
- Mather**, Mr. Peter, steward to the late Tho. Hollis, esq. his death and character 324
- Macbride**, capt. his speech 416
- Macedonald**, Mr. his speeches 274, 441, 442. moves a bill to amend the police 485
- Mad-dog**, persons bit by, and not attacked by the hydrophobia 61
- Masfritts**, design of betraying, discovered 228. See p. 317.
- Mabon**, lord, his speeches, 232, 275
- Mail-coaches**, inconvenience of 104
- Maifance**, M. his observations on the French population 61
- Maitland**, lord, his speech 274
- Malaga**, blocked up by the Algerines 66
- Manion**, Dr. Tho. paragraph from his life 164. See 190, [250], 450
- Map**, which is said to have led Columbus to his discoveries 321
- Manufacturers**, bill of migrating to Ireland 321, 402, 403
- Married lady**, advising 321
- MARRIAGES** 75, 155, 237, 402, 403
- remarkable 321
- Marsham**, Mr. his speech 321
- Martin**, Mr. his speech 321
- Maternal tenderness**, fringes instance of
- Maximilian**, Archd. confessor of Bp. of Cologne 321
- Medals**, subjects for Sir W. Browne's at Cambridge 321
- Midea**, critique on Seneca's 321
- Medical cases** 321
- Society, London, their annual meeting 321
- Memorandum** from a rector of the bishops of Chichester 321
- Merry Andrew** falls from the tower at Axminster Rectory 321
- Messier**, Dr. de 321
- METEOROLOGICAL DIARIES** 2, 82, 162, 242, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000
- Middleton** of Chirk-castle, his coming of age celebrated 321
- Milot**, l'Abbé, dies at Paris 321
- Milton**, accused of treason 105. defended 321
- Minebin**, Mr. his speech 321
- Mines of Mercury**, not a prejudicial as supposed 321
- Minsfel of Woodland**. See *Newton*
- MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, &c.** 88, 190, 289, [249]. See *Page* 340, 343, 425.
- Monbodo**. See *Peter the Monk*
- Boy**
- Mouppellier**, premium granted by the R. Society of 321
- Monument** near Heddelby, account of 201, [241]
- Montagu**, Mr. his speech 321
- Morat**, coffee-house-keeper, token of his 321
- Mores**, Edw. Rowe, his nation doubtful 202, [242]
- Morning**, description of, from Haller 321
- MORTALITY**, bills of, 159, 239, 320, 421
- Morris**, Keaton. See *India Intelligence*.
- Mortification** of Crigmoston, what 321
- Muncester**, lord, his speech 321

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

- Mulgare*, lord, his speeches 143, 152, 217, 274, 275
MURDER. See *Irish Intelligence*. accidental 151. of a Traveller, his wife, and child, by four shew-men 154. of Thomas Morton at Glasgow 395. shocking one at Hinford in America 306. accidental at Norwich 480. Richard Nobbs and his son, found in Norfolk 483. at Mr. Orrell's, Rathbone-lane 485
Musk-rat of Russia, described 204, [264]
Misfuir, M. late financier in Spain, his death and character 324
Musculous of Russia, described 265
Mulard, essay on the growth of 429
N.
Naples, queen of, delivered of a princess 75
New discoveries and inventions 234
Newgate, number of prisoners in 314
New and full moons and eclipses for 1785 74
Newbam, ald. his speeches 352, 448
New publications, catalogue of 383, 471
New-year's day observed at court 70
Newton, William, the minstrel of Woodland, some account of 160
Nichols, Frank, M. D. memoirs of 13
Nichols, memoirs of Hogarth, corrections in 342
Noble, Charles. See *Scone*
Normanlords, enquiry into the honors held by them in England 183
North, lord, his speeches 137, 138, 139, 142, 219, 270, 351, 400, 444, 446, 482
Norwich, Bp. of, remarks on his charge to his clergy 366
Norwit, capt. his gallant defence off Mangalore 67
O.
Old, remarks on 109. rare species of 342
Officers, board of, appointed for inspecting the fortification 319
Old Bailey, sessions at 72, 232, 316, 317
Orange, prince of, his declaration in defence of his conduct 227
O'Rourke, count, dies 237, 323
Offend, all the teas there bought up by the English 148
 — and Trieste company fail for 20,000,000 livres 395
Owen, Geo. executed 70
Oxford, commemoration celebrated 485
P.
Paradis, Madem. Theresa, of Vienna, account of 175
Paris, premium proposed by the R. Medical Society at 62
Parish-registers, use and antiquity of, 92
Parishes, &c. in Middlesex 420. See p. 513, 715
Parker, lord chief baron, his death and character 77
Partridge, the almanack-maker, some account of 107, 266. original letter from 166. works of his in the British Museum 281. See p. 361
Payments into the Exchequer by the receiver-general of the Customs, from 1780 to 1785 317
Pearce, Dr. John, his death and character 77
Peel, Mr. of Manchester examined 448
Peerage, corrections relating to 327
Peers, new ones take their seats 72, 73
Pelham, Mr. Tho. his speech 400
Pelham, Mr. his speech 140
Penny-post, who the projector of? 247
Pembryn, lord, his speech 351
Penitentiary-houses, beginning and end of 375
Percy-family, remarkable facility in 104
Peter the Wild Boy, lord Mombello's account of 113, 236
Petroneus Arbitr, curious treatment of 195, [245]
Phenomenon, remarkable near Alicant 212
Phillips, Mr. his speech 73
 — John, passage in his cyder, illustrated 304
Philosophical Transactions, epitome of 37
Phlips, capt. his speeches 269, 270
Pitt, Mr. W. his speeches 73, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 153, 220, 221, 224, 270, 274, 275, 316, 317, 351, 353, 356, 358, 399, 400, 441, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 481, 482, 483, 484. freedom of London presented to him 151. relates the product of the taxes lost year 316. moves his reform bill 317. opens the budget 317. moves 550,000. to be raised by way of lottery 481. delivers a message concerning the duke of Gloucester's salary 484
Pit-coal. See *Thybbear*
PLAGUE, rages at Tunis 66, 147, 310. at Constantinople 16. ceases there 310. reported to be in the Lock-Hospital 231. ceases at Constantinople 394
Poets Laureat, list of 783
Poisons, ready vomit in case of 68
Portuguese ship lost in the Ganges 312
 — money and a valuable diamond dug up at, the tide of a pond 417
Postman committed for losing a bag of letters 150
Powell, Dr. of St. John's, Cambridge, vindication of 319
Powys, Mr. his speeches 275, 358, 442, 446
Preliminaries agreed to by the emperor and the Dutch 73
Priestley, Dr. his Theological Repository censured 112. defended 196, [256]. See 328
Prince Edward embarks for Germany 400
Printing-office opened at Constantinople 310
Prizes, academic, adjudged at Cambridge 234
 — subjects for, at Cambridge 234. at Dijon 16.
Progeny, remarkable 156, 158, 323
PROMOTIONS 79, 238, 327, 491
Proud, col. William, memoirs of 349
Prussia, king of, concludes a convention with Danzig 228
Q.
QUAKER, returns his share of a prize taken last war 224
 — and the Papist compared 204, [264]
Queen's birth-day kept 72
Quendon, remarkable circumstance there 404
QUESTIONS, or ENQUIRIES, concerning men, things, &c.

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

rev. Mr. Spicer 23. anf.
 191. *minicia* explained
 36. anf. 424. dreaming of
 dead animals 36. answered
 189. [249]. author of John
 Bunke 36. anf. *ib.* farther
 particulars of Thirly's life
 36. Mr. Kilby, school-
 master at Leicester *ib.* anec-
 dotes of Mr. Markland *ib.*
 proper materials for roads
 87. anf. 168, 194, [254],
 195, [255], gold-ring found
 in Flodden-field 89, answer
 167 *ii.* 193. triple head
 cut in stone 89. anf. 189,
 [249] legend on a monas-
 tic seal 89. See p. 193. in-
 scription on a stone at lady
 Dalkeith's in Scotland 90.
 ditto near lady Glenorchy's
ib. seal found at Evesham-
 abbey 91. ancient cast in
 plaster *ib.* Partridge the
 almanack-maker 108. See
 281. Fr. Moore the al-
 manack-maker 108. anf.
 268. ancient family of the
 Comyns 116. Deaths of
 Philippa of Clarence, Phi-
 lippa of Lancaster, and
 Blanche and Philippa,
 daughters of Henry IV. and
 of Ann Mortimer, grand-
 daughter of Edward IV. &c.
ibid. See p. 191. [251].
 Ferguson the poet 165. Dr.
 Willoughby's and Dr.
 Wright's Bibles 167. Eras-
 mus King, lecturer in phi-
 losophy at Lambeth Wells
 176. Lewis's life of Reynold
 Pecock 176. Mr. Tho. Of-
 borne, and the authors of
 the Modern Universal His-
 tory 184. Mr. Addison's
 essay concerning the error
 in distributing modern me-
 dals 194. Lord Aylmer 244.
 anf. 689. King John's
 court 189, [249]. why the
 Jewish historian is called
 Josephus 190, [250]. mar-
 riage of cousins 191 [251].
 explanation of the word
juvandler 191, [251]. anf.
 450. cause of the vegeta-
 tive appearance in frosty
 weather 191, [251]. fami-
 lies of the Erskines, Forbes,
 and Mackenzie 193, [253]
 anf. 681. abstract of the
 reign of king Charles I. MS.
 203, [263]. family of the
 Hewlons 267. life and cha-
 racter of Bp. Warburton
 268. Mr. Pegge 281. phæ-

nomenon in natural history
 282. anf. *ib.* *Pest-angel*,
 a periodical paper in 1701.
 287. legacies to servants
 287. anf. 606. Pied Piper
 at Hamel, in Saxony 287.
 origin of hair-dressing 287.
 expression in Virgil 328.
 anf. 419. placing salt on a
 dead person's belly 328.
 603. anf. 706. antiquities
 found at Settle 328. how
 long stone coffins have been
 disused 332. anf. 512. Ora-
 tor Henley 359. William
 Maitland *ibid.* answer 512.
 art of enameling 362. Eng-
 lish manner of pronouncing
 Latin 362. family of Man-
 nings 363. Rich. Mason,
 M. A. of Jesus College,
 Cambridge 411. list of
 Classics from the Cambridge
 Press 430. mistake in Mil-
 ton's serious poems 434.
 Jupiter's belts 440. anf. 519.
 passage in Virgil 440. See
 p. 419. Scholars' Square
 caps 440. innocent method
 of eradicating hair 450. Sy-
 riac version of Homer 451.
 a rule in law 451. the Sy-
 barite mentioned by Dr.
 Blair 451. anf. *ibid.* M.
 Kyffin, translator of the
 Andrian of Terence 451
 Quill-bark, preferable to the
 red 61

R.

R Adcliffe library, annual
 meeting of the governors
 of 435
 Rainbows, three seen at once
 426
 Record, curious Scotch one
 lately recovered 329. re-
 marks thereon 330
 Reservoir at Stockport, Che-
 shire, bursts its banks 68
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, critique
 on *ii*
 — Edw. esq. dies 78
 Richards, capt. his death and
 character 76
 Richardsen, capt. fails on dis-
 coveries, on a plan of the
 late capt. King's 311
 Ring, ancient wedding one 333
 Riot, at Edinburgh 480
 ROBBERIES, extraordinary, of
 a lady by a tradesman, 63.
 money stolen restored private-
 ly 68. receiver of the taxes
 for Massachusetts's Bay rob-
 bed 148. Speaker's house
 at Whitehall robbed 150.

of the Kingston mid-
 Wimbleton common 19
 at Mrs. Abetrombie's, 70
 bone-place, 234. of M.
 and Mrs. Garton 319.
 a woman in man's dress
 316. of a widow lady
 Paddington 317. at
 Copley's, Lavender-hill, 19
 terlea-rise,
 Rocking-stones
 Rocks, four funken near
 the Land's-end
 Rose, Mr. his speeches
 352, 445
 Royal Academy, their exhi-
 bition opened
 Rumbold, Tho. his speech
 Rutblefs, meaning of *ibid.*
 Ruffet, Thomas, D. D. Esq.
 Russia, grand dutchess of
 livered of a prince's 79.
 press's letters concerning
 the disputes between the
 peror of Germany and
 Dutch 65. See p. 147.
 desavouring to establish
 East India trade
 Russian measures explained
 189 [49]
 S.
 Sackville, Viscount, Esq.
 and character 667. See
 St. Roch, anthem to
 Salisbury, bishop of, *ibid.*
 Savage at Paris, lately en-
 in America
 — Henry, Esq. in En-
 director, his death
 rader
 Sawbridge, alderman,
 speeches 557
 Saxony, elector of,
 row escape
 Sciences, encouraged by
 French king
 Scottish poetry, published
 recommended
 SCOTCH NEWS, *Scotish*
 Javours of lord A. G. 60
 &c. reversed 68. Litter
 George Storie sentenced
 culpable homicide
 premiums for improve-
 in agriculture, manufactures
 and the fisheries, *ibid.*
 Edinburgh, *ibid.* *see*
 money and spoons
 Brechin church yard
 lord Elphinstone appoin-
 commissioner of
ibid. Harveian
 livered at Edinburgh

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

- Harveian prize adjudged 314
 premiums offered by the
 Highland society *ibid.* Shop-
 tax a partial and cruel tax
 179. proceedings concern-
 ing lessening the number of
 judges, ordered to be stopped
ibid. general assembly open-
 ed 481. See p. 483
 Scotch bishops defended 437
 Scott, Major, his speeches 140,
 224, 352, 353
 — Mr. member for
 Weobly, his speech 442
 Scripture, caution against alle-
 gorizing 18.
 Stanley, Dr. appointed bishop
 of Connecticut 105. remarks
 on his consecration 248
 279. See p. 340, 417
 Seal, sig. 12. p. 89, explained
 452
 Securies, catalogue of their in-
 rurs in 1645, 22. See p. 334
 Self-murder in St. James's
 Park 398
 Servants, regulation of, in
 Queen Elizabeth's time 201
 261
 Shakespeare, passages parallel to,
 &c. 277. illustrated 338.
 See p. 450
 Sheep and wool, smuggling of,
 ordered to be enquired into
 72
 — one buried 13 weeks
 in the snow taken out alive
 321
 Sheridan, Mr. his speeches
 179, 271, 275, 358, 400,
 447, 446
 Sheriffs appointed 154
 Signs, discovery relating to
 168. See p. 338, 516
 Simpson's Hospital at Dublin,
 account of, 347
 Smoke, Mr. exhibits articles
 of peace against W. Gren-
 ville Esq. for sending
 a challenge 152
 Smith, Mr. his speeches 353
 355
 — Mr. of Manchester,
 examined 449
 — Col. secretary to the
 American ambassador, ar-
 rives 484
 Sodomite detected at Tunbridge
 150
 Sons of the Clergy, preachers
 for, with explanatory notes
 94—98, 163, 164. addi-
 tional preachers 320. See
 338
 Somen, on the proper man-
 ner of spelling 191 [25:]
 714
 GENT. MAG. 1785.
 INDEX to PART I.
- Spainiards, open three free
 ports in South America, and
 establish a new East India
 Company 128. returns
 brought home by the gal-
 loons *ibid.* 112
 Spanish ambassador delivers his
 credentials to the Grand
 Seigneur 66. negotiation
 with the emperor of Morocco
 147
 Special verdict argued 398
 Spicer, rev Mr. dies 76. bio-
 graphical memoirs of, 19.
 Spinola, marquis of, his sword
 105
 Spirits of Wine. See Gaffney
 Stamps, man committed for a
 fraud relating to, 317
 Stanhope, lady Lucy, dies 406
 Stanley, Sir. W. ancient re-
 cord relative to him and Sir
 R. Clifford 78
 — Mr. his speeches
 Staunton, George Leonard. See
 East India affairs
 Steele, Mr. his speeches 264,
 444
 Steery, Peter, a time-serving
 sectary 335
 Stocks, prices of, 80, 160,
 240, 330, 403, 492
 Stone, large ones taken from
 Mr. Charles Noble 61
 — person upwards of 70,
 coc tor, 150
 Street, Mr. of Bath, calamities
 in his family 490
 STORMS, at Pietra-Sandia in
 Italy, 62. in America
ibid. in the southern cli-
 mates of Great Britain 69
 at Caracao 154. at Bran-
 diefs in Bohemia 310. at
 Constantinople 394. at
 Green-Hammerton, York-
 shire 480.
 Stafford, countess of, her
 death 157. See Poetry
 Strathmore Bowes, lady, exhibits
 articles of peace against her
 husband 151
 Strictures on Warton's notes
 on Milton 430
 Stuart, Samuel Esq. dies 79
 Suicide, arguments against 88.
 providentially prevented 398
 Sunderland, disturbances among
 the sailors there 397, 424
 Surrey, lord, his speeches 73,
 137, 140, 274, 352, 357,
 358, 400, 442. his taxes
 negatived 424
 Swine, ancient act concerning
 them 111
 Sydenham, lines found upon a
 window there 416
 T. Agui, ships entered there
 last year 395, 475
 Tartars, invade Georgia, and
 are routed by major general
 Samoilow 66. See p. 147
 Taxes totals of, from 1783 to
 1785 317. proposal for a
 new one 340
 Taylor, rev. John, D. D. dies
 77
 — Mr. M. A. his speech
 218
 — rev. Henry, author of
 Ben Mordecai's letters, dies
 402
 Tea with eggs, a fashionable
 beverage formerly 27
 Tea sales at the India-house,
 state of, 151, 232
 Temple Hall, Warwickshire,
 account of, 434
 Templeman, lord, dies 237
 THEATRICAL REGISTER
 74, 132, 211, 304, 382, 470
 Thompson, Mr. Charles, a factor
 for the Russia company, some
 account of, 76
 Thysbarn, M. produces in-
 flammable air from pit-coal
 62
 Timms, lieutenant colonel
 Richard, his death and cha-
 racter 405
 Toad-stone, account of, with a
 cut 91
 Tortoise, longevity of, 193.
 [253] See p. 197, 337
 Toup, Jonathan, dies 79.
 Biographical and literary
 anecdote of, 185. See p.
 340
 TRIALS, of Wood and Brown,
 for robbing councillor Daven-
 port 57—60. in the Irish
 Exchequer between the King
 and Mess. Connor 67. at
 Edinburgh, between Mess.
 Richardson and Co. and the
 Edinburgh insurers 68. ad-
 between Capt. Sutton and
 commodore Johnstone 70.
 Mr. Martin's appeal to the
 court of Delegates confirmed
 147. concerning a pretend-
 ed promise of marriage 152.
 of Jacques Philip Hardy,
 secretary to the count de Mi-
 zabeau 230
 Triple head, carving of, ex-
 plained 190
 W. Allenac, Dr. Lewis Gaf-
 par, professor of Greek
 and Belgic History at Ley-
 den, dies 323
 Vanderga, count, dies 402

