

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S GATE.



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For OCTOBER, 1785.

CONTAINING

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

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embellished with an exact Delineation of the SLEPETZ, and of the curious Mode of catching Gellinottes in Russia; also with an accurate Plan of DRUIDICAL REMAINS at Stanton-Drew; and a Variety of SEALS, and other curious Articles of ANTIQUITY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN. Gent.

London, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.
Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Novem. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. teoths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 12	45	NW		overcast and still.
2	29 10	44	E		fog, fair, and still
3	29 12	45	E		fair and still.
4	29 10	44	E		fog, fair
5	29 9	43	E		fog, fair ¹
6	29 7	41	NE		overcast ²
7	29 10		NE		fair day, harsh wind.
8	29 15	31	N		bright frost, thick ice, sharp
9	29 8	40	W	. 14	rain.
10	29 3	45	SW	. 6	bright morn, stormy even.
11	28 18	48	SW		fair morn, strong wind.
12	29 1	45	W	. 66	cloudy, rain. ⁴
13	29 8	41	W		cloudy.
14	29 6	45	W		stormy.
15	29 8	41	SW	. 57	stormy, rain all day.
16	29 10	40	SW		fair and pleasant.
17	29 8	38	SW	. 11	rain.
18	29 10	35	W	. 40	white frost, thin ice, rain
19	29 10	28	NW		white frost, thick ice.
20	29 14	26	N		white frost, strong ice, bright
21	29 19	23	NW		hard frost, bearing ice, but
22	29 17	29	NW		rainy, none to measure.
23	29 16	37	NW		fog and frost, bright noon
24	29 14	41	SW		fog, lowering.
25	29 12	50	W	. 60	rain and wind.
26	29 18	48	N		
27	30	48	S		mild and pleasant.
28	29 8	47	S		gloomy and mild.
29	29 17	47	N	. 50	rain.
30	29 13	42	NW		fog, sun.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ A large crop of quinces.—² The observations after the 5th were made at a village miles SW by W from London.—³ Therm. 29 at sunrise; 28 at nine at night.—⁴ are much fallen. Brimstone butterfly (*papilio rhamni*) appears.—⁵ Early spring does not appear, as is usual, at this time of the year.—⁶ Observations after the 22d made at a village 50 miles SW from London. Therm. within doors.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 17, to Oct. 22, 1785.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	10	3	1	3	2	6	4	10
COUNTIES INLAND.									
Middlesex	5	0	1	0	3	7	2	5	2
Surry	4	10	4	1	3	0	2	6	5
Hertford	5	1	3	6	3	6	2	5	6
Bedford	5	0	3	2	3	3	2	4	3
Cambridge	4	7	2	8	3	1	1	3	9
Huntingdon	4	7	0	0	3	3	2	0	10
Northampton	5	4	3	2	3	6	2	7	4
Rutland	5	1	3	4	3	7	2	3	7
Leicester	5	4	3	7	3	8	2	3	5
Nottingham	5	1	3	6	3	10	2	3	8
Derby	6	2	0	4	0	2	4	4	6
Stafford	5	6	4	9	4	2	3	4	9
Salop	5	9	4	14	1	2	5	4	10
Hereford	5	8	4	24	6	2	7	0	0
Worcester	5	11	4	0	6	2	9	5	2
Warwick	4	10	0	4	1	2	6	4	0
Gloucester	5	8	0	0	4	1	2	6	3
Wilt	5	4	0	0	4	3	2	7	1
Berks	5	0	5	1	3	7	2	8	5
Oxford	5	2	0	0	3	8	2	6	7
Bucks	4	11	0	0	3	4	2	4	2
Essex	4	6	0	0	2	1	2	2	3
Suffolk	4	9	2	1	2	10	2	2	3
Norfolk	5	2	3	7	2	10	2	4	0
Lincoln	5	4	1	0	2	11	2	0	7
York	5	9	3	7	3	9	2	7	4
Durham	5	7	4	0	3	7	2	1	6
Northumberland	5	0	3	4	2	10	1	11	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	7	3	5	2	0	4
Westmorland	6	8	4	0	0	0	2	4	4
Lancashire	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	2	4
Cheshire	5	10	3	8	4	1	2	3	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	3	11	2	1	0
Somerset	5	8	4	6	3	9	2	1	0
Devon	5	17	0	0	3	8	2	3	0
Cornwall	5	3	0	0	3	1	2	4	0
Dorset	6	1	0	4	5	2	1	0	0
Hampshire	5	0	0	0	3	11	3	5	1
Suffex	4	9	0	3	5	2	4	0	0
Kent	4	9	3	0	3	4	2	5	0
WALES, Oct. 10, to Oct. 15, 1785.									
North Wales	5	6	4	7	3	2	1	9	4
South Wales	5	4	4	1	3	4	1	4	0

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1785.

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

Original Letter from Dr. JOHNSON
to Mr. JAMES ELPHINSTON.

DEAR SIR, Sept. 25, 1780.

YOU have, as I find by every kind of evidence, lost an excellent mother; and I hope you will not think me incapable of partaking of your grief. I have a mother now eighty-two years of age, whom therefore I must soon lose, unless it please God that she rather should mourn for me. I read the letters in which you relate your mother's death to Mrs. Scrahan; and I think I do myself honour, when I tell you, that I read them with tears. But tears are neither to me, nor to you, of any farther use, when once the tribute of nature has been paid. The business of life summons us away from useless grief, and calls us to the exercise of the virtues of which we are lamenting our deprivation. The greatest benefit which one friend can confer upon another is, to guard, for so surely it must be, and incite, and elevate his virtues. This your mother will still perform, if you diligently preserve the memory of her life, and of her death; a life, so far as we can learn, useful, wise, and innocent; and a death, resigned, peaceful, and holy. I cannot forbear to mention, that neither reason nor revelation gives you to hope, that you may increase her happiness, by obeying her precepts; and that she may, in her present state, look with pleasure upon every act of virtue, to which her instructions and example have contributed. Whether this be more than a pleasing dream,

or a just opinion of separate spirits, is indeed of no great importance to us, when we consider ourselves as acting under the eye of God; yet surely there is something pleasing in the belief, that our separation from those whom we love is merely corporal; and it may be a great incitement to virtuous friendship, if it can be made probable, that that union has received the divine approbation, and shall continue to eternity.—There is one expedient by which you may, in some degree, continue her presence. If you write down minutely what you can remember of her from your earliest years, you will read it with great pleasure, and receive from it many hints of soothing recollection when time shall remove her yet farther from you, and your grief shall be matured to veneration. To this, however painful for the present, I cannot but advise you, as to a source of comfort and satisfaction, in the time to come; for all comfort and all satisfaction is sincerely wished you by, dear Sir, yours, &c.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

[This letter is a very good commentary on the much-agitated part of the Meditations. That which immediately follows it, from Dr. ADAMS, we readily insert as an act of justice. EDIT.]

Oxford,
MR. URRAN, October 22, 1785.

IN your last month's Review of Books you have asserted, "that the publication of Dr. Johnson's *Prayers and Meditations* appears to have been at the instance of Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, in Oxford." This is more than I think you are warranted

D

* Sister to Mr. Elphinston.

by the Editor's Preface* to say; and is so far from being true, that Dr. Adams never saw a line of these compositions before they appeared in print, nor ever heard from Dr. Johnson, or the Editor, that any such existed. Had he been consulted about the publication, he would certainly have given his voice against it: and he therefore hopes that you will clear him, in as public a manner as you can, from being any way accessory to it.

W. ADAMS.

CHARACTER OF DR. JOHNSON.
(From Mr. BOSWELL'S *Tour*.)

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S character, religious, moral, political, and literary, nay his figure and manner, are, I believe, more generally known than those of almost any man; yet it may not be superfluous here to attempt a sketch of him. Let my readers then remember, that he was a sincere and zealous Christian, of high-church-of-England and monarchical principles, which he would not tamely suffer to be questioned; steady and inflexible in maintaining the obligations of piety and virtue, both from a regard to the order of society, and from a veneration for the Great Source of all order; correct, nay stern in his taste; hard to please, and easily offended; impetuous and irritable in his temper; but of a most humane and benevolent heart; having a mind stored with a vast and various collection of learning and knowledge, which he communicated with peculiar perspicuity and force, in rich and choice expression. He united a most logical head with a most fertile imagination, which gave him an extraordinary advantage in arguing; for he could reason close or wide, as he saw best for the moment. He could, when he chose it, be the greatest sophist that ever wielded a weapon in the schools of declamation; but he indulged this only in conversation, for he owned he sometimes talked for victory. He was too conscientious to make error permanent and perni-

* The words of the Preface, which led to the supposition, are, "Being last summer on a visit at Oxford to the Rev. Dr. Adams, Master of Pembroke College, at which Dr. Johnson received part of his education; and that gentleman urging him repeatedly to engage in some work of this kind, he then first conceived a design to revise these pious effusions, and bequeath them, with enlargements, to the use and benefit of others." EDIT.

cious, by deliberately writing it. He was conscious of his superiority. He loved praise when it was brought to him; but was too proud to seek for it. He was somewhat susceptible of flattery. His mind was so full of imagery that he might have been perpetually a poet. It has been often remarked, that in his poetical pieces, which it is to be regretted are so few, because so excellent, his style is easier than in his prose. There is deception in this: it is not easier, but better suited to the dignity of verse; and one may dance with grace, whose motions, in ordinary walking—in the common step, are awkward. He had a constitutional melancholy, the clouds of which darkened the brightness of his fancy, and gave a gloomy cast to his whole course of thinking; yet, though grave and awful in his deportment, when he thought it necessary or proper, he frequently indulged himself in pleasantry and sportive sallies. He was prone to superstition, but not credulity. Though his imagination might incline him to a belief of the marvellous and the mysterious, his vigorous reason examined the evidence with jealousy. He had a loud voice and a slow deliberate utterance, which no doubt gave some additional weight to the sterling metal of his conversation. Lord Pembroke said once to me, at Wilton, with a happy pleasantry, "some truth, that 'Dr. Johnson's sayings would not appear so extraordinary were it not for his *beau-voix*;" but I admit the truth of this only on some occasions. The Messiah, played upon the *Canterbury organ*, is more sublime than when played upon an inferior instrument; but very thick music will seem grand when conveyed the ear thro' that majestic medium. *Therefore Dr. Johnson's sayings are not to be let his manner be taken along.* Let us, however, be observed, that the sayings themselves are generally great; that though he might be an ordinary composer at times, he was for the most part a Handel. His person was large, robust, I may say approaching to the gigantic, and grown unwieldy from corpulency. His countenance was naturally of the cast of an ancient statue, but somewhat disfigured by the scars of that evil, which, it was formerly imagined, the royal touch could cure. He was now in his sixty-fourth year: he was become a little dull of hearing. His sight had always been somewhat weak.

weak; yet, so much does mind govern, and even supply the deficiency of organs, that his perceptions were uncommonly quick and accurate. His head, and sometimes also his body, shook with a kind of motion like the effect of a palsy: he was frequently disturbed by cramps, or convulsive contractions, of the nature of that distemper called Saint Vitus's Dance. He wore a full suit of plain brown cloaths, with twisted hair buttons of the same colour, a large bushy greyish wig, a plain shirt, black worsted stockings, and silver buckles.—Upon this tour, when journeying, he wore boots, and a very wide brown cloth great coat, with pockets which might have almost held the two volumes of his folio Dictionary; and he carried in his hand a large English oak stick. Let me not be censured for mentioning such minute particulars. Every thing relative to so great a man is worth observing. I remember Dr. Adam Smith, in his rhetorical lectures at Glasgow, told us he was glad to know that Milton wore lachets in his shoes, instead of buckles. When I mention the oak stick, it is but letting Hercules have his club; and, by-and-by, my readers will find this stick will bud, and produce a good joke*.

This imperfect sketch of "the COMBINATION and the form" of that Wonderful Man, whom I venerated and loved while in this world, and after whom I gaze with humble hope, now that it has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to call him to a better world, will serve to introduce to the fancy of my readers the capital object of the following journal, in the course of which I trust they will attain to a considerable degree of acquaintance with him.

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 7.

READING in your last Magazine the review of Clara Reeve's book of Romances, I find the *Adventures of Gaudenzio di Lucca*, and Bp. Berkeley's name to it as the author, very properly introduced; and as I do not recollect ever seeing the name of the real author mentioned, it may gratify many of your readers to be informed who was the real author of this book, which hath had the honour of being attributed to the amiable Berkeley. This I can do on very good authority. His name was Barrington, a Catholic priest, who had chambers in Gray's Inn, in which he was keeper of a library for the use of

the Romish clergy. Mr. Barrington wrote it for amusement in a fit of the gout. He began it without any plan; and did not know what he should write about when he put pen to paper. He was author of several pamphlets, chiefly anonymous, particularly in the controversy with Julius Bate on Elohim.

Yours, &c.

W. H.

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 8.

THE Lichfield Society have done so much towards producing a general uniformity in the pronunciation of the Latin names of plants, by accenting them in the Index of their translation to Linnæus's *Systema Vegetabilium*, that I cannot help wishing that the work might be rendered both complete and general. The many excellent observations and corrections of the Monthly Reviewers have gone a good way towards accomplishing the first of my wishes; and the second might perhaps be best fulfilled by printing a corrected copy of the Index separately.—From the smallness of the size and price it would be in every body's hands; and if the terms of art were added, accented in the same manner, the work would be still more useful. I hope the Lichfield Society will take this proposal into their consideration, for they are the proper persons to finish what they have begun so well; but if not, I shall, perhaps, persuade some friend to undertake it; or, if I fail in that, execute it myself, rather than let it go undone.

As far as I can judge, the criticisms of the Monthly Reviewers are in general very just. I have some doubt, however, whether the Lichfield Society may not be right in putting the accent upon the penultima of *Cardamine*, though Faber makes it short, and Cowley has *albaque Cardamine*. Custom, not of the unlearned only, but of learned botanists, as far as my experience goes, is on the side of *Cardamine*. Its derivation from *καρδαμον*, which has the penultima short, seems to give a sanction to the custom; and I do not see why it should not follow the analogy of *Alsine*, *Bulbine*, *Helleborine*, *Helxine*, &c. As to adjectives ending in *nos* and *inus*, there are as many long as short; and though the grammarians have given rules, they have, as usual, their exceptions; thus they tell us, that all adjectives in *nos*, from animals, are long in the penultima, and yet in *ελεφάντινος* it is short. But of this enough.

The

* Which shall be given hereafter. EDITOR.

The Reviewers say, that the Society are wrong both in their accent and spelling of *Cichorium*. There is something to be said in their justification, though perhaps not enough, since Theophrastus and Dioscorides have *Κίχουρον*. Ray, however, has it *Cichoreum*, *Κίχορεον*. Horace has *me Cichoreæ leuesque malvæ*. And Nicander makes the penultima of *Κίχορεα* short.

I am at a loss to know why the Society have thrown the accent on the antepenultima in *Flos Cicuti*, since the penultima is long both in Horace and Plautus, and the word is evidently formed to imitate the note of the bird.

Ray puts the accent on the penultima in *Cyclamen*; but I presume the Society are right in placing it on the antepenultima; though *Cyclaminus*, I believe, is long. I should be glad to know whether *Lápsana*, or *Lapsána*, be right. Perhaps some of your correspondents may ascertain the true accent on the following names, which the Reviewers have selected as doubtful: *Capára*, *Ésfanus*, *Iréfine*, *Menáis*, *Pándanus*, *Polypremum*, *Sámyda*, *Sophóra*, *Verónica*. I should be inclined to read *Polyprémum*, *Samyda*, *Séphora*. As to *Veronica*, the derivation is so doubtful that custom may prevail. The form of the corol does not warrant the derivation from *vera icon*.

P. B. C.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 12.
YOUR correspondent Mr. Hunter (p. 586) may see, in the *History of Ingulphus*†, who was abbot of Croyland when that abbey was burnt, in 1091, the following account of a very elegant *Planetarium*; not that this kind of instrument was then first invented, for it is well known that Archimedes constructed a machine of this sort, which is mentioned by Cicero and Ovid, and described particularly in the eighteenth epigram of Claudian.

"The fire destroyed our whole library, which consisted of more than three hundred original volumes, besides smaller volumes which exceeded four hundred. We lost also a very beautiful and costly *Planetarium* (*πίνακιν*), wonderfully constructed of every kind of metal, according to the

* In his *Dictionary of Botany*, in which he has marked several names of plants, though no notice is taken of the work by the Lichfield Society.

† In Gough's "History of Croyland Abbey," Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XI. p. 35.

"variety of the planets and signs. So turn was made of copper; Jupiter of gold; Mars of iron; the Sun of brass (*de aurichalco*); Mercury of electrum (a composition of gold and silver); Venus of tin; and the Moon of silver. The colours, and all the signs of the zodiac, were mechanically displayed in various forms and figures, suitable to their natures, resemblances, and colours, and greatly attracted the eyes and attention of those who first saw them, on account of the quantity of jewels and precious metals. This was not such another *Nader* known or heard of, throughout England. A king of France gave it to Turkey; a *lus* (a former abbot), and he at his death bequeathed it to the common library, both for ornament and instruction."

It is observable, that only Mars and the Moon are formed of metals according with the signatures of the Hermetic art. From the term *Nader*, though used in its present acceptation, this instrument should seem to have been received from the Arabians, who, during the time of the profoundest ignorance in Europe, revived Grecian science, especially in the branches of medicine and astronomy. Some sparks of which knowledge lay smothering in monasteries till the revival of literature. As this invention is at least two thousand years old, there is no doubt some propriety in giving the name of *Orion* to the mere improvement of the machine of Archimedes adapted to a modern system; but science owes much to the family of Boyle.

T. H. W.
P. S. On reading our observations of the Ash, p. 598, it appears an impropriety hath escaped us in attributing the preface to the 2d edit of the *Supplementum Plantarum* to Linnæus himself, when in fact it was written by his son; but this by no means invalidates any of the objections to the class *Polygamia*.

MR. URBAN,
A Print in my collection represents a Job in a chair of state, dressed in a robe bordered with fur, sitting beneath a gateway, on the arch of which is written "JOB PATRIARCHA." He bears a sceptre in his hand, and in the back ground are seen two of the Pyramids of Egypt. His position exactly corresponds with the idea given us by the Scriptures in the book of Job, ch. xix. ver. 7: "When I went out to the

"gate through the city, when I prepared my seat in the street:" according to the customs of those times, of great men sitting at the gate of the city to decide causes. The subscription on a tablet beneath his feet, "*an. relat. sculpsit LXX. Quis mihi tribuat?*" marks it out as the quaint device of a man in years who thought himself neglected. "G. Vertue delin. & sculp." is followed by no date of year. A former owner has written underneath with a pencil, "Westley." Mr. Walpole, in his "Cat. of Engravers," 4to, 1763, seems unacquainted with the allusion intended by this print, as, upon referring to his list of Vertue's works, I find "Job Patriarcha" in class 12, among the foreigners. L. L.

Original Letter from Gen. WOLFE to
Capt. MARTIN of the Royal Artillery.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE written by this post to Lord George Sackville, to let him know that you have served with me at the siege of Louisbourg, and that I had the greatest reason to be satisfied with every part of your conduct. If this testimony be of any use to you, I am glad you put it in my power to give it.

Nothing pleases me so much as to do justice to the gentlemen who have distinguished themselves under my command; and, if it were as easy to reward as to praise, they should have no reason to complain. I am, dear sir, &c.

JAMES WOLFE.

MR. URBAN,
MR. ETOPH, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was, in his time, so very angular a person, that I imagine you will accept of any information which relates to him, of his private character, disposition, and attainments. You have many correspondents better able than myself to relate many interesting circumstances.

But I understand that he received his education amongst the Dissenters, and had imbibed all their strongest prejudices. Nevertheless, he was afterwards ordained, though I know not by which of our Bishops, a clergyman of the established church.

He was principally remarkable for intimate knowledge he had obtained of the private and domestic history of all the great families in the kingdom.

The various anecdotes of this nature which he possessed, and which he obtained no opportunity of communicating, made him, at the same time, an

object of outward civilities and secret dislike. The eccentricities of his character were also extended to his personal appearance; and Mr. Tyson of Bennet College, who, amongst other various and better attainments, successfully cultivated a taste for drawing, made an etching of his head, and presented it to Mr. Gray. Underneath, Mr. Gray wrote the following epigram, which I do not remember to have seen in print:

Thus Tophet look'd, so grinn'd the brawling
Squire,

Whilst frighted prelates bow'd, and call'd
him friend.

Our mother-church, with half-averted sight,
Blush'd as she bless'd her grimly proselyte;
Hofannas rang thro' hell's tremendous borders,

And Satan's self had thoughts of taking orders.

BION.

MR. URBAN, Kent, Sept. 22.

I KNOW not whether it has been taken notice of by any body; but I observe an egregious mistake in the "Adventures of Telemachus," b. XVI. p. 295, Hawkesworth's edition. "This colony," says the author, "which had founded Tarentum, consisted of young men, who, having been born during the siege of Troy, had received no education," &c. In the next paragraph he says, "Phalantus took every opportunity to shew his contempt of Telemachus; he frequently interrupted him in their public councils; and treated his advice as the crude notions of juvenile inexperience; he also frequently made him the subject of his raillery, as a feeble and effeminate youth."

Now if Phalantus, the leader of this colony, was born during the Trojan war, he must at least have been younger than Telemachus, who was born before it. With what propriety then could he object youth and inexperience to a man older than himself? The fact is, that Phalantus was born above 30 years after the Trojan war, and during the siege of Messina. However, had the celebrated writer thought proper, in order to introduce Phalantus, to antedate the siege of Messina, it might have been allowable in a work of that nature: but to make him born during the siege of Troy, and to have settled a colony at Tarentum so early, when 20 years from the commencement of that famous siege had not yet expired, is contrary to all reason as well as history, and carries

with

with it so glaring an absurdity, that his overlooking it is astonishing. But, *ali- quando bonus dormitat*.

Yours, &c. R. B.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 6:

I HAVE thought that the following words of Valerius Maximus, lib. ix. c. 2, describe pretty exactly the person of a man who has been mentioned in your two last Magazines. *Truculenta facies, violenti spiritus, vox terribilis, ora minis, et cruentis imperiis resarta.* Can we hesitate a moment on whom to fix the following character? *Pieno d'ignoranza, e di scelleraggine, e sealtro, e perigliante, e sfacciato, e maldicente, e adulatore, e travaccio, e vigliacco, e dissoluto, e matto, e fregiato in somma d'ogni abominevole dote;* a man full of ignorance and wickedness, sly, perulant, impudent, a slanderer and flatterer, a bully and poltroon, dissolute, fool, and, in short, adorned with every abominable endowment. See *La Frustra Letteraria di Aristarco Scammabue*, p. 287. Though your correspondent ANTI-JANUS, p. 608, has advanced nothing but what is to be confirmed from the 12th of his "Lettere familiari a suoi tre Fratelli," to his three brothers; yet that he is unworthy of any partiality from Britons is not to be too hastily credited, as some Britons, in this age of affluence, in this total exemption from taxations, have thought him deserving of a pension: and who dares to controvert the propriety of such conduct? A translator from that language, in which this deserving man boasts himself to be an adept, at the same time he arraigned him of total ignorance in it, applied to him Johnson's famous distich of

LONDON! the needy villain's gen'ral home,
The common-shore of Paris and of Rome.

An account of his great worth and learning may be seen in "Some Remarks on the extraordinary conduct of the Knight of the ten Stars," &c. for which see last Monthly Review, p. 156. With some slight variations, his Letters are translated, and incorporated into his Travels.

Yours, J. C.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondents, p. 328 & 603, seem to have both adopted a wrong opinion, in relation to the plate found in the coffin. Instead of a pewter plate, well filled with coarse salt, laid on the corpse, as is still the custom in several counties of England; it is most proba-

ble, that it was a patten placed on the breast of the deceased, to shew he had been a priest. For the pewter plate, salt, laid on a corpse with the intent to prevent air getting into the bowels, so swelling up the belly as to occasion either a burking, or at least a difficulty in closing the coffin, are both removed before the coffin is shut up, and buried with the corpse.

MR. URBAN,

IN Spelman's Glossary, (v. *Fendun*, 218) it is remarked, upon the authority of Thomas Sprout, a monk of Austin's, Canterbury, that when England was surveyed, by the order of William the Conqueror, there were found to be in it 45,011 parish churches (i. e. *clerkie parochiales*); and it is stated, on the same authority, how many villages and knights' fees there were at that time, as also what number of the latter they religious had. These several sums correspond with those inserted in Sprout's Chronicle as published by Hearne, except that there is an addition by Sprout of an hundred to the knights' fees proposed to have been possessed by the religious. This may be a mistake in transcript, or an error of the press, unless Sir Henry had an opportunity consulting a manuscript of the month's historian different from that with which Hearne was favoured out of the Duke's library, it is not easy to discover how he could collect from it that it was the sign of Sprout to ascertain the number of parochial churches. At least 45,011 sum so enormously high as to want credibility.

The passage referred to in Sprout's p. 114 of Hearne's edition, and is as follows:

"Fecit etiam totam Angliam descriptam quantum terræ quis batonum possidet, et quot sedatos et milites, quot curatos et villenon, quotque ecclesiarum dignitates. et repertum tunc primarum summam ecclesiarum xlv. m. lxi. summa villarum lxi. m. lxi. summa parochiarum millium lx. m. ii. c. xv. descriptus religionum xxviii. m. lxi."

Selden, I understand, in his *Tulnæ Honour*, p. 573, has reduced the number of parish churches to 4711, not having, however, that book, I find myself much obliged to any of your readers who will be pleased to inform me, what your useful miscellany, on what Selden formed his computation.

W. and D.

Schurafka, in Malorussia,
MR. URBAN, *March 21, O. S. 1785.*
WHEN I was at Salichaul, a village of the Mestfcheraiaks, in the year 1770, [for an account of which people, see "Russia," vol. II. p. 219], I observed a singular invention for taking great quantities of gelinottes, which I drew a sketch of in my pocket-book. They chuse the most open places in the birch woods; and there they plant long forks in the earth (see plate I. fig. 2.), opposite the larger trees. On these forks is laid a horizontal stick, galenus-wise, to which are tied small bundles of ears of corn. At a small distance from this part of the contrivance, is a kind of a large funnel or inverted cone, made with long birch twigs, thin and flexible, the lower extremities of which are stuck in the earth, very near to one another; but by spreading towards the top, forms there an opening of above a yard in diameter. In this opening is placed a wheel made of two circles, that intersect each other, and are surrounded with straw and ears of corn. This wheel turns on an axis fastened to the sides of the funnel in such a manner, that there is room enough between the sticks of the cone and the circles to admit of the wheel's turning freely about. The birds first perch upon the transverse stick near the tree; and, when they have a mind to fall upon the corn tied to the wheel, they must necessarily stand upon one of the projecting parts of the circles of which it is composed. At that instant the wheel turns, and the gelinotte falls, head foremost, to the bottom of the trap, which is there so contracted that he cannot get out. They sometimes find the machine half-full of gelinottes.—I am likely to stay here some time longer; during which, I shall send you some extracts from my journal on subjects of natural history, or any thing else; as it may happen.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

Schurafka, March
MR. URBAN, *29, O. S. 1785.*
AS I have sent you already two sorts of mice, peculiar to this country, I shall trouble you with one more, no less extraordinary than the others. All these parts abound with them. They are known in Russia by the name of *Sleutz*. At first sight it seems very like the mole; and may be said to consist.
MAO. October, 1785.

nest that race with the mice, as the musk-rat does the castors with the musfaragnes. One would be tempted to think the Slepetz blind, as he has no perceptible aperture, in the external skin, at the place of the eye. The cavity of this eye is quite filled with fat; only, that one can perceive, in the middle of this fat, immediately under the skin, a little obscure substance, hardly distinguishable, which may supply the place of an eye; at least it is easy to conceive that this animal enjoys the faculty of sight; since, if you approach him ever so little, he puts himself in a rage, attacks the person that advances towards him, and makes him feel the effects of his piercing teeth in the most sensible manner. This mouse burrows in the earth like the mole; but only feeds on plants, and is frequently seen in the day time out of his hole. He lays up store of provisions in autumn, against the winter; and the inhabitants tell me, that he never quits his hole during the severe colds. The drawing I send you of this little animal (fig. 1.) is taken from a young one, who was then only six inches, and six lines in length. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DRUID REMAINS, AT STANTON-DREW, IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

(See plate II. fig. 1. 2.)

BEING at Bristol Wells in 1784, I went from thence on May the 18th, to see the remains of a supposed Druid Temple at Stanton-Drew. The first appearance did not offer any thing which seemed to deserve a second attention; however, being on the spot, and it being yet early in the morning, and cool, I engaged myself in a more deliberate examination of it. I first marked the general form, and then the relative position of the several stones or parts. I next measured the diameter (taking it in several directions), and the distances of the stones from each other. I soon discovered that the positions of all these stones could not be reduced to the periphery of a circle. I then made a second measurement, on an experiment, to try which of these several parts could be reduced to a circle; and what relative bearings the rest had to such circle. I will not presume to have attained a mathematical precision: for not having, as I generally have, on these occasions, my compass with

with me, my observations on the polar and meridional bearing of this structure were made by comparing it with that of the church, which stands near it, and also with the sun's place at the hour I made these observations. The measurements, I made, in part, with a long line of packthread; and, in part, by pacing the ground. The day grew excessive hot, and I began to grow tired; it is therefore proper to say, I will not be so positive, as to the exactness of my measurements, at the latter part of the time as at the beginning. However, from such observations as I was able to make, under these circumstances, I do not apprehend that they will prove to have incurred any essential error, which can effect the general description that I shall give.

The following result appears to me to be nearest the truth.

The stones, and *apparent places of stones*, marked 1, 2, 3, b, c, 9, 10, 11, 12, seem to stand in the periphery of a circle, whose diameter is 260 feet. The stones, and *apparent places of stones*, marked 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, appear to stand in the periphery of another circle, of the same diameter, intersecting the former in such a manner, that the two centers, bearing E. and W. of each other, are at 70 feet distance, so that the whole forms an ellipsis, whose longest diameter is 330 feet, and the lesser 260, there or thereabouts, for I will not affect more precision than I can answer for. There is another stone, A, which I will mention presently.

In a line, directiv E from the stone, marked 7, at the east end of the ellipsis, stand two stones, 13, 14; the first at about 16, the second about 12 paces distance.

At 17 paces distance, directly N. of the two last mentioned stones, is another circular group of stones, which, upon measurement, I found to be a circle of 53 or 54 paces; the stones standing in the general bearing, and relative positions, as marked in the plan.

After this general description, which will be best understood by reference to the plan annexed, I will submit some observations, and some opinions, which I made, and arose on my mind, on this curious remnant of antiquity.

The first and principal of these two structures, I suppose to be formed by two intersecting circles making the boundary line of an ellipsis. This

boundary is not formed of one continued wall or sept, but marked by large unhewn stones, set up erect, at various distances from each other, according to the usual manner of these Patriarchal Buildings. These stones are, in height, from 8 to 14 feet; from 6 to 8 feet broad; and 3 or 4 feet thick.