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

- Wauhall-gardens* open 400
Ventilators on ship-board, described by Mr. Crane 429
Viner, Mr. his speech 400
Vision of the Mount in Milton's Lycidas, explained 431
Volcaneria Inermis, history and botanical description of, 431
 U.
Ursurpation, particulars relative thereto, from a MS. in the British Museum 343
 W.
W Arabian Rebels, their inhuman barbarities, 66
 their two chiefs taken 147
 executed 311. See p. 229
Wales, prince of, attends the House of Peers 72. fête given by him at Carlton-house 485
Walker, Mr. examined 449
Wall, Dr. chosen chemical professor at Oxford 318
Warburton, bishop, some account of, 268
Warlike preparations at Brest and Cadiz 478
Watson, Thomas, B.D. appointed poet-laureat 329
 observations on his edition of *Milton's Juvenilia* 416. See p. 513
Watchman killed by an ox in Fleet-ditch 319
Winter-balloon, unsuccessful trial of, 315
Watson, alderman, his speeches 352, 447
Weather, remarkable change in 69. observations on in different parts 321
Weapons of the scripture-patriarchs, essay on 432
Wellings, Thomas Esq. his death and character 155
Wesley, Mr. John, his corrections concerning his family 246. See last vol. p. 279, 353. See *Badcock*.
Wesley, William, Esq. his death 343
WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE 229. Spaniards warn the English to leave the Musquito shore, and seize the island of Rattan 312. Morris Keaton, a pirate, executed near Port-Royal, Jamaica, *ibid.* desperate murders by a negro at the same place 313. Spaniards commence hostilities on the Musquito shore, *ibid.* See p. 393. further advices from thence 395
White Mich. lieur. gov. of Montserrat, dies 358
Whitblad, William, Esq. poet-laureat, dies 326
White Ladies See *Antiquities*.
Wickham, William of, unnoticed particulars of, 189. See p. 425
Wife, extraordinary re-appearance of,
Wiggins, Thomas, member of Okehampton, dies
William Henry, prince, arrives from Hanover
Winn, Sir Rowland, bart. dies suddenly
Winstler in Derbyshire, blown up at
 Winter begins in Holland
Wilchell, George F. R. S. death and character
Wood, Mr. his legacy to mechanics
Woodford, Ralph, Esq. appointed to treat on the commercial arrangements with Spain
Workhouse, master of, proposed for selling dead bodies
Wright, rev. Paul, D. D. F. S. A. his death and writings
Wrighton, Clement, a lecture, some account of,
Wyndham, Mr. his speech
Wyndham, Edward Esq. some account of,
 Y.
Yonge, Sir George, his death
 York, meeting of the holders of, on a parliamentary reform
 Young woman burnt accidentally

INDEX to BOOKS Reviewed in the First Part of VOL. LV.

- A.
Alkin's Calendar of Nature 132
Antiquarian Repertory 301
Apology for the life of George Anne Bellamy 468
Archæologia, vol. viii. 565
 B.
BELL's system of surgery vol. ii. 119
Bellamy, Mrs. George Anne, her Apology for her Life 204, 294. See p. 245, 347
Benbenau's Syntomatology 208
Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. xxv. 42. No. xxvi. 44. No. xxviii. 156, No. xxviii. 371.
Bishop of Bangor's (Dr. Warren) Duties of the Parochial clergy 470
Boaton's Translation of Wieland's "Oberon" 202
Boyd's Translation of the Inferno of Dante 378
Boyl' (Mrs.) Coalition 464
Bozner's Tracts 289
Brydges's Sonnets, &c. 461
Burney's Thoughts on the Freedom of Election 132
Burney's account of the Musical Performances in Commemoration of Handel 129
 C.
Canons of Criticism 117
 Case of our Fellow Creatures the oppressed Africans, &c. 377
Conquests of the Heart, a novel 131
Confilia; or thoughts upon several subjects 301
Cooke's last Voyage, &c. 111
 Voyages, 4 vols. 504
Colten's First Lines of the practice of Physic 111
 D.
DE la Minardiere (Mlle.) her Triomphe de la B...
Dialogue between Cheltenham and Garrick in the Shades
Disney's Memoirs of A. D. Sykes, D. D. 31
Douglas's Observations on an extraordinary case of a ruptured Uterus 207
 E.
ELegies and Sonnets 417
 Enquiry into the effects of putting a stop to the African Slave

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

Slave Trade	377	Matthew's Appeal	117	Sheep on the ancient Division	
Outcome of the Philosophical		Memoirs of the Baron de Tott	373	of the English Nation	118
Transactions	462	— of George Ann B-l-	468	Smyth's Tour in America, con-	
Play on Punctuation	381	— of a Pythagorean	470	cluded	47
Every man his Own Law-		Milton's poems, by T. Warton,		Sonnets, &c. with a	468
maker	132	B. D.	290	edition of the Six Bads of	
		N.		Ofian	196
F.		Nichols's Collection of Bow-		Spilbury's Corfory Thoughts	
Female Guardian	46	yer's Miscellaneous Tracts	289	on the Medicine and Horse	
				acts	374
H.				Symons' Enquiry into the design	
Herbert's Ames's Typogra-				of the Christian Sabbath	150
phical Antiquities	117				
Johnson's Elegy to the Me-		O		T.	
mory of Dr. Johnson	300	Outlines of a plan for pro-		Thoughts on the Slavery of	
Johnson's Translation of Gen-		tecting London, &c. from		the Negroes	382
esis's Tales of the Castle	130	Houte-breakers, and Street,		Twining on the Tea and Win-	
Ever-criticism on Miss Sew-		and Highway Robbers	377	dow Act	128
ard's Louisa, &c.	300	P.			
		Parkinson's Voyage to the		V.	
I.		South Seas	52	Verses on the death of Dr.	
Johnson's Knight and Friars		Parry's, Mrs. Eden Vale	51	Samuel Johnson	382
	199	Pictures from Nature	561	Vieor's (Mrs.) Additional Let-	
Johnson's Enquiry into the His-		Political Life, &c. of the Right		ters from Russia	371
tory of the Antiquities, &c.		Hon. C. J. Fox	49		
Johnson's Asia	50	Proposed System of Trade with		W.	
Johnson Letters, or the History		Ireland examined	209	Warren's, Thomas, B. D.	
of Count St. Julian	117	R.		Milton's Juvenile Poems,	
		Remarks upon the landed		293, 374, 457	
K.		and commercial Policy of		Watson's (bishop of Landaff)	
Johnson's, a poem	117	of England	469	theological tracts	299
		Rennick's Address to Parlia-		Wharton, Charles Henry. Let-	
L.		ment, on the Situation of		ter to the Roman Catholics	
Letters to a young Nobleman,		the Navy Surgeons	374	of Worcester	49
upon various Subjects	513	S.		White's sermons at Hampton's	
Life of John Gilpin	373	SERMONS, Berkeley's on		lectures 44. See p. 714	
London Medical Journal	121	Jan. 30 126. short view		White on the Kings Evil	123
		of the Christian Doctrine of		Willert's Letters to Mrs. Bellamy	
M.		Redemption 132. at the		468	
Mason's Fresnoy's Art of		Confecration of Dr. S. Sea-		Wraxall's History of France	
Painting, with Notes by		bury, the American Bishop		199	
Mrs. J. Reynolds	52, 124	298		Wynne, on the Trial of the Pix	
				127	

INDEX to the POETRY, 1785.

A.		E.		born church, Kent	ibid
Aria maners. A true story		ELEGIES, on the death of a		on Glb. Walmesley, Esq	
	474	young lady 134. of a		166. for Shirley Fielding	
B.		nightingale, by Mr. Pratt		Esq. 307. on John Spurrell	
Birth of Twaddle	135	386. in absence 388. in		308. translated 477. on	
		ditto <i>ibid.</i>		Philip Morant, rector of	
C.		EPICRAM, on a dissolute cler-		Aldham, in Essex, <i>ibid.</i> on	
Canata, written in German		gyman	309	Miss Shipley's Squirrel <i>ibid.</i>	
for Madem. Paradis, imi-		EPISTLES, to miss H. More,		on Thomas Monger, in	
tated by Dr. Burney	215	from Mrs. Yearsley, the po-		Amwell church-yard 309.	
gnavict, the	306	etical milk-woman	305	on Churchill the satirist 385.	
		EPITAPH, on the wife of the		on Davies the comedian 204.	
D.		reverend Mr. Robinson of		on Dr. Johnson by Dr. For-	
Description of the tomb of		Lichfield 135. on Dr. John-		dyce 411. on the rev. Tho.	
Water	385	son 136. in Chestnut		Newlin, vicar of Beeding.	
		church yard <i>ibid.</i> in Beak-		Suffolk 424. on Mr. Som-	

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c.

- ner 426. on lady Paſton
428. on the death of a fair
infant, by Milton *ibid.* on
Mr. James Robſon 489
EXTEMPORES, on Lunardi's
aſcenſion 53. to a coquer. 135
F.
Farewell Addreſs for Mrs.
Bellamy, ſpoken by Miſs
Farren 449. ditto, intended
to have been ſpoken 476
I.
INSCRIPTIONS, on Nath.
Gower, rector of E. Horſely
56. on Foote Gower, M. D.
rector of Chignaſt *ibid.*
M.
Mark IV. (part of) para-
phraſed by maſter John
Browne 216
Milton, imitation of, 309
N.
Nath's reply to Mrs. Bur-
rell's Invocation 306
O.
ODES, for the New Year 53.
to Peace by maſter John
Browne 307. monumental
one, to the memory of
Thomas Gibbons, D. D.
387. Genio Loci 389. per-
formed at St. James's on his
Majeſty's Birth-day 473.
ditto at Dublin caſtle *ibid.*
P.
PRologue to Caradacus 475
R.
REtirement 309
Rondeau, by Mr. Hook,
ſung by Mrs. Weichſell at
Vauxhall 177
S.
SEaſons of the Mind 309
Song, by Mr. Hayley 305
SONNETS, ſaid to be written
by the Dutcheſs of Devon-
ſhire 54. to a Young Lady
on her Birth day 55. to
George Dempſter, Eſq. *ibid.*
to the rev. Isaac Clarke, of
Woodbridge *ibid.* from Mal-
let's poems 216. to Eliza
306. from Petrarch 307.
deſigned for an inſcription
in a grove near Woodbridge
389. on a wet roſe 474.
addreſſed to Lady Catharine
Powlett 476.
Sorrow of Charlotte at the
tomb of Werter 307
T.
THraldom 54
V.
VEaſas, to the memory of
Edward Wynne, Eſq. 53.
by Mrs. Sheridan, on her
Brother's Violin 55. by the
ſame, on the Death of her
Brother 56. to Miſs Seward,
by the rev. T. S. Whalley
133. on the Death of a be-
loved Mother *ibid.* to Miſs
Sheridan from her Brother's
Lyre 136. from Mr. Jeron-
gan to Mrs. Montagu 137.
on the Counteſs of Strafford
by Mr. H. Walpole 157. to
the rev. Mr. Cunningham
by the Miſtreſs of Woodley,
212. by Miſs Anna Seward
to the Miſtreſs of Wood-
ley 213. to Mr. Hayley, on
his tragedy of Ruſſell 214.
to a Lady *ibid.* on a Ball given
by a young Gentleman, in
the Circus, Exeter 215. to
the memory of Dr. Johnſon
305. to Mr. John Porter,
on his Birth day 306. on a
prevailing fashionable Folly
307. French, to a pipe of
tobacco, with a tranſlation
308. on the Death of a be-
loved Wife, 389. to Har-
garth, on a young Lady's Pic-
ture 343. to Cromwell, by
Milton 435. to the me-
mory of the rev. Mr. Vin-
cent Perrotet 474. on Sir
Joſhua Reynolds's painting of
Love unloofing the Zone of
Beauty 475. on a group of
Flowers, painted by Miſs
Babram 476. on friend-
ſhip, by Dr. Johnſon 477
W.
WInter 54

DIRECTIONS for placing the PLATES. PART I.

1. RUINS of the city of Bolgari 15
2. ————— Plate II. 16
3. Mr. Greave's Altar piece 25
4. Blanchard's balloon, &c. 39
5. Birth place of Dr. Samuel Johnson 100
6. Burial-place of the antient Tartars 172
7. The muſjaculus, and muſk-rat of Ruſſia 265
8. Funeral monument near Heidelberg 261
9. Simpton's Hoſpital at Dublin, &c. &c. &c. 331
10. View near Lichfield 412
11. Miscellaneous antiquities 418
12. NATURAL phenomenon at Newton in Wales, &c. 502
13. Aſtronomical ditto in Ruſſia 531
14. Portrait of Benj. Martin 583
15. Natural hiſtory and architecture 640
16. Machines for raiſing water by wind 685
17. Medal of Sir Richard Shelley 713
18. The Slepetz, &c. 761
19. Druid remains at Stanton-Drew 761
20. Excavations near Nottingham 800
21. Plan of Port-Royal in Jamaica, 1692 819
22. Baſchkirian Bear-trap 934
23. Cloſter at Clerkenwell, &c. 935
24. Funeral Monument, Supplement.

P A R T II.

25. NATURAL phenomenon at Newton in Wales, &c. 502
26. Aſtronomical ditto in Ruſſia 531
27. Portrait of Benj. Martin 583
28. Natural hiſtory and architecture 640
29. Machines for raiſing water by wind 685
30. Medal of Sir Richard Shelley 713
31. The Slepetz, &c. 761
32. Druid remains at Stanton-Drew 761
33. Excavations near Nottingham 800
34. Plan of Port-Royal in Jamaica, 1692 819
35. Baſchkirian Bear-trap 934
36. Cloſter at Clerkenwell, &c. 935
37. Funeral Monument, Supplement.

Whalley
of a be-
to Min-
Brother
r. Jeron-
tague re-
Strafford,
257. to
Wingham,
Woodley,
Seward-
of Wood-
214.
Bull given
man, in
215. to
Johnston
Porter,
6. on a
ole Folly
a pipe of
anisation
of a be-
to Ho-
dy's Pit-
well, by
the me-
Mr. Vin-
on Sir
inting of
Zone of
group of
by Miss
friend-
a 477

54

FI.

263
c. &c.
312
414

761
762
820
879
934
935

N. B. The small numerals after the figures signify that the name is so many times repeated in that page.

249 Edwards
Ayuntamiento de Madrid

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. LV, PART I.

Glaspe	248	Hewlett	236	Kilcourseie	158	Majendie	323, 329	Oliver	Purser
Goddard	324	Hickes	402	Kimberley	329	Maitland	323, 488	Ord	Pym
Gosia	323	Hill	78, ii.	Kinsman	323	March	488	O'Rourke	Post
Godelphin	489			Kirkup	239	Martin	491	Osborne	
Gough	238	Hillia	78	Knatchbull	488	Martinnant	239	Oswald	
Goolden	79	Hind	236	Knight,	79, ii.	Martior	488	Owen	
Gordon	402	Hinde	239		405	Marthall	323		
Gosling	236	Hinds	323	Knott	239	Maskelyn	239		
Goffett, 488,	491	Hinton	239	Kuunison	79	Madley	76		
Gott	323	Hitchens	238			Maw	405	Page	
Gough	323	Hobart	402	L.		Mawbey	325	Paley	
Gower	158, 235	Hodison	238	LAD		Maxwell	404	Palmer	
Graine	489	Hodges	488	Lake	491	Mealey	239	Parker	
Graham	235,	Hodgson	239	Lambard	75	Mecke	235		
488, iii.	391	Holmes	75	Lane	79	Menham	239		
Grayson	238	Hopkins	324, 488	Lang	79	Meine	406	Parkinson	
Greenoill	239	Horsfall	239	Lang	79	Messiter	323	Patrick	
Gregory	79	Hotchky	323	Langdale	490	Mercalf	157	Partridge	
Green	235, 237,	House	326	Langton	329, 401	Middloten	239	Parry	
402, 491		Houston	324	Langton	155	Middlem	239	Parsons	
Gretton	79	Honywood	159,	La Touche	235	Milla	239, 490		
Griffith	236, 323		235	Law	156, 490	Milnes	402	Passon	
Grundy	239	Hooper	323	Lawrence	235	Milor	489	Payne	
Guest	490	Hopwood	491	Lawson	238	Mitchener	75	Pearce	
		Houghton	491	Le Cointe	404	Monckton	155	Peach	
H.		Howard	237, 488	Lee	491	Monkhouse	329	Pearley	
		Howarth	489	Leech	490	Mondy	155	Pearson	
HAddon	78	Howel	239	Ledger	323	Moore	75, 239	Peck	
Hale	235	Howell	75, 237,	Leigh	237	Moorhouse	157	Pedro	
Halhead	155		239	Leighton	76	Mordaunt	75	Penn	
Hail	75, ii.	Huddesford	238	Le Mellurier	238	Morgan	239	Percy	
237, ii.	325, 491	Hughes	402	Leopold of Brnnf-		Morley	491	Perkins	
Hammerfley	75	Hulse	323	wick	403	Morres	488	Perrey	
Hammond	490	Hunt	238	Lefingham	75	Morris	75	Perronet	
Hancock	239	Huntley	238	L'Evesque	491	Morrison	75	Peter the Will	
Hancy	490	Hurrel	156	Lewis,	75, 156,	Morse	323		
Hardy	155, 326			Lexell	325	Morton	239	Peters	
Harley	235, 240	I.		Ley	237	Mofes	79, 406	Pierfoa	
Hargrave	406	Jackson	402, ii.	Light	155	Molyn	78, 323	Pinchin	
Harmer	406	James	239, 406	Lincoln	155	Moxon	238	Philpot	
Harris	79, 159,	Jarvoife	239	Linton	490	Munro	155, 329	Phippen	
239, 402, 488		Jeffreys	78	Litchfield	238	Murray	326, 488	Picket	
Harrison	406	Jelly	326	Leven	329	Murgatroyd	323	Piercy	
Harrington	491	Jeser	238	Livingston	237	Musquie	324	Pinfent	
Hart	78	Jeynes	323	Lloyd	238	Myers	157, 323	Place	
Hartley	76, 78	Imbleton	406	Locking	156			Plowman	
Harvey	490	Impey	235	Lockyer	75	N.		Plume	
Hafeltine	236	Inge	158, 235	Londale	401	Naples,	Queen	Plumptre	
Hafelhurst	491	Ingham	326	Long	75, 79	Nash	235	Polhill	
Haffell	236	Johnson	235, 236,	Longden	323	Nasmyth,	488	Pomfret	
Hatch	239	238, 239,	235,	Lowe	489	Natterefs	491	Poole	
Hatchett	79	329, 406,	488	Lucas	236	Nethercorte	491	Pordivane	
Hawkins	404	Jollage	326	Luttrell	238	Nevill	75	Potter	
Hay	156, 323	Jolleff	491	Lynch	238	Newcomb	79	Poulet	
Hayward	238	Jolliffe	238	Lys	488	Nicholas	155	Poupard	
Hayton	79	Jones	157, 237,			Noon	402	Pownall	
Headley	79	326, 329	323	M.		Norbury	79	Poynton	
Heal	258	Jordan	235	M.		Norfolk	156	Pratt	
Heard	239	Joy		M.		Norman	237	Preffon	
Heath	79			Macdonald	402	Norris	235	Prellwick	
Heavifide	406	K.		McDonnell	489	Nugent	488	Price	
Hole	238	KAspruck	489	McCowan	329			Prince	
Henley	217, 323	Kemp	403	Mackenzie	402	O.		Prior	
Henry	238	Kennedy	75	Macklin	237	O'Brien	75	Proctor	
Hereford	488	Kennett	492	Madan	238, 492	Oldham	323	Punnet	
Heslop	238, 491	Kennion	239	Mahon	488			Surrier	
Hut	404	Kerrick	238						
Hawitt	237, 489								

INDEX of NAMES to Vol. LV, PART I.

Purser	78	Saunders	239	Stecr	488	Townsend	239	West	329, ii.
Pym	75, 402	Scheviers	235, 323	Stewart	403	Townsend	236, 490	Westmoreland	
Pott	239	Scorral	76	Stevens	239, 323	Trevor	230	Whitchote	235, ii.
R.		Scot	239, 326, 329, 402, ii.	Stevenson	326	Trigge	323	Whiff	404
R. Aibaud	239	Sealy	490	Stewart	79, 488, 491	Trotter	323	Whitcomb	323
Raitt	78	Shacklesford	238	Stidolph	491	Turner	76, 216	Whitcombe	402
Ramley	489	Shadwell	490	Stone	239	Turnor	488	Whine	158
Randolph	490	Shairp	406	Storer	238	Turton	323	Whitehead	326, 491
Rash	402	Sherwood	326	Stourton	156	Tweddle	529	Whiteside	491
Rafor	239	Shove	239	Strafford	159	Tyler	75, 491	Whitfield	238
Rawes	490	Shute	79	Streetfield	488			Wickenden	490
Raynsford	323	Sibolius	157	Street	490	V.		Wigan	491
Redhead	237	Sidney	155	Strode	156	Valkenae	323, 489	Wiggeth	490
Redwood	78	Sigworth	239	Strong	488	Vandecope	402	Wiggins	78
Rees	329	Silvertop	155	Strothoff	78	Vane	237	Wigmore	79
Reichard	239	Simms	234	Strutt	79	Vaughan	78	Wignam	237
Reid	78	Simpson	79	Swart	239	Vaux	239	Wildman	79
Remagle	402	Sinclair	406	Sumner	79	Udney	488	Wilkins	78, 156
Reynolds	78	Skett	155	Sutton	239	Vernon	491	Wilkinson	489
Rich	406	Slade	329	Swaffield	75	Vincent	491	Williams	156, 235
Richards	76, 326	Sherrard	236	Swaan	490	Vindin	491	Willis	238, 239, 489
Richmond	488	Smallwood	403	Swanton	239	Unett	158	Williamson	490
Riddle	403, See	Smith	75, 238, ii. 324, 329	Sydenham	491	Voysey	79	Willmot	238
	p. 500	Smyth	239	Sykes	324	Uxbridge	490	Wilson	238, 239
Ridge		Solomon	329					Wimberley	76
Ridings	238	Solomons	323	T.				Winn	159
Rivers	239	Sowerby	239	T. Anourdin	490	W.		Winthrop	236
Rivington	490	Spalding	491	Talbot	79	Waite	156	Wintown	75
Roads	491	Spark	78	Tankerville	402	Walker	157, 239, 490	Witchell	156
Robinson	158, 239, 323, 488, 490	Speechley	239	Tatum	324	Walpole	488	Wolf	402
		Speidel	159	Taylor	77, ii. 237, 403, 491, iii.	Walker	235	Wood	78, 239
Robson	489	Spence	420	Templeton	237	Ward	75, 78, 79, 238	Woodford	235
Roper	75	Spencer	490	Thevenot	491	Warne	155	Woodhead	491
Rothwell	79	Speuerr	324	Thirkle	150	Warner	323	Woodlett	406
Routeledge	323	Spicer	76	Thompson	76, 238	Warren	239	Worham	328
Rowbotham	239	Squire	75	Thorne	403	Warton	329	Worton	239
Rowley	78, 235, 491	Stafford	235, 239, 323	Thornhill	406	Waterman	239	Wright	323, 404
		Stainsforth	406	Thomson	491	Watkinson	491	Wyndham	78
Roycroft	255	Standert	239	Tichborne	239	Watson	237, 490, 491	Wynne	75, 77, 323
Ruddock	75	Standfast	79	Tidale	325				
Rumbold	235	Stanhope	406	Till	79	Watterall	239		
Rush	236	Stapleton	326	Timms	405	Watts	402	Y.	
Rushworth	323	Stapylton	155	Todd	491	Weaver	75	Yalden	236
Ryals	78, 238, ii.	Star	323	Torrano	155	Webb	78	Yates	235
Ryals, great Du-		Staunton	75	Totnall	323	Wellings	155	Yonge	325
shels of,	75	Stee	158	Toup	79	Wells	75, 236		
S.		Steele	235	Toufe	239	Welsh	76		
Sally	325, ii.	Stephens	75, 78, 79	Towers	504				
Savage	325								

GENT. MAG. 1784. P. 492. l. 16. r. *literaturum*. p. 715. col. 2. l. 44. *dele only*. p. 681. note. for 488. r. 485. p. 936. the verses to a young lady who wished not to hear a funeral bell, were written by Jof. Cradock, Esq. and are printed in Misc. and Fug. Pieces, vol. III. p. 216. 1784. Index to part II. for *How* 638 read *Hone* 638. This is the more necessary to be corrected, as it refers to the death of an eminent artist.

TABLE of the OLD DUTY on Houses and Windows, and of the New Duty on Houses, with the Total Amount which every House is to pay up to 180 Windows.

House under 100 Windows.	Old Duty.	New Duty.	Amount of both.	Win- dows.	Old Duty.	New Duty.	Amount of both.	Win- dows.	Old Duty.	New Duty.	Amount of both.
l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	Num.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	Num.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	Num.
1	0 3 0	0 3 0	65	6 13 0	8 0	14 13 0	124	12 11	14 0	26 11	140
2	0 4 0	0 6 0	66	6 15 0	0	14 15 0	125	12 13	0	26 13	141
3	0 7 0	0 8 0	67	6 17 0	0	14 17 0	126	12 15	0	26 15	142
4	0 9 0	0 10 0	68	6 19 0	0	14 19 0	127	12 17	0	26 17	143
5	0 11 0	0 13 0	69	7 1 0	0	15 1 0	128	12 19	0	26 19	144
6	0 14 0	0 15 0	70	7 3 0	8 10	15 13 0	129	13 1	0	27 1	145
7	0 17 0	0 18 0	71	7 5 0	0	15 15 0	130	13 3	15 0	27 3	146
8	0 0 0	1 0 0	72	7 7 0	0	15 17 0	131	13 5	0	27 5	147
9	1 0 0	1 0 0	73	7 9 0	0	15 19 0	132	13 7	0	27 7	148
10	1 5 0	1 10 0	74	7 11 0	0	16 1 0	133	13 9	0	27 9	149
11	1 7 0	1 15 0	75	7 13 0	9 0	16 13 0	134	13 11	0	27 11	150
12	1 8 0	1 0 0	76	7 15 0	0	16 15 0	135	13 13	0	28 1	151
13	1 10 0	1 0 0	77	7 17 0	0	16 17 0	136	13 15	0	28 3	152
14	1 11 0	1 10 0	78	7 19 0	0	16 19 0	137	13 17	0	28 5	153
15	1 14 0	1 15 0	79	8 1 0	0	17 1 0	138	13 19	0	28 7	154
16	1 18 0	1 0 0	80	8 3 0	9 10	17 13 0	139	14 1	0	28 9	155
17	2 0 0	1 5 0	81	8 5 0	0	17 15 0	140	14 3	16 0	29 1	156
18	2 5 0	1 10 0	82	8 7 0	0	17 17 0	141	14 5	0	29 3	157
19	2 9 0	1 15 0	83	8 9 0	0	17 19 0	142	14 7	0	29 5	158
20	2 13 0	1 0 0	84	8 11 0	0	18 1 0	143	14 9	0	29 7	159
21	2 15 0	0	85	8 13 0	10 0	18 13 0	144	14 11	0	29 9	160
22	2 17 0	0	86	8 15 0	0	18 15 0	145	14 13	0	29 11	161
23	2 19 0	0	87	8 17 0	0	18 17 0	146	14 15	0	30 1	162
24	3 1 0	0	88	8 19 0	0	18 19 0	147	14 17	0	30 3	163
25	3 3 0	4 10 0	89	9 1 0	0	19 1 0	148	14 19	0	30 5	164
26	3 5 0	0	90	9 3 0	10 10	19 13 0	149	15 1	0	30 7	165
27	3 7 0	0	91	9 5 0	0	19 15 0	150	15 3	17 0	31 1	166
28	3 9 0	0	92	9 7 0	0	19 17 0	151	15 5	0	31 3	167
29	3 11 0	0	93	9 9 0	0	19 19 0	152	15 7	0	31 5	168
30	3 13 0	5 0 0	94	9 11 0	0	20 1 0	153	15 9	0	31 7	169
31	3 15 0	0	95	9 13 0	11 1	20 13 0	154	15 11	0	31 9	170
32	3 17 0	0	96	9 15 0	0	20 15 0	155	15 13	0	31 11	171
33	3 19 0	0	97	9 17 0	0	20 17 0	156	15 15	0	32 1	172
34	4 1 0	0	98	9 19 0	0	20 19 0	157	15 17	0	32 3	173
35	4 3 0	5 10 0	99	10 1 0	0	21 1 0	158	15 19	0	32 5	174
36	4 5 0	0	100	10 3 0	12 0	22 3 0	159	16 1	0	32 7	175
37	4 7 0	0	101	10 5 0	0	22 5 0	160	16 3	18 0	33 1	176
38	4 9 0	0	102	10 7 0	0	22 7 0	161	16 5	0	33 3	177
39	4 11 0	0	103	10 9 0	0	22 9 0	162	16 7	0	33 5	178
40	4 13 0	6 0 0	104	10 11 0	0	22 11 0	163	16 9	0	33 7	179
41	4 15 0	0	105	10 13 0	0	22 13 0	164	16 11	0	33 9	180
42	4 17 0	0	106	10 15 0	0	22 15 0	165	16 13	0	34 1	181
43	4 19 0	0	107	10 17 0	0	22 17 0	166	16 15	0	34 3	182
44	5 1 0	0	108	10 19 0	0	22 19 0	167	16 17	0	34 5	183
45	5 3 0	6 10 0	109	11 1 0	0	23 1 0	168	16 19	0	34 7	184
46	5 5 0	0	110	11 3 0	13 0	24 3 0	169	17 1	0	35 1	185
47	5 7 0	0	111	11 5 0	0	24 5 0	170	17 3	19 0	35 3	186
48	5 9 0	0	112	11 7 0	0	24 7 0	171	17 5	0	35 5	187
49	5 11 0	0	113	11 9 0	0	24 9 0	172	17 7	0	35 7	188
50	5 13 0	7 0 0	114	11 11 0	0	24 11 0	173	17 9	0	35 9	189
51	5 15 0	0	115	11 13 0	0	24 13 0	174	17 11	0	35 11	190
52	5 17 0	0	116	11 15 0	0	24 15 0	175	17 13	0	36 1	191
53	5 19 0	0	117	11 17 0	0	24 17 0	176	17 15	0	36 3	192
54	6 1 0	0	118	11 19 0	0	24 19 0	177	17 17	0	36 5	193
55	6 3 0	7 10 0	119	12 1 0	0	25 1 0	178	17 19	0	36 7	194
56	6 5 0	0	120	12 3 0	14 0	26 3 0	179	18 1	0	36 9	195
57	6 7 0	0	121	12 5 0	0	26 5 0	180	18 3	20 0	37 1	196
58	6 9 0	0	122	12 7 0	0	26 7 0	0	0	0	0	0
59	6 11 0	0	123	12 9 0	0	26 9 0	0	0	0	0	0

* The Old Duty on Houses is Three Shillings for every House, and Two Shillings for every Window in Houses which have 25 and upwards, without any Limitation as to Number.
 § The New Duty on Houses does not increase beyond Twenty Pounds, nor is any Person to pay this Duty for more than two Houses.