The western end is marked by a large erect stone, 1; the eastern by two stones, 6 and 7, standing at 8 paces distance from each other. To the south, at or near the intersection of circles, is marked by two stones, at 3 paces distance from each other, lying at present horizontal; whether they ever were erect may be a doubt. I am rather disposed to think they were originally in this position. The north is marked by two stones on each side the intersection; the one is standing, the other is fallen down. These may have been so placed, as I can conceive, for religious astronomical purposes.

The stone at 5 is not only fallen down, but appears to me to have been removed from the place in the periphery, marked \ddagger .

As I have, in former papers and writings, supposed the Druidic monuments, in the British isles, to be vestiges of the Gaws or *Mavi*; I will indulge my fancy, in supposing this structure to be a Beth-El, or Temple, erected in the Patriarchal manner, of unhewn stones, to the Supreme Deity worshipped in the sun, as the symbol of that which is invisible, *intermediate palpable cause of life*. The *Shekinah* of the first incomprehensible cause, a mode of worship, prior to the grosser and more idolatrous worship of fire. Under this idea, I suppose stone A, lying horizontal towards the east end, within the area of the circle to be the altar: and the stones b, c, erected, but inclining towards it, as the sacred approach to it. These set out of the equinoctial-line, a line to the northward, on one side of the circle. This I suppose to be so placed, that the priest standing at the west stone might, without interruption, be able to give his signal for the commencement of worship, when the sun rose between the two stones 6 and 7. Under the same idea, I suppose the two stones

* Sol auctor spiritus coloris et humorum vitæ humanæ genitor et custos. Macrobius Saturnalia, lib. I. c. 19.

and so, to be placed as they are near each other, on each side of a meridian line, to mark the sun's meridian (especially at the solstices) at which some peculiar part of their liturgy was performed, I therefore suppose this temple an ellipsis, consisting of 12 stones (having some reference, according to an opinion of Sir George Gorge, to the twelve signs of the Zodiac), to be sacred to the four great winds of the equinoxes and solstices.

Reasoning in the same way, and viewing the altar of the lesser circular temple, placed to the southward of the equinoctial line, I can suppose that temple sacred to the celebration of the Wheel-Time, at the commencement of spring.

These are but suppositions; yet, were I to form a treatise on this subject, I could show them founded in some fragments of accounts which yet remain of the Magi, their doctrine and worship.

I was told, upon the spot by the present owners of the estate, where this structure is found, that lord Sandwich, a few years ago, take an actual survey of it: I wish that survey, which must be better and more precise than this which I have made in the manner above described, could be obtained from his Lordship.

I have seen, since the writing of this paper, a plan of this structure, inserted in a map, said to be taken by measurement. Exactly as I have said above, the measurer could not reduce all the stones to the periphery of a circle. Part he has plotted down, as I have done; the rest, he declares, he can make nothing of.

He mentions, and gives, the plan of two other groups of stones, which I had not time to examine.

I am happy to find, that, allowing for the variation of the compass, my general bearings and his do not differ essentially; but, as he says, his were taken by actual survey, I will suppose his to be more exact than mine. T.P.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug. 21.*

THE drawings which accompany this letter (*plate II. fig. 3, 4.*), represent a leaden coffin and urns which were found in Humberstone-gate. The following account of the discovery I gathered at the time.

In the farm-yard of Mr. Hardy, in Humberstone-gate, in Leicester, when

some men were digging for gravel, at about the depth of four feet, in a bed of gravel, they found a strong leaden coffin, which contained the remains of a human skeleton, which was so very much decayed by time, that nothing was discoverable which could indicate its sex. The coffin was 5 feet 6 inches long, and upon the middle of it stood an earthen basin, which might have held two quarts, round which stood, as in the drawing, six urns, the exact size of that which is sketched. The lead of the coffin was unusually thick, and the cover was supported by strong iron bars, but they also were much decayed by time. The head of the corps was laid contrary to the present custom. Skeletons have been found in places near Leicester, in my time, but not accompanied with such extraordinary circumstances. I believe it was not the custom till about the twelfth century to allow hereditary burying places; and, in more remote times, they were not allowed to bury near temples or churches, but without the cities. Among the Romans, I believe, it was the custom, if a person was debased, or killed by lightning, that he was buried without their cities, and considered as one that the gods were offended at. Those also who wasted their parents substance or patrimonial estates were buried apart from their kindred, but with the usual solemnities; but what occasioned the interment of this corpse in this detached place, attended with such circumstances of form and strength of materials, in which it was inclosed, must be left to conjecture.

Yours, &c. JOHN TROSBY.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 5.*

I SEND you an exact representation (*fig. 5.*) of a copper coin, found, 1773, in digging the foundation of the old Alfine-Hall, in the castle at Exeter, which you will be so good as to communicate to your learned readers for explanation. Yours, J. J. J.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, Sept. 2.

TUESDAY morning, as the workmen, who are employed in the improvements now going forward in the Castle-yard, were digging near the foot of the old stairs, they discovered two stone coffins, each of which contained a perfect human skeleton. There was no inscription by which any ro-

tion can be formed, whole remains were here deposited; but it is conjectured, by antiquaries, that they have lain here more than a thousand years. On the lid of the large coffin is some rude carving, which seems to have been intended for a crucifix; the lesser coffin appears to have been quite plain.

On a careful examination, a small plate of brass was discovered underneath the head of the larger skeleton, of which an exact copy is given in *plate II. fig. 6.* It is imagined that this coffin contained the remains of a woman, as several very small bones, supposed to be those of an unborn infant, were found in it.

With all due deference to the public consideration, the following explanation is suggested. The characters appear to be the rude fragments of the Old English or Black letter, and are to be read in this manner: "Kat. Omyat died Anno Christi 416."

A Speech dictated by Dr. Johnson, without premeditation or hesitation, on the subject of an Address to the Throne, after the Expedition to Rochfort, in September, 1757, at the desire of a friend, who delivered it, the next day, at a certain respectable talking Society.

THE present question is not, whether the people have a right to address his Majesty; for an enquiry into the conduct of the late expedition? but, whether, at this time, it be expedient to address him? There is, perhaps, no nation in the world where individuals have not the right to address their king, if they think themselves injured; and what may be done by every single man, may be done, with yet greater propriety, by communities and corporations. The question, therefore, is, whether this privilege shall be exerted on this occasion? but, if not on this occasion, on what occasion shall we exert it? We have raised a fleet, and an army; we have equipped them; we have paid them; they set out with the favour and good wishes of the whole nation. Great advantage was expected from the secrecy of our counsellors, and the bravery of our commanders. They went out, and they are come back again, not only without doing, but without at-

tempting to do any thing; and, therefore, not without suspicion of treachery or cowardice, since no reason has yet been given, why they desisted from the design, at the moment of execution. A wise man may be deceived in forming a scheme; and, in executing it, a brave man may miscarry; and it has been the custom of all wise nations, to honour the man who has done his duty, even when he wanted success. But no nation has yet suffered themselves to be exhausted, in sending out fleets and armies, without enquiring what they had done; and why they have done nothing. Caligula once marched to the sea-coast, and gathered cockle-shells: our army went to the coast of France, and filled their bellies with grapes. Caligula's expedition has been, to this day, a subject of merriment; and we cannot avert, from ourselves, the like contempt, by enquiring rigorously, whose fault our troops and ships have been equally ridiculous. If content indeed, were the only consequence of the miscarriage, we might sit quiet down, and join in the laugh; but since a war with France is more than sport; and, since they who betray us once, will, if they are not punished, betray us again; or, by the example of their impunity, teach others to betray us; it is fit, that this miscarriage, whether it be the effect of treachery or cowardice, be detested and punished, that those whom, for the future, we shall employ and pay, may know that we are the servants of a people, that it is their duty for their money, that they not be mocked with idle expeditions, satisfied with an account of walls that were never seen, and ditches that were never tried. To this address I have heard some objections, which I presume of no great force, and which, I believe, a few words will be sufficient to obviate. It is said, an objection presses some distrust of the king; he may tend to disturb his quiet. An English king, Mr. President, has no right to quiet when his people are in misery; nor does he shew any great respect to his sovereign, who imagines him unwilling to share the distresses, as well as the prosperities, of his subjects. To express distrust, is not intended to distrust not the king, but those who have an interest to deceive him. It is the misfortune of a king, that he is not so, but in cases of public calamity, knows the sentiments of his people. common

³ Though it may not be easy to say what these rude characters mean, they certainly do not mean what our correspondent supposes. EDIT.

commonly the interest of those about him to mislead him by false intelligence, or flatter him by soft representations. It is therefore fit, when the people are injured, the people should complain, and not trust the sycophants of a court with their cause or their sentiments. It is said this affair will soon be examined by a court martial; but of court martials the people have no high opinion; they expect justice from them, only when justice is their interest; and it is their interest, only when they find it cannot be refused but by incurring the resentment of the public. Others are of opinion the parliament, when they meet, will spend the first part of the session in the examination of this event. The proposers of this objection appear to fall upon a dilemma, of which either supposition will conclude against them. If the parliament will not enquire of themselves, the address is necessary; if they should enquire without the address, the address would be harmless. There is the objection behind still weaker; that such addresses give uneasiness to the minister: but I should not conceive that this objection was made by those who wish the minister's continuance: for, if our ministers are wise and honest, the address will only afford them an opportunity to put their wisdom and integrity beyond dispute: and, if they are ignorant or treacherous, I hope nobody will wish they should be kept easy at the expense of their country.

MR. URBAN,

I WAS at Covent-Garden theatre when Hippesley told the tale mentioned in your Magazine for April, 1783, p. 317, and which not being required with the customary applause his performances usually met with, it was very evident the old man was a good deal chagrined. However, he soon afterwards recovered the approbation of the audience in the following manner: In performing the Rehearsal at that time, after the battle was over between Drawansir and Bayes's new-raised troops, Hippesley used to enter on one of the Rehearsal horses, with a woman and child behind him; and on being questioned by Bayes as to the reason of his late attendance, had always some piece of private stage history to plead in excuse for his neglect. The Rehearsal being performed a few nights after his telling the above tale of his old aunt, and young Cibber (Bayes) telling him,

he should be forfeited a week's pay for his late attendance; "I care not," replied the old man, "I have received advice worth double the money, if I am." "What advice," says the angry Bayes? "Never to tell that damned story about my old aunt again," answers the droll, and gallops off. This had the desired effect upon the audience, who now paid him that applause, with interest, they had withheld before.

W. E.

MR. URBAN,

IN a privy-seal book at Edinburgh, No. XIV. fol. 59, is this entry.

"Letters of defence and concurrence to John Fall, lord and earl of Little-Egypt, for assisting him in the execution of justice upon his company, conform to the laws of Egypt." Feb. 15, 1540.

These are supposed to have been a gang of gypsies associated together in defiance of the state under Fall as their head or king; and these the articles of association for their internal government, mutual defence, and security, the embroiled and infirm state of the Scotch nation at that time not permitting them to repress or restrain a combination of vagrants who had got above the laws, and erected themselves into a separate community as a set of banditti. See our vol. LIII. p. 1009.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

YOUR correspondent *Philo-Dram.* in last month's Mag. p. 591, mentions the circumstance of plays being introduced in Oxford by Dr. R. Bathurst. I must confess that I have some doubts of the fact, and think that Dr. R. B. was too sensible a man to introduce players into that place. I do not recollect in his "Life," written by Mr. T. Watton, that there is any mention made of this, nor in his "Letters to the Chancellor of the University," nor in his "Speeches in Convocation." A. Wood, that careful observer and faithful relater, was intimate with him; and such a circumstance could not have escaped his notice: but, however this fact may be, *Philo-Dram.* certainly concludes too hastily, "that nothing substantial can be urged against it, and every thing may be said for it."

If the improvement of the understanding, and the cultivation of purity of heart, ought to be the great objects in academical education, a company of players

players at Oxford would prove a grievous nuisance. The celebrated J. Brindley was once prevailed on to go to a play; but it so dissipated his mind, and deranged all his ideas, that he did not recover himself for some days, and never could be prevailed on to venture again. The respectable Dr. S. Johnson, although his mind was fortified by principles of truth, and the heat of his passions cooled by declining age, acknowledged that he has received injurious impressions at the theatre. Players in that place would prove fatal to the remaining discipline and morals.

Let facts speak for themselves: what is the consequence when there are players in the neighbourhood of Oxon? The gownsmen often go; which is the cause of frequent disturbances, but of more frequent intrigues. It is a matter of national importance that the order and decorum of our universities should be preserved; that every thing which can inflame the passions, and distract the attention, should be sacredly banished from thence, and especially that polite spirit of refined dissipation which characterises the present age; where this prevails, it engrosses the time, and effectually excludes every thing which is manly and great. If any students there do not find relaxation enough from their feverish pursuits in elegant literature, instructive conversation, and proper exercise; if they still call out for variety of means to dissipate their minds and squander their fortunes; let me advise such to leave that place; they seem determined that it shall do them no good, as they will confer no honour upon it.

Before Philo-Dram. steps forward as the advocate of the theatre, let him consider the impolicy of encouraging those, whom the wisdom of our laws brands as vagrants; the profligate lives of the generality of players, and the evil influence they have over too many of the younger people, where they set the impiety and indecency which are often heard on the stage, and received with no marks of disapprobation; the impediment which attending the theatre is to that spirit of piety and reflection which every real Christian ought to cultivate. A lady going from the Isle of Man to town, asked the excellent Bishop Wilson, "Whether he thought the might innocently go to the playhouse?" "Yes, Madam," said the venerable prelate, "you may go, but

only on this condition, that you first have the divine blessing on what you are going to do; if you cannot conscientiously do this, depend upon it your action cannot be innocent."

I will beg to recommend to the perusal of your correspondent, and all the quaters of the playhouse, J. Collier's "View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage;" W. Law on "the Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments;" and what the gentlemen of the Port Royal have written on that subject in the third volume of their "Moral Essays." Wishing them the judgement of a right mind, and the bliss of superior pleasures, I am,
Yours, &c.

A Lover of Discipline

Remarks on the Plica Polonica.
Mr. Coke.

IN our progress through Poland, I could not fail observing several persons with matted or clotted hair, which constitutes a disorder called *Plica Polonica*: it receives that denomination, because it is considered as peculiar to Poland; although it is not unfrequently found in Hungary, Tartary, and several adjacent nations, and instances of it are occasionally to be found in several countries.

According to the observation of Dr. Vicat, an ingenious Swiss physician, long resident in Poland, and who has published a satisfactory treatise upon this subject, the *Plica Polonica* is supposed to proceed from an acrid, corrosive humour penetrating into the scalp, which is tubular†. It then either issues from its sides or extremities, or clots the whole together, either in separate folds, or in one undistinguished mass. Its symptoms, more or less violent, according to the constitution of the patient, or malignity of the disease, are itching, swellings, eruptions, ulcers, intermitting fevers, pains in the head, languor, lowness of spirits, the matism, gout, and sometimes even convulsions, palsy, and madness. The symptoms gradually decrease as the hair becomes affected. If the patient

* "Memoire sur la Plique Polonoise."

† "The dilatation of the hair is sometimes so considerable as to admit small globules of blood; this circumstance, which, however, very rarely happens, has probably given rise to the notion, that the patient, if his hair be cut off, bleeds to death."

laved on the head, he relapses into all the dreadful complaints which preceded the eruption of the *Plica*; and he continues to labour under them, until a fresh growth of hair absorbs the acrid humour. This disorder is thought hereditary, and is proved to be contagious when in a virulent state.

Many physical causes have been supposed to concur in rendering the *Plica* more frequent in these regions than in other parts: it would be an endless work to enumerate the various conjectures with which each person has supposed his favourite hypothesis: the most probable are those assigned by Dr. Keen. The first cause is the nature of the Polish air, which is rendered insubrious by numerous woods and moorlands; and occasionally derives an uncommon keenness, even in the midst of summer, from the position of the Carpathian mountains; for the southern and south-easterly winds, which usually convey warmth in other regions, are in this chilled in their passage over their snowy summits. The second is unwholesome water; for although Poland is not deficient in good springs, yet the common people usually drink that which is nearest at hand, taken indiscriminately from rivers, lakes, and even stagnant pools. The third cause is the gross inattention of the natives to cleanliness; for experience shows, that those who are not negligent in their persons and habitations, are less liable to be affected with the *Plica*, than those who are deficient in that particular. Thus persons of higher rank are less liable to this disorder than those of inferior stations; the inhabitants of large towns, than those of small villages; the free peasants, than those in an absolute state of vassalage; and the natives of Poland proper, than those of Lithuania. Whatever we may determine as to the possibility that all, or any of these causes, by themselves, or in conjunction with others, originally produced the disorder, we may venture to assert, that they all, and particularly the last, assist its propagation, inflame its symptoms, and protract its cure.

In a word, the *Plica Polonica* appears to be a contagious distemper, which, like the leprosy, still prevails among a people ignorant in medicine, and inattentive to check its progress; but is easily known in those countries where proper precautions are taken to prevent its spreading.

MR. URBAN,

A Wonderful narrative of the escape and adventures of Charlotte Christina Sophia, princess of Brunswick-Blandenburgh, the amiable but ill-fated wife of the Tzarovitch Alexey, unregenerate son of Peter the Great, supposed to have died Nov. 2, 1715, in the 21st year of her age, having been extracted in your Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 63. and thence copied into the Annual Register for 1776, it may be proper, for the cause of truth, to mention, that Mr. Coxe, in vol. I. of his "Travels into Poland, Russia," &c. has circumstances which attended her death, "not only because her fate is interesting to every feeling mind, but also because the extraordinary account of this princess appeared a few years ago in France." Afterwards, recapitulating this, he adds, "although I had little reason to give credit to an anonymous author, and the whole story carries with it the air of fiction, I yet made it the subject of my researches. I found, upon enquiry, that the circumstances of her death were such as could not be doubted, and accorded with the accounts which I have before related; and I was, moreover, informed by a Russian nobleman of high distinction, that his mother attended the princess in her illness; that she was a witness to her last moments, and saw herself the corpse laid in state, when persons of all ranks were admitted to kiss the hand of the deceased*.

* "In L'Evesque's 'History of Russia' there is an ample detail of the rise and progress of the Princess's escape and adventures. It first made its appearance in Richer's continuation of the Abbé Marcy's 'Histoire Moderne;' afterwards in Bossu's 'Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Amerique Septentrionale;' and lately was revived in 'Pieces interessantes & peu connues pour servir à l'Histoire;' in which, as an additional authority, it is qualified as an extract among the papers of the late Duclos, secretary of the Royal Academy, and historiographer of France. The anecdote, like all other stories which are improved in their progress, is dressed in somewhat different shapes: in one, the name of the husband is D'Auban; in the other, Moldack; in one, she marries a third time, and again becomes a widow: the circumstances of her escape are also variously related, and in all with the most evident marks of falsehood, and absolute contradiction to the most undoubted facts; such as, that she was assisted in her escape by the counsellors of Koeningsmark, when there was

Such anecdotes of celebrated persons, real or pretended, let us add, have, in different times, and for various purposes, been frequently fabricated by the ingenious, and obtruded upon the credulous. Thus a young Duke of York, murdered by his uncle, soon revived as a Lambert and a Warbeck; Peck, some ages after, innocently substituted a spurious Plantagenet*; in the XVIth century, a doubtful, if not a pretended, Demetrius †; and, a few years ago, the rebel Pugatchef, a surreptitious Peter III, were imposed on Russia; and a delirious fugitive at Bristol is now metamorphosed into a German princess ‡.

Yours, &c. AUTHENTIC.

MEMOIRS OF MR. MULLER, THE RUSSIAN HISTORIAN.

BY MR. COXE.

GERARD FREDERICK MULLER, a native of Germany, was born in 1706, at Herforden, in the circle of Westphalia. He came into Russia during the reign of Catherine I.; and was, not long afterwards, admitted into the Imperial Academy of Sciences. In 1731, soon after the accession of the Empress Anne, he commenced, at the expence of the Crown, his travels over European Russia, and into the extreme parts of Siberia. He was absent several years upon this expedition, and did not return to Petersburg until the reign of Elizabeth. The present Empress, an

no lady of that name about her person, or at Petersburg; that the body of the princess was interred almost at the instant of her death: [though she was deposited six days after]; that Peter I. was not at Petersburg when she died; [yet he was conveyed from Petersburg to her apartment, though he was very ill, just before she died]; that she was brought to bed before her time of "a princess;" [she having been delivered of a "prince," afterwards Peter II, October 23,] with many other similar assertions, which scarcely deserve any serious relation. The reader who is desirous of further information upon the subject, is referred to L'Evesque's *Histoire de Russie*, tom. IV. p. 384—389, and to the latter part of Muller's account, *Von der Princessen von Wolfenbittel*, in Busching's *Hist. Mag.* XV. p. 239—241."

* See his *Desiderata Curiosa*.

† Mr. Muller, and the Russian authors in general, maintain the falsehood, while Mr. Coxe and foreign writers support the reality, of Demetrius. See his *Travels into Russia*, vol. I. b. III. ch. 7.

‡ See our last Mag. p. 720.

able judge and rewarder of merit, conferred upon him a very ample salary, and appointed him counsellor of state, and keeper of the archives at Moscow where he resided about sixteen years. He collected, during his travels, the most ample materials for the history and geography of that extensive empire, which was scarcely known to the Russians themselves, before his valuable researches were given to the world in various publications. His principal work is a "Collection of Russian Histories," in nine volumes 8vo, printed at different intervals, at the press of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The first part came out in 1732, and the last made its appearance in 1764. This store-house of information and literature, in regard to the antiquities, history, geography, and commerce of Russia, and many of the neighbouring countries, conveys the most indisputable proof of the author's learning, diligence, and fidelity. To this work he accurately and indefatigably added many other valuable performances upon similar subjects, both in the German and Russian languages, which elucidate various parts in the history of this empire.

Mr. Muller speaks and writes in German, Russian, French, and Latin tongues with surprising fluency; he reads the English, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and Greek with great facility. His memory is still surprising, and his accurate acquaintance with the minute incidents of the Russian annals almost surpasses belief.

He possesses most of the books in the different languages of modern Europe, which treat of Russia: the English writers who have written upon the country are far more numerous than imagined. His collection of state papers and manuscripts is invaluable; they are all arranged in the exact order, and classed into several volumes, distinguished by the names of those illustrious personages to whom they principally relate; such as Peter I, Catherine I, Menzikoff, Osterman, &c.

* "The Empress has lately purchased this fine collection of books and manuscripts for 2000l. This great patroness of letters has confided to Mr. Muller the charge of arranging and printing, at her expence, a Collection of Treaties between Russia and other powers, in the form of *Dumont's Collection Diplomatique*."

Every

Every lover of literature must regret, that Mr. Muller, who is admirably qualified for the task, has not favoured the publick with a regular, unbroken history of this country; but, on account of his advanced age, an undertaking of his kind, although all the materials are ready prepared, cannot be expected from him. He must therefore consign to others the use of those papers which he has so diligently accumulated. He will, however, always be considered as the great father of Russian history, as well from the excellent specimens he himself has produced, as from the vast fund of information which he bequeaths to future historians.

P. S. Since writing the above, Mr. Muller died in the latter end of 1783. The Empress, who, in consideration of his great merit, had honoured him with the order of Saint Vladimir*, has, in respect to his memory, conferred a pension on his widow, and ennobled his son.

LIFE of Lord Chancellor JEFFREYS †.
BY MR. PENNANT.

With some Notes and Additions.

ACTON, near Wrexham, in Flintshire, now the seat of Ellis Yonge, Esq. was formerly the property of the Jeffreys, a race that, after running uncontaminated from an ancient stock ‡, had the disgrace of producing, in the last century, George Jeffreys, Chancellor of England, a man of distinguished abilities in his profession, but of a heart subservient to the worst of actions. His portrait is a fine full-length, in his "baron's" robes, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. . . . He was sixth son of John Jeffreys, and Margaret daughter to Sir Thomas Ireland, of Beaufey, near Warrington. Here is preserved a good portrait of the old gentleman, in black, sitting. It was drawn in the 82d year of his age, in 1690§. George had his first educa-

tion at the free-school at Shrewsbury*, from which he was removed to that of Westminster. He never had an academic education, but was placed immediately in the Inner Temple, where he was chiefly supported by his grandmother.

"He was never regularly called to the bar. The accident of the plague in the neighbourhood of London first introduced him into his profession; for, in 1666, he put on a law-gown, and pleading at the King's Bench, where few counsel chose to attend, he from that time acted without any notice being taken of his obtrusion. About this time he made clandestine addresses to the daughter of a wealthy merchant, in which he was assisted by a young lady, daughter of a clergyman. The affair was discovered, and the confidente turned out of doors. Jeffreys, with a generosity unknown to him in his prosperous days, took pity and married her. She proved an excellent wife, and lived to see him Lord Chief Justice of England. On her death he married the widow of Mr. Jones, of Montgomeryshire, and daughter to Sir Thomas Blodworth.

"His first preferment from the Court was that of a Welsh judge. In 1680 he was made Chief Justice of Chester; and a baronet in 1681. After this he rose with great rapidity, and, as is well known, fell as suddenly. His conduct as Chancellor was upright and able, as a politician, unrestrained by any principle, devoted to the worst measures of an insatuated court. He was extremely given to the bottle, and paid so little respect to his character, that one day, having drunk to excess with the Lord Treasurer and others, they were going to strip, and get upon a sign-post to drink the king's health, had they not been prevented †. — He died in the Tower on the 18th of April, 1689, either from hard drinking or a broken heart, and so was preserved from the infamy of public execution§. He was buried privately in the Tower, by an order from the king to his relations.

"There

* "A new order in favour of those who serve in civil employments, instituted by her Majesty on the 4th of October, 1782, with salaries annexed to the different crosses."

† Mr. Pennant and others mispell it "Jeffries." But the family name is properly spelled as above.

‡ "From Kyrie ap Rhiwallon, great-grandson of Tudor Trevor."

§ Consequently, he survived the death and disgrace of his son the Chancellor.

GEST. MAG. October, 1785.

* "Hist. Shrewsbury, 128."

† "Ker's Memoirs, 231."

§ Having disguised himself to make his escape, but being discovered and treated with great scorn and rudeness by the mob, when he was brought before the Lord Mayor, that pusillanimous magistracy was so struck with

"There is another fine full length of one of his brothers, Sir Thomas Jeffreys, a knight of Alcantara; and, for the honour of the descendants of Tudor Trevor, from whom the Jeffreys are sprung, the proofs of his descent were admired even by the proud Spaniards, among whom he had long resided as consul at Alicant and Madrid: he had rendered himself so acceptable to the Spanish ministry, as to be recommended to our court to succeed Lord Lansdown as British envoy; but the Revolution put a stop to the promotion. He has over his coat a long white cloak, with the cross of the order on it. Another brother was dean of Rochester; and died on his road to visit his brother the Chancellor when under confinement in the Tower." Thus Mr. Pennant.

It may be added, that his Lordship left an only son, who inherited his title as Lord Jeffreys (which in him was extinct) and also his love to the bottle. A drunken frolic of that nobleman at Dryden's funeral was long believed, tho' on suspicious authority; and even Dr. Johnson at first seemed to think it credible in the life of that poet, but afterwards disproved it in his Preface. The only daughter of this Lord Jeffreys, Henrietta, was married to Thomas earl of Pomfret, and after his death was a munificent benefactress to the university of Oxford, by presenting to it the noble collection of Pomfret statutes.

It should also be remembered, as an extraordinary circumstance, that a print (very scarce) with the titles of "George (Jeffries) earl of Flint, viscount Weikham, baron of Wein, &c. G. Kneller p. L. Cooper exc. 4^o mezz." is mentioned by Granger, iv. 472, which he "was once inclined to think that the title of *Flint* might be a ridiculous sarcasm, occasioned by Jeffries's extreme hardness of heart," till he found the dedication of a Latin dissertation (which he entitles at large) by John Groenevelt, M.D. Lond. 8vo, 1687, addressed to that nobleman, with the abovementioned titles at large. Yet certain it is, that

the terror of this rude populace, and with the disgrace of a man who had made all people tremble before him, that he fell into fits upon it, of which he died soon after. *Burnet*.—Jeffreys was obliged to direct him how to act, to draw up his own commitment to the Tower, to order him a strong guard to screen him from the people, &c. The pusillanimity of the lord-mayor of 1780 was not unprecedented.

* Query, a prebendary of Canterbury, where he was buried in that cathedral?

they never have occurred in any of our histories; that Burnet, in particular, only mentions Jeffreys being created "a baron and peer of England," that his title was only styled "Lord Jeffreys," and which seems decisive, the picture (above described by Mr. Pennant at Ashmolean) drawn by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the "baron's" robes, as above. Would the painter have drawn him twice; and if so, would the "robes" have been different? Add, that the title of Flint is supposed an appendage to the Prince of Wales, as Earl of Chester.

MR. URBAN,

IN your review of Playfair's excellent "System of Chronology," p. 100, you have well observed this "small mistake;" the Dr. having styled "Frederick II. as his father was Frederick I. son of Frederick I. the first king of Prussia, and consequently the present sovereign is, as he always styles himself, Frederick III." Yet on reading Cox's "Travels in Poland," &c. vol. I. p. 41, note, a work of great authority, the writer commits the same mistake, viz. "His present Majesty Frederick II. though, for the above reason given, it cannot be controverted. I wish, therefore, that it may again be corrected. The 'red book' is right. CARRO.

MR. URBAN,

A Friend of yours has added four short annotations to two letters, signed L. L. on Bishop Seabury and the Scotch bishops, in your Magazine for April and September. Give me leave, tho' unknown to him or you, to add some farther remarks on the latter in the character of ANOTHER ANNOTATOR.

P. 691, col. 1. "Split as they went into a thousand sects," says Junius, "an abhorrence of the supercilious hypocrisy of a bishop was the one point in which they all agreed."

Remark. It is thought, that these "thousand sects" hold the *canting* hypocrisy of a Presbyterian minister in equal abhorrence with the *supercilious* hypocrisy of a bishop, and that there are therefore two points in which they are all agreed. Still, however, one sect may prefer a *honest* bishop, while others give the preference to *honest* ministers.

Ibid. col. 2. "They [bishops] are bound, both by law and religion, to 'lay hands suddenly on no man.'"

Rem. Does this writer know that the Scotch bishops laid 'hands suddenly' on Dr. Seabury? *Ibid.*

Ibid. "The consecration in question is not only unauthorized, but forbidden both by canon and statute law, and therefore totally void."

Rem. The articles of the church of England never made a part either of the "anon" or of the "statute law" of Scotland, and do not now make a part of either in the state of Connecticut; by them, therefore, the Scotch bishops can neither be "authorized" to send, or prohibited from sending, a bishop into that state. They make a part, however, of the law of England, and as those who, in the XXIIId article, "have public authority to send ministers," are unquestionably the bishops, the appointment of a presbyter in an English dissenting meeting is, on this writer's principles, "null and void."