INDEX
 N. I.
 A.
 A. Bergave
 Ackla
 Adam
 Adams
 Addington
 Adesne
 Ainlie
 Alavoine
 Alderman
 Allan
 Allen
 Almon
 Almont
 Alms
 Amery
 Ames
 Amphlett
 Anderson
 Andrews
 Angelo
 Angerstein
 Anluther
 Appchee
 Applearth
 Arnold
 Archdeacon
 Anbur
 Atley
 Atkinson 57
 Audley
 Auld
 Aulten
 B.
 Bacon
 Baker
 835 919,
 Balneavis
 Baldwin 838.
 Bamfill
 Banbury
 Baneer
 Banks
 Barber
 Barker
 Barks
 Barlow
 Barnham
 Barnwell
 Barnwell
 Barnwell
 Batchelor
 Bates
 Batley
 Beach
 Besley
 Beechman
 GENT. M.
 INDEX, P.

INDEX OF NAMES to the FIFTY-FIFTH VOLUME. Part II.

N. B. The small numerals after the figures signify that the name is so many times repeated in that page.

A.	Beetham 918	Brough 665, 746	Cliefold 837	Deane 834
	Bell 667, 747, 1011	Broughton 748	Clifton 1005	Deans 571
gavenny 750	Benman 573	Brown 664, 746, 835, 839 iii.	Clive 1009	Dearley 749
land 571	Benfon 575, 751, 834	Bryant 834	Clowes 919	De Burts 834
		Brydges 918	Clugh 572	Degulhon 750
ton	Bentinck 918 ii.	Buchanan 747	Clunie 836	De Gibelin 571
	Berdmore 921, 1005	Buckland 664	Cobbe 747, 835	De Lante 919
		Bucknell 571	Cobbe 835	Delavaux 836
	Berkeley 836	Bromby 571	Cochayne 665	Delville 572
	Berry 747, 837	Buchanan 918	Cocks 750	De Mably 572
	Bess 1005	Burgoyne 751	Coghill 921	Dempsey 834
	Beuzeville 1008	Burleyton 838	Coke 839	Dempster 835
	Bey 1009	Burn 922	Colebrooke 572	Dering 921
	Bickerton 1011	Burnaby 664	Collignon 835	De Segur 919
	Bickle 921	Burnet 747	Collins 665	De Seres de la
nt	Bigge 667	Burney 746, 1011	Colyear 573	Tour 839
	Binmore 1005	Burslem 837	Conria 751	Deverfe 571
	Birdell 1005	Burton 664	Comper 573	Dibb 839
tt	Birket 836	Butcher 834	Compton 1011	Dick 921
	Blacklerby 838	Butterfield 664	Conway 747, 918	Dickenson 1005
	Blair 838		Cooke 664, 839	Dight 1008
	Blake 746	C.	Cookson 918	Dinham 749
	Blount 921	Caithness 836	Coombe 836	Dix 1011
	Bluck 918	Cam 747	Coomes 1005	Dix 838
	Blunt 918	Cameron 571	Cooper 666, 1011	Dixon 839
	Boddington 1007	Camidge 834	Cope 920	Dodd 1005
	Bogle 664	Carhampton 838	Copland 1011	Dndwell 837, 838, 839, 1005
	Bond 837	Carlisle 575	Coppard 747	Dolben 570
con	Bonner 749	Carpue 747	Corbett 918	Donerale 838
	Boscawen 1011	Car 751	Cork and Orrery 1010	Dorant 747
	Boucher 664	Carroll 747	Cosens 747	Dormer 836
570, 839	Bourcher 1010	Carter 834, 836	Courtney 1009	Dorothwaite 1011
	Bourdillon 918	Cary 575	Connoyer 1009	Dorrier 834
	Bourne 1011	Chafy 575	Cowles 839	Douglas 1005, 1010
	Boutteville 571	Chalmers 664	Cowper 834, 839	Doughty 571
	Bouverie 1005	Chamberlin 839	Coyle 837	Drinkwater 748
	Bowden 838	Chambers 573	Cox 839	Druce 751
	Bowen 838	Charleston 1005	Croft 751	Drummond 575
	Bowers 839	Champaign 667	Croft 1008	Du Bles 921
834	Bowles 1009	Chandler 834, 839	Crosse 834	Ducis 748, 834
835, 1005	Bowman 571	Chapman 666, 839 ii.	Croughton 571	Duff 747
	Boyfield 1005	Charley 839	Crowder 837	Dunluce 838
572	Bradock 839	Charlton 571	Culham 837	Durrance 751
38, 918, 1005	Bradthaigh 748	Chetwode 319	Cunynham 571	Dyot 664
	Bradstock 837	Chetwode 751	Curtis 834	Dysart 664
834	Brailsford 839	Cheetham 838	Cuthbert 918	E.
1005	Brathwaite 746	Cherry 838		E. Aples 839
	Brandling 750	Chilton 1005	D.	Earle 571
571	Bray 1005	Cholmeley 665	Dalby 921	Edmondstone 920
919	Brayfield 748	Christie 664	Dalrymple 747, 838, 919, 1005	Edmonston 918
new	Breton 1010	Church 746, 921	Dalton 665, 919	Edwards 572, 834, 838
	Bridge 1011	Clare 918	Daniel 839	Egerton 838
	Bridges 664, 746	Clarembault 751	Darell 1005, 1008	Elbank 921
	Brigden 664	Clark 571	Darcy 838	Elior 748
	Brine 1011	Clarke 665	David 838	Elliot 664, 748
	Briscoe 836	Clarkson 838	Davidson 1011	Ellis 571, 745, 750
	Bristow 571	Clay 572	Davis 817, 1011	Enlison 836
	Brook 571	Clayton 571	Davis 837, 839	
	Brookfield 838	Cleaver 838	Dawkins 746	
	Brookley 835	Cleetet 839	Dewes 747	
Mag. 1785.				
PART II.				

INDEX of NAMES to Vol. LV: PART II.

Elphinstone 834	Gibson 573	Hart 918	Huffey 1007	Legard	Miles 8
Emonson 573	Gildart 747	Harvey 571	Hyat 839	Legge	Milnes
Entrecasteaux 665	Gill 835	Hatton 918, 1005	Hyndman 748	Leicester	Mitchell
Evans 746, 839	Gillum 571	Hawes 1011		Lewis (Don)	Modena
Eubank 574	Glover 922	Hawkins 664, 748	I.	Lewis	Molyneux
Evlyn 835, 1005	Glyn 571	Hawley 746		Lindo	Monk
Ewart 838	Golding 1011	Hay 571, 573, 838	Jarvis 1005	Lindsay	Monson
Ewback 747	Goldsmith 1010	Head 664	Jefferson 837	Lille	Montague
Ewin 747	Goodman 666	Hearne 1006	Jeffreys 572	Litter	Montague
Exan 919	Goodwyn 1005	Hea h 1008	Jekvill 747	Lloyd	Montgom
Eyre 838	Goodvere 1005	Heathcote 572, 1009	Jenkinson 665, 746, 1005 ii.	Lobcke	Moore
	Goofetrees 919			Lockyer	Morcat
F.	Gordon 747, 918	Heckingham 664	Jennings 574	Lodge	Morice
Fairfield 918	Gore 664	Heckuell 573	Jeringham 751	Lomax	Morgan 5
Falconer 751, 834	Gosford 838	Hemmings 1010	Jey 834	Long 571, 836	835
	Gostling 918	Henderon 925	Ikin 836	Love	Morland
Farham 747	Gough 664	1009	Inge 747	Loveden	Morris
Farnham 838	Grafton 834	Hepburne 664	Jocelyn 1011	Lucas	Morrison
Faulder 664	Graham 746	Hepworth 838	Johnson 664, 838	Luders	Martimer
Feaon 1008	Granard 834	Hernden 834	Johnston 838	Lowther 751, 839	Mostyn
Fennel 918	Grant 665, 836, 721	Herrin 918	Johnstone 839	Lubeck	Moulard
Fenwick 1008	Graves 750, 838	Hervey 750	Jollins 839	Lucas	Moulin
Ferguson 835	Gray 837	Hesse-Castel 919	Jolly 836	Lumley 827, 1009, 1011	Mount
Field 570	Green 836, 837, 1011	Hesse Darmstadt 1010	Jones 665, 747, 751, 839, 919	Lushington	Mounteney
Fielder 747	Greenway 837	Hewett 664	Jongima 665	Lynch	Mounigarr
Fielding 573	Greentree 836	Hewson 664		Lyttel	Mowbray
Figg 550	Greaves 839	Hickson 835	K.		Muirhead
Finch 748	Greene 836	Hill 747, 750	Kearley 750		Muley
Fisher 571	Greene 836	Hillecoat 747	Keller 748	M.	Monaghan
Fitzherbert 665	Gregson 665	Hind 574	Kelly 837	Mackall	Munroe
Flavell 1008	Grev 918	Hinds 665	Ker 574	M'Keen	Mundy
Fletcher 665, 666, 837, 920	Griffith 1005	Hoare 571, 667, 750, 751	Keyfall 1011	M'Quill	Munro
Forbes 741, 665	Griffiths 837	Hobart 834	King 664, 748	Machell	Murray
Ford 664, 834, 835, 838, 1005 ii.	Griffiths 837	Hobhouse 747	Kinghorn 838	Mackenzie	N.
	Grisdale 837	Hodkinson 834	Kingley 835		Nares
Fortescue 574, 835	Grove 573, 1011	Hodgson 919	Kirk 839	Mackintosh	Nash
	Gunning 1011	Holden 921	Kirk 918	Macklin	100
Foster 743, 751, 834, 836, 837	Gurnell 837	Hood 1005	Klaproge 839	M'Coilock	Naylor
Fowlea 747, 838	Gwynn 919	Hoole 666	Kratchbull 664 ii.	M'Taggart	Nealson
Fox 1011	Gymnick 665	Hooker 839	Knowls 839	Mackworth	Neat
Forcroft 572	H.	Holland 839	Koustra 747	Mallet	Negus
France 747	Haddington 750	Holloway 834, 838	Kynaston 837	Mansfield	Neilson
Frances 747	Haggerstone 664	Holmes 834, 835, 921	L.	Maria Antonia	Nesbit
Francis 1011	Hallimand 919	Home 747	Lambard 747, 834	Mirley	Newman
Frederick 1010	Male 751	Honywood 567	Lambert 919	Marsh	Newton
Freeman 839, 922	Hales 918	Hope 665	Lancaster 836	Marshall 836, 837	Nichols 5
Fuller 572	Hail 746, 751, 835, 838	Horne 666	Lance 1010	Martin	Nikifon
	Hallett 571	Hort 837	Lance 1010	Mathews	Noise
G.	Hallwell 571	Horton 747, 750	Langdon 920	Maude	North
Gaillard 835	Hamilton 747	Hobier 921	Langley 572	Mattley	Nutt
Gale 664	Hammond 834 ii.	Houlton 572	Langley 1007	Man	O.
918 ii. 1005	Hancil 1005	H. warth 834 ii.	Lansdown 664	Maxwell 747, 750	Oakley
Calice 1005	Hancock 666	Howard 839	Law 1011	Maynard	O'Connell
Gallopine 1005	Handley 664	Hubbard 834	Lanes 839	Meadows	O'Donnel
Gardner 839	Hanley 834	Hudson 572, 665, 748, 921	Lawsless 747	Mears	Ogle
Garret 746	Harcourt 835	Hughes 1009	Lewence 921	Mecklenburgh	Oglethorpe
Garskell 664	Harnage 921	Humtreys 746	Lawson 751, 839	Merrington	Oliver 66
Gastheim 747	Harris 839, 1005	Hummelston 918	Leanman 1011	Melma	Oleg
Gatfield 919	Harrison 664, 838, 1008, 1011	Hunt 664	Lee 836, 1010	Meyrick	Ongley
Gayland 838		Hunter 1010	Leechman 1009	M. Her 571	Opie
Gee 1011			Le Grand 919		Orleans
Gilbons 834					

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. LV. PART II.

Miller 834, 1005	Osborne 836	Purves 918	Sabright 834	T.
Milnes 918	Otter 835	Pyta 921	Secker 573	T. Abourdin 1011
Mitchell 751, 839	Owenfon 1009		Semville 748	Talbot 922
Modena 1007		R.	Sellard 835	Taprall 664
Molyneux 571	P.		Seymour 1005	Tash 1011
Monk 750		Rackstraw 838	Sharp 1008	Tasker 835
Monson 746	Pacey 1005	Radley 859	Shafloe 1005	Tatnall 1009
Montagu 571	Page 749, ii.	Raikes 834	Shayle 839	Taylorfon 838
Montague 571		Ralph 919	Shcen 1005	Taylor 664, 747, 839, 1011
Montgomery 834	Pages 834, ii.	Ramus 921	Shield 1010	Temple 746, 839
Moore 666	Palmer 921	Randle 920	Shirley 746	Terry 571
Morcat 1008	Pamplin 747	Randolph 667	Shore 918	Teynam 747
Morice 919	Papillon 667	Rafor 747, 834	Shrimpton 664	Thackniffe 857
Morgan 574, 747, 835, ii.	Parke 839, ii.	Reeve 747	Shropshire 837	Thomas 571
	Parker 921	Rennard 918	Shute 919	Thompson 748, 836
Morland 834	Parsons 1011	Renwick 1008	Siddous 1005	Thomfon 746
Morris 571	Parry 665	Rhodes 749	Silvester 751	Thorn 837
Marrison 834	Partfon 746	Richards 834, 838	Simond 1008	Thornfon 839, 920
Martimer 836	Partridge 667	Richardfon 667	Singleton 666	Thwaite 393
	Payne 746	836, 838, 1011	Simpfon 748, 1011	Tichborne 665
Maflyn 1011	Pearce 1011	Rickaby 837	Sherry 834	Tinchburne 1008
Moulard 751	Pears 918	Rider 1009, 1010	Skip 665	Todd 571
Moulton 571	Peckell 1011	Riddle 1005	Skipwith 746	Tooth 571
Mount 572	Peckell 746	Ridout 918	Smallpage 1011	Toplady 666
Mounteney 837	Peell 621	Robbins 747	Stek 918	Tovey 921
Mounigarrat 571	Pegg 918	Roberts 747, 1011 ii.	Smith 571, 664, 837, 918, 1005 ii.	Townley 664, ii.
Mowbray 1008	Penyfon 1008	Robinfon 751	839 iii.	Townfend 921
Muirhead 664	Peppercorne 839	Robfahm 839	1008, 1011	Treacher 1005
Miley 834	Pertington 1011	Robfon 918	Smithfon 838	Trentham 746
Monaghan 838	Peters 1005	Roebuck 665, 1011	Smythe 664	Trevelyan 747
Montac 837	Petre 834	Roffey 750	Snell 665	Trellam 837
Mundy 834	Phelps 664	Rood 1005	Sparke 751	Trowteck 664
Muro 667	Phillips 747	Rofe 920	Speck 746	Trumtull 1005
Murray 664	Phipps 920	Rudd 748	Stafford 838	Tull 747
	Pierce 918	Ruete 839	Staher 747	Turner 746, 837
N.	Pigot 571	Rufford 747, 1009	Stanley 664, 746	Tute 918
Nares 664	Pigou 1008	Rutland 919	Stanhope 575	Tutiel 665
Nash 664	Pitt 664, 747, 1005, 1008	Rutton 747	Stanton 838	Tutop 751
Naylor 575	Place 836		Starke 664	Turner 1011
Nealfon 747	Plumbe 1008	S.	Stedman 839	Tweedy 578
Neat 751	Plumper 748	Sabine 920	Steele 746	Tyne 748, 919
Negus 750	Plumtre 571	Sackville 667	Stennett 746	Tyfon 1010
Nelson 573	Pope 664	Sadlier 746	Stevens 572, 751, 834	
Nesbit 574	Popham 571, 837	St. Amour 919	Stiles 664	V.
Newman 839	Port Arlington 838	St. John 918, 919	Stonne 835, 1011	Vaillant 919
Newton 664	Porter 664	St. Leger 664	Stoodart 664	Vanderzee 666
Nichols 575, 664	Portland 575	Salmon 664	Stormont 1005	Vandover 834
Nickfon 834	Portmore 573	Sambook 664	Stracy 575	Udney 571
Noife 571	Potocka 664	Sanby 835	Strahan 574, 666	Velley 834
North 834	Pouffet 664	Sendford 839, 921	Stratton 837	Verden 836, 838, 1011
Nutt 834	Pouer 664, 751	Sandys 572	Street 664	Villefranche 572
	Power 571	Sannay 920	Strickland 839	Vicent 919
O.	Powerfcort 574	Satchwell 919	Strong 667, 748	Vinfon 1005
Oakley 839 ii.	Powlett 574	Savage 664	Stubbs 834	Vingo 664
O'Connor 751	Preedy 837	Scales 839	Stuart 575	Vivian 575
O'Donnell 571	Preffon 919	Scholey 571	Suitherland 921	Unwin 746, 634
Ogle 1005	Preymann 1011	Scot 665, 834	Sutton 748	Uppam 751
Oglethorne 572	Price 838	Scrimshaw 664	Sweet 1009	Upton 834
Offier 666, 839	Pringle 838	Sercope 751, 918		
Ollig 918	Prichard 834	Seaman 751, 918		
Onley 837	Probart 834			
Ope 1008	Pulley 1005			
Orleans 1007				

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. LV. PART II.

W.	Warren 748	Whiston 838	Williams 838	Woodyer
	Watson 839 iii. 919.	Whitfield 835	Willock 664	Wortham
	1005, 1009	Whitworth 746	Willoughby 1010	Wrazall
Wade 918, 922	Way 573	White 571, 667,	Wilmot 75 iii.	Wright 575
Wake 919	Wayne 748	748, 838, 918	Wilson 665, 667	Wyatton
Wakefield 836	Webb 571	Whitlock 918	Wiltshire 664	Wyndham
Walker 751, 838	Webbes 1005	Whiting 918	Windle 1009	
	Webby 834	Wickes 1005	Windsor 571	Y.
Wall 748	Webster 919	Wicklow 838	Wing 747	
Waller 836	Wellist 1011	Wienbult 921	Winn 751	Y. Eats
Wallis 835	Welman 571	Wilkie 573	Wombwell 919	Young
Walshaw 1011	Wenman 834	Wilkins 839	Wood 1005	664, 836
Wanstall 918	West 1005, 1009	Wilkinson 834	Woodhouse 919	
Ward 664, 835	Weston 664	Wilks 839	Woods 664	Younger
Warner 751	Whipham 748			

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 14, 1784, to December 13, 1785.

Christened	Males 6085	Buried	Males 9447	Increased in the Burials
	Females 8834		Females 9472	this Year 1091.
Died under 2 Years	6177	20 and 30	1481	60 and 70 - 1399
Between 2 and 5	1626	30 and 40	1772	70 and 80 - 1019
5 and 10	716	40 and 50	1966	80 and 90 - 454
10 and 20	653	50 and 60	1586	90 and 100 - 67

DISEASES.		Evil	Miscarriage	CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	660	Fever, malignant	Mortification	149	Bit by a mad dog
Abscess	2	Scarlet Fever, Spot-	Palfy	79	Broken Limbs
Aged	1355	pled Fever, and Pur-	Pleurisy	21	Bruised
Ague	8	ples	2310	Quinif	6
Apoplexy & Sudden	234	Fistula	6	Rash	c
Asthma and Phthifc	336	Flux	11	Rheumatifm	5
Bedridden	11	French Pox	42	Rickets	1
Bleeding	10	Gout	52	Rifing of the Lights	1
Bloody Flux	4	Gravel, Strangury, and	Scald-head	c	Found Dead
Burften and Rupture	7	Stone	30	Scurvy	5
Cancer	40	Grief	4	Small Pox	1999
Canker	0	Head-Ach	3	Sore Throat	10
Chicken Pox	0	Headmouldshot, Hor-	Sores and Ulcers	4	Killed by Falls and
Childbed	161	shoehead, and Water	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Killed themselves
Colick, Gripes, Twifting	15	in the Head	22	Stoppage in the Sto-	Murdered
of the Guts	8	jaundice	63	mach	7
Cold	8	Impofthume	1	Surfeit	c
Consumption	4569	Inflammation	205	Swelling	1
Convulfions	4552	Itch	c	Teeth	398
Cough, and Hooping-	194	Leprosy	3	Thrush	65
Cough	194	Lethargy	3	Tympany	c
Diabetes	0	Livergrown	3	Vomiting and Loofe-	Suffocated
Dropsy	895	Lunatick	44	nels	1
		Measles	20	Worms	10

P. 847, paragraph the second, instead of Reculver Church, read the Church of Folekstone. P. 848, par. 2d. r. Garter who. par. 3. l. 3. for *best right* r. *best*. P. 849. par. 1st. r. bore arms essentially different from. *ibid.* par. 2d. r. and all (except one) in. r. the accounts. p. 853. for merry dances, r. morris-dancers. p. 856, l. 4. r. Magazine for. l. 36. r. Shebben Pool. l. 50. r. Verlegan. l. 54. r. Peel. l. 55. r. Mr. de la Fert. l. 59. r. mazzini. l. 66. r. Sedges. p. 859. col. 1. Vidnera r. Vidriera. col. 2. Elzelefo r. El Zelolo. l. 1. r. El Rufian. name of Coli r. Clux. Eladre Couz r. Cruz is as inoffensively. Bernardosa r. Bernarfe. del. fully slandered r. foully. famel r. cruel. p. 867. col. 2. l. 21. for *the* r. *his*. p. 868. col. 1. l. 12. from bottom, dele *un* p. 819. col. 1. l. 22. Miss Baker's name (now Mrs. Wontan. "Frances." p. 960. col. 2. note, for now r. then. When did Mr. Tallis die? p. 964. col. 1. r. C. Grenvill in parliament; query, C. Greville. p. 978. col. 2. l. 55. r. Notgnerror. 980. col. 1. r. r. craz'd. *ibid.* col. 2. l. 1. r. for God made, r. God makes. p. 989. col. 2. l. 21. for *thine* r. *his*. P. 990. col. 2. l. 11. for Parve r. Elandé. p. 1010. col. 2. l. 2. *not* very much esteemed; dele

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1785. Part II.

See also the CONTENTS of each Month.

A.

ACTS xv. 20. conjectural reading of, 678. See p. 780

Adifon, his erroneous orthography 772

Address, of the Lords and Commons, relating to the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, with his Majesty's answer 661

Agmondisham. See Windover

Alfred the Great, story of finding his body false 874

Algerines continue their piracies 820

Allan, Mrs. Anne, her death and character 837

Amelia, princess, her house-keeper burnt 917, 1008

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE. Illicit trade between Quebec and the United States prohibited by proclamation 563, importation of salt provision permitted at Bermudas *ibid.* Spanish ambassador arrives at Philadelphia 564. project for an inland navigation by the Potomack *ibid.* counties of Washington, Sullivan and Green, declare themselves independent 656. disputes between Whigs and Tories 740. John Rutledge, Esq. appointed ambassador to the Netherlands 741. importation of servants forbidden by congress *ibid.* trade prohibited between Bermudas, and the French Islands and the United Colonies *ibid.* taxes imposed in Rhode-Island *ibid.* contents of the petition presented to congress in April last 824. and of Hancock's Letter to the Merchants, &c. 825. murders by the Indians on the Frontiers 912. peaceable dispositions of the Six Nations *ibid.* supplies voted for the present year *ibid.* United States Indians not permitted to repair at Barbadoes *ibid.* murders committed by Indians of the back settlements 1000. Joseph Brandt, a Mohawk

chief, forms a confederacy against the new states *ibid.* See Brandt. East Florida totally evacuated *ibid.* See Phenomenon

Andrews, Mrs. Anne, her death and character 751

ANECDOTES. See Archery, Chambers. of Dean Swift 538. of Arden of Feverham's mother 562. of Mr. Etough, with an epigram on him by Gray 759. of Hipsley 763. of bishop Twyfsden 781. of the late Mr. Kyndall 846. See Cromwell. of a negro-woman 1028

ANTIQUITIES, found at Chatham church 503. pig of lead on Hints-common, Staffordshire 603. at Leicester, Exeter, &c. 761. near the Mansion-house 845. at Aldburgh, Yorkshire 848

ASSIZES and SESSIONS at Bury 564. at Canterbury 660. at Tenterden *ibid.*

Archery in England, anecdotes of, 499

Arden, Sir R. P. his speeches 866, 898, 870

Arts, on the slow progress of, 522

Arundel marbles, their authenticity questioned 501

Ash, indigenous, use and value of, 598

Ashham, Westmoreland, longevity of the inhabitants 565

Ashle, Thomas, Esq. his Analysis of his "origin and progress of writing," 941

Astley, Sir Edward, his speech 869

Atkinson, Christopher, Esq. sentence against him confirmed 566. stands in the pillory 917

Atkinson, Mr. Richard, his character 570

Auerbury, bishop, specimen of his latinity 515. autograph of his name 531

AUTHENTIC PAPERS. City's petition against the Attorney General's police-bill 569. answer of Frederic the Great to Professor Muckler, concerning the monuments of Leibnitz, Sulzer, and Lam-

bert *ibid.* Aymer, lord, who, 689

B.

BAYLEY, captain, an impostor taken at Bath 1001

BALLOONS, See p. 522. M. Pilatre de Rozier and the Sieur Roman killed 565. Col. Fitzpatrick ascends in Mr. Sadlier's at Oxford 566. Mr. Biggins and Mrs. Savage in Mr. Lunardi's *ibid.* unsuccessful attempt by a Sadler's Welis tumbler 567. M. Blanchard's seized by some Dutch boors, who are appeased with a sham note *ibid.* Mr. Cossie sets out from Dublin for Holyhead 568. his attempt to cross the Irish sea 652. M. Lunardi's feeble attempt at Liverpool 653. Major Money's at Norwich *ibid.* Mess. Alban and Vale's in France *ibid.* Mr. Blanchard's at Lille 742. Mr. Arnold's in St. George's Fields 744. Mr. Baldwin's in Lunardi's, at Chelsea 745. Mr. Lunardi's at Edinburgh 826. Mess. Allan and Vale's, at St. Cloud 829. Mr. Blanchard's, who lets down a dog with a parachute, at Ghent 1003. M. Lunardi's, who falls asleep in the air at Glasgow 1002. See p. 1032

Bank, new species of fraud on 1035

Banks, Mr. his speech 620

Bankruptcy, cause concerning determined in the K. B. 917

B—nkr—ts 839

Barber, Mr. Thomas, dies, after accumulating a large fortune 918

Barrett, Mr. his character of London 608. See p. 760

Barrington, Mr. his speeches 621

Bartolomeo Fair proclaimed 744

Barton, Robert, the Thetford walker, dies 825

Bartolomeo Fair proclaimed 744

Barton, Robert, stole from Milton 704

Baskirkians, their manner of climbing trees, &c. 973

- Baiburst*, Dr. wrote in the Ad-
venturer 940
- Battell*, remarkable picture in
the billiard-room there 680
- Beauvau*, elector of, man con-
cealed under his bed 918
- Baxter* defended against profes-
sor Warton 591
- Bears*, manner of destroying
them in Russia 934
- Beauchamp*, lord, his speeches
529, 797, 798, 963, 1014
- Beaufoy*, Mr. his speeches 707,
863, 867, 964, 965
- Bees*, Baschkirian manage-
ment of, 933
- Beiram*. See *Ramazan*
- Bell*, Stephen, Esq. mayor of
Falmouth, his death 658
- Bellamy*, Mrs. story of her boy
Peter, 519. See p. 702
- Benson*, James, LL. D. Chan-
cellor of Gloucester, dies.
751
- Berlin*, subjects for prizes at
the Academy of 654
- Bev*, Maria, her miserable
way of living 1009
- Bickle*, Mr. Robert, his death
and character 921
- Birds*, on the names of, in
South and North Britain
534
- BIRTHS*, 570, 664, 746, 834,
916, 1005
- BIRTHS AND BURIALS*, at
Copenhagen, 744, at Ber-
lin *ibid*
- Bishops of St. Asaph*, of the
name of *John* 1028
- Blackburn*, Mr. his speech 524
- Blomberg*, rev. William, who,
873
- Body of a man found by
hounds* 1001
- Bog-timber found in the Isle
of Man* 503
- Boswell*, Mr. his gong, remarks
on 877. his Journal cen-
sured 959. See *Men and
Bees*.
- Braidwaigh*, lady, dies, 748.
her character 772
- Brodshaw*, president, particu-
lars of 500
- story of Mr. John, and
his man John, confirmed
1025
- Brandt*, col. Jos. arrives in
town 1004
- Brazils*, fleet from thence
countermanded 659
- Bretia*, Eliab, Esq. his death
and family 1010
- Brickdale*, Mr. his speeches 715,
966, 1014
- Britania*, state of in 1763 and
1773 789
- Brook*, lord, account of his
death by Dugdale 493
- Browne*, Mr. I. H. his speech
620
- Brumfist*, conspiracy against
prince Lewis of 655
- Cox's account of the
unfortunate prince of, 767
- prince Leopold of, drown-
ed 401. See p. 714.
- Bull-fights*, abolished in Spain,
999
- Burgoyne*, gen. his speeches
870, 1014
- Barke*, Mr. his speeches 529,
620, 621, 795, 362, 966
- Burn*, Dr. Richard, dies 922
- Busban*, Joseph, cholen city
comptroller 832
- C.
- Cambridge*, officers of the
University chosen 915
- Campbell*, Mr. Hay, his speeches
527, 862
- lord Fred. his speech
620
- gen. takes leave for Ma-
dras 745. fails 829
- admiral, arrives from
Newfoundland 914
- Mr. reports the state of
the convicts at Woolwich
to the King's Bench 916
- Candle*, remarks on the flame
of 505
- Captives*, redeemed by the
French 914
- Castles*, old, in Glamorgan-
shire 936
- Cavendish*, lord George, his
speech 866
- Caverns*, ancient, near Not-
tingham, described 850
- Cervantes*, strictures on a French
life of 849
- Chalice*, found in Lichfield
cathedral, explained 512
- Chambers*, Ephraim, original
anecdotes of 671. See p.
958
- Chamerson*, stabs an officer at
Paris 917. taken 1002
- Characters of authors from
Dr. Warton's Essay on Pope*
947
- Chaseworth*, additional curo-
nes there 1035
- Cherry*, alderman, of Hereford,
drowns himself 921
- Christmas-day kept* 1036
- Church-service* commendably
performed 786
- Clark*, Right Hon. Richard,
lord mayor of London,
receives the thanks of the
court of aldermen 916
- Clergyman* fined for non-reli-
gence
- Clerk*, Sir P. J. his speech
- Chloe*, Mrs. Catharine, her
death and character 1009
- Cloister*, ancient one at Clerk
enwell 910
- Clutterbuck* lent to the Fire-
engine 743. See p. 1011
- Coal-trade*, proceedings and
combinations in 662
- Coffee*, observations on its
properties and effects 877.
See 887, 944, 1019.
- Coke*, Mr. his speeches 871,
962, 1013, 1014
- Cold*, extreme in Silesia 666
- Collier*, Sir Geo. his speech 525
- Combwell*, remains of a magni-
ficent mansion there 679
- Common expressions*, repre-
sentations of not plagiarism 498
- Conferences between the Lords
and Commons* 568, 966,
1016
- Consonants*, superfluous, re-
futed 601
- Constable*, &c. cruelly cut on
Illogion road 661
- Copenhagen*, prizes proposed by
the Royal Society there 653
- Copper-coin* found in the vil-
lage of Exeter 763
- CORN*, average prices of, 578,
670, 753, 842
- Cornwall*, Mr. C. W. his
speech 530
- Coronation* observed at coast
745
- Corrections* in last vol. 535
- Counterfeit half guineas*, new,
described 833
- COUNTRY NEWS*, 564, 658,
857, 913, 1001
- Court mourning* ordered 831
- Courtenay*, Mr. his speeches
797, 864, 869, 870, 964
- Cousinoy*, M. a curious con-
chologist, dies 1010
- Cowper*, Dr. Miles, his sudden
death 631. See p. 932
- Cromwell*, Oliver, original
anecdotes of his family 927,
928
- Croft*, and Edwards, break
out of York castle 660
- Crofts* in Margam-street, Glou-
cestershire, described 562
- in April Magazine, 410
523. ancient one described
849. ditto 936
- Croftland planetarium* described
753
- Cuckoo*, an hermagrodit
bird 732. See p. 960
- Cullum*, Sir John, his death and
some account of 836
- Cumberland*, duke of, arrives in
town 891

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

Curtis, William, esq. chosen
alderman of Tower-ward 566

D.