Ibid. "The English Presbyterians... can by no means give the just cause of umbrage to the established religion of their country, as they who in Scotland assert the divine right of episcopacy (at the same time calling themselves bishops) must do the kirk there."

Rem. Why not? the Scotch bishops pretend to no episcopal authority over established ministers; they claim authority only over their own clergy and their respective flocks: And does not the civil authority of the Presbyterian ministers in England extend likewise over their clergy, and their respective flocks? The whole difference in this case is in the name, and he must be a weak man indeed who imagines that one word gives juster "cause of umbrage" than another. If the present law of Scotland knows no man in that part of the united kingdom entitled to the appellation of Bishop, the law of England never knew any man on the south of the Tweed entitled to the appellation of Presbyter who was not episcopally ordained.

P. 692, col. 1. "Such symptom," &c.

Rem. This "symptom of a return to sound reason" appeared very soon after the Revolution; there having been in Scotland no "archbishop" since the deaths of the two deprived metropolitans.

Ibid. "A very small and inadequate tribute to the ashes of that great man, to whom the established religion of his country is so much indebted."

Rem. The "tribute" was "paid" to John Knox, not merely for the service which he did to the "religion" now established, in "his country," but also for his having demolished the cathedral

of St. Andrew: and no doubt the eloquence by which he excited the mob to that mark of "reformation" deserves all the praise which has been lavished upon it." "Pull down the temple of Dagon (said he), destroy the nest, and the birds will not big (build) again." His zeal, however, "against the Romish Antichrist" would have deserved more praise, had he allowed to others the same liberty in religion which he assumed to himself; but his unparalleled insolence to his sovereign, on account of her faith, the curses which, even from the pulpit, he denounced against her, and the rebellions which he was perpetually fomenting in the cause of God, shew, that religious liberty was of all things the farthest from him, and that he overthrew one species of ecclesiastical tyranny, only to erect on its ruins another equally ferocious and intolerant.

Ibid. — "the episcopal hierarchy which Knox opposed was tainted with the worst excesses of Popery."

Rem. With "the episcopal hierarchy which Knox opposed" the Protestant bishops, at present in Scotland, have no concern: they derive their episcopacy from the church of England.

MR. URBAN,

THE following miscellaneous remarks are at your service.

P. 741, col. 2. "*The Bishop of Derry.*" Note. "The subscription is particular." True, in Great-Britain and Ireland; and therefore this noble prelate used generally to subscribe "*F. Derry*," and now signs "*Bristol*." But then, just returned from the continent, he probably adopted the foreign mode, as foreigners understand not, or reprobate, the English custom. Thus, for instance, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, as we style him, always signs himself "*Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick*," though he was not the reigning Duke, all the cadets of a princely family having the same title; and thus, in Germany, Lord George Sackville, though not a baron or a peer, signed himself "*The Baron Sackville*."

P. 744, col. 1. The resignation of Capt. Euston, and the appointment of Prince William, have been since contradicted, or, in the newspaper's absurd phrase, *premature*.

Ib. col. 2. The female robber is said to be Mary Davis, tried for the same offence at Canterbury in 1784, and elsewhere. See vol. LIV. pp. 377 and 553.

P. 747,

P. 747, col. 2. r. "Barham."

P. 748, col. 1. "Lady Bradshaigh" was "sister to the late Countess of Derby," and also to Lady Echlin; but she was more, much more, than titles or rank could confer, or kings bestow, having a very cultivated mind, an excellent heart, and a superior understanding. In particular, many years ago, while the catastrophe of Clarissa was undecided or known, her ladyship commenced and carried on an interesting correspondence long in an assumed character (the answers being left at Warrington) with Mr. Richardson on that subject, pleading with great wit and spirit, and also with equal sense and reason, for a prosperous issue, however, unsuccessfully, the event being pre-determined. At length being acquainted, a friendship between them succeeded till Mr. R.'s death. These letters, if preserved (for Lady B.'s diffidence of being known, as an author, was carried to an excess) would be a very acceptable present to the public.

P. 750, col. 2. Mr. Hervey was not *the hon.* nor his father the *right hon.*

P. 752, col. 1. The late Sir William Robinton's title descends to his younger and only surviving brother, the lord primar of Ireland, who now unites the titles of baron, baronet, and archbishop.

Should not some account be given of the death, &c. of Henry Hoare, esq. aged 80? Besides his great wealth, princely spirit, and expensive and tasteful improvements at Stourhead, Wilts, his eldest daughter, Susanna (who died in 1783), was married, 1. to Charles, late Viscount Dungarvan, in 1753, by whom she had a daughter, Miss Boyle (now married); and 2. in 1761, to the present Earl of Aylesbury, by whom she left a son (Lord Bruce), and two daughters.

In your LIId vol. p. 130, &c. Gen. Elliot's stall in Henry VIII's chapel was said to be extra or supernumerary. Is there not a similar case at present; the death of Sir William Lynch having made one vacancy, and two knights, Sir Frederick Haldimand, and Sir Archibald Campbell, being now created?

Can any one suppose that Mr. Addison, one of the best writers, was unacquainted with orthography? Yet, in a transcript of some lines at the conclusion of Act II. of Cato, I have now before me the following, in his own handwriting, and his own spelling, *viz.*

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look aghast, when unforeseen destruction
Pours its upon him thus from every side,

So, when our wide Numidian wastes
Suddain th' impetuous hurricans descend,
Wheele through the air, in circling
play,

Tear up the sands, and sweep whole
away.

The *helpless* traveller, &c.

Cato

MR. URBAN,

Sept.

IN the "Scaligeriana Secunda," in the article *James* king of England, is said, that that prince, at his coronation, caused a medal to be struck, the inscription, *Cæsar-Cæsarum*. If of your correspondents can give another account of this medal, such will very much oblige many of your readers.

MR. URBAN,

Richmond, Yorkshire, Sept.

IN your Magazine for Aug. p. 61, one of your correspondents mentions some lumps of fat being found in a grave in the west of England, adhering to the remains of a body buried there some time before. Without pretending to account for such appearance, I take the liberty to send you another instance of the thing of the like sort.

The rev. Mr. Robert Booth, at time rector of this parish, died in January, 1707, and was buried in the church-yard. Mr. Booth was extremely corpulent, and was obliged to be seated in a chair into the reading desk, where he performed the whole service every day, being unable to convey himself to the pulpit. He left a widow, who survived him many years, dying in 1761. On that occasion a grave was made for her, immediately adjoining to that of her late husband. In digging one side next to her husband's grave, the sexton cut through a large mass of man's fat, in colour and consistence that described by your correspondent. The sexton, surprised at this appearance, called upon several persons to observe, and, amongst the rest, the writer of this letter. The substance was, in appearance, about the size of the crown of a man's hat. The sexton of the parish, at that time, who has been in that office for twenty years, assures the writer, that he often found such lumps of fat, of various size, in several graves of other persons, not remarkable for their corpulency. The soil, about four or five feet below the surface, is gravel, underneath which is a strong clay. In

same Magazine, p. 586, a correspondent of yours quotes a passage from Knowles's "History of the Turks," wherein it is said, that "a globe of silver was presented by Ferdinand, brother to Charles the Fifth, to Solymán, emperor of the Turks," &c. Two editions of Knowles's History, one of 1603, the other of 1638, have been examined, in order to find this quotation, without success. Your correspondent is, therefore, requested to point out the page and the edition of the book where this passage may be found. And if any of your learned correspondents can direct the enquirer to any account of the original of the proverb, *Bernardus non videt omnia*, he will much oblige your constant reader,

A QUERIST.

Memoirs of Professor PALLAS*.

By Mr. COXE.

THE present learned and eminent naturalist and traveller, Dr. Pallas of Petersburg, is son of Simon Pallas, professor of surgery at Berlin, and first surgeon of the charity hospital in that city. Simon Pallas, the father, made himself known among the writers of physic, by a treatise "on the Operations of Surgery," published in 1763; and by a Supplement to it, "On the Diseases of the Bowels," in 1770; in which year he died, at the age of 76.

Peter Simon Pallas, the son, was born in 1741, and probably received the early part of his education at Berlin; but in 1750 he was sent to Göttingen to study under the celebrated Haller, to whom he was strongly recommended by Dr. Meckel, the colleague of his father at Berlin, and professor of anatomy. He afterwards pursued his studies in Holland, and, in 1760, took his degree of M. D. on which occasion he wrote a very ingenious treatise, under the title of "*Disseratio inauguralis de insectis viventibus intra vivencia.*" In this tract the author appears to have taken great pains to distinguish these noxious animals; and has, with singular accuracy, described particularly those worms which are found in the human body. The talents of the author probably recommended him very early to the favour and patronage of the celebrated Gaubius, at that time principal professor of physic at Leyden; and, through his recommenda-

tion and interest, he seems to have obtained a settlement at the Hague, where we find him in 1766, when he published a much-esteemed work under the title of "*Elenchus Zoophytorum.*"

The attention which Dr. Pallas had bestowed on the zoophytes, or animal-plants, in the investigation of the worms which infest the human body, as he acknowledges, seems to have led him into this line of natural science, and in which he has shewn a great degree of accuracy, and surprising industry. In this work, which is printed in 8vo, pp. 431, after having treated on the nature of these ambiguous kinds of animals in a general way, and given the various opinions of authors relating to the place they ought to hold in the system of nature, he describes, from his own inspection, more than 270 species of those worms and animalcules, which are known under the various generical names of polypes, corals, madrepores, sea-peas, *tenia*, or tape-worm, sponges, sea-fans, &c.

The free access which he had to the museum of the prince of Orange, and other curious collections in Holland, enabled him to enrich his work with the description of a great variety of these productions, which were brought from both Indies. He has described each species at large, and given it a new name characteristic of its real distinctions: and (what especially increases the value of his work) he has, with wonderful industry, extricated, as far as possible, the synonyms of former authors, both ancient and modern; thus rendering his book highly useful to those who are curious in this branch of natural history.

That our author's character, as a man of science, must have been well established, even before the publication of this book, may safely be inferred from his being elected member of the Royal Society of London, on the 7th of June, 1764, and of the Imperial Academy before that time. It is probable that the credit of these works occasioned the removal of the author to his native city [Berlin], where he was resident in 1767; and in the same year he was invited, by the Empress of Russia, to accept the professorship of natural history at Petersburg; and was, at the same time, made inspector of the Museum.

The sovereigns of Russia had, at various times, deputed learned and skilful men to visit the most distant provinces of their vast empire, with a view to enlarge the bounds of science, and extend the knowledge

* See p. 692, 3.

† "I am indebted for a great part of this account of Dr. Pallas to the ingenious Dr. Pulteney, well known to the public by his 'General View of the Writings of Linnaeus.'"

knowledge of useful arts among the natives. About the time of our author's establishment at Petersburg, two of these expeditions had been planned: Dr. S. Gmelin had the conduct of one; and Pallas was placed at the head of the other, with Messrs. Falk, Lepekin, and Guldensuedt, as his associates.

Dr. Pallas quitted Petersburg in the month of June, 1768, [and, in short, after visiting the most distant provinces of the empire, and penetrating to the confines of Calmuc Tartary, Tobolsk, the neighbouring shores of the Caspian, and the boundaries of the Mongol hordes, dependent upon China, &c.], he returned to Petersburg on the 30th of July, 1774, after an absence of six years.

The account of this extensive and interesting tour was published by Dr. Pallas, in three parts, containing 2004 pages, in five volumes in 4to, which has greatly contributed to extend his fame and establish his character. The author, in this valuable work, has entered into a geographical and topographical description of the provinces, towns, and villages, which he visited in his tour, accompanied with an accurate account of their antiquities, history, productions, and commerce: he has discriminated many of the tribes who wander over the various districts, and near the confines of Siberia; and detailed, with peculiar precision, their customs, manners, and languages: he has also rendered his travels invaluable to the naturalist, from the many important discoveries in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, with which he has enriched the science of natural history. These travels are written in the German language; but the author has added to each part an appendix in the Latin tongue, which contain 395 scientific descriptions of several quadrupeds, birds, fish, insects, and plants. He has also greatly contributed to increase the utility of his performance by 9 charts and 123 engravings of various antiquities, of several Tartar dresses and idols, and of many animals and plants. The curious naturalists and philosophers of England could not fail considering a translation of these travels, and those of Georgi, Lepekin, and Gmelin, of which the former were made, and the latter were printed, under the inspection of Pallas, as a valuable addition to our knowledge of those distant parts of the globe.... Dr. S. Gmelin, after having lost many of his papers and collections, sunk under grief and disease, and expired in a

small village of Mount Caucasus, 1774: Falk died in the course of the journey: and Professor Lowitz was wantonly massacred by the inhuman Pugachef*.

Dr. Pallas fortunately returned, but not without having endured many hardships, and having narrowly escaped from the most imminent dangers; as we may conclude by the manner in which he finishes the account of his travels. "And on the 30th of July I reached Petersburg, with a very enfeebled body and grey hairs, though only in the *threes-and-thirtieth* year of my age; but yet much stronger than when I was in Siberia, and full of grateful acknowledgements to Providence for having hitherto preserved and delivered me from numberless evils."

Dr. Pallas, known to the generality of the English readers only as a great naturalist, deserves a considerable place among those writers who have succeeded in developing the complicated history of the roving tribes that are scattered over those extensive regions which stretch from the heart of Siberia to the northern limits of India. The Professor has, in a recent publication, entitled, "*Collections on the Political, Physical, and Civil History of the Mongol Tribes*," thrown new light on the annals of a people, whose ancestors conquered Russia, China, Persia, and Indostan; and, at more than one period, established perhaps a larger empire than ever was possessed by any single nation. The materials for this publication he collected, partly during an intercourse with the Mongols, Burats, and Calmucs, and partly from the communication of Muller and Gmelin.

Hitherto most authors who have written on these Asiatic hordes have called them all indiscriminately by the name of Tartars: but this erroneous appellation is rectified by Dr. Pallas, who proves unquestionably, that the Mongol tribes are a distinct race from the Tartars;

* "Lowitz was employed in levelling the projected canal between the Don and Volga. In this instance, insult was added to cruelty, being informed that he was an astronomer, Pugachef wantonly ordered him to be trampled upon pikes, and raised in the air, in order to be near the stars; and in that situation he was massacred by the command, and in the presence, of the barbarian."

† Above, his birth has been dated in 1731. If so, in 1774, he must have been in the *threes-and-fortieth* year of his age. Ediz.

that they differ from them in their features, language, and government; and resemble them in nothing but in a similar inclination to a roving life. This primitive nation of Asia, whose origin, history, and present state, form the subject of this interesting work, dates its celebrity from its founder Zinghis Khan, whose exploits and sovereignty have been already mentioned. When his vast dominions fell to pieces under his successors in the 16th century, the Mongol and Tartar hordes, who had composed one empire, again separated, and have since continued distinct and independent. The Mongol hordes Dr. Pallas divides into three principal branches, called Mongols, Oerats or Calmucs, and Burats; and each of these he separately describes with that precision and accuracy which distinguish all his writings. This volume, describing their historical, civil, and political state, is to be followed by a second, that will contain a very circumstantial account of their religious establishment, which consists in the worship of the Dalai Lama. It is the religion of Tibet, and of the Manchu sovereigns, who now sit on the throne of China. "A work," as Mr. Tooke justly observes, "that will enrich the stock of human knowledge with discoveries, the greatest part entirely new, and which no person but Dr. Pallas is able to communicate."

In the same year in which the Professor printed his "*Elenchus Zoophytorum*," he also put forth a treatise, under the title of "*Miscellanea Zoologica quibus novæ imprimis atque obscuræ Animalium species describuntur et observationibus iconibusque illustrantur.*" *Reg. Com.* pp. 118, with 14 copper-plates. This work is in a great measure incorporated into a subsequent publication made the next year on his return to Berlin, entitled, "*Spicilegia Zoologica*," and which has been continued in numbers, at uncertain periods, until 1782, when the 14th was delivered. It contains, beside the letter-press, 72 plates, and has reflected the highest credit upon the author, as a most careful observer and critic in zoology: it comprehends a rich magazine of knowledge for future writers, not only from the number of new animals discovered in the course of his travels through the Eastern empire, but also from a vast fund

of new observations on those before known, and particularly from the light he has thrown on the descent of several of the domesticated kinds, the origin of which had been hitherto involved in the utmost obscurity. The works of Count Buffon, the illustrious French zoologist, amply testify the labours of Pallas in the supplementary volumes; and our own excellent writer on the same subject, Mr. Pennant, makes frequent acknowledgements of his obligations to the same source, particularly for his new edition of the "*Synopsis of Quadrupeds*," having received from Dr. Pallas considerable additions and corrections communicated in a long series of letters.

In June 1777 the learned Professor read before the Academy of Petersburg, in a meeting at which the king of Sweden was present, a "Dissertation on the Formation of Mountains, and the Changes which this Globe has undergone, more particularly as it appears in the Russian Empire." This curious treatise, written in the French tongue, was printed at Petersburg; and a translation of it is given by Mr. Tooke in his "*Russia Illustrata*." In 1778 he published "*Novæ Species Quadrupedum et Glirium ordine.*" This performance, printed at Erlang in 4to, contains 388 pages and 27 plates, and describes numbers of the rat genus, and their anatomy. In 1781 he brought out "*Enumeratio Plantarum quæ in horto Procopii à Demidoff Moscuâ vigent,*" (Pet. 8vo.) or, "*Catalogue of the Plants in Mr. Demidoff's Gardens at Moscow*;" and in the same year he gave to the public two volumes in 8vo, called, "*Neue Nordische Beytrage*," &c. or, "*New Northern Collections on various subjects of Geography, Natural History, and Agriculture.*"

The third volume made its appearance in 1782. [All the treatises in the three volumes, composed by himself, are here specified.]

In 1782 he put forth two numbers of "*Icones Insectorum, præsertim Russiæ, Sibiæque peculiarium,*" &c. 4to, Erlang; or, "*Figures of Insects, principally of those which are peculiar to Russia and Siberia*," accompanied with descriptions and illustrations. These two numbers treat of the scarabæi, curculionæ, tenabriones, buprestes, meloedes, cerambyces, with six plates, containing coloured figures of 180 insects of those genera.

By intelligence received during the course of last year, we find that he is employed

"*Tooke's Russia Illustrata*, Introd.

employed in the arrangement and publication of a splendid work, which is to be executed at the Empress's expence, and is to contain the entire botany of the Russian empire. It is to be embellished with several hundred plates of the more useful or scarce plants. It will be of the large sized paper, and will be delivered out in numbers.

Exclusive of these separate publications he has likewise read before the Imperial Academy several dissertations [here specified] which have been printed in the Transactions of that learned body.

It cannot but be pleasing to the lovers of science to be informed, that Dr. Pallas has been lately distinguished with a mark of Imperial favour, being appointed member of the board of mines, with an additional appointment of 200*l.* *per annum.* [1783.]

MR. URBAN,

THE favourable reception which you gave to my apology for the consecration of Dr. Seabury (p. 437.), encourages me to solicit a place in your useful Miscellany, for a few observations occasioned by the Consecration Sermon (see p. 298). I am very sensible, that ecclesiastical controversy, however conducted, can afford to the greater part of your readers but little entertainment; and, I assure you, that it is a subject on which I take no pleasure in writing; but to know that the poor depressed church, of which I am a member, is charged with teaching doctrines contrary to the mild and benevolent spirit of the Gospel, and not attempt a vindication of her from an aspersions to unjust, would, in my apprehension, be criminal in one dedicated to her service. From different correspondents I learn, that this charge of bigotry has, in *your* part of the island, been lately brought against her by Christians of various denominations, who, not unnaturally, consider that obnoxious Sermon as speaking the language of the society in which its author bears rule; and I have, in *this* part of the kingdom, observed the same effect proceeding from the same cause among the members of the establishment, of which some of the ministers, whom I have the happiness to call my friends, have mentioned it to me with unfeigned regret. Nor is this all; opinions have been attributed to the author of that Sermon, which it does not appear that he holds; and, in a publication, which is very generally

read, he has been represented as instructing the world, that "the power" "delegated by our Saviour to the Apostles, having passed through several hands that made bad use of it, is now in the sole possession of two or three Nonjurors in an obscure corner of Scotland *."

Through the discourse, which is the subject of this criticism, many sentiments are scattered not remarkable for liberality; but whoever expects to find in it any thing so absurd and illiberal as this will, on a perusal, be totally disappointed. The right reverend preacher has not insinuated, it would be strange indeed if he had insinuated, that and his "obscure" brethren possess apostolical power, which is not possessed, in an equal degree at least, by every prelate of the churches of England and Ireland; for, in whatever contemptible light he may be exhibiting such writers as this, he is not ignorant he cannot even be supposed to be ignorant, of what every one knows, that Scotch Episcopacy is derived from the English church. After quoting a line from Mr. Pope, which are applicable only to his own misrepresentation, the same writer proceeds to remark, "the right reverend preacher, in order to be consistent with himself and his argument, ought either to be an Independent or a Papist." The park "his argument," with which "consistency" requires this of him, a careful reader of the Sermon will not easily discover, for he will there find a spiritual authority claimed from the Apostles, which "an Independent" does not admit, and a severe censure passed on those churchmen who have at any time meddled with the things of Caesars; a censure, which could not come from one who derives all authority, civil as well as ecclesiastical, from the pretended Christ.

From all this, I would not have one to imagine, that I intend a panegyric on the Sermon; I intend none to attempt a defence of it. It contains many things, against which the most solid objections lie; and, in unity of subject and perspicuity of style, when to a pulpit essay are, perhaps, more essential than to any other species of composition, it is so miserably deficient, that although I have read it again and again with the closest attention, I can

* Monthly Review for July last, p. 77.

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ward a probable conjecture what are the main doctrines which its author means to inculcate.
That in matters purely religious, our Saviour gave to his Apostles an authority which he gave not to his other disciples;—that this authority has, by imposition of hands, been conveyed from him through all the intervening generations to the Bishops of the present time;—and that, in the exercise of their spiritual authority, Bishops depend not on the civil magistrate;—seem to be the three great points which the right reverend preacher labours to establish. With what success he has laboured, it is not my intention to enquire; but that he has not laboured in a desperate cause I shall endeavour to shew, not because it is his cause, but the cause of the church to which both he and I belong.
By every Christian it will be readily granted, that baptism, as well as faith, is generally necessary to salvation; and that he, who *obstinately* refuses to be baptized, is equally culpable with him who shuts his ears against the truth of the Gospel. Considered by itself, the dipping of a person in water, or the pouring of water upon him, appears to be a rite of no natural efficacy, and therefore it must derive its importance solely from *positive* institution. It was instituted, as every one knows, by him who died to redeem the world, who appointed it to be the rite by which mankind are to be admitted into his church, and who gives to it whatever instrumentally * it has in human justification. Of an ordinance so important to the great scheme of Christianity, and which is rendered important only by divine institution, every serious person will surely be struck with the necessity of enquiring to whom belongs the right of administration, whether to all Christians in common, or to certain persons authorized for that purpose by the Civil Magistrate, or to a particular order of men who derive their authority, whatever it may be, from Jesus Christ.

That to administer Christian baptism is not one of the rights common to all who have embraced the Christian faith, seems obvious; for we know that our Saviour, when he rose from the dead, had "above five hundred disciples," of whom "he was seen at once †;" and yet we find him giving the commission

to "reach and baptize all nations" exclusively to "the eleven disciples." That the Civil Magistrate has authority to appoint persons to administer this sacrament, cannot be imagined by any one who reflects, that, for above three hundred years before any one supreme Civil Magistrate embraced the Christian faith, it was regularly administered in opposition to every human power. It remains therefore, that the authority, by which alone baptism can be administered, must be derived from a particular order of men, from him by whom that sacrament was instituted; and from him I can conceive it to be conveyed in no other way, than either by a miraculous call from Heaven, like that of St. Paul, or by imposition of hands, as it was conferred by the Apostles. To a miraculous call none but a frantic enthusiast will, in these days, lay claim; or, if any other should lay claim to it, he should deserve no credit, unless, like St. Paul, he should attest his claim by working miracles. That, by imposition of hands, the Apostles communicated to some of their converts part, and to others the whole, of the powers which were delegated to them by their Divine master, various places of the New Testament bear witness; and that those powers have in the same manner, and without interruption, been transmitted to the English and Scotch bishops of the present age, we have as sure evidence as the nature of the thing admits, and much surer evidence than the later Jews could possibly have, that their priests were the descendants of Aaron. By specifying the English and Scotch bishops, I mean not to insinuate, that "those powers are in the sole possession of them;" they are possessed by every man, who, like them, can deduce his commission from the Apostles, though no other person, by whatever title he may be called, or whatever office he may actually fill, can lay any just claim to them.

Thus we see, that *two* of the right reverend preacher's positions rest on a foundation which is at least plausible: if the *third* be examined, it will appear to be equally well founded. For, if power to baptize be not conferred by the Civil Magistrate, the Civil Magistrate can have no right to prohibit those who are regularly vested with it from exercising that power, or those, who have authority, from admitting others

* Matt. xxviii. 19.

See Dr. Waterland's Summary View of the Doctrine of Justification.
1 Cor. xv. 6.

to their office; and I know not that, in fact, there ever was a prince professing Christianity, however immoral he might be in his life, or however tyrannical in his government, who, had the question been put to him, would not have disclaimed all authority to prohibit his subjects from being baptized.

By baptism we are made members of a society of which the privileges are purely spiritual, respecting not our temporal, but our eternal interests; for "by one spirit," says an Apostle, "are we all baptized into one body, the body of Christ;" by which he immediately gives us to understand, that he meant the church. But no society can exist without authority somewhere lodged in it, to enforce obedience to its laws, and to exclude from its privileges, or otherwise to punish those who are disobedient. Exclusion from her communion, and all the privileges resulting from it, seems to be the only punishment which the Christian church has authority to inflict; and, without introducing into the society, of which the Son of God is the supreme governor, the greatest anarchy imaginable, that authority could not have been delegated to an order of men, different from that which was entrusted with the power of administering the sacrament of baptism. Could mankind be admitted into the communion of the church by one authority, and be cut off from that communion by another, instead of "a building fitly framed together," the church would be nothing but a mass of confusion. To prevent, therefore, this ruinous consequence, necessarily resulting from opposite powers in the same society, our Saviour conferred upon the very same persons, to whom he gave the exclusive commission to baptize, authority to cast out of his church her disobedient and refractory members, and promised to ratify in heaven the just sentence which in his name they should pass upon earth †. In the exercise of this authority in the *one case*, I have endeavoured to shew, that those powers who are vested with it depend not on the civil magistrate; and the same arguments prove, with equal force, that, in the exercise of it in the *other case*, they are independent of him also. In both cases, however, their authority is wholly spiritual, and is not attended with the smallest temporal effect;

as in baptism men are made "members of Christ, children of God, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven;" so when, for their obstinate wickedness, they are cut out of the church, they are deprived of all those glorious privileges, but they are not deprived of any of the rights due to them as men or as citizens. When excommunication is attended with a civil effect, as in churches established frequently is, that part of the punishment, though inflicted in consequence of an ecclesiastical sentence, is inflicted by the authority of the civil magistrate, who alone can deprive any man of the protection of the state; as those to whom the Saviour has committed the keys of "the kingdom" can alone exclude him from the communion of the church. These two powers are perfectly distinct, and necessarily independent of each other; one relates to this world, the other to the next. A man may be cut off from church communion for a sin, in which the laws of the state take no notice; and he who has offended the church and state, and incurred the punishment denounced by each against crimes of which he has been guilty, and on his repentance, be restored to the privileges of a Christian, although it is judged inexpedient by the civil power to restore him to the rights of a citizen.

It is thus that the episcopalian in Scotland think of the distinction between civil and ecclesiastical powers, and of the independency of the one on the other: they dream not that ecclesiastics, who are accused of civil crimes, should be exempted from civil jurisdiction, or, if found guilty, from civil punishment; nor do they think that statesmen, who they notoriously transgress the laws of the Gospel, are in reality above the reach of church censure, although, for obvious reasons, they may seldom be censured. Whether these opinions be well founded, they seem to be at least perfectly harmless. Those who acknowledge ecclesiastical authority, are convinced that the just exercise of it might be of advantage to religion, and could not injure society; and those who acknowledge no such authority, need not be offended at claims which do not even pretend to affect their worldly interests.

On complicated questions men will always differ in opinion; but considering each of the weakness of his own understanding, and sensible of the bias of the strongest minds are apt to receive from thinking long in the same way,

* Matth. xviii. 17, 18.

† Matth. xvi. 19; xviii. 17, 18. John 23. 21, 22, 23.

ought to differ with charity and
weakness. Since unhappily there are
so many subjects of debate among
those who "name the name of Christ,"
it is doubtless every one's duty, after dis-
tinguishing himself, as much as possible, of
prejudice, to investigate them with accu-
racy, and to adhere to that side of each
dubious question, which, after such in-
vestigation, appears to him to be the
right: but he transgresses the favourite
precept of his divine master, when he
makes injurious reflections, or denounces
anathemas, on those who, with equal sin-
cerity, view the matter in a different
light; and, by his want of charity, does
more harm to the religion of the Prince
of Peace, than he could possibly do good,
were he able to convert all mankind to
his own orthodox opinions. If the right
respected preacher has in any degree been
guilty of this offence, he has not spoken
the language of the society in which he
is a member. Were such the language of
the society, instead of glorying in my
profession, I should be ashamed to sub-
scribe myself, Mr. Urban,

*An Episcopal Clergyman of the
Scotch Church.*

MR. URBAN,
ON the floor of the cloister of Monk-
ton almshouses, near Taunton in
the county of Somerset, which are of so
old a date that all record of them is lost,
though tradition assigns it to the 12th or
13th century, at the time when St. Mary
Magdalen church there was built, is a stone
about 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 7 inches,
whereon is carved a shield, surrounded
by a mitre richly ornamented with jew-
els, as are also the strings hanging from
it. On the shield are carved the initials
R B in a cypher, which some have sup-
posed a date 1133. The like error was
committed by the author of the "History
and Antiquities of Glastonbury," pub-
lished by that industrious antiquary Tom
Paine, in regard to a shield with the
initials in cypher on St. Benner's

monument nothing very remarkable of
St. Benner's church but the date on the porch
on the north side of the church. It is cut
in relief upon a large stone in the front of
the church in very ancient figures, and shews
the church to have been built in the year
1133. The two figures of [1] resemble two
S's, and the two figures of [3] resemble a
B, which makes some think these cha-
racters stand for *Sanctus Benedictus*. For, as
as I remember, it makes a *scelus* like
1133, and perhaps, at first, it was de-
signed to be taken either way."
Hist. and Antiq. of Glastonbury, p. 103, 104.

church at Glastonbury, in the same
county. But as that at Glastonbury ex-
hibits the initials of Richard Beere, ab-
bot there from 1493 to 1544, so these at
Taunton may refer to the same munifi-
cent abbot, who was so great a benefac-
tor in building to his own abbey: others
may chuse to refer them to Robert Bur-
nell, bishop of Wells, who died 1292.

I have therefore submitted both to the
better judgement of your antiquarian cor-
respondents, and shall only add, that [in
plate II.] fig. 2, 2, are at Taunton; fig. 3,
inserted on the west front of the manor-
house at Glastonbury, which was built with
the materials of the abbatial house, and
adorned with key-stones and other carv-
ings from the ruins. The same is to be
found on the north porch of St. Benner's
church in that town, which, we may
therefore presume, experienced some of
the abbot's bounty. Fig. 2 and 3 are
both surmounted by a mitre, which will
suit the mitred abbot of Glastonbury as
well as the bishop of Wells. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

IN addition to the copious account of
Sir Isaac Newton's family, which you
inserted in your vol. XLII. p. 420, let
me add, that the inn at Colsterworth has
over its principal door a good medallion
of him, with a scroll over it, inscribed,
"Sir Isaac Newton born here 1642,"
as it appeared to a traveller passing hap-
tily by in a machine.

In a printed paper for the regulation
of fairs at Newark on Trent, I observed
a new appellation for the Sunday fort-
night before Easter.

NEWARK FAIRS.

Careing fair will be held on Friday
before Careing Sunday*, which is the
Sunday fortnight before Easter.

May fair on May 14.

Whitsun Fair on Whitsun Tuesday.

Lammas fair on Aug. 2.

All-saints fair on Nov. 1.

St. Andrew's fair on Monday before
Dec. 11.

H. D.

MR. URBAN,

THE following lines were written
on one of the most impudent em-
pirics that ever infested this kingdom,
who should have figured in your Obitu-
ary for this month, had the precise time
or circumstances of his death been known.

* In Nottinghamshire we remember to
have heard an old couplet,

"Care Sunday, care away,

"Palm Sunday, and Easter-day." EDIT.
which

which were only announced to the public by the sale of his effects. We may indeed presume, from the shameful and indecent practice which now prevails, these two events were not far distant.

An Acrostick on Doctor Wolf Joseph.*

By Joseph Lewis, 1774.

Yields pity and relief to the distress'd;
Of every good accomplishment possess'd.
None has in herbs and physick greater skill;
Keen is his judgement; lives on Saffron-hill.
Each day recorded in the trump of fame.
Reader, read this, until you find his name.

MR. URBAN,

I WISH I could subscribe to your correspondent's R. B. p. 678, substitution of ΠΕΡΥΣΙΑ for ΠΙΟΡΥΣΙΑ; but while I have Mr. Bowyer's invaluable criticisms at my elbow, I see no defence of the old-reading necessary. I wish R. B. had told us what creates the stumbling block he alludes to, and beg leave to inform him, on the authority of Kuster, that all the versions that he had seen retain the present Greek reading (except Beza's manuscript at Cambridge) as also Origen, and all the Greek fathers and translators. So that there is no reason for changing it.

"Ceterum retinent Græca quæ quidem omnia (excepto uno Cant.) versiones omnes, etiam vulgata Lat. Origen, & 8; contra Cels. patres ac tractatores Græci universim; ut proinde minime sollicitandum arbitretur."

I should be sorry to have given a moment's uneasiness to merit in any walk; but I cannot acquiesce in the charge of *petulance* for detecting a *forgery* of any kind. What is advanced, p. 512, is an opinion of the neighbourhood. If they were deceived as to the person or motive of the forgery, the forgery itself is not less reprehensible; and my morality reaches, that a *jeu-d'esprit*, when it imposes on the public, is not innocent. One need not hesitate to say, that Robert Bruce's *watch* (see p. 688), though now in his Majesty's possession (see Archæol. N. 420), is about as good as King Stephen's.

As I profess myself the communicator of the so much contested inscription, vol. LV. p. 357, I shall be greatly obliged to your Leicester correspondent, W. B. or your Shrewsbury correspondent, A. X. p. 357, to favour us only with their attempts to give it an English meaning. I threw down the glove of defiance, and wish to see these champions take it up. If there is *petulance* in calling for information, is there not *pride* in

with-holding? But we live in very *deft* times, Mr. Urban. Your Shrewsbury correspondent bears his sacrifice meekly enough to gratify me with an answer.

How can the antiquities described 478, have been all discovered in *Wiltshire*, when fig. 4, 5, 6, are in *Lincolnshire*, and 8 in *Westmoreland*?

Bishop Juxon's warrant, p. 506, has been printed from Le Neve's Collection in Brit. Topog. II. 468. O. B.

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to your correspondent, p. 678, W. C. from Munich, after stating that your compositor has misread Richard III. for Rich. II. I beg leave to inform him (though he will shortly by his doubts cleared up by an engraving the monument in question), that eagles* are single-headed on the slab, well as on the seal of Anne in Sacæ (p. 194), who assigns this reason, "her father was not at that time *emperor* but only king of the Romans and *elector* hemia." B. C.

MR. URBAN,

Mon. Oct.

I Cannot agree with your correspondent R. B. in his proposed variation ΠΙΟΡΥΣΙΑ (wrongly spelt ΠΙΟΡΥΣΙΑ; ΠΙΟΡΥΣΙΑ). I may be mistaken, but would venture to affirm, that no word does, or ought to exist, in *mate* Greek, or even among those *cised* Latin words, of which there are many. But, *pace iudicis vir Græcis literis quam maxime* in words occur in the Sacred Writings which, though perhaps sometimes *pure* Greek, have, nevertheless, an affinity to words that are. *Illegit* occurs neither in your correspondent's *vourite*, Hederic, nor in the lexicon Budæus Tusanus and Constantine, commonly known, I believe, by the name of the latter author. Such a *trifling*, *childish* conjecture, therefore, is nothing but a perfect ignorance of Greek language could ever suggest, of itself to the ground; and I hope if R. B. thinks on it a second time I am sure he has not yet), he will be persuaded of this truth, that the Scriptures of God are not to be tampered with, especially by persons who bear manifest ignorance of the language which they are transmitted to. If your correspondent is not convinced of this, I am sure he has *tribus* *caput insanabile*.

* There are now no remains of the tomb.

* WOLF Joseph Yonker of Hatton-Hill.

I remain, Mr. Urban, your constant
correspondent, an humble defender of the
Greek language against all intruders and
bores.
L. L.

P. S. R. B. may, if he chuses, con-
sult two quotations in Miller's Greek
Testament; fol. p. 362, the one from
the author of the "Apostolic Constitu-
tions," the other from Theophilus An-
thochenus; in both of which (which may
serve as a comment on the place) the
word *παραπαις* is mentioned.

MR. URBAN,

A Correspondent in your last, p. 701,
enquires who wrote the "Spider
and Fly?" what is its price? and where
it is to be had?

The book was written by Heywood
the epigrammatist. Though small, it
sold at Mr. West's sale for 4l. 10s. If
the enquirer will travel over Great-Bri-
tain and Ireland, and ask at all the book-
sellers, perhaps he may find an imperfect
copy.
Yours, BRIEF.

MR. URBAN,

IT is not clear that Moliere borrowed
his "Medecin malgré lui" from Ole-
arius, as advanced in p. 690. His ele-
gant commentator, Monf. Bret, thinks
it was founded upon an antient fableau,
or tale in verse, of the 12th or 13th cen-
tury, intituled, "Cy du Vilain mire,"
which may be seen at large in a scarce
and curious work, called "Fabliaux &
Contes des Poetes François des 12, 13,
& 15 Siècles," 3 tom. 12mo. 1766.

T. S. p. 689, is informed, that a few
anonymous and pseudonymous English
authors are mentioned in "Vinc. Placcii
Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudony-
morum," 2 tom. fol. 1708. A work of
this kind, or like Baillet's "Auteurs
deguisez," is much wanted in our lan-
guage.

The work enquired after by Mr. W.
Ploughshare; in p. 701, was written by
John Heywood. Mr. Warton, in his
"History of English Poetry," vol. III.
sect. 24, has given a very particular ac-
count of him and his works. The book
sells high, and is difficult to be met with.

The antiquities at Bolton, engraved
and described in p. 418, had been given
before in the "Antiquarian Repertory,"
vol. III. p. 168.

Why is not the Northumberland
household book re-printed? Or why does
not the noble spirit of its owner give it
to the curious world? I am informed, it
is not entered at Stationers' Hall. *Verbum
sat sapienti.*

I should be glad to see comments upon
the following verse in the book of Ge-
nesis: "And ye shall be as Gods, know-
ing good from evil," ch. iii. ver. 5.

S. E.

MR. URBAN,

MR. BECKFORD, in his "Thoughts
upon Hunting," has enlivened his
book with several laughable stories; but
seems not to have been acquainted with
an anecdote respecting Bishop Twyſden,
which, I think, is more diverting than
any that he has advanced. When that
gentleman, who was never very clerical,
became Bishop of Raphoe, he used in the
autumn to come over to England, to take
the diversion of fox-hunting; and in
particular with Mr. Sheldon, a Roman-
catholic, who lived in the county of
Gloucester. With this gentleman the
Bishop used to hunt much in the north
part of that county, where the divisions
of the fields consist of dry stone walls, a
sort of fences very inconvenient to
sportsmen. However, our good lord of
Raphoe, who was a light, agile man,
and an excellent horseman, surmounted
all difficulties with the greatest ease, and
often left the boldest riders behind him.
Mr. Sheldon's huntsman and whippers-
in were astonished at the abilities of the
prelate; and, with a mixture of envy
and admiration, exclaimed, "that they
never saw such a son of a b—h of a bi-
shop to ride in all their lives." V.

MR. URBAN,

RAPIN, and all other historians af-
ter him, place the insurrection of
Wat Tyler and Jack-Straw in the fifth
year of the reign of Richard II. and
make Sir William Walworth mayor of
London for that year. How this shock-
ing anachronism should have remained
unnoticed to the present day, is not easy
to tell. Every succeeding historian,
down to Goldsmith, has related the story
in the very same manner. According to
Wright's "Prætorian Banner displayed,"
appended to his edition of "Heylin's
Help to History," Johan Northampton
was the mayor for the years 1381 and
1382; the year of the rising being 1382,
was the second year after Walworth's
mayoralty; for he was twice mayor,
viz. first in 1374, and again in 1380.
Now, it might be worth the while to en-
quire how this mistake first was made:
The dagger is supposed to have been add-
ed to the city arms in consequence of the
death of this traitor, which is not always
related to have happened quite in the
same manner.
H. LEMOINE.

MR. URBAN, *Rocheſter, Sept. 4.*
I SEND you a literary curioſity; an original letter in ſeven languages, which was ſent (at the requeſt of Miſs Anne Sneyd *) to Triſtram Shandy, as an answer to a very impertinent love-letter which that lady had received with the ſignature *Corpus ſine nomine*, and written in French, Italian, and Engliſh. Sterne's letter (luckily for him) is loſt.

K. Y.

"CORPUS ſine nomine, Monſieur, ou (ſi ardeat magis, καὶ τὴ γλυκύτερον ἡχοῖ) triplex ſine corpore nomen. In mentem induxiſti forſan τῇ γλώσσῃ μιᾷ αὐτῇ γυναικὶ ἀρετῇ non mica conragione; ἐκ γὰρ ἀνῆλ, taciturnum illud animal, tres allumat linguas, noſtræ loquacitati liceat aſſumere πῖπτε, ἔξ, ἐπὶ αὐτῇ vicisti ſane me di Cortesia, Monſieur, tam grave Venerum venuſtatumque onus imponendo, δεινῶς; mi fa vergogaa: πῶλὸ μὲν τραπῆſτα termini de mon merite, ---"

καὶ μὴν la ſincerité, quam ſpecioſe jaclas, eſt egale-ment trompeuſe. Ἀλλὰ μὴ σφαιδεῖνε, non ſono tanto gonzo. Καρδίας μὴ ἐκ ἀσφαλῆς; φολαχθεῖſαν la mollicita Italiana avec le François inſinuating fluency, δύναμις ἀν ἐπικράτειαν. Cor undique munusculum dimovere ſperaret ſaltem, ſi d'un fantome ainſi inaigne non profluere. Σὺς μὲν ἐστὶ, diſ tu, Monſieur, ton nom;

αὐτῷ δὲ οὐκίᾳ proſuſ es לבלם נני (je vous prie,) נמת. Ἐγὼ μὲν αἰνῶς αἰδέομαι οὐκίᾳ; καὶ οὐκίᾳ. Gelidus timor occupat artus; ורכב לשוני ורכב לחכי

Speſtre' avaut, TON Δ' ΑΙΑΜΕΙΟΜΕ'ΝΗ."

Original Letter from Dr. DUCAREL to Mr. COLE, of Milton.

Dear Sir,

1757.

I HAVE juſt printed a *Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages in the Dioceſe of Canterbury*. It is a quarto

* Siſter to Major Sneyd, of Lichfield, who married afterwards Mr. Snarman, of Middleham, Durham; and whoſe daughter was the firſt wife to Col. Richard (brother to Dr.) Vyſe.

pamphlet †, and intended as a ſample of my work. I beg not only your acceptance of a copy of it, but that you would put me in a way of getting it conveyed ſafely to your hands, by mentioning ſome friend's houſe in London where it may be left for you.

I have made a great progreſs in the work, having received (by the means of the biſhops) very many materials from various regiſtries, &c.

I hear that Mr. Hutchins will very ſoon publiſh ſome part of his intended Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire, and that the Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire (from Mr. Bridges's papers) is almoſt printed off at Oxford.

As you copied over Dr. Willis's papers for books for the Univerſity of Oxford, can you pray recolleſt whether there was any account of endowments or vicarages mentioned therein? I hope, within this year, to have about 12 diſceſes ready for the preſs. Adieu, my friend. With compliments to the lady at Whaddon, and wiſhing you health and happineſs, I remain, Sir,

Your obliged friend,
 and humble ſervant,

AND. COLTEE DUCAREL.

P. S. Dr. Giffard hath not yet finiſhed his account of our coins. Part of it only is printed; and I hear there will be four additional plates.

MR. URBAN,

IT is ſaid that Lord Orford has a mackaw that has laid eggs, and hatched. Now I can aſſure you, that Capt. Wiliams, late of Canterbury, a very reſpectable character, had a large mackaw many years in his poſſeſſion, which laid ſeveral eggs. Two cuckows are never ſeen together; and there is much reaſon to believe that it is an hermaphrodite bird. Certain it is that it never builds a neſt, nor attends its young; but leaves the propagation, or rather education, of its ſpecies to the hedge ſparrow, or ſome other ſmall bird. The young cuckow has a ſelecting power, not much known; but I once had a young thruſh and a young cuckow together in the ſame cage, and, as ſoon as the thruſh could feed himſelf, he conſtantly fed the cuckow, ſo as even to ſtarve himſelf to death.

The ingenious Mr. D. Barrington is extremely miſtaken in his account of the

† Since reprinted in octavo; with the addition of the diocēſe of Rocheſter. Entitled, *The Cuckow*.

ackow; for though it neglects to hatch
 rear up its offspring, when the young
 is able to fly, the old one sits near
 him, teaches him his language, and then
 drives him out of the poor hedge-spar-
 row's nest. No bird sings any note he has
 not heard from the parent-bird; nor one
 black-bird among a thousand has the note
 known to bird-fanciers by the name of
 the *free jogg*, because the parent-bird
 never utters that note after the month of
 March, and consequently it is a March
 bird that has it. T.

MR. URBAN,

OB. 4.

MY letter in your Magazine for the
 last month, p. 683, was intended
 as an introduction to this, which should
 have been signified by your editor, but it
 was omitted. I was therein the more
 particular in setting forth the advantage
 of the vertical windmill in preference to
 the horizontal, as it has not, that I know
 of, been noticed by any writer on the
 principles of mechanics. And there are,
 I believe, many persons who are not a-
 ware of it; for the inventor of a ma-
 chine for raising water by means of an
 horizontal windmill, for which he has
 obtained a patent, affirms, in the London
 Magazine for October, 1778, p. 465,
 that "it is of equal power to any verti-
 cal mill." It is a subject to which in-
 deed many people have not turned their
 thoughts; but a patentee might be ex-
 pected to know by experience.

I beg it may be understood, that, a-
 greedably to my plan and my invitation to
 correspondence, I expect to be an-
 nounced on, and shall readily stand
 corrected if my opinions are found to be
 erroneous.

Every member of the community
 ought to exert every faculty in his
 power toward the public good, and is
 entitled to indulgence for every well-
 meant endeavour. I am now about to
 recommend an hydraulic machine, as
 likely to become much more extensively
 useful than that which I have described,
 for any other that has hitherto been brought
 into use.

It is, to the best of my knowledge and
 belief, an invention quite new, simple,
 and capable of being extended to many
 useful purposes.

It has long been a most desirable point,
 to have machines so constructed as more
 than hitherto to abridge the labour of
 man. For though the natural powers,
 wind and water, might be applied to the
 working many machines, yet it hath

been generally found that the expence
 attending the employment of proper per-
 sons to regulate them has been a great
 discouragement.

The chief advantage of the hydraulic
 machinery I would recommend is, that
 it will effect its purpose without requir-
 ing any regular or constant attendance,
 being so contrived, as to execute the
 more work, or throw up the more wa-
 ter, in proportion as the wind shall hap-
 pen to increase its pressure on the verti-
 cal sails; so that, as a moderate wind
 will throw up a given quantity in a cer-
 tain space of time, a brisk wind shall
 throw up a proportionably greater quan-
 tity in the same space of time, without
 any injury being thereby done to the
 machinery.

It appears clearly to me, that this
 may be effected by means of that force
 which pent air exerts to expand itself,
 and which is always proportional to the
 force that compresses it.

There are, indeed, in common use,
 small and light vertical wind machines
 which need no attendance, and are kept
 in motion when any wind is stirring, as,
 by means of a vane, they constantly, as
 the wind varies, turn on a spindle so as
 to receive the full force of the wind.
 But windmills of these sorts must be so
 limited in their size and weight as not to
 be liable to be torn by a storm, or set
 on fire through excessive friction, there-
 fore they are not capable of doing much
 work, but serve to frighten birds from
 garden seeds, and other trifling purposes.
 Perhaps one of the largest and best of
 this kind was that which was placed on
 the top of Newgate, and worked the
 ventilator in the old prison, before the
 gate was taken down. It is described
 in the Gent. Mag. vol. XXII.

Though there are boundaries beyond
 which these self-regulating machines can-
 not be safely extended, yet, by the means
 that I propose, they may be made very
 serviceable, for nothing prevents their
 being extended to an useful size but the
 want of a check against the increasing
 power of a rising wind. If the wind
 continues increasing into a storm or tor-
 rent of air, its violence must be counter-
 acted by an equally increasing power of
 resistance.

The spring or elasticity which com-
 pressed air exerts against the power of
 compression, with the aid of increasing
 labour or work to be performed by the
 machinery, would by their co-operation
 not only check that rapid motion which
 must

must be destructive, but would effectually resist the extraordinary efforts of the wind, and at length so overcome it, as to put a stop to the motion of the whole machinery. The additional labour must be obtained by making the column of water to be raised gradually increase in weight, and thereby add to the difficulty which attends the raising it, till the weight of the column becomes so great, that, together with the force of the compressed air, the whole resistance shall be sufficient to overpower the pressure of the wind on the sails, and the motion of the whole machine shall cease so long as such pressure continues to be violent; but, when the fury of the storm shall have subsided, the machine must recover itself without the aid of man, and resume its work.

The advantages that may be obtained from such self-working hydraulic machines are too numerous to be mentioned; but they may be particularly useful in draining low and wet lands, and in floating in trenches, with the same water, the adjoining dry lands, or floating dry lands from rivers or brooks.

The improvement to be made in the yearly value of such lands (perhaps from ten to fifty shillings per acre) will be so great as to encourage the undertaking, though it may be attended with considerable expence.

In my idea, every part of this machine is complete. I submit this explanation of the principles on which it is to act to the consideration of men of judgment and experience in these matters. When examined and allowed to be feasible, I am ready to give directions to persons properly versed in the construction of wind and water machines, and, in concert with them have the plan realized, and its efficacy demonstrated.

Yours, B. MERRIMAN.

N^o 24, Widegate Street,
Bishopsgate Without.

P.S. Many objections having been made to the chain pumps for extracting water from ships, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, having offered and bestowed premiums for models of other kinds of pumps, the chain pump being subject to much friction, and not having the benefits of a real pump, as, properly speaking, it is not a pump. The pumps which have been produced, however, have, after all, had very little more efficacy. For, whatever may be the difference in the structure, it will appear,

that nearly as much water as is equal in weight to the force of the men employed will be raised by any of them, and pretend to any thing more is absurd, for the effect of a pump is, with a given force to raise a certain quantity of water to a given height in a certain space of time.

From hence it follows, that the pump machinery, which will give employment to the usual number of hands, and raise as much water as the chain or any other pump with the same force in the same time, yet upon an emergency will admit an increasing force, or a greater number of hands, and upon the principles above mentioned will raise a greater quantity of water in proportion to such increased force, is certainly best adapted to all purposes of extracting water from a ship.

It may so happen, that much may depend on the speedy evacuation of the water: men in pumping act like a weight; the more weight there is applied, the greater the expedition. But, by all the contrivances now in use, a certain number of men only can be employed at any time; it is therefore obvious to me (though I know but little of shipping navigation), that an engine, which will sustain the efforts of a great number of men, and extract a great deal of water in a short time, yet with a small force can do real business, and raise in the same time a proportional quantity, and be recommended as the engine of the best construction, and productive of the greatest effect.

B. M.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

I HAVE perused with pleasure your excellent observations (pp. 719, 720) on Heron's Letters, and will beg leave to add a few particulars which are not touched on there, as the claim of originality, and the charms of novelty, may give them greater reputation than they could claim from intrinsic merit. I willingly pass by the arrogant criticism of this self-created umpire, where the peculiar merit or reputation of some learned author is canvassed; there are things which affect the principles of truth, the interests of religion, and the happiness of man, to which I beg your attention. Mr. H. seems to strike boldly at the foundation of morality, and to lay the ground-work for universal sedition, when he tells us, that "history is not a species of romance—that no truth is so positive to man, save those things

to his senses; and even these are fallacious, though the truths they affirm are positive to us; to superior beings our truths are no doubt falsehoods;" p. 216. "Truth was not made for man, nor man for truth. He is the mere creature of falsehood; on falsehood depends his being, his passions, his happiness;" p. 217. According to this wonderful discovery, the grand search of the best of men after truth, sincerity of heart here, and the hopes of immortal good hereafter, are all in vain. How does this represent the GOD of Truth, and the whole system of things which He has formed, but to delude his creatures by falsehood, and to degrade himself by contradictions; to inspire them with a love of truth to which they should never attain; with an eagerness of hope which should never find rest; and with the quest of happiness which they should never enjoy. But how does the volume of Revelation (which Mr. H. is pleased to despise) resolve all difficulties, and brighten the amazing prospect! This shows us how our misery commenced by following error instead of truth, and how we may be made wise unto salvation by "the Way, the Truth, and the Life." This indeed is a mixed state of good and evil, of truth and falsehood, and we may not discover truth with that ease which our indolence expects, nor with that earnestness which our pride may boast of; but the sincere and humble mind will certainly discover truths great and important intimately connected with its duty and its happiness. Not that I can dispense any thing to the cold sceptic or haughty dogmatist, the pride of whose notion, or the corruption of whose heart, may make it their interest that Revelation should not be true.

Our Divine learning, or divinity, is the chief part of Lord Bacon's work, and in this he writes mere nonsense, like Milton and other great men whose prejudices were too strong for their talents, or who thought *loquendum ut vulgi, sentiendum ut sapientes*;" p. 218. Here his favourite Lord B. must follow, because he was a believer in Revealed Truth, which he excellently treats with modesty and reverence: with that modesty which is peculiar to a great mind which discovered the limitations and defects of human reason; and with that reverence which the greatness and importance of the subject too justly commanded. For my part, I shall not be ashamed, in the company of the comprehensive Bacon and the divine Milton, to be ridiculed as "a supernatural head." Surely Mr. H. effectually robs these great men of all the praise which he had bestowed upon them, when in the last supposition he thus reflects on their integrity: that they were playing the hypocrites, and imposing on the vulgar. "Every trifle is important to man; himself a trifle, and his life a trifle;" p. 406. Can that being be esteemed a trifle who is created for eternity? or that life a trifle on which boundless happiness or misery depends? Is our character, our business, or our departure, trifles? This sentiment is like that ridiculous one on Gay's monument, which only shews the weakness, I had almost said the impiety, of the inscriber:

Life's a jest, and all things shew it:
I thought so once, but now I know it.

Departed spirits would speak a different language, and now must find that life is of serious importance, a weighty talent, not to be trifled with. I heartily wish that the conduct and aim of Christians gave less cause for the infidels to conclude that their lives were but trifles.

W. R. M.

P. S. A Constant Reader has been disappointed in not yet seeing a particular character of the pious Mr. Fletcher, of Madeley, in the *Gent. Mag.*

Extract from an original letter, now before me, of Dr. King, Archbishop of Dublin. "What you observe of Hobbes, Locke, and might be applied to many others, is most true: it is a common observation made on these, that what is true in them is old, and what is new is false."

W. R. M.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 11.

THROUGH the channel of your Miscellany I would beg leave to make a few observations, which I hope will not be condemned as trite and commonplace, but on the contrary be received, as they are transcribed, with candour.

Mankind in all ages have examined, with the most scrupulous nicety, the very minutiae (if I may use the expression) of science, which, while it promoted the end they had in view of improving it, afforded pleasure to the mind. Under the impression of this idea, I would just observe, that some of our churches afford an excellent proof of the improvement made, where every thing is observed

served that may tend to promote a proper frame of mind, and carry our dispositions to our duty by increasing their fervour and ardour in religious worship. During a part of last summer, my vicinity to Lewisham church called me there, and you will indulge me to add, that I never was more highly gratified, both in the reading of the service, the energy of the discourse, and the attentive and truly religious deportment of the auditory: perhaps the Litany never was read with more propriety, or the epistle begun with more judgement, after the collect was read with an ardent petitioning tone of voice—the giving a proper force and emphasis to the words “See then that ye walk circumspectly,” had a very pleasing effect. The psalms were well chosen, and the organist deserves praise for his modesty and justness in playing. Now, these last circumstances deserve particular attention, for what effect a well-adapted portion of the psalms may have on the heart is as easily conceived as expressed; and whether a psalm properly chosen is not far preferable to an ill-adapted unfuitable one, is very easy to determine. For I cannot but conceive, that, for instance, the xxivth psalm, New Version, 3, 4, 5, 6th verses, the ciind psalm, 21, 22, 23d verses, must be preferable to Psalm ii. 1, 2. Old Version, and Psalm lxxxix. part 3, &c. &c. yet I would not wish to detract from any merit the Old Version may claim, for it deserves great praise for its originality, and for laying that foundation on which the New has raised such a superstructure; yet I must assert, that psalms suitable to the time and place tend very much to improve the worship of our Christian assemblies; and I must also aver, that the tune ought to be adapted to the psalm, and that the organist ought not to indulge himself too much in flourishing during the singing; but once for all I must observe, that Lewisham church affords an agreeable proof of the great improvement made by a due regard to those things; and it is my sincere wish, that minister and people may be long happy in each other, and

“Proceed from strength to strength,
And still approach more near,
Till all on Zion's holy mount
Before their GOD appear.”

VIATOR.

MR. URBAN,
MR. Warton, in his Notes on the smaller Poems of Milton, has given no explanation of the sense of the fol-

lowing lines in Lycidas, which I have are understood by very few readers, and are perhaps among the most unintelligible parts of that beautiful but obscure pastoral.

But the fair Guerdon when we hope to see,
Comes the blind Fury with th' alluring sheers,
And hies the thin-spun life—“But now to praise,”

Phœbus replied, and touch'd my trembling ears,

“Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil, &c.”

O Fountain Arethuse, and thou honest Flood,

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with reeds,

That strain I heard was of a higher mood
But now my Oar proceeds.

The Context is abrupt, and the Apostrophe too quick and elliptical. While the poet, in the character of shepherd, is moralising on the uncertainty of human life, Phœbus interrupts with a sublime strain, above the measure of pastoral poetry, which Mr. Warton should have exhibited, as I have done with inverted Commas. Then the poet suddenly recollects himself, and apologizes to his rural Muse, or in other words, to Mincius and Arethuse, the rivers of bucolick song, for having parted so suddenly from pastoral fictions, and the tenour of his strain. “But I could not (he adds) resist the sudden impulse of the God of truth who interrupted me with a strain of a higher mood, and forced me to quit a moment my pastoral ideas:—I now resume my rural oaten pipe, and proceed as I began.” I flatter myself Mr. Warton will not think this interpretation beneath his notice, and am,

Sir, Yours, SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Truro, Aug. 1784.

As there are some small inaccuracies in the Epitaph printed in your Magazine, page 523, you will, I am not, be to obliging as to reprint it at your leisure, in a corrected state.

H. S. I.

Dorothea et Maria,

Job's Enys, de Enys, in com. Comm.

Arm.

Filice peramabiles.

Obiit Maria Nov. 1, 1775, æt. 21.

Dorothea Jan. 30, 1784, æt. 31.

Hoc inane munus,

Hoc desiderii (exiguus licet) testis amor

FRATERNUS AMOR

L. M. P.

The lady last mentioned, Dorothy, an extraordinary example of every quality that adorns a highly cultivated benevolent mind. With an understanding equal to the highest pursuits (her earlier years), she amused herself with the milder arts of poetry: with success, let the following article (never before made public) shew.

I am, Sir, Yours,

CORNUBIENSIS.

Address to SIMPLICITY.

Thou'st first-born, hail to thee,
Milk Nymph, Simplicity!
Drest in robes of russet gray,
Brightly as the month of May:
Fairer than the Graces three,
Rural Goddess, hail to thee!
Come, and smiling bring with thee
Modestly blushing Modesty:
Innocence with brow serene;
Rustic Health, the woodland Queen;
Calm Content, with cheerful air:
Fidelity, the heaven-born fair;
Virtuous Love, devoid of guile,
Wrapping on with infant smile;
Dancing on the happy plains,
Attending nymphetts and swains:
Votaries true to Love and thee,
Rural Queen, Simplicity!
Goddesses come; and sit with me
Underneath some aged tree;
Listening to the woodlark's lay,
Sweetly warbling on the spray;
Or the milkmaid in the dale,
Wrapping on with brimming pail;
Whilst her swain, with eager feet,
Chases his much-lov'd fair to meet;
Now he hears her frothing pail,
And round homeward thro' the vale;
Now they sit beneath the shade,
Nature kind for love has made;
Breathing fresh, with harmless glee,
Tales of pure Simplicity.
We'll join the harvest train
Shouting jovial o'er the plain;
Enter them self, and sing, and laugh,
While their nutbrown ale they quaff;
When the farmer all the while
Views their mirth with heartiest smile,
Pleased to see the ripen'd year
Rich repay his honest care:
Scenes like these, best suit with thee,
Rural Queen, Simplicity.
Thee my Muse shall still attend;
There, the Muses fairest friend;
Lead her to thy sacred Power,
There thy softest influence shower,
Which inspired the bards of yore,
Which in Nature's genuine lore;
And of late, with heavenly fire,
Gay and Goldsmith did inspire:
Happy Bards, belov'd of thee,
Queen of Verse, Simplicity.