Dissensions, war breaks out
between them and the
Montenegrins 740

Damps, method to prevent the
ill effects of 1035

Dancing-schools, character of,
two centuries ago 609

Davies, J. of Kidwilly, particu-
lars of. 500, 690. See
p. 781

— *Rev. Mr.* defended 584

DISPENSATIONS 667

DEATHS 571. 664, 747

Debates in the House of Lords,
on the Irish resolutions 517.
bill for insolvent debtors 568

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS, on Mr. Pitt's
motion for investing his

Majesty with a dispensing
power relative to American
trade 544. on the Lancaster

petition against the tax on
cottons and calicoes *ib.* on

allowing head-money for the
rebels destroyed at Penob-
scot 525 on Mr. Gren-

ville's motion for altering
his father's act *ib.* 530. on

the sustian manufacturers
petition 528. on the state

of the finances *ib.* on the
felons under sentence of

transportation 529. on Irish
affairs *ib.* on the sustian

manufacturers petition *ibid.*

Cricklade election *ib.* on

the Lords amendments con-
cerning the Irish propo-
sitions 568. on Irish affairs

ibid. on Mr. Pitt's motion
for a parliamentary reform

618. on the office reform
bill 623. Lord Mahon's

bill for regulating county
elections withdrawn *ibid.* on

the report of the committee
on the plate-glass manufac-
ture *ib.* on Mr. Fox's mo-
tion respecting finance 624.

on Mr. Sawbridge's annual
motion for shortening the
duration of parliament 705.

on bringing in a bill for the
relief of insolvent debtors

ib. on the India accounts

ibid. on the quantity of
foreign spirits destroyed by

revenue officers 707. on

opening the budget *ibid.* on

ways and means and the

mid-servants tax 709. on

the ironmongers petition

against the Irish propositions

ib. on the Irish propo-
sitions *ib.* on the shop-tax

793. on the corn-hill *ib.*
on the Irish propositions 794.

on lord Dundonald's bill

796. on the wheel-tax

797. on the shop-tax *ibid.*
on the Irish propositions

798. on India affairs 862.

on diminishing the number
of Scotch judges *ibid.* on

increasing their salaries 863.

on the call of the house

ibid. on exchanging the
barracks in Scotland-yard,

&c. *ibid.* on hawkers and
pedlars licences *ibid.* on

lord Surrey's budget 864.

on the reform of the audi-
tors of the imprest 866, 868.

on hawkers and pedlars *ib.*
on abuses in the tobacco-

trade 867, 872. on the
servants tax 868. on the

game-act 870. on the Ameri-
can loyalists petition *ibid.*

on the glove-tax 961. on

the solicitor-general's police
bill 962. on exempting

mail coaches from tolls 963.

on hawkers and pedlars *ib.*
on the state of the British

fishery 964. on the bill for
regulating polls and scruti-

nies 965. on the Leeds
pedlars petition *ibid.* on the

Westminster petition against
the poll and scrutiny bill

966. on the candle duty

ibid. on prohibiting the
exportation of hay 967.

Council heard against the
hawkers bill 1013. case of

McCl. Knight, Parker, &c.
referred to a committee *ib.*

on the Bill to prevent the
exportation of tools for ma-
nufacturing iron, &c. *ibid.*

on the hawkers bill *ibid.* on

the poll and scrutiny bill *ib.*
on the hawkers bill 1014.

on the report of the commit-
tees of accounts *ibid.* on

the Irish propositions 1015.
on the bill for rectifying the

servants bill 1016.

Defamation, story of a trial of,
538

Dempster, Mr. his speeches
527, 708, 797, 798, 863,
864, 866, 867, 869, 871,
872, 963, 964

Denmark, princess royal of,
espoused to the hereditary

prince of Holstein-Augus-

tenbourg 1001

D'Entrecasteaux, his wife's
murderer, case of 533

De Lancey, brig. gen. dies 919

Diptychs, ancient account of
849

Discoveries, on making the new
tank in Cornhill 845. and

near the Mansion-house *ibid.*
at Polignano in Italy 1037.

Scene in Scotland *ibid.*

Dish, brass, at Aldburgh church,
Yorkshire, described 848

Dodwell, Dr. Archdeacon of
Berks, dies 837. See p. 878

Dog, cogent reasons for a tax
on 605

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES
660, 744, 830, 914

Dormer, lord, his death and
character 836

Drake, Mr. his speeches 864
366, 857

Druid remains at Stanton
Drew, described 761

Du Blai, rev. Charles, his
death and character 921

Dublin news-papers, very ero-
neous 1023

Ducker, Mr. Isaac, his legacy
to maid servants 606

Duets, between the Earl of
A. and Mr. F. M. 566.

between M. le Favre and the
Count de Gerstorff 563.

in the Indies between Sir
W. Murray and lieutenant

C. Waugh 912. between
an Irish student and a Scotch

physician 914. between
two neighbouring squires

ibid.

Duncombe, Mr. his speeches
619

Dutch, sign a treaty of alliance
with France 911. See

Holland and West England,
Treaties

Dutch fishermen, their annual
visit to Yarmouth 674. See

Russia

Dutch vessel wrecked and
plundered 1001

Dundas, Mr. H. his speeches
620, 711, 796, 862,
863, 964, 966, 1016

E.

EARTHQUAKES, four near
Mount Caucasus 663.

at Fiume *ibid.* at Antigua
740. See *Port Royal*

East Grinstead, particulars of
the fall of the steeple there
913

EAST INDIAN INTELLI-
GENCE, 655. gunner of
the *Lady Hughes* strangled

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

- at Canton *ibid.* 659. Negapatnam still detained by the English, and Trincomalee by the French 740
 famine in the Duab *ibid.*
 Ships taken up by the company 744. the Hinchinbrook lost in Bengal river 825. Tipoo Sah attempted to be poisoned 911. defeated by the Marrattas *ibid.*
 company's packet plundered near Ballora *ibid.* Lord Mearns made governor-general 999
 East Indians arrived 744.
 Eden, Mr. his speeches 524, 525, 529, 568, 620, 621, 624, 707, 709, 798, 799, 803, 865, 871, 962, 964, 965, 967, 1014, 1015
 — appointed commercial plenipotentiary to France 1004
 Edinburgh University, character of, 687, 712. city magistrates chosen 836. presidents of the Medical Society there chosen 1001.
 officers of the Antiquarian Society there chosen *ibid.*
 Edwards. See Crosby and Edwards
 Election petitions determined last session 1016
 Electricity, early history of 523. experiments in 851
 Ellis, Mr. Welbore, his speech 967
 Ellis, Mr. one of Capt. Cook's companions, killed 571
 Emperor of Germany, gives audience to the Dutch deputies 654. reported to be poisoned 659. See Prussia
 State of affairs between him and the Dutch 739. and Turks 740. abolishes slavery in Hungary 829. and the separate jurisdiction of the Jews in Galicia *ibid.*
 has an interview with their Sicilian Majesties 830. See Treaties. falls from a scaffold 1035
 Empress of Russia, her journey to Vishnei Volotchek 862. returns to Petersburg 654. orders the geography of her empire to be explored *ibid.*
 permits foreigners to settle in her own dominions, near Mount Caucasus 743
 Ennis, James, condemned for killing his mother 825
 Episcopates and Presbyterians. See Seabury.
 Errata, 570, 746, 1005
 Erskine, Mr. his speeches 529, 1013
 Erskine, Henry, his remark on Mr. Boswell's pamphlet 682
 Executions before Newgate 566, 916, 1003
 — in the country, near Ipswich 658. at Kennington common 662. at Tenterden in Kent 744. at Aberdeen 913
 F.
 Fellsamer, Magnus, esq. master attendant of Chatham-yard, dies 751
 Farnham, inhabitants of, petition to be represented 884
 Fat, See Graves
 Faulkner, Mr. examined 530
 Ferguson, Sir A. his speeches 797, 964
 Ferries on the Scheldt stop 745
 Ferry-boat lost in the Straits of Menai, with 50 passengers 1001
 Finney, observations on the family and arms of 847
 Fires, at a tallow-chandler's in Holborn 567. at Biggleswade *ibid.* at Favertham 818. at Bienen 829. at M. Senwer's laboratory at Paris 914. in Strand-lane 917. See p. 1032.
 Fishermen, orders for regulating, published in the Gazette 916
 Fleets, European, negotiation concerning those in India 830
 Flora Rossica. See Pulteney
 Forbes, Mr. of Culloden, obtains a compensation for his privilege of exemption, &c. 1001
 FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, 562, 654, 737, 822, 911, 994
 Fortescue, lord, his death and character 574
 Fox, his speeches 534, 620, 622, 706, 708, 711, 712, 723, 796, 864, 866, 872, 965, 967, 1001
 — reported duly elected 618. anniversary of his election celebrated 618
 Fractures, supernatural 677
 Fram, Mr. his extraordinary case 709
 France, manufactures encouraged there 743
 Francis, Mr. his speeches 706, 862
 Franklin, Dr. vindication of 561. sails for America 659. arrives at Philadelphia 911
 Frederick, Sir Ch. K. E. his death and character 1010
 Free Malons, severe edit against them in Bavaria 743. king of Prussia's behaviour to the widow of one *ibid.*
 French vessel refuses the honour of the flag 638
 — sail on discoveries 639. their insidious behaviour in the East Indies 821
 — king prohibits the sale of quack medicines 839
 Fumart, meaning of that word 534
 G.
 Gainsborough, rev. Mr. some account of 944
 Game Act, question concerning, determined 943
 Gamon, Mr. his speech 869
 Garrod, Mr. examined 811
 Gascoigne, B. esq. resigns the Stewardship of Southwark 811
 Gaudenzio di-Lucca, author of, who 751
 Gaudron, a valet, his plot to blow up his master 659
 Gelinottes, invitation for catching 911
 Georgia, settled by Gen. Oglethorpe 518
 Gens-d'armes, imprisoned at Luneville 659
 Geneva, three houses engulphed by the Lake of 564
 Gibbon's History defended against Heron 1001
 Gibbons and Raby, agents for the ironmongers, their exertion 704
 Gibelin, comte de, his death and character 571
 Gilbert, Mr. his speeches 670, 966
 Girls, 534
 Wh 534
 Slaves 534
 ther 534
 Glasgow 534
 able 534
 Glover, 534
 ch 534
 Gold-m 534
 And 534
 Goldsmith 534
 able 534
 Goud 534
 cies of 534
 nume 534
 Govern 534
 Grand P 534
 Grand V 534
 strang 534
 Graves, 534
 Great B 534
 comes 534
 of the 534
 morial 534
 Genera 534
 Great M 534
 Grane, F 534
 Greek qu 534
 be tran 534
 — Info 534
 Greenland 534
 chased 534
 of conv 534
 Grenville 534
 535, 536
 Gryzoe, 536
 perjury 536
 Gunpowd 536
 the mak 536
 Gypsies ri 536
 HAGUE, 536
 Hale, 536
 her deat 536
 Hall, Mr 536
 mistake 536
 Haldiman, 536
 for Cana 536
 Hammet, M 536
 Harcourt, 536
 kerwyke 536
 Hardings, 536
 Hasting, c 536
 credenth 536
 Hasting, g 536
 of the k 536
 Hatfield, a 536
 complet 536
 830. th 536
 ancient B 536
 GENT. 536
 INDEX 536

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

- Gills, two, cast on shore in 745
 Whitland-bay 745
 Glasgow, circuit court opened there 826
 Glasgowbury, church, remarkable stone found there 779
 Glover, Rich. his death and character 922
 Gold-mine discovered in New Andalusia 1035
 Goldsmith, Sarah, her miserable life and death 1010
 Goodburth, in Kent, rare species of oak there 679. monuments in the church, &c. *ibid*
 Governor of Servia executed 563
 Grand Priors of England 714
 Grand Vizier deposed and strangled 562
 Graves, fat found in 607, 772, 860
 Great Britain. See *Prussia*. becomes totally independent of the continent 998. memorial from, to the States General *ibid*
 Great Marston. See *Wendover*.
 Greene, Richard. See p. 496, 694, 943
 Greek quotations should always be translated 498
 — Inscription. See *Wray*.
 Greenland, proposed to be purchased for the employment of convicts 1003
 Grenville, Mr. his speeches 525, 527, 795, 866, 964, 666, 1014
 Grove, John, sentenced for perjury and forgery 690
 Gunpowder, improvement in the making of 916
 Copies record concerning 765
 H. —
 Hagae, advices from 745
 Hale, Mrs. of Chudleigh, her death and character 751
 Hall, Mr. of Harbledown, mistake concerning 792
 Halliman, Sir F. takes leave for Canada 821
 Hammet, Mr. his speeches 708, 709
 Harcourt, John, esq. of Ankerwyke, dies 835
 Harding, Mr. his speech 966
 Harston, count de, delivers his credentials 831
 Hastings, gov. has an audience of the King 833
 Hasfield, a wheelwright there completes his 100th year 130. the Chace there, an ancient British forest destroyed. GENT. MAG. 1785.
 INDEX to PART II.
 — ed by the Romans 856
 Hawkers' Act, caution relative thereto 886. See p. 917.
 Hawkins, Sir John, mistakes of his 875
 Haystead, History of 972
 Hay, excessive want of in foreign parts 568. bill prohibiting the exportation of passed in one day *ibid*. 967.
 receipt for a useful succedaneum for 651
 Haymarket, young lady struck with death there 662
 Health, directions to preserve 1035
 Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, his death 1009
 Henderson, Mr. of Covent-garden, his death and character 923
 Henry I. his skeleton found at Reading 881. See p. 942
 Heron's Letters of Literature. See *Books Reviewed*, and p. 784, 940
 Herald's Dictionary much wanted 681
 Hervey, Felton Lionel, esq. shoots himself 750
 Hesse-Cassel, Landgrave of, dies 919. pient one accedes to the Germanic league 911
 Hill, Sir Richard, his speeches 708, 864
 — Capt. Benj. his death 750
 HISTORICAL CHRONICLE 565, 658, 742, 829, 1001
 — Journal, method of keeping, recommended 680
 Holstein-Gottorp, Prince Peter of, declared administrator of Oldenburg 654
 Homer, critique on a simile in 677
 Honeywood, Mr. his speech 964
 Hops, price of at Worcester 745
 Horses, use of regulated in Spain 999
 House-breakers Company 662. See p. 918
 House-breaker, supposed one, taken drowned out of the New River 967
 Holland and *Wist Friesland*, their answer to the K. of Prussia's expostulation, &c. 904
 Horne, partiality of his History 683
 Hunting, strictures on 605
 Huffy, his speeches 706, 864, 868
 — counsel or, recorder of Dublin, dies 1007
 Huxham, Quotation from his "Observations de Acree," 532
 I. —
 Jacobitism, folly of 611, 683. different from Toryism 932
 James I. charges of his bro-gress at Tutbury 617
 Jarmouth, forest of, sinks into the ground 820
 Jon Basilike, remarks concerning 605
 Jeffreys, lord chanc. his life by Mr. Pennant 769. See p. 939
 Jenkinson, Mr. his speeches 711, 794
 Jews, subject to rigorous laws in Austria 829
 Imperial Indiamen ordered from Bombay 830
 Indiamen arrive 767
 Indian military officers, a list of, recommended 531
 — rajah, arrives in town 833
 Inquisition suppressed 830
 Inscription found in the Tower of London, explained 512. at Kirkby Over Clee, Yorkshire 873. intended for Dr. Johnson 931
 Internal police, much neglected in England 951
 Inverary, circuit court opened there 827
 INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES, fixing of mercury 868. a windmill with six sails 569
 INUNDATIONS AND EREPTIONS, in Germany. 663.
 742. at Riga *ibid*. in England and Scotland 828. at the Molendinarian-burn, Glasgow 912
 Improvements in several northern counties in England 843
 Johnson, Dr. S. m. Strictures on, as an apology for murder 497. his Life of Dr. Watts defended 601. did not compose Savage's short speech before sentence *ibid*. his Prayers 679. his character from Mr. B. Well's Tour 756. sketch of an address dictated by him 764. his Meditations defended 830. Strictures on, on his behaviour 942. See *Min and Books*.