Goddess, still to thee I sue,
And my earnest prayer renew:
Give me Shenstone's gentle lay,
Or the tuneful lyre of Gay;
Or at least the Doric reed,
Cunningham's inferior meed,
Breathing strains inspired by thee,
His best-belov'd Simplicity.
Let me charm the nymphs and swains,
Pleas'd with Nature's artless strains;
Let me draw the silent tear,
From the shepherd's eye sincere;
Or in strains that softly move
Melt the maid to virtuous love;
Or on country festival days
Tune my reed their mirth to raise:
Thus, unenvied let me sing,
Joyous as the smiling Spring;
Happy, if approv'd by thee,
Rural Queen, Simplicity.

MR. URBAN,

IT is impossible for me to resume the pen (see p. 692.), without expressing the sense I entertain of the honour conferred on what he terms "the revilings of anonymous scribblers," by a gentleman, whose signature induces me to conclude, that he is either possessor of, or presumptive heir to a Caledonian Mitre, in his long answer to my "remarks on the dignities conferred by Scotch Nonjurors;" and that at a time, when, from the new mart opened there for American bishoprics, we may presume, that the Episcopal chapels at Edinburgh are more thronged with votaries than the forge of Vulcan was in ancient days, after he had successively wrought for Achilles and Æneas that celestial armor, which was impenetrable to the weapons of their enemies. The term "Anonymous Scribbler" will to some appear unfortunately chosen by the nameless Coadjutor of a Bishop lurking under the veil of secrecy. To have signed my insignificant name to an attestation of those principles which I have from my earliest youth avowed, would be no surprising effort of courage; but I own, I have no such passion for encountering windmills, as to rush with my face bared amidst a groupe of masked foes.

The tenderness with which I have hitherto mentioned the Act of 1748, scarcely permitting myself even to hint at its political motives, having drawn down on me the term "Reviler," it is high time to call your attention both to its author and its object; the Statesman, who then presided at the British helm was Mr. Pelham, whose mildness of disposition, accompanied by an uniform re-

gard for the civil and religious liberties of mankind, have justly endeared his memory to every loyal subject: his evident design was not merely to prohibit their mode of worship, but to impose due restraints on a body of Ecclesiastics who were considered as the trumpeters of Rebellion: should any English reader, unacquainted with that pestilent race, wish to see them delineated in the proper colours, I would recommend him to Cibber's excellent Comedy "The Nonjuror." If the Act have had no other effect than that ascribed to it by your Correspondent, of "driving many persons of consequence" from such an Episcopal Church, it has surely not been without its benefits to that Religion which instructs us to reverence the Powers that be.

In the next paragraph we hear of the "Divine right of Episcopacy." On the contrary, I have always been taught, that no universal mode, either of Civil or Ecclesiastical government, was established by Jesus Christ, or his Apostles: the former commanded us to render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's; but expressly avoided entering into details of that nature: the quotations from the latter, whether by the champions of Hierarchy, among whom I have principally an eye to Hooker, on account of his having obtained the epithet "judicious," from knowing exactly how far it was advisable to go in controverted points, and where to stop; or by his contemporaries the Puritans, who lived under Queen Elizabeth; have always appeared to me quite unsatisfactory; they prove only that St. Peter and St. Paul varied their directions in regard to Church Polity, according to the various circumstances and situations of the converts to whom they addressed their epistles. Thus to interpret Scripture is by no means to explain it away; on the contrary, I look upon its precepts of obedience to the King as supreme, to be as binding on those who live under an Aristocracy, or Democracy, as to the subjects of the most despotic Monarch: nor could the obedience there required to Ecclesiastical Superiors give better claims of homage to the Council of Trent, where so many hundred Bishops met, from those over whom its jurisdiction extended; than it does now to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who are unambiguously my Antagonist's Ecclesiastical Superiors, though he thinks fit to sacre

at them, on account of a harsh resolution passed one hundred and thirty years ago soon after the heats of the great Civil War, and by no means included in the tenor of the present generation, whose character and conduct yield not in any instance whatever to the Clergy of those Churches which hold forth tempting prospects of more elevated stations, accompanied by larger emoluments.

But I am soon after informed, that "the Scotch Convention, which voted Episcopacy a grievance, might have voted Christianity a grievance, or established the religion of Mahomet." Arguments, founded on such premises immediately destroy themselves. Many of mere local and arbitrary institutions, or at most of expediency alone, as Episcopacy or Presbytery, are liable to be changed by those who are invested with competent authority; but the essential doctrines of faith, which the Christian Religion inculcates, together with its moral duties it enjoins, rest, and for ever rest, on an immovable basis.

There is one grand point, it seems, which the Preacher and his Friend do not accord; the one falls foul on English Bishops in the lump; the other is less if not false, in his encomium on "that accomplished Prelate, under whom Primacy the English Church is now happy." To decide between them more than I undertook, or am competent to. All I object to is, the validity of the Consecration; as for the Sermon, should not have a wish to contradict a man who told me it united the wisdom of Solon and eloquence of Demosthenes. English Bishops may for me plead their own cause, or, if they are too lazy or luxurious, have Chaplains at their bedsides. I, who am neither their Secretary nor Apparitor, do not feel myself concerned with sufficient heroism to turn volunteer in such controversy. All I have to commend is, that, as enough has been said on "the Extent," a Sermon should immediately be preached in every Church from Lambeth to St. Andrew's, on the "Bounds of Episcopal Authority." America being the object in view, the following Text from Jeremiah might be ill adapted; "if thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? and if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustest, they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan?"

During the administration of Sir Ro-

but Walpole, the younger Sherlock, afterwards Bishop of London, than whom no man was better versed in all the wiles and stratagems of his profession, strongly urged the establishment of Episcopacy in our Colonies; his zeal was seconded by that of the *convert* Secker, who had long flattered with such adroitness a kind of middle course between the sect he had left, and that to which he joined himself, as to retain the title "*decent*," given him by Pope: but his posthumous works clearly shew, that at a time of life, when other men's eyes, like those of the Patriarch Isaac, wax dim, his opening wide to the glare of Archiepiscopal splendor, viewed in its clearest light the expediency of that obnoxious measure. Had a prelate gone forth under their auspices, there can be little doubt but that he (if not such at the very outset) would soon have become what we term an *effective* Bishop, supported by a due train of Subaltern Dignitaries, armed with all the terrors of spiritual courts, and competent to the great work of "chastising with Scorpions" the race of these Dissenters, who fled to the howling wilderness from the persecutions of Laud; for a word, his little finger, emulating that of the Jewish Rheboam, would have been heavier than Dr. Seabury's loins. About the time when our Second George went down to the grave of his ancestors full of years and glory, Dr. Anthonp took up the controversial pen, and maintained a long debate in favor of American Episcopacy, "*nec Diis nec viribus aequis*," against Dr. Mayhew, one of the Pastors of Boston. "From that time to the present moment there has been no one attempt been made, even during the ravages of war, against the religious liberties of that Continent, which I trust have little to apprehend from the "*telum imbelles sine ictu*" now aimed at them.

Tho' it is vulgarly considered as the privilege of some men to be above, while others are beneath, all Law; it is sufficiently obvious, that if any English Prelate had dared to consecrate a Bishop in Connecticut, while that country was part of the British dominions, he would have incurred a *Premunire*. Had he done so now it is totally detached from this Empire, he would so far have released himself to the situation of the Scotch Preacher, that he could not have appeared openly in the transaction; and persons of exalted rank, rendering themselves criminal or ridiculous, have, in such a case, somewhat to lose.

Having, I trust, obviated the charge against me of being a "Reviler," I come to the equally ill-founded, though by no means equally offensive, supposition, that I am a "Dissenting Teacher." An orthodox, though unworthy, lay-member of the Religion of my country as by Law established, is my real description: as for aught beyond, it is totally foreign to the present controversy, whether my obscure dwelling be situated South or North of the Tweed; there being no Protestant community, at least none I ever heard of, where belief in the incontestable Divine right of Bishops is inserted in a Layman's Creed, or exacted from him as one of the terms of communion. The oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy I have repeatedly taken, but they give no countenance to the exorbitant proceedings of such Churchmen as "compass sea and land to gain one proselyte," not from Paganism to Christianity, but like the Scribes and Pharisees censured by our Saviour, to the little narrow tenets of their own peculiar sect.

Your Editor shews a desire of closing the debate in favor of my antagonist with his testimony, "*si anima nostra cum sua*." This I by no means wonder at, as some of the Editors of your Magazine have distinguished themselves by several ingenious performances in the antiquarian line; and I have frequently observed, that there is hardly a single instance to be found, from Strype, Hearne, and Browne Willis, down to Milton's new Commentator, the present Laureat, of any considerable progress made in the science called *Moderate Antiquity*, unless by such as place copes, croziers, and mitres, with all the gorgeous trappings of Episcopacy, among the essentials of the Christian Religion.

Your constant reader, L. L.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Sept. 16.*
I Formerly sent you* a comparative view of Edinburgh in 1763 and 1783: I now send you a view of the nation at the end of the wars in these years. Within that short period, we have seen the most astonishing events and revolutions in Europe, Asia, and America, that the history of mankind can produce in so narrow a space of time. We have also seen the discovery of new countries, new people, and new planets; and the discoveries in science and philosophy are such as the human mind had hitherto no conception of. In

* See vol. LIV. p. 371.

short,

short, the history of politics, commerce, religion, literature, and manners, during this short period, opens a rich field for the genius of the historian and philosopher. The brief chronicles of the day are only suited to record striking facts—I mean, at present, but shortly, to give a few particulars respecting the political state of Britain at the conclusion of the wars 1763 and 1783. To some, this view, perhaps, will be displeasing, because it is not flattering; but, if it is true, it calls for reflection and exertion; and people there always will be, who, like some consumptive patients, are fond of deceiving themselves, and expire in vain hopes.

In 1763—Britain was in her meridian glory—She was crowned with victory—rich with conquest—mistress of the seas—and held the balance of power in Europe.

In 1783—The sun of Britain's glory (to use Lord Chatham's words) is set. She is returned from an unsuccessful war loaded with debt, but after the noblest struggle against the most ungenerous combination of powerful foes which the world ever saw. In this struggle her own children bore a principal part against her; while faction and divided councils hastened her downfall. Her command of the sea is disputed; and the balance of power is wrested from her hand.

In 1763—The British dominions in America extended from the North Pole, or, to narrow the view, from the northern parts of Hudson's Bay to Cape Florida—a stretch of continent of 2500 miles—from the frozen to the torrid zone.

In 1783—The British dominions in America are confined to the northern provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, with the *lesser part* of three great lakes, the proud British nation having been stripped of all the rest by the machinations of an *American Printer and Philosopher*.

In 1763—The British conquests in Asia were also rapid, rich, and extensive. She soon possessed more territory in Asia than the kingdoms of France and Britain put together, and Oriental Monarchs owned her dominion.

In 1783—The British have been unsuccessful, and were on the point of being stripped of all their rich possessions in the East!

In 1763—The shares of the East India Company stock sold from 260l.

to 275 l. so flourishing were the British affairs in the East.

In 1783—The East India Company, in the British Parliament, were termed Bankrupts; and the stock, which was 275 l. fell to 148 l.

In 1763—The national debt of Great Britain amounted to 140,000,000 l.

In 1783—The national debt is above 272,000,000 l. a sum which the human mind can hardly form an idea of. To give some assistance in forming a notion of it—Were it to be laid down in guineas, in a line, it would extend upwards of 4300 miles in length—Were it to be paid in shillings, it would extend three times and a half round the globe. And, if paid in solid silver, would require 60,400 horses to draw it, at the rate of fifteen hundred weight to each horse, which is no small draught.

In 1763—The three per cent. consols were sold from 93 l. to 95 l. per cent.

In 1783—The same Government fund was as low as 53 l.

In 1763—The annual national interest was 4,688,177 l. 11 s.

In 1783—The annual national interest and expenditure is above 15,000,000 l. or 41,000 l. daily; for which every article of life and commerce is heavily taxed, and Britain bears the burden.

In 1763—The British empire was great, powerful, and extensive, and harmony reigned through all its branches.

In 1783—The empire is dismembered—America, by successful rebellion, is independent, and inimical to Britain—Ireland, in the hour of distress, took the opportunity of laying the same claim to independence by turbulence—Scotland alone has remained loyal and attached—has supplied the armies and navies—and silently bears her share of debt and misfortune.

When the reader has made this survey he will probably think that virtue and industry will be necessary to retrieve the affairs of Britain, and to render her happy and respectable, if not proud and triumphing. Let him then, cast an eye to the motives that influence political conduct—to the characters of the great—to the manners of the capital—and of the people in general; and let him see if he discovers public and private virtue flourishing—if he perceives humility, economy, moderation; or if he discovers selfishness, luxury, supineness, and vicious indulgence of every kind. Does he see the *amor patriæ* glow, with purity and ardour, in the breasts of

British Senators? Is faction and party lost in united exertions for the good of the whole? Or, are wealth and power the sole objects of ambition? Are our young men in general trained to manly thinking, and manly virtues, with a contempt for low pleasures and vice? Or, are intemperance, sensuality, and dissipation, from an early period, the objects of pursuit?—Look to their conversation and their conduct, and say if ever a nation of abandoned voluptuaries rose to happiness and greatness. Is this the time when it may be said of Britain, that all her sons are brave, and all her daughters virtuous?"

THEOPHRASTUS.

MR. URBAN,

AT the close of your review of a late publication, entitled, "A Narrative of Facts supposed to throw light on the history of the Bristol Stranger, &c." you express a doubt of the possibility, that Mad. La Freulen, and the unhappy Louisa, can be one and the same person, grounded on a supposed difference in point of age. I confess that the subject is involved in difficulties and obscurity; while, at the same time, there are some very striking coincidences, of which, when I am a little better prepared with evidence, the public shall be informed, through the medium of your excellent Magazine. In the mean time, I think it my duty to contend for the possibility above mentioned; and therefore request your insertion of the following account of Mad. La Freulen's age, and the supposed age of Louisa.

At the sight of a portrait of the Emperor Francis, in the Hotel of the Count de Belgioso, at Stockholm, Mad. La Freulen was, or pretended to be, so affected, that an illness, whether real or feigned it matters not, was the consequence. She then could not be more than sixteen*. This was in the latter end of 1765, or beginning of 1766, for it was soon after the death of the Emperor, which event took place in autumn 1765. Mad. La Freulen was therefore born in the year 1750, or 1749 at the utmost, and if now living is about five and thirty.

It will not, I am sure, be denied me, that conjectures with respect to the age of a Stranger must ever be liable to error.

* P. 46.

I must avail myself a little, and shall very little, of this postulatam.

I am informed, on the most respectable and undoubted authority, that when Louisa was first discovered, in the year 1776, she appeared to be about four and twenty. According to the above statement, Mad. La Freulen's age was then only six and twenty; a very trifling difference, and not to be adduced in evidence against facts, if facts can be obtained on the contrary part.

Your inserting the above will be consonant to the candour with which your useful design is carried on; to the amusement and information of the public.

Yours, &c.

The Translator of

"A NARRATIVE, &c."

MR. URBAN,

HAPPY to have it in my power to contribute (through the channel of your useful publication) to the relief of such sufferers as labour under the loathed disease mentioned by Humanitas in your magazine of last month; I send you inclosed a most efficacious, I had almost said an infallible, receipt for that disorder in its most advanced stages; and though sulphur, both native and prepared from the greatest part of the composition, the mode of application and morning lavations prevent any uncomfortable filth or disagreeable smell, even where poverty renders frequent change of linen impracticable. The merits of this receipt are considerably augmented, by its being easily procured any where; and at the same time that it is the most safe and delicate remedy for the opulent, it is so cheap as to be within the reach of the most indigent. I am,

Yours, &c.

CHARITAS.

For the Itch.

- R. 1 Ounce Flowers of Brimstone.
1 Ounce Sulphur Vivum.
1 Ounce of Bay-berries*.

Pound these together in a mortar, and make it into an unguent with a sufficient quantity of new-made butter.

Let the patient take the quantity of an hazle nut, rub it well into the palms of the hands on going to bed, lay in gloves, and waking in the night smell to their hands.

This to be repeated three nights successively, then omit one night, and so continue till cured.

* N. B. Care should be taken that the bay-berries are fresh and good.

The

The hands are to be washed in warm water every morning; and, when cured, the patients must both bleed and phlyic.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

CAREFUL as I believe you to be in discovering and correcting the mistakes of your correspondents, it will sometimes happen that they may escape unnoticed, and occasion you the trouble of correcting in a subsequent month, to the exclusion of matter that would be much more agreeable to your readers, those hasty assertions, which though you cannot always correct, your correspondents might easily suppress. I have often lamented that they are not more careful and cautious than they are. They should, at least in the relation of facts, be certain that their intelligence is founded in truth before they venture to communicate it to a work of such established credit and reputation as yours. To the perishable papers of the day let all those hasty conjectures or opinions that will need retraction or correction be consigned. There no credit will be lost, nor any disappointment be produced; for we know that we must expect such trash. The nature of their daily task precludes the possibility of detecting every imposition, or guarding against the admission of matter that is conjectural or untrue. Besides, they are obliged, to spin out the quantity of matter that is daily to be produced, to have recourse to the art of fabricating materials for the day, which, while they supply the exigencies of the present, will furnish in their contradiction fresh matter for the morrow. Your publication is in all respects very different. It not only is intended to afford us information and amusement now, but to be the repository of authentic and useful intelligence in future; and therefore nothing even trivial and unimportant, much less untrue, should gain admittance. And you are to happy in the number and respectability of your correspondents, that you need no such aids to fill up your allotted space, and present us with our monthly fare.

In matters of a speculative nature the probable conjectures which are sufficient to satisfy the mind of one correspondent will call forth the reasonings and conjectures of another. Opinions will be advanced and controverted. All this is not only to be expected but desired. It leads to the investigation of truth and

the advancement of science. But in matters of fact each should only communicate what he really knows, and be fully satisfied of its authenticity before he ventures to assert.

The instance that I shall mention as a proof of the need of such precaution is in itself too immaterial to have been taken notice of, were it not that I think no error, however trivial, should pass uncorrected in a publication so respectable as yours. A correspondent in the Magazine for July, whose observations shew him to be very intelligent in other respects, has in this slept out of the line of his own knowledge, and communicated, doubtless from an authority which he thought authentic, what he only should have advanced upon his own knowledge of the fact. It is in speaking the chapel at Stamford Hill, which, he says, "is not permitted to be used by the vicar of Hackney." Now I can and do assure him, from my own knowledge of the fact, that it is much use of, and has been so for many years; and that Mr. Symons, the minister of the rectory is, as he observes, a first cure. It has been held together with the vicarage; but upon the death of Dr. Wright, the last vicar, they were separated, and the present rector is the rev. Mr. Beauvoir.

Your correspondent, I dare say, will not be displeased to be set right in these respects, nor your other readers offended with the advice which it has furnished the opportunity of suggesting for their benefit as well as for that of J. E. L.

MR. URBAN,

IN the account of the History of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, (see p. 624,) it is mentioned that the late Mr. Hall, vicar of Harbledown, was preferred by the executors of Archbishop Herring to the treasurer's office of the cathedral church of Wells, one of his Grace's options. This is however a mistake, I should suppose, of your reviewer, as the author must be aware that Mr. Hall had this dignity by a presentation from Dr. Chapman, the late surviving executor of Archbishop Potter, during whose primacy the see of Wells became vacant by the death of Bishop Wynne in 1743; and it was on the translation of Bishop Wiles that this option was made. W. and D.

*** The seal in plate II. fig. 10. is intended for explanation.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 713.

Wednesday, May 18.

AFTER the memorable debate on the preliminary article of the Irish Propositions (see p. 713), the House, being almost worn out with fatigue, adjourned to this day; when they met, and Mr. Newnham gave notice, that he should next day bring forward his corn bill. After much private business, the House broke up without any material debate.

Thursday, May 19

The shop-tax bill was brought up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and read the first time.

Mr. Sawbridge objected to it, as unjust and oppressive. He knew, he said, it was not usual to oppose a tax bill in its early stage; but the gross partiality of this tax was so flagrant, that he wished never to see it entertained by the House.

Mr. Fox did not know whether it was a shop-tax only, or a tax upon the whole house.

Mr. Rose said, it was intended as a tax on all houses of which a shop made part.

Mr. Fox said, it was then, to all intents and purposes, a house tax, partially applied to such houses of which shops were a part.

Mr. Pitt could see no other way of taxing the tax.

Mr. Fox insisted, that shops might be taxed in proportion to their returns, their situation, and their magnitude. Other discriminations might be made: for instance, silk-mercers and basket-makers ought not to be taxed at the same rate, though their shops might be equally large. Nothing, he said, was so easy than to come at the returns of a shop.

Mr. Newnham had many reasons for imposing the tax in every stage; but would reserve what he had to say till the proper time of discussion.

After the bill was read, a motion was made, that the bill be printed, which was afterwards withdrawn, it being unusual for tax bills to be printed; and the North was not for lightly departing from old established rules.

The order of the day, for going into the corn-bill, being read;

GENL. MAG. October, 1783.

Mr. Newnham rose, with leave of the House, to postpone the bill till another session. He gave his reasons. He was, he said, about two years ago, chairman of a committee on the business of corn, when the poor were near being starved by the rigour of the corn laws, which restricted the chief magistrate from opening the port of London, unless the price of corn was, for thirteen weeks successively, upon an average, under a stated price. At the time alluded to, for the first part of the thirteen weeks corn was remarkably low; but during the latter part, it rose so high, that the poor must have wanted bread, if some speedy measures had not been taken for their relief. It was to prevent the like danger, Mr. Newnham said, that his bill was framed.

Lord Surrey agreed with the worthy Alderman, that some regulation was necessary. His Lordship was for taking off all restrictions whatever, and to allow the importation when dear, and exportation when cheap; that was his idea.

Mr. Newnham's motion was agreed to, and the bill deferred.

The sheriffs of London were announced to the House as being in waiting. Being called to the bar, Mr. Sheriff Boydell delivered a petition against the shop-tax. The petition, among other allegations, stated, that the inhabitants of London were already grievously oppressed with taxes, and that they paid an 80th proportion of the 513 parts of the land-tax. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Pembroke rose, to remind the House of the Jamaica petition which he had presented a few days before (see p. 707), which he meant, he said, to move to be referred to a committee. The great objects of the petition were, the high duties on rum, and on sugar, which operated greatly to the disadvantage of the planters; but, above all, the intercourse with America, by which the inhabitants in general were greatly affected. A report, he said, had, late in the last session, been presented from the committee of privy council, stating, that the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia were equal to the supply of the West-India islands with flour and other provisions, and with lumber and stores, which statement was wholly unwarranted.

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ed; and that the residents of that island were in a calamitous situation, scarcely to be described, for want of the usual intercourse with the American continent. He concluded with moving, "that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the said petition."

Mr. *Jenkinson* rose to oppose the motion. The fact was, he said, that, in order to see what the province of Canada was able to supply, the committee of council had gone into an enquiry as to the produce of Canada some time before the late war, and had found that 300,000 bushels of flour had been produced in one year; they therefore had thought this a good ground to hope, that, if the peace continued, Canada would again produce the like quantity. The matter, he said, was a mere matter of experiment at present; and so he thought it best to remain. He went into some farther consideration on the propriety of allowing the West-India islands to carry on an intercourse with the United States, and thought they could be much better supplied in Great-Britain than from America.

Lord *Penbryn* replied to what Mr. *Jenkinson* had said, and strongly pressed the necessity of securing to Jamaica a proper supply of provisions, reminding the House of the calamities it had already felt, and of the inhumanity of starving a whole race of people by way of experiment, to try whether a half-cultivated country could in time be brought to supply some future generation with provisions.

Lord *North* coincided with Mr. *Jenkinson* in the impolicy of sacrificing the Navigation Act in favour of the United States of America. He, however, highly applauded the conduct of the governor, for having permitted American vessels to bring supplies when the island was in danger of famine. The strong necessity of the case justified the means; but the United States, being now no longer British subjects, had no right to expect British privileges.

Lord *Mulgrave* was of the same opinion; and assured the House, that there were British bottoms ready to supply these islands with provisions cheaper than they could be supplied from America.

Alderman *Watson* gave it as his opinion, that Canada and Nova Scotia in a year or two more would be able fully to supply the islands with what-

ever they might want. He trusted that the Commons of England knew their duty better than to make any sacrifice in favour of those who had so ill-served their benevolence.

The question was put, and negative without a division.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the Irish propositions, which were strongly combated on all one, and some few alterations admitted.

Lord *North*, indeed, having before declined stating his opinion of the propositions, as not being allowed time to examine them in their altered state, embraced the opportunity of considering them at large. He was very far, he said, from being an enemy to a late adjustment with Ireland. He considered her interests as inseparable from those of Great-Britain; and, if it were possible to form that sort of consolidation between the two countries, which would insure to both an equalisation of benefits and burthens, he should consider it as a connection devoutly to be wished; but when a system, founded on false pretences of reciprocity, was proposed, too much care could not be taken to guard against deception. The committee, therefore, he hoped, would forgive him when he declared, he could not vote for the propositions even in their present amended state. He objected to granting to Ireland the right of importing colonial produce direct into England. He had himself granted them in 1780 the privilege of importing colonial produce; but had confined to Ireland solely. Much had been said of this grant; but he wished it to be understood, that what was then granted was not by any demand from Ireland by propositions transmitted from parliament, but by humble request. And the boon was so granted by Great-Britain, and accepted of by Ireland with gratitude. He contended, that the present was not an extension of the former grant, but a new principle. It was a safe principle; but that of the Right Hon. Gentleman highly alarming to the commerce of Great-Britain, as it would enable Ireland to smuggle the produce of the French and other foreign West-India islands into this country. He ridiculed the security of custom-house certificates, which had been urged as a bar, and said, they would be used to cover sugars in like manner. Permits were formerly used to cover sugar. He enlarged on this head of smuggling

as a most important article of revenue, and he considered it as the leading feature that pervaded the whole of the propositions. They took away a good security, and substituted a worse.

He next considered the degree in which the propositions would affect our manufactures. He admitted that the merchants had, in several instances, foreseen the danger, but they had not removed it entirely. The balance of advantage was clearly in favour of Ireland. There was one article, he said, which the Irish might make a prodigious profit, namely, salt. The raw material grew in England; the Irish manufactured it, and could import it here at 500 per cent. profit. Coals was another article; and linen yarn, madder, linseed, &c. &c. wanted regulation. He added a variety of other necessary regulations, which, he said, ought to be considered again and again before the propositions were passed into a law.

Mr. *W. Grenville* rose, and, alluding to Lord North's wish for an indissoluble connection with Ireland, asked, Whether any man would take upon him to say, that it was impossible for any arrangement to be formed productive of the mutual advantage of both kingdoms? If any, why not the present? He remarked it as the leading feature in Lord North's conduct when in power, never to form indissoluble connections; his were inconclusive and temporising systems, so that he might have it always in his power either to retract or adopt as he found occasion for it to do.

Other gentlemen spoke ably and specifically on the several articles; and

Mr. *Burke* rose, to ask information on the last article, for at present he could not at all judge of the propriety or impropriety of the tribute to be paid by Ireland as a compensation for the concessions to be made to her; for his part, though he did not feel any great satisfaction at the idea of Ireland's paying any tribute at all, yet, since she was to pay it, the committee would do well to enquire what that tribute might amount to; whether the collection was to be included in the 656,000*l.* referred to Ireland? and whether the drawbacks and bounties were to be payable from that, or the surplus?

Mr. *Pitt* felt himself obliged to the Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, for giving him an opportunity of explaining the nature of the compensation to be

given by Ireland, as it was to be very different from the disgraceful idea on which the Right Hon. Gentleman had been pleased to represent it: as a tribute he himself would have been the first to execrate it; but as a just return for sharing in the benefit, reciprocally to bear a part of the general expenditure of the empire, he would inform the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, that in the 656,000*l.* reserved for the establishment of Ireland, the whole charge of collection was to be included, but that the bounties and drawbacks were to be paid out of the surplus.

[Here a comparison was introduced between the contribution to be stipulated with Ireland, and the contribution formerly meant to be extorted from America, which was in fact, Mr. *Pitt* said, as widely different as any two things could possibly be.]

Mr. *Burke* rose to thank the Right Hon. Gentleman who had treated him as he had treated Ireland, by granting much more than he had asked. He said, it was a hard task for a genuine lover of his country to pronounce between claims equally dear and interesting. He represented it as the extreme of folly to think of giving that to Ireland which she could not receive—a state of independence of which she was utterly incapable. She was formed to be protected. And how and by whom was this to be done? Should even a variance arise between the two countries, it was his opinion, that Ireland from that moment would be undone, and perhaps England too. While both remained in the situation in which the great Disposer of events had placed them, nothing would hurt them. The part which Ireland had to act was a subordinate one; and, if she continued under the fostering wing of Great-Britain, to act her part with propriety, the supremacy so much dreaded would be her best security. He stated a great variety of cases to expose the absurdity of presuming too much where nothing was proved, nor capable of proof, till tried by experiment. He spoke of the jealousy of manufacturers as inseparable from trade; and went through the history of the hereditary revenue of Ireland from its first establishment to the present time, proving, by appealing to the proper vouchers, that it was so far from growing with the growing prosperity of the country, that it was less now than at the time when it was first granted.

granted. As to wishing Ireland a navy (as some gentlemen had suggested) for her own protection, in his opinion they could not have wished her a greater curse. She was not calculated to bear the expence. Without a stick of timber fit for the building of ships of war; without a dock or a dock-yard, an ordnance office, or admiralty board; in short, without any one requisite, except sail-cloth, fit for equipping a fleet, to entertain an idea that she could raise an efficient navy, what could be more absurd? England had been employed for more than 700 years in bringing her navy to its present perfection. At what period of time could Ireland meet her? He concluded, with wishing things to continue as they were at present, and gave his negative to the propositions.

Mr. *Wilberforce* entered largely into the defence of the propositions, which, he said, the concessions of Lord North, and the power granted by Mr. Fox to the Irish parliament to legislate for themselves, had made necessary. After what had been granted, it was folly to think of with-holding what remained. If the Irish had an equal right with the subjects of Great-Britain to navigate the Atlantic seas, and to carry their commerce throughout the world, restricted only by the chartered rights of commercial corporations, what more was wanting, in point of commerce, to place them on an equality with the people of Great-Britain? But, in his opinion, the question had been treated too much as a commercial, and too little as a political, question. The surplus of the hereditary revenue of Ireland, whatever might be the amount of it, was of little concern to this country, in comparison with the harmony that was meant to be permanently established between the two kingdoms. That was the great object to be obtained, and this the moment, when Ireland has been declared free, to cement it. What are the jealousies of the manufacturers and commercial traders of a country to the political jealousies of neighbouring states? It is in nature, that the weaker should be jealous of the stronger; and, if it were possible to remove that prejudice, and to convince the parliament of Ireland that they had nothing to fear from the parliament of England, he thought he might answer for it, that no possible obstruction could arise from the effects of the present propositions to disturb the tranquillity that now so happily subsisted between them.