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

- Johnsoniana*, from Bolwell's Journal 968
Johnson, Sir James, his speeches 708, 865, 867, 869, 962, 1014
- IRELAND, authentic copy of the bill for the mutual intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland 645. brief account of the fate of that bill 656. rejoins on its being thrown out 657. correspondence between the bp. of Derry (now earl of Bristol) and Mr. Bolwell, on the Propositions 741. proceedings in Parliament 741. officers of the Royal Exchange chosen 825. coal-mines discovered *ibid.* the Fame, a Liverpool trader, lost on the Redwaite sands 826. parliament to meet 913. Duke of Rutland visits the principal seats and corporations *ibid.* K. William's birth-day kept *ibid.* Duke of Rutland returns to Dublin 1000. Ship's crew taken up at sea, after being three weeks in a boat *ibid.*
- Irish fairy*, dies 836
 — Propositions, conference on 862, 966
- Itch, efficacious remedy for, 791. See p. 888
- Jupiter's Belt*, explained 519
- Juxon*, bp. his warrant for books belonging to dissolved monasteries 505
- K.
- KALS*, Mr. on the late Dr. Kynaston at Oxford 846. See p. 940
- Kendal*, John, runcopier at the siege of Rhodes 714
- Kenyon*, Sir Lloyd, his speeches 961, 963, 965, 967
- King's Bench*, debtors there petition for relief 663
- King*, abb. his opinion of Hobbes, Locke, &c. 785
- King Robert Bruce*, account of his watch, spurious 689
- Knox*, John, approved by different sorts of Protestants 602
- Kreskna* and *Ajsoo*, remarks on the Dialogues of 955
- L.
- Laceworkers*, cause and prevention of deformity in 938
- La Freulen*, Madam, possibly the Bristol Stranger 791
- Langdon*, W. esq. rear admiral of the White, dies 572
- Leschman*, William, principal of Glasgow, his death and character 1009
- Le Fleming*, Sir. M. his speech 866
- Leicestershire*, particulars relative to 608. See *Spinners*.
- LETTERS, from Mr. Rawlinson to Dr. Ducarel 502. from the rev. Mr. Wilkes, vicar-general of the Isle of Man, to ditto 503. from Mr. Henry Jones to W. B. esq. *ibid.* original from Dr. Sevely to Springett Penn 504. See *Love-letter*. from Mr. Joshua Toulmin concerning Voltaire's errors 531. from Dr. Doddridge to Mr. W. Glover 682. to Mr. Travis, on Mr. Gibbon's book 686. from Dr. Johnson to Mr. Elphinstone 755. from Dr. Adams to the Editor *ibid.* original, from gen. Wolfe to capt. Martin 759. written in seven languages 782. from Dr. Ducarel, to Mr. Cole, of Milton *ibid.* See *Mawbey*. from Mr. J. Wesley, in answer to Mr. Badcock 932. from Signior Vincenzo Martinelli to Signior Francisco Zon 940
- Lewis*, Sir W. his speech 798
- Lighted Candle, appearances of the shadow of 505
- Litchfield*, Dr. Jones's description of the large willow there 495. remarkable buildings there described by Mr. Richard Greene 496
- Litchfield Society*, their Index to Linnæus 757. See p. 949
- Literary institution at Montrose, rules of 535
 — intelligence 653
- Lorkyer*, Tho. esq. his death, 574
- London*, plan of, ordered by the Common-council 914
- London* and the Country, carbonadoed and quartered 539, 609
- London Hospital*, theatre there, opened 914
- Longevity, instances of 571, 572, 574, 747, 748, 749, 751, 835, 1009
- Love-letter from a Gloucestershire divine, in prose and verse
- Luttrell*, capt. his speech 791
- Lewther*, Mr. his speech 791
- Lynch*, Sir William, K. dies
- Lyncl-Holm-House*, *Twickenham*, described 539. See p. 811
- M.
- M. Ably*, abbé de, his death and character
- Macbean*, col. Forbes
- Macbeth*, See *Shakespeare*.
- Macdonald* Mr. his speech 962, 963, 964, 965
- Machine* for raising water by wind, described
- Mackaw* (cock) lays egg to. See p. 960
- McKenzie*, capt. for killing a soldier in Africa, but detained for piracy
- Mabon*, lord, his speech 527, 797, 811
 — his county elected 811
 lost
- Mainwaring*, Mr. his speech 798. against an enclosure of places of public diversion 832. See p. 838, 951
- Maitland*, lord, his speech 842, 843
- Man tor*, a hare and dog jump down 109
- Man* committed for betraying his wife
- MARRIAGES 570, 644, 798, 834, 918, 1009
 — preposterous 798
- Marbham*, Mr. his speech 871, 872
- Martin*, Mr. his speech 871, 872
 — Benj Memoirs of 871, 872
- Massachusetts*, a separate letter projected there 1009
- Mawfyn*, Hugo, his remains found
- Mawbey*, Sir J. his speech 791
 — Letter from, on parliamentary representation 871, 872
- Mecklenbourg-Schwerin*, George Prince of, dies 1009
- Medal* of James I. described 1009
- MEMORABILIA, three books engulphed by the Lake of Geneva 569. instances of longevity at Aikman 1009
 Westmoreland, *ibid.*

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

- Men and Books, opinion of, by Johnson and Boswell 970
- Meteorological Diary 494, 578, 770, 754, 842
- Observations at Peterburg 885
- Methodists, strictures on the treatment of 516
- M'Ginnis, Dr. discharged 660
- Micbell, Mr. his experiments on artificial magnets, prior to Mr. Canton's 511. See p. 687
- Middlesex Justices refuse to licence new places of diversion 832
- Midwives formerly baptized infants 939
- Midway, Sir Walter, his tomb decaying 523
- Milton, his Works burnt at Oxford 108. See p. 587.
- his Lycidas corrected 786
- Mirrow, for robbing Mess. Drummonds, pardoned 918
- Miscellaneous remarks 773, 1029
- Monument between Margam and Kynfig described 502
- Montrose Library, rules of 535
- Morgan, Mrs. her miserable manner of living 835
- Montagu, Mr. his speech 526
- MOETALITY, bills of 575, 667, 839, 1012
- Monastic church at Athloy described 972
- Monkton Almshouses, grave- stones there described 779
- Moors, moralities, &c. near Thorn in Yorkshire 589
- Mountgarret, viscountess, her death 571
- Muller, M. the Russian historian, Memoirs of, by Mr. Cox 768
- Mulgrave, lord, his speeches 620, 794, 798, 966
- MURDERS, of a man two years ago 658. of George Morgan at Canterbury 828.
- of two young men, near Kellyth in Scotland 912.
- whole family poisoned at Naniz 1001
- N.
- Names omitted in the Bi- ographia Britannica 690
- Nassau-Siegen. See Orange.
- Natural History, Society for the study of 854
- Navy, ordinary of 659
- Niekar, M. his disinterested be- haviour 829
- Nielsen, Jacob, kettle-drum- mer at Vauxhall, dies 573
- Newark, fairs there 779
- Newnham, aid. his speeches 793, 797, 798
- New Publications, catalogue of 539, 637, 716, 816, 905, 988
- Newton, Sir Isaac, a medalist of 779
- Newton, in Glamorganshire, account of 603. remark- able well there 605
- Normandy, duke of, particu- lars at his birth 570
- North, lord his speeches 622, 707, 712, 794
- Norton, hon. Edw. his speech 964
- Nuns, frail, in France 918
- OAK. See Goudburst.
- Oglethorpe, Gen. some ac- count of 517, 572, 701.
- and his family 602
- Old age, resolutions concern- ing 581
- Oldys's defence of King James's privateers 587
- Oagley, lord, his death and family 837. p. 848
- Orange, prince of, lets out for Breda 739. loed by the prince of Nassau-Siegen for his German estates 739.
- See p. p. 823, 824
- Orleans, Duke of, his death and character 1007
- Orrery, by whom invented 685
- Oxford, chancellor's prizes ad- judged 568. judgement passed there against pernicious books and doctrines 683
- Almanack, hints for improving 702. visited by their Majesties 817
- P.
- PAGE, Francis, of New- bury, Esq. his charac- ter 676, 749
- Pallas, Prof. P. S. on the lan- guages of Asia 692. me- moirs of, by Mr. Cox 773
- Parishes in England, on the number of, 760
- Parliament prorogued 829, 833, 917
- Paten, found in a coffin 760, See p. p. 328, 603, 877
- Peters, defence of the list of new ones 509
- Pelham, Mr. his speech 712
- Penn, Springert, his father's account of his illness and death 504
- Pearbyn, lord, his speeches 705, 707, 793, 794
- Persian Tale 515
- Peter the Wild boy, authentic particulars of 851
- Petipierre, M. his apology and deprivation 593
- Phænomenon, natural, at Newton in Glamorganshire 502. uncommon in North America 1000
- Phillips, Mr. 1001. voted for his insect powder 871
- Picture, unknown one, de- scribed 853
- Pilot, M. Robert, breaks in France for 5 or 600,00000. 915
- Pitt, Mr. W. his speeches 524, 525, 528, 530, 618, 621, 622, 623, 624, 705, 707, 708, 709, 712, 795, 796, 798, 799, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 870, 872, 962, 964, 966, 967, 1013, 1014. new taxes moved by him 865
- Plates in books, hint con- cerning 689
- Players, character of, two centuries ago 539. why prohibited at Oxford 592
- Ser p. 765
- Plica Polonica, remarks on by Mr. Cox 766
- Ploughing-match, annual. in Scotland 917
- Pitchard fishery, bounties for 826
- Poland, king of, confederacy against 911. which be- comes general 999
- Poors rate, new regulation of proposed 833
- Pope's Homer, critical re- marks on 610
- Porpham, Mr. his speech 527
- Port news 914, 1001
- Portland, dutchess dowager of, her death 575
- PORTUGUESE gain a victory over the Dutch at Goa 655.
- Port-Royal in Jamaica, dread- ful earthquake at 879
- Potocka, countess of, dies 575
- Powel, Mr. his motion in the common-council 832
- Powercourt, viscountess dow- ager, dies 574
- POWELL, hon. Anne, member for Bridgwater, dies 574
- Powys, Mr. W. his speeches 527, 619, 712, 798
- PREFERMENTS 575, 817, 1011
- Preliminary articles be- tween the Emperor and the Dutch 822. notice at court 831.
- ratified 911

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

- PROMOTIONS 575, 838, 1011
Prussia, king of, his declaration concerning the treaty of confederation among the German States 737, 738. answered by the court of Great Britain 739. ditto by the States General *ibid.* the emperors's complaints thereon *ibid.* the king arrives at the camp of Gressen Tentz 740. revives his troops in Silesia 742. See *Holland and West Friesland*
Pulteney, Dr. Richard, his account of the Flora Rossica 673
 ——— Mr. his speech 798
Purpureus, critique on that word 509
 Physicians, college of, their annual election 831
 Q
Quarantine to be performed by ships from Alicant, Malaga, &c. 1004
Queen Anne's bounty, remarks on 860. See p. 1024
 QUESTIONS, or enquiries concerning men, things, &c. viz. authenticity of the Arundel marbles 531, 603. parochial libraries 591. why players are prohibited at Oxford 592. time for selling Scotch fir 600. life of Dr. Watts 601. answered 675. an inscription in Monkton-Farley church, Wilts 683. trigonometrical one 687. memoirs of lord Kaimes 687. productions of Yankee Doodle *ibid.* authors of anonymous and pseudonymous books 689. answered 781. private life of Dr. Bentley 690. tomb of Anne, wife of Richard III. 696. See p. 783. Spider and Fly 701. answered 781. Thomas Seckford, Esq. a master of Requests, &c. temp. Eliz. 701. William Honing, of Carlton in Suffolk *ibid.* a treatise on, and cure for, the itch 704. See p. p. 791, 883. family of Creagh 715. medal of James I. 773. See p. 875. passage in Knowles's History of the Turks, and origin of a Latin proverb 773. : Northumberland household book 781. comments on Gen. iii. 5. *ib.* See p. 857. Wat Tyler's rebellion 781. Mr. Fletcher of Maddeley 785. Master
 Clement Edmonds 853. St. Luke chap. ii. v. 2. 861. particulars of the funeral of Richard II. 872. Rev. Richard Spinks 874. impression of a seal found in Hawk's lane, Canterbury 874. farther particulars of Mr. Fraine's case 877. Hartlib 882. answered 882. Defoe (See p. 553.) Peacham, Platt, authors of Memoirs of a Cavalier, and of the Turkish Spy, Pfalmanazar, Mrs. Astell, Pieces written for and against the Beggar's Opera 882. bruizing criminals in a mortar 887. answered 950. Prov. xx. 26 *ibid.* Murry of Sacomb. the antiquary *ibid.* See p. 939. Wellstead's "Hymn to the Creator," *ibid.* See *Game act.* account Lantwit, &c. 936. alternate patronage of St. James's 946. an ancient inscription 950. Matthew Doane, Esq. 952. translation of the Tableau de Paris 952. answered *ibid.* complaint of Scotland, and Douglas's Palace of Honour, 659. a cock mackaw 960. meaning of a medal 1025. answered *ibid.* ditto of another of the count of Albany and his father 1028. Quotation, Latin concerning the effect of music 532. ——— from Dr. Huxham's "Observationes de Aere." *ibid.*
 R.
 RAMAZEN and Beiram, celebrated 829
Rambler cutter overfet. 831
Rapier, anachronism in 781. See p. 1027
Ratfish, sulphureous gulph open there 663
 Rat-mole, description of, 933
 Rebellions and insurrections in Turkey 563
 Red-hot balls, experiment with 567
 Remarks on some late discoveries 251
 ——— serious and ironical 517
 Restoration of the forfeited estates in Scotland to be commemorated by a pillar 1035
 Reviews of the artillery 567
Riddle, Tho. Esq. mistake concerning him 509, 681
Rider, Rev. William, dies 1009
Ridley, Sir M. his speech 797
Riga, merchants there ordered to balance their accounts 1001
 Riots, at Aberdeen 912. at Lewes in Sussex 913. r. Airesford Hants 915
 ROBERTS, lord Granley's house at Wonish attempted 690. of two ladies on Bagshot heath 663. At the Three Rabbits near Rumford 744. of a coach at Laytonstone 831. of Chilwick church *ibid.* at lady Cave's, in Newman-street 833. extraordinary one at Mr. Chambré's chambers in Gray's Inn 917. Mr. Dickens's chambers in ditto attempted 1003. during one in Hyde-park 1004. of Endfield church *ibid.* of Westminster-abbey 1036
Robinson, admiral, dies 720
 ——— Mr. J. his speech 1014
 ——— Mr. C. his speech 1013
 Rock suddenly split near Birk-law 1036
Roban, cardinal de, account of his disgrace 84
Rolle, Mr. his speeches 708, 866, 870.
Rafsmund, concerning her remains 1014
Rose, Mr. his speeches 709, 793, 797, 798, 863, 865, 869, 961, 962, 963, 1012
Rey, maj. gen. receives Sir Godfrey Copley's golden medal 1001
 Royal Academy, premiums composed of, and officers chosen 1004
 Royal Society, their officers chosen 1013
Ruggles, Mr. who, 523. See p. 342
Russia, natural curiosities discovered there 521, 585
 ——— Astronomical phenomenon there 511
Russion Beet, sails on a cruise in the Baltic 742. troups, battle between them and the Tatars near Cuban 744
 S.
Sabine, capt. dies 980
Sackville, Isabella, late prioress of Cierkenwell, her tomb 935
Sandys, Mr. heir to lord Sandys, dies 1008
Sardinia, queen of, dies 835
Sarubridge, Mr. his speeches 705, 793, 846
St. Chad's Well at Lichfield, described 497