Mr. *Fox* rose, and, in a most animated speech, replied to Mr. *Wilberforce*. He acknowledged his predilection in favour of Ireland, and gloried in it. He verily believed, he said, that if the present arrangement could be made appear to be truly beneficial to that country, he should be tempted, in some degree, to sacrifice to it his duty to England; but, in the propositions now under consideration, he could see no advantage to either country but the contrary. He expressed his fears, that, instead of harmony, the propositions would give birth to numberless complaints, jealousies, animosities, and contentions; and for that reason he opposed them.

Mr. *Dundas* rose in some heat, and with equal animation, recapitulated the conduct of opposition towards Ireland on former occasions, and wondered on what principle of sound reasoning or argument any one of them could stand forth to oppose the present propositions. He read extracts of the speeches of the former leaders. From Mr. *Eden's*, on the 10th of April, when he came over in haste to procure the repeal of the act of the 10th of Geo. I.; and of Mr. *Fox's*, when he complained of Mr. *Eden's* having taken that business out of his hands. He insisted, that to be consistent, Lord North, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Eden*, must vote for the propositions.

Mr. *Pitt* rose in answer to some personalities thrown out by Mr. *Fox*, which as they were quite foreign to the question, our readers will have no reason to regret their omission. The remainder of the debate was nothing more than charge and recrimination.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose, to move that the chairman ask leave to sit again.

The strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the committee divided on the motion. Ayes 90. Noes 195.

The third and fourth resolutions were afterwards debated. At Six in the morning the House adjourned.

Monday, May 23.

The bill for imposing a tax on female servants was read the first time.

The report on Lord *Dundas's* bill being brought forward,

Lord *Surrey* called the attention of the House to the bill in question. He reminded them, that it was for enlarging the term of a patent formerly granted to his Lordship for fourteen years, for the discovery of a mode of extracting tar and pitch from pit-coal; that on account of the abuse that had been made of patents

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Parliament had found it necessary to pass an act restraining the crown from granting patents for a longer term than fourteen years; that the present bill was for extending the term of his Lordship's patent ten years longer, a term much too long for a monopoly to exist which prevented all the coal-owners of the kingdom from extracting tar and pitch from their coal; which appeared to be a matter of great importance, as he understood the merchants of London were willing to advance the sum of 37,000*l.* for the extension of his Lordship's patent, in case he could obtain it for that term; he therefore would move that the report be committed.

Sir *Adam Ferguson* expressed his surprise at the Noble Lord's conduct, who, having attended the committee above-mentioned, had not given the least reason to suspect any opposition to the bill. Sir *Adam* said, that the term had been shortened from fourteen years, as first intended, to ten, in order to meet his Lordship's ideas; and that his opposition now was not founded in any principle either of law or equity.

Lord *Surrey* replied, it was founded in principle to be seen in the act.

Lord *Beauchamp* rose to bear testimony to the extreme candour of the committee above stairs; and said, Lord *Dundas* was entitled to every favour from the House, having spent great part of his fortune in pursuits for the public service.

Mr. *Dempster* said, that this discovery of his Lordship's was one of the most important ever made.

Mr. *Courtney* declared, that two barrels of the tar, extracted from coal by his Lordship's process, would go as far as fix common tar. He said, it would answer on ships' bottoms instead of copper sheathing which was so very expensive.

Lord *Mahon* said, he would oppose the bill upon a general principle of granting additional terms to patents. His idea was, to allow his Lordship a per centage on all he should extract.

The House divided; for the re-commitment 28; against it 88.

Mr. *Dempster* made a motion in favour of the American loyalists; and

"A bill for making compensation to Lord Mount Stuart and Lord Sondes, in lieu of the places of auditors of the Exchequer, abolished by act of parliament," were read the second time, and appeared to have been framed with the knowledge and approbation of their Lordships.

Mr. *Rose*, in a committee of ways and

means, moved, that the present tax on wheel-carriages do cease; and, in lieu thereof, a tax of 7*l.* on all four-wheel coaches, &c. be laid, and a tax of 3*l.* 10*s.* on all two-wheel chaises, &c.

Sir *Matthew White Ridley* complained of this mode of coming to the House for additional taxes, without previously acquainting the House with the Minister's intention.

Mr. *Rose* said, the whole amount did not exceed 2000*l.* but would be easier for the collectors to calculate.

A smart conversation took place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox, on the subject of collecting the wheel-tax, &c. which, Mr. Fox insisted, was converting what might be called voluntary into compulsory taxes.

The order of the day, for the second reading of the shop-tax, being read;

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* rose in opposition to the principle of the bill, as militating against the principles of the constitution. The citizens of London, he said, had long been grievously oppressed by taxes to the state, and taxes of the corporation, and they had borne their burdens without murmuring, as knowing the necessities of both; but to be held forth as criminals, and to have fines levied upon them for being guilty of keeping the shops, by the means of which they are enabled to subsist, was not only contrary to natural justice, but in direct opposition to true policy. The mode of imposition was inconsistent with the usual forms of civil government, and was such as could be justified only by the laws of war, when a victor stood at the gates of a besieged city. That shopkeepers, an industrious and useful class of men, should be singled out as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the higher orders of the state, was too humiliating a situation to be easily submitted to by free citizens. He hoped, therefore, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would find a more equal and honourable way of laying the tax, than by marking the objects of it with an odious distinction.

Mr. *Thornton* approved the tax, for the very reasons which the Hon. Alderman condemned it. It was not the shop-keeper, as an individual, that paid the tax; it was the public at large, who were the consumers, that paid it; and a more fair, equal, and honourable mode of levying a tax could not have been devised by any minister. In his opinion, so far from oppressing the shop-keeper, the shop-keeper would be the greatest gainer

gainer by it. Had the tax been laid by way of licence, or by any other way less general, the clamour against it would not have been heard; but, bearing the genuine marks of able financiering, that of affecting the high and the low, the rich and the poor, in just proportion to their respective consumption, the general voice, he acknowledged, had for the moment been loud against it; but, he was sure, from the lenity of its operation, would soon die away.

Mr. Ald. *Townshend* said, there was something plausible in what the Hon. Gentleman had said, but nothing substantial: If a land-tax of 15s. in the pound were laid upon land, a load of hay would fetch no more than it does now; but lay two shillings a load upon hay, and the land-holder would probably lay three upon the consumer. The Alderman said, he was satisfied there never were taxes laid with a better intention than those laid by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, though in this he probably might be misled.

Mr. *Rose* defended the tax. The house-tax, he said, was a general tax, of which the shop-keeper had no right to complain, as it affected the labourer as well as the lord. The shop-tax was of another nature, and he was certain would be paid by the consumer. Hence probably rose the deception.

Mr. *Mainwaring* observed, that if what the Hon. Gentleman had said was the fact, the public would pay double, or perhaps treble, to what the state would receive, which was the certain criterion to judge of a *bad tax*.

Sir *Watkin Lewes* urged, as an instance of the grossest partiality, that the merchant, the banker, and the wholesale dealer, paid nothing to the tax, while the poor retailer was over-pressed by the weight of it.

Lord *North* recommended a removal of the duties on cambricks instead of the prohibitory law, in lieu of the tax.

Mr. *Dempster* followed his Lordship in that idea; the manufacture of cambricks, he said, not having answered in Scotland.

Mr. *Pulteney* said, nor at Winchelsea.

Mr. *Fox* contended strongly against the tax as unpopular, and highly injurious to a numerous body of his constituents.

A tax on lawyers was proposed in lieu of it; a tax on the East-India Company's sales, the Chancery Sales, and those of Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. *Pitt* said, if a more eligible tax could be pointed out, he would gladly adopt it; but it appeared to him that the present tax was as little liable to objection as any of those that had been mentioned, and much more certain.

Mr. *Newnham* said, gentlemen were not aware of the mischief it would create. It would depopulate many houses, and ruin many families. People in large houses would fly to lanes, and great trade would be carried on in little alleys.

The House divided; for the tax 148 against it 51.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the Irish propositions.

Mr. *Pitt* moved the following resolution: "that it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire that the laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland," &c. and when the chairman of the committee (Mr. M. A. Taylor) came to the words "in force in Ireland in the same manner as in Great Britain," he added, "by laws to be enacted from time to time by the parliament of that kingdom;" which words he said, were substituted in lieu of, "and that proper measures should from time to time be taken for effectually carrying the same into execution."

Lord *Beauchamp* made a most spirited speech on this occasion; on which

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and made a severe reply; which see, p. 483.

Mr. *Peruys* asked, whether in times of war the seamen of Ireland were to be considered as the seamen of Great Britain?

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply, said, that the spirit or principle of the proposition put the seamen of both countries precisely on the same footing. They were the subjects of one king, the objects of their exertions were the same; and, in the attainment of those objects, they were all equally interested; and thus, by establishing a firm and permanent union, on liberal and sound principles of policy, every man in Ireland, so far as trade and commerce were concerned, would be considered as a subject of the same empire.

Mr. *Eden* expressed some doubts as to the manner of naming Ireland in acts of parliament made in this country.

Lord *Mulgrave* thought there was nothing to fear on that account. He looked forward with triumph when the Irish seas would be the nursery for seamen to man the English navy.

The committee divided on Lord Beauchamp's amendment, and the numbers stood as in p. 582. The general proposition was agreed to without one dissenting voice.

Tuesday, May 24.

The propositions were again brought forward, and a long conversation took place on the 4th, in which Mr. Eden and Alderm. Watfon bore the greatest share, in order to explain to the committee the nature of the carrying trade, and the fishery; and how much those would be affected, if care was not taken to guard against the United States of America. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Eden for that purpose, which was, after a long debate, agreed to be withdrawn.

Mr. Pitt then moved the 7th resolution, by which it was proposed, that goods, the produce of either country, imported from one to the other, should be placed upon an equal footing, by laws to be passed in the parliaments of the two kingdoms. Some amendments were made in this resolution, which may be seen by referring to the article itself.

Mr. R. Smith [member for Nottingham], not being present when the petition from the stocking manufacturers of that town was presented by P. D. Coke, Esq. the other member, begged permission of the committee to say a few words on the nature of that manufactory. He stated, that there was a duty on the importation of silk stockings into Ireland, amounting to 15 per cent. besides a duty of 4s. in the pound on the raw material in this country, which operated in favour of Ireland; yet, with all those advantages, silk stockings of the manufacture of Nottingham found their way into Ireland, and were in general wear in that country, in preference to those of their own manufacture; from whence he argued, that the Irish manufacturer could never undersell the English manufacturer in any other market if he could not in his own; and that the jealousy of the manufacturers of Nottingham on that account could have no just foundation. This resolution was agreed to without a division.

The 8th resolution was then moved; the object of which was, to prevent goods, the growth of the West-India islands, from finding their way into England through Ireland. Some amendments were proposed on this resolution, and adopted.

And the 9th brought forward, but not determined; see p. 482.

Wednesday, May 25.

The committee on the Irish resolutions were again resumed, and several amendments proposed, and some adopted, see p. 482.

Thursday, May 26.

The 19th and 20th resolutions were moved, and some material amendments admitted, see p. 446; after which the resolutions being all agreed to, the chairman left the chair, and the House being resumed to receive the report, ordered the same to be printed.

Extraordinary Case of Mr. FRANE,
(see p. 747), as communicated by Dr. Monsey to Mr. GOOCH.

From "*Medical and Chirurgical Observations*, p. 227.

A Gentleman of the law in Serjeant's-Inn, aged about 50, and of a sanguine complexion, was seized about ten years ago with a paralytic affection on his left arm, after which he had severe pain on the second joint of his thumb, from thence it runs up to the middle of the cubit, and so on to the middle of the humerus, gradually increasing to an excruciating degree, and there it stops.

No means has been able to remove it effectually, but a very odd one gives temporary relief, which is tapping him very gently just at the junction of the last vertebra of the neck with the first of the back. This is done almost incessantly night and day, having a succession of servants for this purpose, and by this means he scarce ever sleeps.

I saw him first on Tuesday last; he dismissed the tapper when I went in, and called his wife to do the office, who sat beating him in this manner all the time I was with him, which was more than an hour.

At intervals he was seized with the most violent spasms in the jaws and borborygmi, and once whilst I was with him with the most unaccountable disorder upon the muscles of the larynx, I suppose, for he made such a horrid, sonorous, inarticulate jabbering, as I never heard, and coming on so sudden and unexpected, it frightened me.

I did but just touch his thumb, and it gave him exquisite pain; says he, "a straw drawn over it is a dagger;" and yet once, upon my touching it pretty hard, it took off the pain; as did more than once scratching his eye-brow hard.

When

When the spasm affects his throat, and he belches forth wind, he farts with such vehemence and smartness, and with such an acute noise, as I know not how to describe it to you; but it seems to me something like the explosion of a boy's pop-gun.

Were I to enumerate all the oddities I observed at this visit, I should tire you and myself too.

He once, in his agony, sent for a surgeon to cut off his arm.

He has consulted a great number of physicians and surgeons of the greatest eminence, without finding the least relief from any of them; Doctor Frewin sent him to Bath.

He has lately been under the care of Dominicetti, the Venetian doctor, who is come over to cure every body of all distempers by sweating; but, after three months discipline, and immoderately sweated, with dry and wet fumigations, frictions, &c. *nihil omnino*.

Curiosity led me to inquire into these strange and surprising phenomena.

He begged of me to try something; but I had no courage, spirit, or hopes.

He has taken all the nervous tribe of medicines over and over again; however, not to appear inhuman to so wretched a being, after telling him I knew not what would or would not do him good, as soon as I returned home I sent him a bottle of rattle-snake wine, to take a glass of frequently.

Upon my taking my leave of him, he told me he had not closed his eyes for eight nights successively.

Last night, the third since I visited him, as I was sitting by my fireside, in walked my patient to my great surprise; which he observing, "Sir!" says he, "you cannot be so much amazed as I am, nor half so much pleased; I am come to thank you, and, if not criminal, to worship you."

"Well, sir," said I, "but I thought you could not bear a coach nor a chair;" "I cannot," answered he, "I came walking, and have left my friends and neighbours in the greatest astonishment." "Sir! this change surely cannot proceed from my medicine, it seems to me almost impossible. "Sir! it is true for all that," replied he, "and I have not had one tap all this whole

day, and am in a manner free from pain." "Sir!" said I, "don't let us, we are not yet out of the wood." "Indeed, Sir," says he, "I am present, but God knows how soon may be in again." "When your prize is over, and your mind settles after your walk, I'll feel your pulse," did so; and from a quick and irregular one, which I observed when I visited him at his own house, I found it regular, even, and strong enough. This began to demolish my infidelity, and to give me some opinion of my rattle-snake wine.

After sitting an hour with me free from pain, and without his making him once, I asked him to go home in chair. "Sir," says he, "a chair makes me, unless the fellows would cut their poles short, and give me no foot or dancing, and that they will not do so away he went on foot in great spirits.

I called upon him the day after in dialogue, and he told me he was coming from my apartment at Lord Godolphin's home with great ease, where he met an assembly of friends, expecting his return, wondering at what they had heard and then saw.

He told me he believed his night was not quite so good as it might have been, but that his friends kept him up too late to rejoice with him on this happy event; yet this day he said he had been himself stronger than usual, and had been at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, to present a petition to my Lord Chancellor; however, notwithstanding these halcyon days, this fair sun-shine of comfortable hope, I am afraid clouds and storms will arise, and make this poor gentleman again the most miserable of beings.

What happens farther you shall know; and if you will now tell me where the cause of this disorder lies, *eris mihi magnus Apollo*. M. M.

MR. URBAN,

THE sentence of Sir Cha. Sedley (see Dr. Johnson's "Life of Sedley"), is reported in the law books of Siderfin, and by Keble and March.

Siderfin, vol. I. p. 164, says, "consideration of his ancient family, incumbered estate, and because the court sought his reformation, not ruin, he was fined 2000 marks" (1333l. 6s. 8d.), imprisoned one week "without bail, and bound to good behaviour for three years."

Keble says, "one year." C. N.

* In a letter which Mr. G. lately received from Dr. M. he says, "that last summer a surgeon divided the two branches of nerves belonging to the thumb, but without benefit."

MEDICAL TRANSACTIONS. Published by the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS in LONDON. Vol. III. 8vo.

*A Letter to Dr. Heberden, concerning the Angina Pectoris; and Dr. Heberden's Account of the Dissection of one who had been troubled with that Dis-
ease.*

This painful and alarming disorder, so named and described by Dr. Heberden in vol. II. of these "Transactions," he there said, "he had seen in twenty persons," but now (1772) he says, he has "seen it in fifty." In

his "Letter," a writer unknown to us, as he describes himself, "in the 4th year of his age, a strong constitution, a short neck, and rather inclined to be fat," has here ex-

posed, "in a sensible and natural manner," some sensations very similar to the *angina pectoris*, or pain in the sternum, short breathing, &c. which he, as he thought, "to indicate a sudden death," desiring, in that event, a permission for him "to order such examination of his body as will shew the cause of it." In less than three

weeks after the date of it, he died suddenly; but, with "manly sense and benevolent spirit," notice being sent to H. by a paper in his will, the body, as he directed, was opened (by J. Hunter), that the disorder of which might, if possible, be "countersigned and removed." What the

result of it was "did not appear." It will, however, have its use, by informing us "what it was not. For since it was not owing to any male-conformation, or morbid destruction of parts necessary to life. . . . we must not

look for the remedy in bleeding and purging, and lowering the strength, but rather in the opposite class of medicines which are usually called nervous and cordial, such as relieve and counteract convulsive motions, and invigorate the languishing principle of

A Letter from Dr. Wall to Dr. Heberden, on the same Subject.

This also contains an account of the dissection of a person who died of the same disorder. Dr. Wall is "inclined to imagine that a pæternatural induration of the parts necessary to the circulation through the heart may be the pre-disponent, if not the efficient, cause," such indurations in the valves of the heart having frequently been

found.

III. *Cases and Remarks relative to Diseases of the Bones.* By Mr. Walker, Surgeon in Virginia.

In these *Cases* of Negroes and others, where several bones had been carious and ragged, the limbs had been saved, without an amputation, by dressings and medicines in the manner here described.

IV. *The Consequences of a Crown-piece swallowed by an Epileptic Man.* By Dr. Coyte, of Yarmouth, Norfolk.

A crown-piece having slipped down the throat of this patient, aged 46, (placed in his mouth, during a fit, to prevent his tongue from being bitten,) it was brought up in vomiting, without any pain, after it had lain in his stomach from March 12, 1771, to Nov. 26, 1772. He is now perfectly well, and his fits have since had no return, though he had had them from his infancy.

V. *The Method of preparing the Ginseng Root in China.* Communicated by Dr. Heberden.

This "account was communicated to John Burrow, Esq. by a Mandarin, who had presided in that part of Tartary where the ginseng is gathered and cured." In the virtue of this root the Chinese think that the curing differs only from ours. "They suppose it to be a sovereign analeptic." For the method of curing and preserving it, we refer to the article.

VI. *A Case of the Angina Pectoris, with an Attempt to investigate the Cause of the Disease by Dissection, and a Hint suggested concerning the Method of Cure.* By Dr. Haygarth, of Chester.

An inflammation of the mediastinum (in a gentleman aged 48, corpulent and short-necked,) appeared to be the cause of this disorder; and by Camphor and Nitre, &c. with Rochelle salts, it was relieved. But, three months after, the patient was suddenly seized in the night, and died, in three hours, of suffocation. On dissection, both the mediastinum and the trachea contained a large quantity of thick white fluid, of a purulent appearance, similar to what he had expectorated. "If future dissections discover that similar symptoms are occasioned in the mediastinum, would not," says this practitioner, "a perforation of the sternum, and a discharge of this fluid, appear to be very safe, and probably a very efficacious cure?"

VII. *Of the Use of fermenting Cataplasms in Mortifications.* By John Power, Surgeon in Poleisworth.

In a case, where all the toes had perished,

GENL. MAG. October, 1785.

rished, and the midst of the foot had mortified, "a cataplasm of wheat-flour, honey, and water, fermented by the addition of some yeast," stopped the progress, healed the fore; and the patient, aged 67, recovered her health and appetite.

VIII. *An Account of the Epidemic Disease, called The Influenza, of the Year 1782, collected from the Observations of several Physicians in London, and in the Country. By a Committee of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in London.*

This intelligence was requested by public advertisement, and these facts and observations are the result. The Influenza first appeared at Newcastle upon Tyne, in the latter end of April, 1782, and raged there in May and part of June; in London, Norwich, Saint Edmund's Bury, and Hadleigh (Suffolk), Guildford and Kingston (Surrey), Portsmouth, Oxford, Edinburgh, Chester, Plymouth, and part of Cornwall, in May; at Glasgow, Musselburgh, York, and Liverpool, in the beginning of June. No rank or condition, age, sex, or temperament, escaped. Children were most affected in London. Very few any where died, save old, asthmatic, and persons previously ill. It continued not above six weeks. It seldom held any one above a fortnight, though relapses, even a third and fourth, were common. It was earlier in towns than in villages, and in villages than in detached houses. It sometimes went successively through families; at other times they were all seized at once; and to others very few were in each attacked—The Influenza broke out on board the Atlas East Indiaman, in September 1780, in the China seas, raged at Canton, in Bengal, and on the coast of Comorandel, at the same time as in London, and also in Adm. Kempenfelt's fleet in the Bay of Biscay, and in Lord Howe's on the coast of Holland. For farther symptoms, effects, treatment, and comparative view with that of 1762, we must refer to the article at large.

IX. *A History of the fatal Effects of Pickles impregnated with Copper; together with Observations on that Mineral Poison. By Thomas Percival, of Manchester, M. D. &c.*

Three or four ounces of pickled samphire, strongly impregnated with copper, with about the 5th part of a pint of vinegar, swallowed, on an empty stomach, by a young lady, who had

not solicited medical aid for two days, occasioned her death in ten days. "an emetic, in an early stage, might have" been efficacious. Other similar sufferings are mentioned to have been relieved by castor oil or distilled Iron pans, in consequence, Dr. Percival much wishes to be "substituted" those of copper, in his Majesty's "navy, merchant-ships, hospitals, warehouses, and even private families." In this salutary wish we heartily con-

X. *Two Cases of a Consumptive cured by the external Application of Water. By James Spence, M. D. Guildford, &c.*

In the one case, after an obstinate costiveness from "above a week before March 20" to April 17, all remedies, and even a pound of quicksilver, being, "as a last resource," cold water (as related by Dr. Stevenson, in his "Edinburgh Medical Essays,") was thrown, by Dr. Spence's direction, on the lower extremities, April 17, and on the 19th, higher on the body, from the legs up to the shoulders, which that night and next morning succeeded, and on the 4th or 5th day after, 12 ounces of quicksilver were voided, and the patient, aged 54, a servant to Ld. Guildford, perfectly recovered.

A like application had the same effect (as directed by the same practitioner) in the other case in extreme viz. from April 10 to May 8. The town-serjeant of Guildford, aged 60, was thus recovered.

XI. *An Account of a singular Disease which prevailed among some poor Children maintained by the Parish of St. James, in Westminster. By Sir George Baker, Bart. &c.*

A dreadful disorder, convulsions, delirium, &c. seized nine poor girls and a servant-maid in a parish-house. On enquiry it was found, that, in a room 12 feet high, 20 long, and 16 broad, which had not a month before, and with the chimney stopped, the door shut, the window-shutters closed, and three candles and a lamp of oil burning all night, 18 girls at least, and a female servant, slept. When the cause was thus known, the remedy was easily applied. Many other fatal effects of impure air are annexed.

XII. *Observations on the late intermittent Fevers, to which is added, the History of the Peruvian Bark, &c. the same.*

These fevers continued in 1780,

2. But having copiously enlarged the *Influenza* or the last year in Art. I, we shall only mention here, that, in 1781, the bark generally failed, and was considered as spurious, and that about that time *Peruvian bark* (so called) was introduced, being imported in a Spanish prize from South America, and was highly efficacious as a febrifuge. The Peruvian bark was first brought to Spain in 1632, and no trial was made of its virtues till seven years after. "It began to be in vogue in England," says Sydenham, about the year 1655; and "his opinion," says Sir George, "was long averse to it."—But we cannot enter further into this "*History of Bark*," only curious as it is, but by recapitulating its contents (in the author's own words), viz. "the manner in which it was received at its first introduction into Europe; the prejudices and passions it had to encounter; the variety of its fortune in the medical world; and the difficulty it at length had in its establishment."

XIII. *A Letter to Sir George Baker, Bart. on the successful Use of the Preparations of Lead in some Hemorrhages.*

By Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D. &c.

Sir George Baker, who is justly considered by his correspondent as having "a claim to the lead-mine of physics, not only from pre-occupancy but also from successful labour in it," in his disquisitions on the properties of lead, published in the *Medical Transactions*, regretted "that the preparations of that mineral, being possessed of singular power in restraining hemorrhages, cannot be used internally with safety." Dr. Reynolds here shews that he has, "for several years, occasionally, and in the course of this year, frequently used both the *tinctura saturnina*, and *saccharum saturni*, with success and safety, and without the least colic ensuing." The nature clearly shewed, in the first instance, that "it contains lead," though some, deluded by chemistry, have supported the contrary. Seven others have succeeded, and three in the *typhus*, but not in solution, or from hemorrhages in the stomach or intestines.

XIV. *Some Experiments made upon man, in order to ascertain the Cause of the Colic frequent among the Soldiers in the Island of Jamaica, in the Years 1781 & 1782.* By John Hunter, M.D. Physician to the Army.

"This disorder resembled the painter's colic." From some experiments on new rum taken from the barracks, Dr. Hunter found "a slight metallic impregnation," and thinks, that "in distilling rum, the spirit may act upon the worm, which is spiral, and of great length, and made of a composition of which lead sometimes forms a part." Three drops of oil, or strong spirit of vitriol, "would do away the impregnation in two gallons, nor injure the taste, nor quality, of the spirit."

XV. *An Account of a Case of an uncommon Disease in the Omentum, and of a double Kidney, on one Side of the Body, with none on the other. By the same.*

The patient was aged 29, and died in the Marybone Infirmary. The morbid and singular appearances, on dissection, are here described, and a drawing, after the veins, arteries, and uterus were injected, annexed. No similar case of a diseased Omentum appears in Morgagni.

XVI. *An Account of the successful Use of Fox-glove in some Dropsies, and in the Pulmonary Consumption.* By Erasmus Darwin, M.D. and F.R.S. [of Derby.]

"The Fox-glove, here treated," is the *digitalis purpurea* of Linnæus, "and grows plentifully in all sandy but not clay soils." A decoction was always prepared from the herb of the plant only, 4 ounces to 2 pints of water, with 2 ounces of vinous spirit added; when strained, a large spoonful given early in the morning. The hydropic fluid generally disappeared, or became absorbed, on the next or third day, without any repetition of the medicine. Several cases are here related of "Dropsies of the thorax, limbs, and abdomen, pulmonary consumptions, scrophulous ulcers, asthma, and melancholia," all of which have been relieved or cured by *digitalis*, which is therefore highly recommended by this practitioner, as "a newly-opened mine, which merits farther examination."

XVII. *An Appendix to the preceding Paper.* By Sir George Baker.

This is principally the history of the case of Dr. Rich. Saunders, aged about 60, who, being cedematous and in great danger, recovered (as he flattered himself) by fox-glove, first in decoction,

* See many other cases, by this author, "on mucaginous and purulent matter." Oxford, 1782.

but

but chiefly in powder dried, May 14, 1783.—But alas!—see Art. XXVIII.

XXVIII. *A Sequel to the Case of Mr. Thomas Wood, of Billericay, in Essex, (see vol. LIII. p. 454).* By the same.

The flour-pudding of this abstemious miller is well known. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, in consequence of a cold, on May 23, 1783, aged 63. Several letters to him on his temperance, with his answers, (prepared by him for publication,) are in MS, with "Mr. Wood's Remarks on his Case, as published by the College of Physicians."

XIX. *An Account of a singular Cure of a Dropsy.* By George Pearson, M.D.

The patient in question, a surgeon, aged 25, recovered by scarifications only; twenty gallons at least having been drained off.

XX. *An Account of a Disease occasioned by transplanting a Tooth.* By William Watson, M.D. &c.

The transplanted tooth in a month occasioned pain, ulceration, &c.; and, in short, had "a venereal taint," and such "a putrid corroding fancies," that death was a relief. Yet strange it is, that "a tooth, drawn from an apparently healthy young person, and inserted into the jaw of another healthy young person, of irreproachable conduct, should have such baneful effects."—"In whatever manner," adds Dr. Watson, "we search for the cause of this malady, difficulties, to me, at least, insurmountable, present themselves."

At all events, let a tooth be lost, or even the mouth be spoiled, irretrievably, rather than health or life be destroyed. The unhappy subject was "a young, unmarried gentlewoman, aged about 21, of a delicate habit, but in other respects in perfect health."—Beware, ye young, of dentists!—beware of transplantation!

XXI. *An Account of an extraordinary Conformation of the Heart.* By Richard Pulteney, M.D. &c.

"The appearances on opening the body" can only be well explained by the plate.

XXII. *Observations on the Disease commonly called the Jail or Hospital Fever.* By John Hunter, M.D. &c.

In poor families, in small apartments, and during the winter, the air has frequently so vitiated that a fever has been infectious, and the same with what is called "the jail or hospital fever." Of this are many instances,

and some symptoms, observations, and remedies, are annexed.

XXIII. *Two Cases of obstructed Liver, followed by Dropsy, successfully treated by Mercurial Friction.* By Francis Kitchin, Surgeon to the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

XXIV. *An Account of a Division of the Liver, occasioned by a Fall.* By George Pearson, M.D.

The rupture of the liver is well explained by a plate. The patient lived ten hours.

XXV. *An Account of a singular Case in the Practice of Inoculation of the Small Pox.* By Mr. John Dawson, Surgeon, Sedburgh in Yorkshire.

Two children who were inoculated had each an inflammation, whence matter issued, from which 19 persons were regularly inoculated, yet the children themselves never sickened; but, on second inoculation, they sickened, and had the disorder in a regular way.

XXVI. *Of the Meazles.* By William Heberden, M.D. &c.

This very experienced physician gives a history of the measles in a single patient, who had a regular milder sort; and then relates the varieties which he has noted in a considerable number of other patients. It is the more curious as the disease is seldom dangerous, and therefore is often attended by a physician.

XXVII. *Additional Observations concerning the Colic of Poitou.* By George Baker.

From these observations, and by cases, Sir George recommends prudence and circumspection in the use of lead, though he is far from tending to reprobate it, that being "one of the main pillars of surgery."—Douglas here relates, in his own case, a violent cramp repeatedly occasioned by the extract of saturn. And, in a lithuine application, a temporary cure of the *sphindler ani* was produced. Another instance, on the information of Dr. Reynolds.