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

- ere ordered
accounts
1001
een 913.
913: at
915
Grantley's
attempted
on Big-
At the
ear Rom-
coach at
of Chil-
at lady
man-fret
ry one at
numbers in
7. Mr.
is in ditto
daring
k 1004.
ibid.
bey 1036
ies 730
eech
1014
eech
1013
ear Brek-
1036
count of
824
es 708,
56, 870.
her re-
1004
3, 868,
1013
ives Sir
den me-
1003
um's dis-
1004
officers
1013
3. See
es dis-
1, 583
thano-
531
cruaz
1000s,
nd the
742
920
liff
1, her
915
lud
1008
835
chui
846
ield,
497
- St. George, of 90 guns, launched 829
St. Pancras church-yard, mono-
gram and inscriptions there 937
St. Petersburg, news from the
Imperial Academy there 636
Sciences, on the slow progress
of 684
Sean, maj. his speeches 706
SCOTCH NEWS, 565, 658,
826, 912, 1001
Scribheim, ancient bath there
described 1029
Sculpture, ancient (Sept. 1784),
examined 579
Strah, y., bishop, arrives at New
London 741. See pp. 692,
777. observations on his
consecration sermon 776,
787. See pp. 878, 1017
Seal of the Hospital of St.
Jacob near Canterbury
875. another seal found
in that city, ^{ibid.} other old
ones described 572. others
explained 1028
Singer, Dutton, city-con-
troller, dies 751
Siderbrooke, account of 506
Siddys, Sir Charles, his sen-
tence 820
Sessions at the Old Bailey 745,
831
Sheet-lead, Chinese, how
made 682
Siddys, Sir Richard, grand
prior of England, some ac-
count of 713, 872
Sberidan, his speeches 529,
624, 624, 708, 796, 863,
876, 872, 963, 965, 1013,
1015
Sberinis deliver an account of
thebritioners in Newgate 831
Shakespeare, explanations of,
488. illustrated from na-
tural history 532. on the
meaning of a passage in
Macbeth 534. words used
by him explained 952
Snarper cleared at Guildhall 915
Shop-tax, its reception at dif-
ferent places 164. See p.
745. Mo-keepers sign a
declaration against it ^{ibid.}
debate concerning at Guild-
hall 830, 915. meetings
concerning at Westminster,
at London ^{ib.} 568. at the
London Tavern 1004
Sny, observations on Virel's
account of its separation
from Italy 835. See p.
1023
- Sleperz, a Russian animal, de-
scribed 761
Smith, Nat. his speeches 706,
864
— Mr. R. his speeches 709
— Mr. S. his speech 961
Smoker, a suspicious person,
committed 662
Smugglers defeated at Goud-
hurst in Kent 679
Snuff fatal to loads 586
Sovereign and Imperial Works
834
Spaniards, their naval prepa-
rations 740
Spinners, odd custom at their
interment 735
Spititious liquors, enquiries
concerning the effects of,
by Dr. Rush of Philadelphia 696
Stamford-bill Chapel used by
the vicar of Hackney 792
Stanhope, Mr. W. his speech 527
Stanley, Mr. his speech 622
Steele, Mr. his speech 624
Stocks, prices of, 576, 668,
751, 840, 924, 1012
Stone, an excellent dissolvent
for 531
Stone-crouch in Kent, descrip-
tion of 679
Stone-coffins found at Cam-
bridge 763
STORMS, at Petworth in Suff-
sex 564. at Fordham near
Newmarket 564. at Sheep-
head, Leicestershire 648. at
Albrighton ^{ib.} at Guild-
ford 690. in the Channel
744. in the Thames 745.
at Basseterre, St. Kitt's 825.
at Whitehaven 828. in
Western Prussia 829. at
Jamaica 833. in Lithuania
915. in London 917. at
Gloucester 1001
Strahan, William, esq. his
death and character 574,
639. See p. 1016
Strangeways, col. Giles, his
epitaph 600
Strutt's Biographical History
of Engravers, censured 606
Sturgeon, large, caught in the
Thames 744
Sugar and rum imported 1001
Suicides, at Cambridge 745
Sunday-schools, very successful
in Yorkshire 690. See p.
1036
Sunday toll at Black friars
bridge, petition for 567.
thrown out 568
— on the proper observation
of 1021
- Surrey, lord, speeches 622, 705,
708, 712, 795, 797, 864,
866, 867. his budget ne-
gated 865
Sutton, rev. Rich. dies 921
T. T.
T. Albot, rev. D. George, some
account of 548
Tallis, Mr. his strange man-
ner of living 960
Taylor, Mr. his speeches 847,
806, 896, 964
Telemachus, mistake in, pointed
out 759
Theatre, new one preparing in
the Tower Liberty 915
THEATRICAL REGISTER
556, 816
Thicknesse, Mr. Philip, his
case 592
Thinking, Essay on 536
Thornon, Mr. his speeches
797, 965
Thunder-storms in the course
of the year 1033
Tirra, that river unaccoun-
tably stopped 1032
Toads, See Snuff.
Toryism, See Jacobitism.
Townsend, ald. his speech
798. his lady dies 921
TREATIES, of Confederation,
for preserving the indivi-
duality of the Empire 655.
See p. 822. between the
Spaniards and Algerines, ^{ib.}
between the Emperor and
the Dutch, 995. between
the French king and ditto
997. one signed between
Germany and Russia 900
TRIALS, great judgment cause
tried at Bury 565. between
the proprietors of the En-
cyclopædia Britannica, and
those of Dr. G. Stewart's
History of Scotland ^{ib.} 648.
between the king and Rich.
Arkwright, concerning ma-
chines for spinning cotton
566. of Harvey, a con-
stable, for perjury 831. be-
tween Robert Muirhead, a
sailor, and his captain, for
an assault 1003. between
Captain Hamilton, of the
Westminster Middlesex Mi-
litia, and the agent and co-
loneel 1004. between For-
ward and Pitthood 1036.
concerning Mr. Mellish's
will ^{ibid.}
Tribes, a people found at
the foot of Mount Caucasus
743
TURKEY, distracted state of
that empire in 631. the Cri-
mæe re-occupied from Rus-

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. Part II.

- his 822. sub-vizier deposed
911. Sheik Manfeer, a
pretended prophet 999
Turks, two of distinction ar-
rive at Paris 659
V.
Verdict tossed up for by the
jury, confirmed in the
K. B. 936
Verelst, Gov. his death and char-
acter 920
Vertical Windmills preferable
to horizontal 683, 783
Vincent, capt. F. in the India
service, dies 919
Virgil. See Sicily.
Volosets, a remarkable dis-
ease in Russia 585
Urn, Roman, found in Black
Fields, near Aulcester 941
Vyner, Mr. his speeches 709,
711
W.
W. and D. a mistake of point-
ed out 930
Wake, Sir W. his death and
character 919
Wales, Prince of, his birth-
day kept 863
Walsworth, Sir William, par-
ticulars of his mayoralty
875. See p. 930.
Warrant, from bp. Juxon 505
Warton, Thomas, B. D. hy-
percritic on his critique 513
Watson, ald. his speeches 794,
799, 512
his bill for regulating
the rope-making trade lost
863
Watts, rev. Dr. Isaac, his Life
published with notes 675
Well, ebbing and flowing one,
at Newton, Glamorganshire
502
Wendover, Agmondesham, and
Great Marlow, petition to
be represented 884
Wesley, old, print of 758. ex-
plained 875
Wesley, John, letter from, 932
Westbrooke-place, Surry, its
beautiful situation 517
WEST-INDIA NEWS, agree-
ment between the Spaniards
and English on the Mus-
quito shore 636. the Strand-
linch in that trade burnt
662. English settlers retire
precipitately from thence
740. distressed state of the
English Islands 912
Wheat, plentiful crop of in
the midland counties 745
Whirlwinds, Essay on 594
Whitwinds, near Notting-
ham 913
White's Sermon at Bampton's
lectures criticised 714, 861
White's sermon at Bampton's
Lecture criticised 714, 861
Wilberforce, Mr. his speeches
619, 796
William Henry, pr. arrives in
Leith-roads 742. at
wall *ibid.* at Stirling
Lewis *ibid.* at Belfast
744. is made captain of
Hebe *ibid.* fails for Cap-
tar
Witchcraft tried by Duke
Wharton, lord, his men-
or epitaph at Kirk-
stoun, Westmoreland
Wilmot, Mr. his speech
— Robert Mead, &c.
marriage
Wolf, girl devoured by
See p. 1035.
Willer, William, engraver
his Majesty, where
Wray, Mr. his Greek
tion 337, 410
Wright, ald. elected
mayor 870. sworn
minster *ibid.* and at
hall
Y.
YACHT, superb one,
sent by his Majesty
the prince of Denmark
Young Woman's bell
nion, plan for 590
Young woman dies
the Hay-market
Young, rev. Mr. St. Paul's
account of

INDEX to the POETRY, 1785.

- A.
A Crostie on Wolf Joseph
Youker 780
Athena 559
August, a pastoral 810
B.
Beggar's dog 734
Ballad, a Gub-one, prob-
ably by Swift 1030
E.
ELEGIES, on an Infant Ne-
phew 557. to the memory
of Stephen Hogg, Esq. 648
in 1782, 733. on the death
of Eliza 908
EPIGRAMS, carding and spin-
ning 641. the libertine
answered 644. on two
WOODS in the same office
with the author 735. on
the death of a much-loved,
amiable Wife *ibid.* on re-
presenting Macbeth in a
dance 736. Latin one on
an Hermaphrodite, with a
translation 782. on Mrs.
Heberden's Tea-chest, by
Mr. Tyrwhitt 559. ditto,
translated *ibid.* See
p. 606. on Clement
Edmunds, Remembrancer
of London 253. on the
Contest between Lord Duple
and Dr. Bosworth 877. on
seeing Mr. Hastings, and
Mr. Charles Fox, at Chel-
tenham Spaw 907. under
the Prince of Apollo crown-
ing Merit 910. by Cardi-
nal Bembo, with a transla-
tion 990. on Mrs. Mon-
tague's Falling at St. James's
by Mr. Jeiningham *ibid.*
EPILOGUES, for Mrs. Bella-
my 754. to the Oaphan of
China 821. to the
Damasceus 909. by
Mr. Pratt 992. by
drian, at Westminster
Epistle, to T. M. Esq.
EPIGRAMS, on the
Walston's Holborn
Leicester 560. on
thorpe 573. on
gleton, killed in
at nine years of age
p. 636. on Mr.
630. found in the
taries of Dr. M.
681. to the
Deatry, at P.
the Tomb of
supposed to be
Lightning. 1000
Balloon 910
of the Rev.
989. on Vain

INDEX to the POETRY, 2785. Part II:

on his Monument in his own Chamber at Ferny 993

F.

Faint Sketch of a character [late Mr. Strahan] 829

I.

INSCRIPTIONS, for Warwick Castle, by Garrick, 559. ditto by the Rev. Mr. Arden *ibid.* by Mr. Tyrwhitt *ibid.* translated by Anonymous *ib.* on a Monument in Batham Church, Middlesex 819. on a Bathing-house 820. for different parts of a Hermitage 990, 991. over the Pump at the King's Bath

L.

Lines on the Death of Dr. Burton 558. in a Coal-pit at Wollaston, Nottinghamshire 736

O.

ODES, on the River Darwent 641. Emblem of the Happiness of Human Pleasures 735. an Image of PLEASURE *ibid.* to Barine, from Horace, by Miss Seward 817.

to Melpomene, from ditto, by ditto 906. to Phydile, from Horace, by Miss Seward 990

P.

"Poplar Field," translated into Latin 664 PROLOGUES, to the Orphan of China 820. to the Siege of Damascus, by Mr. Pratt 909. spoken by Mr. Holman, on Mrs. Warren's first appearance 939. to Zenobia, spoken by Mr. Fedor 992. to the Andrian, at Westminster-school 1030

R.

REPLY to the verses on Miss Babram's Painting 560 Rondeau, sung by Mrs. Weichsell at Vauxhall 560

S.

Savage, the, on bringing Peter the Wild Youth to Court

September, a Pastoral 500 Simile at Breakfast 737 Simplicity, address to, by Miss Dorothy Enys 787 SONNETS. to a Friend, on the Return of his two Sons from

India 664. to a Linnet, by Mrs. Hughes 736. to the Willow, in the Character of Sterne's Maria, by the same *ibid.* to the River Tweed 909. on Evening 989. on building Castles in the Air *ibid.* by a Lady of fifteen, viz. to the Muse, an reading Miss Smith's Sonnets 991. to Miss W—, on having taken a Profile of her *ibid.*

Stanzas of MDCCCLXXXV. 735

V.

VERSES, written in an arbour, Ap. 1784 55. reply to E. B. verses on Miss Babram's Painting (See p. 476) 560. elegiac 817. addressed to my Ruling Genius 818. to the Rev. Daniel Borman of Winchester, with a print of Dr. Huxham 847. to the memory of Miss Lucy S—n, 906. on a Window at the Unicorn at Ripon 910. to Mrs. H—, at her Cottage 929

W.

Way to Long Life and Happiness 993

INDEX to BOOKS Reviewed in the Second Part of Vol. LV.

A.

ART of Eloquence 548

B.

BAGBY'S Discourses on various Subjects 551 Bell's System of Surgery 722 Berkeley's (Bishop of Clonfert) Measures of Subordination to Civil Government 805. See 861 BISHOP'S Topographica Britannica No. xxix. 543. No. xxx. 625. No. xxxi. 627. [See p. 696. concerning Mr. Henry Hall, M. A.] No. xxxii. 964 BISHOP'S Letter to the People of Scotland 550 — Tour to the Hebrides 889 — Remarks on ditto 978 — of danger, narrative of, 720

C.

Calendar of Nature 808 Clara Reeve's Progress of Romance 722 Comparative View of the Ancient Monuments in India 900 Cook's Preacher's Assistant 517 Cooper's Poems, vol. ii. 985

D.

Dangerous Consequences of Common Colds and Coughs, &c. 629 DUNKWATER'S History of the Siege of Gibraltar 975

E.

ELEGY: a, from the Sorrows of Weir, a tale 814 Epitoms of the Philosophical Transactions, vol. lxxv. part ii. 973 Essay on Punctuation (continued from p. 381) 628 — on the Life and Character

ter of Patriarch 810 Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils 809

F.

FUGITIVE Pieces. 546

H.

HAFSINIAD, an Epic Poem 556 Heron's Letters of Literature 544. critique on 579, 717. See p. 631, 838 Hutton's Journey from Birmingham to London 979

I.

INGRAM'S View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague 732 Johnson's Prayers and Meditations 724 —'s Laurel 805 —'s Life of Dr. Watts 903 550

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in 1785. Part II.

- K.**
Kearley's Annual Tax Tables 631
King's Proposals for establishing a Marine School at Sea 604
- L.**
Layman's Supplementary Apology 556
Lounger 732
Louiad 815
Low's Chiro-podologia 556
- M.**
Manufactures improper for Taxation 549
Medical Transactions, vol. iii. 801
Memoirs of Baron de Tott (concluded from p. 374) 632
More Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians 807
Mortimer, History of Edward, by a Lady 988
- N.**
Nouveau Voyage en Espagne 1777, and 1778 541
- O.**
Onkes's Narrative of the Treatment of the English by Tippoo Saib 553. Additions to ditto, ibid. Observer, 2d Edit. 894
- P.**
Patriot, a tragedy, by Dr. Johnson 559
Pennant's Tour in Wales 813
Peters's letter to the Rev. John Taylor, M. A. 981
Playfair's System of Chronology 555. See p. 770.
Poetry by Richard Crashaw 630
Potter's Oracle concerning Babylon 631
Pratt's Landscapes in verse 808
Probationary Odes for the Laureatship 205
- R.**
Relation of the Effects of an extraordinary Syptic 731
Riddaib's translation of Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy 811
- S.**
Savage, from Mr. J. Wesley's Poems 550
Schenberg on the Roman Law 551
SERMONS, Weston's on Isaiah xiv. 18. 19. 20. 981. Churton's Light on the Prophecies, at Bampton's Lectures 982. Samuel Wesley's, on Death of the Rev. John
- Fletcher 983. Gallant Seventeen on various subjects. ibid. Parr's on Church Schools. ibid. Sparrman's Voyage to the Gulf of Good Hope. Strictures on Ecclesiastical Abuses.**
- T.**
T. Hickne's letter to the Coventry — Year's Journey through the Paix Bas and Aachen Netherlands
Thoughts on Executive 553. Appendix to ditto. Translation of Huntingdon's first Collection of Medicines phies
- V.**
Village School
- W.**
Wilkins's Translation of Bhagvat, or, Dialogue of Kreechma and Arjuna
- Y.**
Earley's (Anne) Poems on several Occasions, &c.

BANKRUPTS, continued from p. 1011.

- John Horsfall, jun. Manchester, merchant
 John Evans, Liverpool, merchant
 T. Hest, Norwich, linen-draper
 Henry Mear, Birmingham, renner
 John Atkinson, St. Martin's-st. Leicester-fields, coal-merchant
 John Wyatt, Oxford, barge-master
 H. Foster, Liverpool, brazier
 Robert Landor, Liverpool, iron-merchant
 John King, St. Neot's, draper
 Moses Geddings, John Twist, and John Gazel, Blackman-st. Southwark, dealers
 Michael Bothomley, Old-st. warehouseman
 W. Allen, Strand, goldsmith
 Richard Ley, Highweek, Devonsh. tanner
 Augustine Poffle, Foulsham, Norfolk, grocer
 Edw. Pitt, Wellington, Somersetsh. wool-stap.
 T. Barnes, Fleet-street, stationer
 Robert and Andrew Clark, Blackburn, Lancsh. linen-drapers
 Jos. Warburton and Matthew Randall, Coleman-st. merchants
 John Meigs, Tottenham-court-road, upholster
 Richard Leggat, Penton Mewsey, Southampr. wool-stapler
 St. nton Collins, Wartling, Suffex, makster
 R. Lee, Johnson, Tower-hill, merchant
 J. T. Reade, Walthamlow, Essex, banker
- T. Allingham, Lawrence-Pountney-lane, merchant
 Elizabeth Brown, Portsea, near Portsmouth, brewer
 P. Herbert, Cowley, Gloucestersh. dealer
 T. Evans, John's-st. Minorics, m. ap. ap.
 Mary Jane, Chepstow, Monmouthsh. keeper
 G. Chapman, Loughborough, linen-draper
 T. Cawper, Dufston, Westmorl. dealer
 Jonathan May, Brook-st. Hanover-sh. m.
 Horatio Kime, Milford-lane, coal-merchant
 James Niven and Arthur Gibbons, Acton-yard, merchants
 W. Humphreys, Rumford, Essex, dealer
 Charles Sladen, Bristol, block-maker
 W. Cheney, Leadenhall-st. cabinet-maker
 Stephen Fricker, Bath, coal-merchant
 Edw. Clode, Newgate-st. oil-st. m.
 Robert Moxham, Priston, Somersetsh. dealer-merchant
 Joseph Welsh, Wrington, Somersetsh. dealer
 G. Hall and C. L. Martin, Antislip-hair-dressers
 J. Nicole, Conduit-st. Hanover-sh. m.
 John Nowell, Bishopgate-st. dealer
 W. Holliday, New Church, Lancsh. draper