XXVIII. *Postscript to the Appendix to Darwin's Paper on the Fox-glove.*

After returning from the sea-coast a little more than a fortnight, we were here informed, that all Dr. Saunders' complaints returned [see Art. XVII.]. neither fox-glove nor hemlock removed them, and on July 24, 1783, "at least," death closed a scene of great distress. Why "the cause was ultimately removed" is uncertain, as the body was

not be examined. "It appears," says Sir G. Baker, "that the fortune of fox-glove, in the medical world, has been various. Boerhaave calls it a poison—Alston ranks it as a medicine of great virtue." And, on the whole, its success seems at present problematical. Yet Dr. Withering, of Birmingham, it is added, has lately prescribed it with some good effect. — With this interesting paper the volume concludes.

128. Johnson's *Laurel; or, The Contest of the Poets. A Poem.* 4to.

WHEN Tate, pre-laureat to King George I, died, in 1716, a poetical *Session of Poets* was held by the Duke of Buckingham, all pleading their respective merits, till, at last,

"In ruid'd Busden, and cry'd, 'who
' should have it
' But I, the true Laureat, to whom the
' King gave it'

Apollo begg'd leave, and admitted his claim,

But vow'd that till then he ne'er heard of his name."

In like manner, of many poets (so called) here introduced as candidates for the laurel, Apollo certainly "never heard," though, on the contrary, two of them at least may be deemed superior in poetical merit even to the Bard deceased, whose poems were few, and poetry was not his first excellence. —

The candidates named are *Pratt, Whitehead* (since deceased), *Mason*, not inferior solely to Johnson, *Cumberland, Straffen, Topham, Tickell, Colman, Shestean, Pyle, Seward*, and *Hayley*, who too is by no means *nulli secundus*. And why was neither of the Watsons named? in the choice of the younger of authors, ever before, till in the appointment of Dryden, the court of Parnassus concurred with that of St. James's. — In conclusion, the prize of the two last candidates is thus compromised, *Et victus tu dignus est hæc*:

"Take, take the laurel; may'st thou wear it long,

Apollo cries, "for thou excell'st in song,
But see, no tears bedew fair Seward's cheek,

From Seward's breast no envious murmurs break!

Let Hayley then great Johnson's laurel wear,

Seward, herself a Muse, shall fill Apollo's chair."

We must add, however, that this writer is not the High Priest of Apollo, nor able to interpret his oracles.

129. *Probationary Odes for the Laureatship, &c. &c.* 8vo.

THESE Odes, which proceed perhaps from the same pen as the criticisms on the *Rolliad*, have a considerable portion of literary merit; but of the wit, which is purchased by sacrificing that decent respect which is due to religion and royalty, we neither envy its author the praise or possession. We are always sorry to see genius prostituted to the purposes of party, and that one, whose talents might command the applause of all, should stoop to minister to the partial gratification of a few. The Odes are twenty-three in number, and are distributed amongst various characters well known in public life. Though they are certainly well written, they still are not sufficiently discriminated; for one style and manner are visible through most of them. The following Ode, assigned to Mr. Macpherson, the author or editor of *Osian*, is, we think, one of the best in the collection:

"Does the wind touch thee, O Harp?

Or is it some passing Gull?

Is it thy hand,

Spirit of the departed Scrutiny?

Bring me the Harp, pride of Chatham!

Snow is on thy bosom,

Maid of the modest eye!

A song shall rise!

Every soul shall depart at the sound!!!

The wither'd thistle shall crown my head!!!

I behold thee, O King!

I behold thee sitting on mist!!!

Thy form is like a watery cloud,

Singing in the deep like an oyster!!!

Thy face is like the beams of the setting moon!

Thy eyes are of two decaying flames!

Thy nose is like the spear of Bello!!!

Thy ears are like three bossy shields!!!

Strangers shall rejoice at thy chin!

The Ghosts of dead Tories shall hear me

In their airy Hall!

The wither'd thistle shall crown thy head!

Bring me the Harp,

Son of Chatham!

But thou, O King, give me the laurel!!"

* *

130. *The Measures of Submission to Civil Government: An Essay by George Berkeley, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Cloyne. With a Dedication, by the Editor, to Dr. Beattie.* 8vo. 1784.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

FOR benevolence of heart, brilliancy of imagination, and metaphysical acuteness, the author of this tract was distinguished in a superlative degree. Such, indeed, was his life, that the well-known

known line of Mr. Pope,

"To BERKELEY every virtue under
"heaven,"

contains but his due praise; and of the greatness of his intellectual powers, his works philosophical, mathematical, and theological; afford the most conspicuous proof. His reasonings concerning the existence of matter, it is well known, have hitherto received no satisfactory answer, although answers have been attempted by various writers who saw, or who thought they saw, in them danger to the cause of truth and religion. Of those who have signalized themselves in this warfare none has rushed to battle with greater confidence, or perhaps with less skill, than the celebrated author of the "*Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth*." To attempt the subversion of a philosophical system by ridicule, rather than by argument, is never skillful; for ridicule is a weapon which may be employed in any cause, and against any writer; like the dagger of Butler's hero, it will answer a hundred perhaps either of fighting or of drudging.

Of this the Editor of the small volume now before us has, in his dedication, given a striking instance. While he pretends great respect for the learning and ingenuity of his patron, and intreats him to apply the principles of his philosophy to the confutation of this discourse upon government, of which the doctrines are such, "that there is not," he says, "a fiction in the Persian Tales which he could not as easily believe," he exhibits those principles in a light which makes them and their author completely ridiculous. He represents himself as having intended to subjoin, in a postscript to the *Essay* which he publishes, a short confutation of its doctrines, that the whole controversy might be at once before the reader. "With this view," says he, "I examined the work with the most critical attention, but could not by the eye of *Reason* discover in it a weakness or a fallacy. I recollected, however, that I possess a sharp-sighted faculty called *Common Sense*, which has, by some of the first philosophers of this country, been proved able to discover sophistry, when so varnished over as to be mistaken by the purblind eye of reason for sound argument. To the test of this faculty I determined to bring my author's doctrines, and sat down to write my

postscript with full confidence of vanquishing Berkeley. Though I had found his powers of reasoning greater than mine, I did not despair to find his *common sense* lets; for you know that between reason and common sense there is no necessary connection, and that we often find men endowed with the one who are destitute of the other."

In this confidence of "vanquishing Berkeley" he confesses, however, that he was disappointed, and informs that professor of what deep mortification he heard from some learned men, whom he has the honour to call his friends, that "his intended postscript contained no confutation of his author, and that the common sense of one nation respecting a political question differed widely from the common sense of another." He therefore, with great seeming earnestness, conjures his patron to consider the reasoning of the work which he ascribes to him, and to point out among the different common senses which have place in different nations the common sense proper to expose its political absurdities. "As you, Sir," he proceeds, "are thoroughly acquainted with our author's writings, and have in effect told us, though with that hesitation which always accompanies the just claims of modesty, that you understand his doctrines better than he did himself, you will find it an easy matter to overturn his principles, and to confirm your own. You will then triumph over the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne in moral and political science, as you have already triumphed over him in the science of metaphysic."—By such ironical praise the Editor of this small *Essay* baubles the principles and reasonings of the *Essay on Truth*, for which, if he deserves no applause, he has not, perhaps, incurred much blame. The author of that elegant work has given an example of the use of ridicule, which it was natural for a partizan of Bishop Berkeley to follow. Whatever may be thought of the tendency of the *Principles of Human Knowledge*, and of the *Dialogue between Hylas and Philonous*, it is universally acknowledged that they were written with the best intention; and therefore Dr. Beattie would have detracted nothing from the merit of his book, had he treated with decency and even respect a writer, to whom he is surely not superior either in virtue or in acuteness.

acute; and had he forbore to excite laughter at arguments which his philosophy had not been able to overthrow.

But though our Editor's ironical address may, from this consideration, admit of some apology, we think him less excusable in attempting to impose upon the publick, by giving a new title to the work which he ushers into the world. Instead of an "Essay," it was originally a "Sermon," and as such was published by its excellent author with the title of *Passive Obedience, or, The Christian Doctrine of Non-resistance proved and vindicated on the Principles of the Law of Nature*. This is indeed the tendency of the discourse. That passive obedience to the supreme power is a duty by the law of nature, is attempted to be proved by a chain of reasoning which will surprise the reader, and which he will not find it easy to break. It is not, however, the passive obedience of Sir Robert Filmer, and his adherents, which the philosophical preacher labours to establish. Those men seem to have considered as sinful usurpations all forms of government, except that of absolute hereditary monarchy, and to have thought passive obedience due only to such kings as govern by a divine right derived to them by lineal succession from the first founders and fathers of the nations. The Bishop of Cloyne had too clear a head to entertain for a moment such absurd opinions as these. According to him, all forms of government, though they may not be equally good, are equally lawful; and the passive obedience, which he inculcates, he teaches to be due to the legislature wherever placed in any nation, whether in the hands of one man or of many. Upon his principles, resistance to the supreme power is as much a crime in the subjects of a democracy, aristocracy, or a mixed government, as in the subjects of an absolute monarch; and where the legislative and executive powers are separated, non-resistance is due to the latter only while it acts in subordination to the former. Should he or they, to whom the execution of the laws is entrusted, wantonly suspend those laws, or act in opposition to them, the doctrine inculcated in this Essay makes it the duty of the subjects to support the legislature, which alone they are bound not to resist.

"In order," as he says, "to lay the

"foundation of the duty of passive obedience the deeper, the learned writer enquires, with a force of intellect peculiar to himself, into the origin, nature, and obligation of moral duties in general, and the criteria by which they are known." In whatever estimation the main question concerning non-resistance may be held, this enquiry is worthy of the utmost attention. It is perhaps the most solid, and at the same time the most concise, theory of morality which is to be found in our language, and deserves to be studied by every man who understands abstract and profound reasoning, and who wishes to see virtue placed on its firmest basis. To give an extract from it would be to do it injustice, for it is a chain so closely linked together, that it cannot be divided, and, to give the whole, the limits of our review afford not room.

In a word, without admitting or rejecting passive obedience, we will venture to recommend to our more speculative readers this little Essay as a piece of moral reasoning, from which they may derive both pleasure and improvement. If they admit the doctrine of non-resistance, they will be happy to see it so ably supported; if they reject that doctrine, they will have an opportunity of exercising their talents in confuting the strongest arguments by which it ever was, or, we believe, ever will be, defended.

131. *More Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians, by a distant Relation to the Poet of Thebes, and Laureate to the Academy.* 4to.

THIS wicked wit is, we suppose, what Savage styled himself, *A Volunteer Laureate*. He seems more nearly related to Aristophanes than Pindar. The present Odes have the same acrimony, wit, and humour, which have marked his former offerings to the Academicians. No one escapes his ridicule but Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the admission of pictures the inspectors are surely more influenced by good-nature than by judgement; for it cannot be denied but that many wretched daubings are suffered to disgrace the walls of the Exhibition Room. Now, if a little critical acrimony could be transferred from this writer to those who regulate the admission of the pictures, a considerable service would be rendered both to the science and the publick. This would be a more effectual way of purging the classic walls of Somerset House than if

all

all the satiric poets, from Hipponax to the author of these Odes, were fixed in terrible array, in the centre of the room, to expose in their writings the ignorant dauber to everlasting derision.

We shall give the last Ode, rather than any other, as a specimen, because the satire is not pointed at any individual.

"ODE IX.

"These bitter odes, ye cry, by hatred penn'd,
Stab, 'in their eyeless rage,' both foe and friend;

In truth, your worship's very rightly cry—

But why are ye indeed such harmless things?
Learn it from me, because ye have no stings,
Or faith I would not at your mercies lie.

"Mistake my purpose not, nor idly rate,
'Tis not the artist, but his works, I hate;
His sad cold daubings, which so thiver us,

His wretched, shapeless, tame abortions,
His would-be grace, but vile distortions;
From things, like these, "good Lord,
"deliver us!"

"My cousin Pindar's strains, as well as mine,
Were heard by those who would not think them fine;

But with obliqueperous envy strove to drown:

To chattering jays the bard compar'd their cries,

While he, like Jove's own eagle, pierc'd the skies,

And on their efforts look'd contemptuous down.

"This was a pretty modest simile!
Another ye shall have as good from me,
Whom ye would fain see like the lion sick:

O! had I not this power to hurt,
By heaven I'd slake my only thirt,

There's not an ass among you but would kick!"

132. *Landscapes in Verse. Taken in Spring. By the Author of "Sympathy."* 4to.

THESE poetical "Landscapes" were indebted to the drawings of Mr. Lawrence, a young ingenious artist, two of which are here engraved by T. Bonnor, but much hurt, we apprehend, by the darkness of their shadows.—A Consolatory Ode, towards the close of the poem, will give our readers a very pleasing idea of the glowing colours and imagery in which Mr. Pratt has adorned it.

"No more, fond youth, the strains prolong,
Break off, break off the plaintive song;

With mandate high from spheres above,
Our golden harps are strung to Love!
In every flower that nature blows,
Breeze that fans, and wave that flows;
On earth, in ocean, and in air,
Love is the sovereign bliss, the universal prayer.

"'Tis Love sustains the starry choir,
Love is the elemental fire;
Ah! naught in thy mortality,
None ev'n in our eternity,
Like Love can charm, like Love can bless,
The sun and soul of happiness;
Love is to every Muse allied,
Touches each tuneful chord, and spreads the chorus wide.

"'Tis ours to waft the Lover's sighs,
Swift to the Nymph for whom they rise;
And gently as we strike the string,
Convey the Nymph's on rosy wing.
Absence, though it wounds, endears,
Soft its sorrows, sweet its tears;
Pains that please, and joys that weep,
Trickle like healing balm, and o'er the bosom creep.

"Love and Sorrow, Twins, were born
On a shining showery morn,
'Twas in prime of April weather,
When it shone and rain'd together;
He who never Sorrow knew,
Never felt Affection true;
Never felt true Passion's power,
Love's sun and dew combine, to nurse that tender flower."

133. *The Calendar of Nature; designed for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young Persons.* 8vo.

IN a dedication to his amiable sister, Mrs. Barbauld, the author mentions "Mr. Stillingfleet's most elegant *Calendar of Flora* as the source of many of his best materials;" after confessing that "the plan itself is a borrowed one. You must certainly re-collect its model (says he) in one of your own little books, where, in a very entertaining manner, you give a brief description of the several months, formed of some of the most striking circumstances attending each." What you have done for a child three or four years old, I have attempted for young people from ten to fourteen. I have collected more circumstances, entered into some details of natural history, opened some general views of that grand system, the economy of nature, and have variegated the narration with numerous poetical quotations, in order to inspire a taste for the most delightful productions of

as well as for the principal beauties of nature."

As a specimen (being the shortest) we will annex

"FEBRUARY.

"How shifting gales with milder influence
'blow,

"How o'er the skies, and melt the falling
'snow;

"The soften'd earth with fertile moisture
'reems,

"And, freed from icy bonds, down rush the
'swelling streams.'

"The earlier part of this month may still be reckoned Winter; though the cold generally begins to abate. The days are now sensibly lengthened; and the sun has power enough gradually to melt away the snow and ice. Sometimes a sudden thaw comes on, with a south wind and rain, which all at once dissolves the snow. Torrents of water then descend from the hills; every little brook and rill is swelled to a large stream; and the ice is swept away with great violence from the rivers.

"Muttering, the winds at eve, with blunt-
'ed point,

"Blow hollow-blustering from the south.
'Sobbed

"The frost resolves into a trickling thaw.
'Spotted the mountains shine, loose fleet

'descends,
'And floods the country round. The

'rivers swell,
'Of bonds impatient. Sudden from the

'hills,
'Over rocks and woods, in broad brown

'cataracts,
'A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at

'once;
'And, where they rush, the wide-resound-

'ing plain
'Gleets one slimy waste.' THOMSON.

"The frost, however, returns for a time; and fresh snow falls, often in great quantities, and thus the weather alternately

changes during most part of this month.

Various signs of returning Spring occur at different times in February. The wood-

cock, one of the earliest and sweetest song-

sters, often begins his note at the very end of the month. Not long after, rooks

begin to pair, and geese to lay. The thrush

then begins to add to the early music of

the groves. Near the close of the month

the magpies begin to couple, and repair the

damages committed on this devoted species

during the Autumn and Winter.

"Males go to work in throwing up their

backs as soon as the earth is softened.

Some of the largest, a little below the

surface of the earth, they make their nests

of moss, in which four or five young are

laid at a time. These animals live on

worms, insects, and the roots of plants. They do much mischief in gardens, by loosening and devouring flower-roots; but in the fields they seem to do no other damage than rendering the surface of the ground unequal by their hillocks, which obstruct the scythe in mowing. They are said also to pierce the sides of dams and canals, and let out the water.

"Many plants emerge from under ground in February, but few flowers as yet adorn the fields or gardens. Snowdrops generally are fully opened from the beginning of the month, often peeping out from the midst of the snow.

'Already now the snowdrop dares appear;
'The first pale blossom of th' unripe'd

'year;
'As Flora's breath, by some transforming

'power,
'Had chang'd an icicle into a flower.

'Its name and hue the scentless plant
'retains,

'And winter lingers in its icy veins.'

Mrs. BARBAULD.

"The elder-tree discloses its flower-buds. The catkins of the hazel become very conspicuous in the hedges. Young leaves are budding on the gooseberries and currants about the end of the month.

"The farmer is impatient to begin his work in the fields as soon as the ground is sufficiently thawed. He plows up his fellows; sows beans and peas, rye and spring wheat; sows early potatoes; drains his wet land; dresses and repairs hedges; lops trees, and plants those kinds which love a wet soil, as poplars and willows."

P. 57. "The hop is a climbing plant, sometimes growing wild in hedges, and cultivated on account of its use in making malt liquors." Hops are not essential in making, though they are in preserving, beer; and all will not allow that "they improve the taste" of it.

134. *A Familiar, Plain, and Easy Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Law of Executors and Administrators. And also the Rules by which Estates, Freehold and Copyhold, and Personal Estates in general, descend, and are to be distributed, in case no Will is made. With Instructions to every Person to make his own Will; the necessary Forms for that Purpose; and the Expense of obtaining Probates and Letters of Administration. The whole written, as much as possible, without the Use of Law Words or Terms. By a Barrister of the Inner Temple. 8vo.*

SO copious a title supercedes an account of this useful compilation, which in few words might have been named,

in a fashionable phrase, *Every Man his own Will-maker*. In this subject every one who has property is in some measure interested, in the disposal and settlement of it every one is indebted to his family, friends, and dependents, and may materially suffer (as our author expresses it) by "the suddenness and violence of bodily indispositions, the distance of legal assistance, and the frequent mental incapacity of many persons to act for themselves in this conjuncture."

"Physicians and apothecaries," says Judge Blackstone, "should be well acquainted with the law of wills." Gentlemen and the parochial clergy, it is here annexed, should also attend to the same subject, the clergyman, it is well known, being of old indispensably present, and the name of the curate appearing in the old registries of wills continually a witness. These and other considerations have induced the author to compile this treatise, and he has been particularly cautious in the use of law terms, though the directions (he says) at the same time are taken care to be strictly legal, and the forms depended on. On the whole, as far as we can judge, the first guiding-post "in these dark and intricate roads" justly deserves an acknowledgment and recommendation. As one of the shortest forms of wills in the Appendix, we will add "No VII. A Nuncupative Will;" and the rather, "as the verbal wills (which were formerly more in use than at present, when the art of writing is become more universal) are liable to great impositions, and may occasion many perjuries, an act of parliament (29 Cha. II. c. 3, commonly called *The Statute of Frauds*,) having been for that purpose enacted."

"This is the last will and testament of Richard Roe, late of Fleet-street, London, linen-draper, deceased, declared by him by word of mouth, the 1st day of January, 1784, 'My will is,' &c. [here put down the very words spoken by the deceased, and then conclude thus] These words, or to the like effect, the said deceased declared in the presence of us the witnesses whose names are hereunto subscribed, with an intention that the same should stand for and be his last will and testament; and he the said Richard Roe bid us the witnesses, or some of us, bear witness thereunto."

"[To be signed by three witnesses present at the making of such nuncupative will.]"

133. *An Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch. To which are added, Some of his Sonnets, translated from the Italian.* See 1784.

BY the celebrated *Memoires pour la Vie de Petrarque*, in 3 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1764, by the Abbé de St. and Mrs. Dobson's elegant *Life of Petrarch*, [see vol. XLV. p. 186,] compiled from them in 2 vols. 8vo. 1772, all readers of taste are so well acquainted with "the Life and Character of that illustrious poet, that no new intelligence of them can be obtained. The present picture, necessarily working the same canvas, is little more than a miniature, not indeed a copy, as all of them are chiefly drawn from the poet's own works. In one instance, however, from those ingenious writers this Essayist totally differs. "Let me," says he, "from the archives of the house of Sade, of confidence note at Avignon, that one Hoghede Sade married, about the year 1322, a lady of the name of Laura de Noves by whom she had several children and that this lady died in 1348. These circumstances led to a conjecture, that the mistress of Petrarch was no other than Laura de Noves and upon the slender basis of this coincidence of names and dates, a writer [see above], a descendant of the house of Sade, has raised a very elaborate fabric of argument, tending to prove a fact so honourable to his family. But he has not been successful. We admire his industry, but sometimes his critical ingenuity; and after candidly weighing all that he has written on the subject, and comparing it with the evidence arising from the works of the poet (the only certain source of information), we cannot hesitate to own our belief that the Laura of Petrarch was never married." The examination of the evidence on this question would carry us too far. Suffice it to say, that the critical disquisition is curious, and that in our turn we admire all the "critical ingenuity" of this writer so much, that we "hesitate" on our former opinion, and think, with Sir Roger, that "may be said on both sides."—In disproving the suspicion of Laura's being an ideal character, "a reason," says, "is asked, why a love, which was said to have been mutual, did not terminate in marriage? At so great a distance of time, and with so human

knowledge of circumstances, it would be presumptuous to pretend to assign with certainty a reason for what might depend on a variety of causes. The most natural reason is probably to be found in the character of Laura. From the reserve of her temper, which is not incompatible with the most feeling heart, she might wish to prove, by time, the constancy of her lover's affection. The term of probation was indeed severe, but we may believe that severity was much alleviated by those distinguishing expressions of regard, which gave Petrarch a hope, approaching to confidence, that the heart of Laura was sensible to his passion. We cannot conceal another reason, although it is a mortifying one. Petrarch, however amiable in his character, however virtuous in the general tenor of his conduct, was not exempt from the failings of humanity; and perhaps a temporary indiscretion, which is a crime in the eyes of a pure affection, might have retarded the accomplishment of his wishes, and the reward of his passion." This "temporary indiscretion," though not expressly named, must have been Petrarch's having a mistress who behaved to him with less rigour than Laura, and by whom he had a son and a daughter. As to the "term of his probation," as here styled, it lasted twenty-one years—"seventy-one indeed!"—When, therefore, could Laura have been expected to be kind, as they were not ante-diluvians?—Another objection to their union, here named, was the superiority of her rank, as appeared from the magnificence of her dress.

The seven Sonnets annexed are elegant and faithful. The following is marked "270:"

Zefiro torna, e'l bel tempo ramena, &c.

The Spring, returns, and all her smiling train;
The wanton Zephyrs breathe along the bowers,
The glistening dew-drops hang on bending flowers,
And tender green light-shadows o'er the plain.

And thou, sweet Philomel, renew'st thy strain,
Breathing thy wild notes to the midnight grove;

All Nature feels the kindling fire of Love,
The vital force of Spring's returning reign.

"But not to me returns the cheerful Spring!
O heart that know'st no period to thy grief,
Nor Nature's smiles to thee impart relief,
Nor change of mind the varying seasons bring:

She, she is gone! all that e'er pleas'd before!
Adieu! ye birds, ye flowers, ye fields, that
charm no more!"

In the last stanza Milton has evidently copied the sentiment and the words on his own blindness, in the Hymn to Light:

"But not to me returns," &c.

136. Boethius's *Consolations of Philosophy*, translated from the Latin, with Notes and Illustrations, by the Rev. Mr. Philip Ridpath, Minister of Horton, Berwickshire.

IF we are not misinformed, the translator of this classic author has need of all the fortitude and supports exemplified by the noble author of these *Consolations*. The case is briefly thus, and a very pitiable one it is. Mr. R. undertook not only the education, but the entire care, of some young gentlemen who were consigned to him from abroad, on the usual terms; but by some failure in their remittances was never reimbursed the expences he had incurred. Thus reduced, the sensible author of the "Border-History of England and Scotland" throws himself on the liberality of the publick, ever ready to relieve unmerited distress. The translator modestly conceals every hint of the occasion here stated, and represents his translation as suggested only by the merit of the work and the mutability of language, which rendered a new translation necessary, on which he has bestowed much pains and labour. Former translations had been made in our country by two of our sovereigns, Alfred and Elizabeth; by our prince of poets, Chaucer; by one of our nobility, Lord Preston, in the last, and by Caution in the present century; not to mention one by Robert Langdon, painted in the abbey of Tavistock, 1483; another by Geo. Colville, 1556; an old French one by Jean de Maun, 1483; another by Gervaise, 1715; and four or five in Italian.

Since the pretensions of cheap schools in Yorkshire, to board, educate, and cloath youth for *twelve* guineas a year, are now pretty well exploded by the known alterations in the price of living at that distance from the capital, as well as a variety of other circumstances, they have been succeeded by another

another plan, of committing the same trust to particular clergymen or others, on higher terms; which having also failed in some striking instances, it is to be hoped will be the means of restoring to our public schools and seminaries their original credit and lustre, as well to those of a higher order as to the more general ones in every parish, which particularly seem to have been so greatly injured by the negligence of the masters, and by the multiplication of other schools against them, notwithstanding the latter are attended with expences from which the former are exempted by their foundation.

1337. *Poems on several Occasions.* By Anne Yearley, a Milk-woman of Bristol. 4s. (By Subscription.)

AN account of this other Bristol luminary was announced in vol. LIV. p. 597, and a specimen of her poems was also inserted in this volume, p. 305.—Miss Hannah More, her ingenious patroness, “herself a Muse,” has here introduced “a prefatory letter (dated Oct. 20, 1784,) to Mrs. Montagu,” (the great Arch-priestess of the Nine); in which are some of the following particulars.

“On my return from Sandleford, a copy of verses was shewn to me, said to be written by a poor illiterate woman in this neighbourhood, who sells milk from door to door. The story did not engage my faith, but the verses excited my attention; for, though incorrect, they breathed the genuine spirit of Poetry, and were rendered still more interesting by a certain natural and strong expression of misery, which seemed to fill the heart and mind of the author. On making diligent enquiry into her history and character, I found that she had been born and bred in her present humble station, and had never received the least education, except that her brother had taught her to write.—Her mother, who was also a milk-woman, appears to have had sense and piety, and to have given an early tincture of religion to this poor woman's mind. She is about eight-and-twenty, was married very young, to a man who is said to be honest and sober, but of a turn of mind very different from her own. Repeated losses, and a numerous family, for they had six children in seven years, reduced them very low, and the rigours of the last severe winter sunk them to the extremity of distress. For your sake, dear Madam, and for my own, I wish I could entirely pass over this part of her story; but some of her most affecting verses would be unintelligible without it. Her aged mother, her six little infants, and her-

self (expecting every hour to lie-in), actually on the point of perishing, and given up every hope of human assistance when the gentleman, so gratefully mentioned in her Poem to STELLA, providentially heard of their distress, which I am afraid she had too carefully concealed, and hastened to their relief. The poor woman and her children were preserved; but—(I omit the dear Madam, a scene which will not bear detail); for the unhappy mother all distress came too late; she had the joy to see him arrive, but it was a joy she was no longer able to bear, and it was more fatal to her than famine had been. You will find our poet frequently alluding to this terrible circumstance, which has left a settled impression of sorrow on her mind.

“When I went to see her, I observed perfect simplicity in her manners, with the least affectation or pretension of any kind. She neither attempted to raise compassion by her distress, nor my admiration by her parts. But, on a more familiar acquaintance, I have had reason to be surprised at the justness of her taste, the language I least expected to find in her. In all her remarks on the books she has read, so accurate, and so consonant to the opinion of the best critics, that, from that very circumstance, they would appear trite and common-place in any one who had been a little conversed with any body above her level, she seems to possess the general principles of sound taste and just thinking.

“I was curious to know what poetry had read. With the *Night Thoughts*, *Paradise Lost*, I found her well acquainted; but she was astonished to learn that *Ysaiah* and *Milton* had written any thing else. *Pope*, she had only seen the *Elohis*; *Dryden*, *Spenser*, *Thomson*, and *Prior*, quite unknown to her; even by name. She has read a few of *Shakspeare's* Plays, speaks of a translation of the *Geography*, which she has somewhere seen, with warmest poetic rapture.”

In consequence of “bringing to light” a genius buried in obscurity, the lady, with the assistance of a numerous subscription, has rescued from this “this meritorious woman;” and, instead of converting *Elop's* cat into a fine lady, or of raising her into a superior and unsuited sphere, her friends with great propriety, have confined her to her present humble, though decent and comfortable, situation, but “anxious to secure to her not fame for bread.” If *Duck*, another unassuming genius, had never aspired from a pulpit, his content might probably have not been endangered, and his life might have been prolonged.

The best poems are too long for our purpose; but the following, we doubt not, though not one of the most eminent, will give our readers a very favourable opinion of these "wood-notes wild."

"On the sudden Death of a FRIEND."

'Appear, thou sightless Minister of Death,
'To seek the spot where guiltless joys reside,
'To seize DELTA's frame, suspend at once her
'breath,
'And from its long-lov'd home the wondering
'soul divide.

'Be deaf to all, nor heed the plaintive moan
'Of weeping husband, parent, child, or friend;
'Tis my high will that the attend my throne,
'Where flow those perfect joys which never
'shall have end.'

'So spake th' Omnipotent. The spirit heard,
'With azure pinions veil'd he skims the air,
'The heavenly regions quickly disappear'd,
'He, unperceiv'd, alights beside the happy pair.

"Amaz'd he view'd this seat of humble love,
Content and joy in every breast elate,
One moment mourn'd his errand from above;
While mid' the cheerful group the thought-
less victim fate.

"With eye afkance he aims the deadly blow,
Nor dares to look while he directs the dart;
No more her cheeks with purple blushes glow,
But all the spirits rush to guard the fainting
heart.

"In vain I in vain! the heart refuses aid,
Anon slumber seals her heavy eyes;
She sinks in death—th' astonish'd soul, dis-
may'd,
Pours through the doors of life, and seeks
more friendly skies.

"Hail, Spirit, disengag'd from cumbrous
clay!
Lest not our tears retard thy blissful flight;
The sigh dissolves in faith; pursue thy way,
Full Heaven's full joys shall open on thy
reviv'd flight.

"O TRYERIS! raise thy low declining head,
Nor sink beneath this mighty weight or woe;
Mourn not thy love, nor think thy DELTA
dead;
She lives where boundless joys shall ever, ever
flow."

Two or three classical allusions (Prometheus, Niobe, &c.) she had taken, we are told, from little ordinary prints in a shop-window.

138. *Eleonora. From "The Sorrows of "Wetter." A Tale. In Two Volumes* Sm. 8vo.

TENDER, interesting, and pathetic, are these Letters; and to the invidious

and dangerous poison of the former Tale, the writer has here laudably opposed an antidote, relative to the prevalence of suicide.

139. *Mr. Pennant's Tour in Wales.* (See Vol. LI. p. 474.)

IN addition to the account already given of this work, we will here subjoin the following Miscellaneous Extracts.

"Vron-yw [near Denbigh], the seat of John Maduck*, Esq. commands a delightful prospect. Its master adds to the many illustrious proofs we have at this period, that our modern Welsh are as eminent in persuasive rhetoric as our Gaulish neighbours were in days of yore."

"Above the lake of Cym Bychan is the house, so named, embosomed with rocks of magnificent height, of the venerable *Ewan Llwyd*, who, with his ancestors, boast of being lords of these rocks, at least since the year 1100.

"Annexed is the true descent of this gentleman, and my fellow-traveller, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, who, being brother's children, are eighteenth in descent from *Byddyn* ap *Cynvyn*, prince of North Wales and Powys.

"The family lay in their whole store of winter provisions, being inaccessible a great part of the season, by reason of snow. Here they have lived for many generations, without bettering or lessening their income, without noisy fame, but without any of its embittering attendants."....

"*Margaret Evan*, of Penllyn [in Carnarvonshire], is the last specimen of the strength and spirit of the ancient British fair. This extraordinary female was the greatest hunter, thooter, and fisher of her time. She kept a dozen of dogs, terriers, greyhounds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed stoutly, and was queen of the lake; fiddled excellently, and knew all our old music; did not neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a very good joiner; and few young men dared to try a fall with her. Some years ago she had a maid of congenial qualities; but Death, that mighty hunter, at last earched this faithful companion of hers. I must not forget, that all the neighbouring bards paid their addresses to Margaret, and celebrated her exploits in pure British verse."...

"That prodigy of learning, the Rev. *Henry Rowlands*, was vicar of Llunedwen, in Anglesey. His account of the Druidical antiquities of this part of the island, and his comments on them, is a most extraordinary

* One of the king's counsel.

performance, considering that he never enjoyed any other literary advantages than what he found in his native life. It is said, that he never even travelled farther than Conway; but I believe it is certain that Shrewsbury was the farthest limits of his travels. He died Nov. 21, 1723, aged 68, and was interred under a slab of black Anglesey marble, in the parish of Llandwen, with an inscription of his own composing. He was descended from Henry Rowlands, who died bishop of Bangor, in 1616, and in 1600 purchased from Robert Gryfild, of Penrhyn, the estate of Plas Gwyn, in the forementioned parish, which remains to this day in his posterity.*...

"The late Sir John Pryse, Bart. of Newtown Hall [in Montgomeryshire], was a gentleman of worth, but of strange singularities. He married three wives; and kept the two first who died, in his room, one on each side of his bed; his third declined the honour of his hand till her defunct rivals were committed to their proper place*."

"The vast hill of *Plynlimmon*, *Plynlimmonis ardua moles*, is, I was informed, an uninteresting object; the base most extensive, the top boggy, and the view over a dreary and an almost uninhabited country."

"Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, owed his peerage to his wife, a royal mistress, and afterwards Dutchess of Cleveland. James II. sent him on an embassy to the Pope, to reconcile the church of these kingdoms to the holy see, after their long lapse to heresy. The politic Pope saw the folly of the design, and never received the ambassador without being seized with a most seasonable fit of coughing, which always interrupted the subject of his errand. At length, wearied with delay, he was advised to take pet, and threaten to leave Rome. His Holiness, with great sang froid, told him, that, since such was his resolution, he affectionately recommended him to travel early in the morning, and to rest at noon, lest he should endanger his health; and so ended this ridiculous business."

"Mr. William Mytton, my worthy uncle, to whose labours I am so much indebted, was a younger brother of the house of Halston. He was designed for the church; but, by reason of certain political scruples, declined the pursuit of the profession. He then totally gave himself up to the study of antiquity, chiefly that of his own county; consulted all the records he could get access to; and with vast pains and accuracy formed a

* A letter from him to Bridget Boslock, of Cheshire, requesting him to restore to life his third and favourite wife, 1748, is annexed, and has already appeared in our Magazine.

manuscript volume, in folio, of *Parvula Antiquities of Shropshire*. But his design extended to the giving a most complete history of that county; for which purpose he had made immense collections, which he left behind undigested, besides a numerous and elegant collection of drawings of monuments, &c. done by an artist he kept for that purpose. Death prevented the execution of his plans. He died on the 8th of September, 1746, at Habberly, aged 51, in an ancient estate of his elder brother's, where he had retired for some years, to enjoy, at leisure, the pursuit of his favourite studies."

Mr. Pennant concludes his *IId* volume with some admirable but extempore lines on the most brilliant part of the history of Caractacus, in a society of gentlemen annually met to celebrate his name in verse or prose on *Caer Caradoc*, in Salop, a hill "from very remote times traditionally considered as a strong hold of his, but certainly not that which was attacked by Offa, rius, and so admirably described by Tacitus." Of these lines the writer distinguished as much by his model as his great ingenuity, was the late Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Sneyd Davies*, of Kingland, by whom also was an elegant little poem on the sight of Archbishop Williams's monument at Landegai, in vol. VI. of *Dodd's Miscellanies*, which Mr. P. mentions, but does not name its author.

"July 17, 1770, in the parish of Cylch I found and examined into the truth of a most surprising relation of a woman named *Mary Thomas*, who had fasted a most supernatural length of time. She was of the age of 47, of a good countenance, very pale, but not so much emaciated as might be expected from the strangeness of the circumstances I am going to relate; her eyes were her voice low, deprived of the use of her lower extremities, and quite bed-ridden; her pulse rather low, her intellects clear and sensible.

"On examining her, she informed me that at the age of seven she had some eruption like the measles, which grew considerable and universal, and she became so sore that she could not bear the least touch; she received some ease by the application of sheep's skin, just taken from the animal. After this, she was seized, at spring and fall, with swellings and inflammations, during which time she was confined to her bed, but in the intervals could walk about; and once went to Holywell, in hopes of cure.

"When she was about 27 years of age she was attacked with the same complaint

* Archdeacon of Derby and prebendary of Lichfield.

during two years and a half remained possible, and took no manner of nourishment, notwithstanding her friends forced open her mouth with a spoon, to get something down; but the moment the spoon was taken away, her teeth met, and closed with snapping and violence; during that time she hung up vast quantities of blood.

She well remembers the return of her tastes, and her knowledge of every body about her. She thought she had slept but a night, and asked her mother whether she had given her any thing the day before, for she found herself very hungry. Meat was brought to her; but, so far from being able to take any thing solid, she could scarcely swallow a spoonfull of thin whey. From this she continued seven years and a half without any food or liquid, excepting sufficient of the latter to moisten her lips. At the end of this period she again fancied herself hungry, and desired an egg, of which she got down the quantity of a nut kernel. About this time she requested to receive the sacrament, which she did by having a crumb of bread steeped in the wine. After this, she takes for her daily subsistence a bit of bread, weighing about two pennyweights and grains, and drinks a wine glass of water; sometimes a spoonful of wine; but frequently abstains whole days from food and liquids. She sleeps very indifferently; the ordinary functions of life are very small, and very seldom performed. Her attendant told me, that her disposition of mind was mild; her temper even; that she was very religious, and very fervent in prayer; the natural effect of the state of her body, long unembarrassed with the grossness of food, and the constant alienation of thought from all worldly affairs.*

Of the influence of disease (for such only can it be called?) strange as it is, Dr. P. mentions three other instances: 1. of a lady at Chelmsford, a patient of the late Dr. Gower; 2. the extraordinary case of Katherine Macleod, in 1769, of Wiltshire †; and 3. that of Martha Taylor, of Derbyshire, in 1669 ‡.

Castle Aber Lhenawg [in Anglesey] was besieged by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh the Red Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1093, when they made an invasion, and committed more savage barbarities on the natives than ever stained the annals of any country. Providence sent Magnus, King of Norway, to revenge the cruelties. His coming was to all appearance casual. He sailed to land, but was opposed by the

Earls. Magnus stood in the prow of his ship, and, calling to him a most expert bowman, they at once directed their arrows at the Earl of Shrewsbury, who stood all armed on the shore. An arrow pierced his brain through one of his eyes, the only defenceless part. The victor, seeing him spring up in the agonies of death, insultingly cried out, in his own language, *Leit loupe—Let him dance.* [A similar farcical on "diving" occurs in Homer.]

140. The Louiad: *An Heroic-Comic Poem. Canto I. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to.*

PETER PINDAR's talents for the burlesque are well known. The Royal Academicians have found in him a *maffix*, but whether he may not here incur the imputation of *speaking*, if not *evil*, too freely and familiarly of *dignities*, let him consider. And in some instances he flagrantly errs in *bien-seance*. But to the subject. "His M—y actually discovered, some time ago, as he sat "at table, a LOUSE on his plate.— "The emotion occasioned by the unexpected appearance of such a guest can "be better imagined than expressed.

"An edict was, in consequence, passed for shaving the cooks and scullions, and the unfortunate Louse condemned to die.

"Such is the foundation of the "LOUSIAD!"

As a specimen of his style and manner, another royal, though a foreign, anecdote, shall be introduced.

"Not more Asturias' princeps* look'd affright,
At breakfast, when her spouse, the unpolite,
Hurl'd, madly heedless both of time and place,
A cup of boiling coffee in her face;
Because the fair-one eat a butter'd roll,
On which the selfish prince had set his soul:
Not more astonish'd look'd that prince to find
His royal father to his face unkind;
Who, to the cause of injur'd beauty won,
Seiz'd on the proud proboscis of his son,
And led him, till that son its duration freed
By asking pardon for the brutal deed;
Led him thrice round the room (the story goes)
Who follow'd with great gravity his nose,
Resolv'd at first (for Spaniards are stiff stuff)
To ask no pardon, though the snout came off.
Nor Doctor Johnson more, to hear the tale
Of vile Piozzi's marrying Mrs. Thrale;
Nor Doctor Wilson, child of amorous folly,
When young Mac Glyster bore off Kit Maccaulay," &c. &c.

* "This quarrel between the prince of Asturias and his princess, with the interference of the Spanish monarchy, as described here, is not a poetic fiction, but an absolute fact, that happened not many months ago."

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Upton's Miscellanies, 2s Ege

DRAMATIC.

Intrigue in a Cloyster, 1s Turpin

The Lawyer's Panic, 1s Bladen

SCHOOL BOOK.

Owen's Select Phrases of Horace, 1s 3d Lowndes

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Sept. 17. Othello—The Quaker.
 20. School for Scandal—The Critic.
 22. Douglas—The Humourist.
 24. Mourning Bride—All the World's a Stage.
 27. The Jealous Wife—The Caldron.
 29. E. of Warwick—High Life below Stairs.
 Oct. 1. Macbeth—The Humourist.
 4. The Natural Son—The Critic.
 6. Tancred and Sigismunda—Bon Ton.
 8. Venice Preserv'd—The Humourist.
 10. Othello—The Critic.
 11. The Maid of the Mill—The Caldron.
 13. The Carmelite—Too Civil by Half.
 15. Grecian Daughter—The Deserter.
 17. The Tempest—All the World's a Stage.
 18. The Country Girl—The Caldron.
 20. Braganza—The Fitch of Bacon.
 22. Measure for Measure—The Quaker.
 24. The Country Girl—The Caldron.
 25. Clandestine Marriage—The Humourist.
 26. All in the Wrong—Arthur & Emeline.
 27. The Carmelite—The Waterman.

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COVENT-GARDEN.

- Sept. 19. The Duenna—St. Patrick's Day.
 21. Richard the Third—Roxina.
 23. Hamlet—Comus.
 26. Henry IV. Part I.—Barataria.
 28. The Constant Couple—The Rehearsal.
 30. Beggar's Opera—The Lying Valet.
 Oct. 3. She Stoops to Conquer—The Rehearsal.
 5. The West Indian—Ditto.
 7. Fontainebleau—Barnaby Rattle.
 10. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
 12. New Way to pay Old Debts—Roxina.
 13. The West Indian—The Magic Cavern.
 14. Cast of Andalusia—Devil upon Two Sticks.
 17. The Roman Father—Cather & Petrus.
 19. Way to keep Him—Three Weeks' Marriage.
 20. The Roman Father—Poor Soldier.
 21. Robin Hood—The Magic Cavern.
 22. Hen. IV. P. I.—Appearance is against Him.
 24. The Roman Father—Ditto.
 26. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 27. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.

ODE TO BARINE.

FROM HORACE, BOOK II. ODE VIII.
BY ANNA SEWARD.

BARINE, to thy always-broken vows
Were slightest punishment ordain'd,
Had'st thou less charming been
None grey hair upon thy polish'd brows;
If but a single tooth were stain'd,
A nail discolour'd seen,
Then might I nurse the hope, that, faithful
grown, [atone.
In future might, at length, the guilty past

Establish no sooner on that perjurd head,
With pomp, the votive wreaths are bound,
In mockery of truth,
Than lovelier grace thy faithless beauties
shed;
Thou com'st, with new-born conquests
crown'd,
The care of all our youth,
Their public care—and murmur'd praises rise
Where'er the beams are shot of those re-
sistless eyes.

Thy mother's buried dust—the midnight
train
Of silent stars—the rolling spheres,
The Gods, that listening bend,
With thee it prospers, false one! to profane;
Venus, and each light Nymph of hers,
Laughs as thy vows ascend;
And Cupid whets afresh his burning darts
On the stone moist with blood that dropt
from wounded hearts.

Remember the rising youth to manhood grow,
Ordain'd thy powerful chains to wear;
Nor do thy former slaves
From the gay roof of their false mistress go,
Thy sworn no more to linger there;
Triumphant Beauty braves
Her wife resolve, and, ere they reach the door,
Thus the faltering step to thy magnetic
floor.

Turn the sage matron fears, intent to warn
Her stipplings—*these* the miser dreads;
And, of thy power aware,
Slides from the sage with anxious sighs re-
turn,
Lest the bright nets thy beauty spreads
Their plighted lords ensnare,
Requench'd the marriage torch—nay, even
now,
While undispers'd the breath that form'd the
nuptial vow.

Translations, scrupulously faithful, are
to be rare, rapid, and frequently ob-
scure, from the often irreconcilably different
nature of ancient and modern languages;
from local customs, and allusion to circum-
stances over which time has drawn a veil.
Miss S. in her attempt to put a few of the
Roman odes into English verse, (of which
GENT. MAG. October, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

If you think the following deserving a
place in your Miscellany, it is much at
your service. As it was written but a short
time ago by a gentleman of distinguished
merit, I believe it has not yet been printed
in any work.

INSCRIBED TO MISS

*O nostra vita, ch' è sì bella in vista!
Com' perde agevolmente in un' mattina
Quel che 'n molti anni a gran pena s'ac-
quista.*

PETRARCH, Sonnet, 230.

GO, gentle Muse, and tell the saddest tale,
That e'er was heard in leafy bowers or dale;
Thy plaintive sounds her listening ear shall
fill:

Blow soft, ye zephyrs; and, ye winds, be still!

Go, plaintive Muse, to lovely —'s ear,
"Heave the warm sigh, and shed the tender
tear:"

There, to the lovely Nymph, in softest strain,
Go, gently whisper all thy master's pain!
In choicest words, which streams of sweet-
ness fill,

Call heaven to witness how I love her still!
(Oh! had some power endu'd thy faltering
tongue,

With pleading accents, soft persuasion hung;
Then might I hope to win the lovely maid,
And softly call her to the rural shade!)

Tell her, for me, in vain the wanton gales
Shed scented odours o'er the blooming vales;
From tree to tree the vocal warblers play,
Bewail their little loves in tuneful lay;
To hear sweet Philomel in song complain,
And trembling Echo warble back the strain:
Ah! these no more my troubled soul delight,
But each gay scene is wrapp'd in gloomy
night;

For ever, now, I'm bath'd in falling tears;
No joy enlivens, and no pleasure cheers.

Hope flatter'd once—alas! 'tis now con-
sum'd, [bloom'd.
Like flowers that wither ere they well have
Thus, oft emerging from the shades of night,
Laughs rosy morn, and spreads a glittering
light,
When darken'd clouds soon shade the flat-
tering scene,
And tempests rush along th' enamell'd green.

Ah, fatal day! ah, day of short delight,
When first her charms entranc'd my ra-
vish'd sight!

(The above is a specimen) takes only the
poet's general idea, often drawing it out
into fuller expansion, to make the sense more
clear, to bring the imagery more distinctly to
the eye, and in the hope of transfusing into
her version from this celebrated poet some-
what of the spirit of original composition.

Such

Such charms mine eyes had ne'er beheld before,
Which maids may envy, but mankind adore!
Say, gentle Muse, what beauty did unfold
That lovely form, by language yet untold!
Those piercing eyes, which sweetly oft
you've sung;
Those rosy lips, and that enchanting tongue;
Those lovely tresses, and that dimpled smile;
Those syren looks, that might the heavens
beguile,
That robb'd my heart of ease, my eyes of
sleep, [weep.
First taught me how to love, but now—to

No trees o'erhaad the lily-bosom'd vale,
No roses wanton to the breathing gale,
No flow'rets open to the morning rays,
No bubbling fountain through the valley
plays;
But knows the torments of my troubled breast,
What cares consume me, and what pains in-
fest!

Oft, when I sleep, and in the darksome
night,
Her beauteous image glides before my sight—
Why flow those tears? (the lovely phantom
cries;) sighs?
Why break soft soothing rest with endless
Complaint is vain—thy hopeless wish con-
fine;
The much-lov'd * * never must be thine!—
Ah, stay, sweet shade!—I wake, and fondly
cry—

Once more regale my sight before I die:
Thy presence only can my griefs dispel,
Or snatch my spirit from its mortal cell—
It comes no more. But now I wake to grieve;
Fresh flow my tears, and sighs my bosom
heave.

Ye violet banks, that oft my limbs have
borne; [mourn;
Ye winding streams, that learnt of me to
Ye cooing doves, that tune your plaintive lay;
Ye leafy shades, where love has made me
stray—
For her bloom fair; melodious be your
sighs;
Whilst I'm condemn'd to never-ceasing pains.

Let guardian angels all their sweetness shed,
And shower their influence o'er her favour'd
head:
May they protect her with peculiar care;
She, all that's lovely, innocent, and fair!

Now, plaintive Muse, go tell the mourn-
ful tale;
Alone to her thy master's name reveal;
Her tender heart will listen to thy strains,
Nor laugh at love, nor mock the lover's pains:
But, when the Nymph these artless lines
shall see, [me.
She'll spare one sigh, one tear, to love and

If at thy tale the tear of pity flows,
Or tender sighs a cheering ray disclose;

If groundless fears have robb'd my soul
rest,
And needless sadness fill'd my simple breast,
With eager haste my present woes destroy,
Dispel my fears with radiant streams of
Suffer.
B. J. B.

V E R S E S ADDRESSED TO MY RULING GENET

O H thou, who o'er my infant mind
The mingled seeds of good and ill
Didst plentifully cast, perversely kind,
And quaintly mold my pliant will,
Thee, Nymph of ever-changing mien,
With open arms I fondly greet;
Thy faithless form in ev'ry scene
My partial spirit joys to meet;
Whether on sickly Fancy's wing
I strive with idle aim to rise,
Or faintly touch the tuneless string,
And think to gain the Muse's prize;

Still, born of thee, where'er I roam
The same wild motives rule my breast;
Scarce check'd in Learning's holy dome
Awhile the lawless inmates rest.

Lure o'er the flow'ry lawns of Ease,
With Pleasure's gay and thoughtless train
I flew, where Hope led on, to seize
The phanrom charms which crowd
reign.

But these (like visions of the night
Which fear the first approach of morn)
Shrunk from my touch, delusions light
Which laugh the baffled wish to scorn.

Turn thee, Enchantress, turn to Truth,
That Truth my heedless heart has felt;
Ah, what avail the joys of youth,
Of reason's better bliss bereft?

Quick, fly me, Syren, nor diffuse
Thy poisons o'er my feeble mind;
In vain what reason bids I choose,
My choice if wicked witchcrafts bind.

Yet rather leave me not, but change
The workings of thy wayward will;
Forbear through Folly's maze to roage,
With painted Vice to lure me still.

With Prudence, alter'd power, unite,
Attend to Wisdom's voice severe,
From her receive Religion's light,
And it thou canst, oh fix it here.

Bath, Oct. 10. G. J. LESTER

AUGUST: A PASTORAL

"Fair Plenty now begins her golden reign,
The yellow fields thick wave with ripen'd grain;
Joyous the swains renew their salt'ry toil,
And bear in triumph home the harvest's smiling
spoils."

STREWS Nature her blessings around
The labour of harvest my theme,
August

Humours redundantly crown'd,
Pours Plenty's unlimited stream,
Summer in silver attir'd
The Muse bids reluctant farewell,
The beauties so nearly expir'd
Elements from the shades of her cell.
Light cheerful of heart the rude train
From Industry's villages pour,
Tinct people the gold-garnish'd plain,
Demanding of Ceres her store.
Leo bright Phœbus inclin'd,
Plump Autumn is ripen'd to birth,
Splendid Aquarius consign'd,
Proceeds on her journey the Earth.
From realms of retirement she have
Quick, conscious of jeopardy, springs;
The partridge the voice of rough Care
Avoids an vociferous wings.
O me! hapless bird, o'er thy head
Fate hovers destruction to send,
Grieve for your safety I shed
The plaints which my feelings commend.

Behold, o'er the widen'd champaign,
All ch sheaves of the full ripen'd corn,
Which rais'd on the slow-moving wain,
The ricks to replete and adorn,
Bridges the barley reclin'd,
Dizzes white to the fugitive eye,
Each scene represents to the mind
A providence rich from the sky.

How pleasing 's the prospect around!
How fair to the eye and the heart!
Benevolence smiles at the sound
Which sentiments grateful impart;
He points to the sheaf-furnish'd fields,
Brings forward each portrait of woe,
Wealth that beneficence yields,
That first of all joys—to bestow!

Reeds harvest-home, and good cheer
The peasant rewards for his toil;
How jovial his mirth and sincere,
Whose industry ends with a smile.
The heart that is gladden'd to give
Activity's cup to the poor,
Soft heart-felt emotions receive
And self-approbation insure.

Enough, Flora, curtail'd is thy power,
No more on thy carpet we tread,
The common 's one rich purple flower,
Survey'd from the hatch of the shed.
The swallow long-wing'd disappears,
Nor skims o'er the paint of the ling,
Marking her passage the steers
No climes re-entail'd by Spring.

Effective shall critics excuse
The Bard for a moment to stray?
Will critics? at peace be the Muse,
Too mean for their mark is thy lay.
'Twas now, when with equipois'd scales
Fair Libra directed the hour,
From wings of the hot sunny gales
Booth'd Labour's exertions of power:

'Twas now, when Amanda the fair,
The rose-bud of innocent truth,
Sole pride of an antiquate pair,
Who labour'd and lov'd from their youth,
To Ceres a tribute prefer'd,
Two turtles just warm from their nest,
A ribbon of blue from each bird
Hung flauntingly over its breast.

From the cottage that 's lapp'd in the dale,
Where Silence on pillow of down
Bids rustic Contentment regale
On comforts unknown to a crown;
Amanda slow saunter'd along,
With bosom unknown to a care,
Her way the beguill'd with a song,
Though simple, of elegant air.

Leander the subtil and gay
From revels of harvest return'd,
By chance cross'd the Nymph on her way,
Her errand ingeniously learn'd.
Solicite that, seductive of art,
The present to Ceres denied,
Obtain'd by the force of his dart,
Cupid bore to his mother with pride.

Forbid the dark hint to expose,
Forbid it, compassionate Care;
Yet still that the rivals the rose,
With sorrow we cease to declare.
Misguided Amanda, how loil!
Discretion permitted to sleep—
O'er blossoms of Beauty thy frost,
Contempt will unwelcomely creep.

Learn hence, ye soft Queens of Desire,
That Virtue should Beauty protest:
From Modesty scorn to retire,
She clads you with lasting respect.
Be art with attractions combin'd,
The whispers of Prudence approve,
Left like poor Amanda you find,
That Autumn 's the Winter of Love.
Malling, Oct. 11.

INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT
IN BATHAM CHURCH, MIDDLESEX,
ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF
DR. EDM. GIBSON, BISHOP OF LONDON.

TO the memory
Of that excellent prelate
Doctor EDMUND GIBSON,
Lord Bishop of London,
Dean of his Majesty's chapels royal
And one of the Lords
Of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council:
In him
This Church and Nation
Lost an able and real friend;
And Christianity
A wife, strenuous, and sincere advocate.
His Lordship's peculiar care and concern
For the constitution and discipline
Of the Church of England,
Were eminently distinguished,
Not only by his invaluable collection
Of her Laws,

But by his prudent and steady opposition
To every attack made upon them.
His affection for the *State*,
And *Loyalty* to his *Prince*,
Were founded upon the best principles,
And therefore were upon all occasions
Fixed and uniform ;
And his zeal to establish the truth,
And spread the influence,
Of the *Christian Religion*,
Display'd in that most instructive defence of it
His *Pastoral Letters*,
Will ever remain as the strongest testimony
Of the conviction of his own mind,
And of his affectionate attention
To the most important interests of mankind.
Thus lived and died
This good Bishop—
A great and splendid churchman,
A dutiful and loyal subject,
An orthodox and exemplary Christian.
Obit Sep. 6, 1748—ætat. 79*.

P. S. One very remarkable instance of the liberality of this good Bishop, sufficient of itself to perpetuate his name, and endear him to posterity, we have in his generous and wise disposal of three thousand pounds and upwards, a legacy absolutely bequeathed to him by the will of the rev. Dr. Crowe, late Rector of Bishopsgate, to the nearest and most deserving relations of the testator.

Ille quidem plenus annis abiit, plenus honoribus ;
Illis etiam, quos recusavit.

FAINT SKETCH of a CHARACTER,
Attempted on the Loss of a MUCH RESPECTED
FRIEND.

IF industry and knowledge of mankind,
Could prove that Fortune is not always
blind ;
If wealth acquir'd could prompt a gen'rous
heart,
To feel new joys its blessings to impart ;
Lament with me such worth should be with-
drawn,
And all who knew his worth must weep for
STRAHAN !

In bus'ness, which became his pleasure,
keen,
Tho' not enough the tradesman to be mean :

* Dr. Gibson was Bishop of London twenty-five years ; translated to that see from Lincoln (of which diocese he was made Bishop in 1715-16) 1723.

For further particulars of Bishop Gibson, see "Some Account of the Right Reverend "Dr. Edmund Gibson, late Lord Bishop of "London," 4to, 1749, said to be written by Bishop Smalbroke,—and, "The Rev. Dr. "Allen's Charge to the Clergy of the Arch-
"deaconry of 'Middlesex," 4to, 1749, from whence the remarkable instance of his libe-
rality.

Social and frank, a zealous friendly guide
With sage advice, and ready purse beside,
And far above the *lustre* of pride :
Pride that, exacting homage, meets, in place
Of true respect, contempt beneath disguise.

A breast thus warm could not with cold-
ness bear
Those base returns the good must sometimes
Sincere himself, his feelings flood excus'd
Never by one man to be twice abus'd :
For natures alter not ; the leopard's skin
Is stain'd without as hearts are stain'd within.

Numbers, whose private sorrows he
Heav'd,
Have felt a loss, alas ! but ill conceiv'd
He's gone ! and those who miss him
will
Find equal excellence his place to fill.
Thy darts, O Death, that fly so thick around
In such a victim many others wound.
Bernard's Inn. J. N.—

INSCRIPTION FOR A BATH-HOUSE †.

LOV'D by the Muse, ah ! dearly lov'd
each scene
Where simple Nature reigns ! whether firm
lime
She lifts the cloud-capt mountain frowning
o'er
The vasty ocean, or presents serene
Fair landscape, shadowy dell, or haunting
stream.
HERE, though no cloud-capt mountain
frown sublime
O'er the wide vasty ocean—here the dell
Deep shadow'd, here the Genii-haunted
stream,
And landscape fair, at distance glittering
crown
The richly-favour'd scene.—Stranger, thou
own'st
Or fancy, taste, or feeling,—hither come
With silent, lonely step : the kindred power
Will softer smile, and blest with peace this
breast.

AMBULATOR.

PROLOGUE to the ORPHAN of CHINA.
Written by Mr. PRATT.

And Spoken by Mr. FECTOR,
At his Private Theatre in Dover.

FROM Herschell gazing on his Georgian
star,
To daring Jetties balancing in air,
The law supreme that governs human kind
Pleasure to give and take we still shall find.

† Belonging to Mr. Garland, at a village
about four miles from Norwich. The situa-
tion is sequestered and romantic, at the
foot of a hill, the summit of which com-
mands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

Social the source whence all our passions flow,
 Mutual is every joy and every woe :
 Next to self we find the liberal flame,
 Which gilds the path of glory or of fame.

Hence, Sirs, each glowing purpose of the
 soul, [sublime :]

And parts, as sung the bard, but serve the
 Hence issues forth "indebted and discharged,"
 The generous feeling and the thought en-
 larged. [sail,

Hence young ambition spreads her proudest
 Power climbs the mountain, and peace trades
 the vale : [warm,

Hence sculpture bids the fosten'd marble
 And painting emulates life's vivid form :

Music her voice, and Poesy her lyre,
 With equal incense feed the social fire,

Love breathes his vow, Compassion drops her
 tear, [hebe ;]

Pleasure and Pain, both pay their homage
 The world's great drama this fair truth can
 tell,

Not for themselves alone, would men excel.
 To-night, not less obedient to the power

Of social pleasure, we devote the hour,
 To cheer the gale that chills the coming

spring, [wing ;]

To melt the snow, yet lodg'd on Winter's
 Like lovers, we by moon-light woo the heart,

And try the powers that grace the scenic art !
 Friendship for this calls Candour to our stage,

Who brings no catechism, bids no parry rage ;
 The shining rows that grace this little round,

Will fright our heroes with no fearful sound ;
 Arm'd with no terrors do our critics sit,

To roll the thunders of a London pit.
 No awful phalanx, sedulous to blame,

Shall the fair rose-buds of our private fame :
 The full-grown flowers, which on her sum-

mit grow,
 Conscious we quit, to crop the shrubs below.

All our kind Gods too are from malice free,
 Here Members ne'er divide, but all agree ;

And tho' both sexes on our edicts wait,
 In a full house we dread no harsh debate ;

Wish to please ye animates us all ;
 And should we fail, your smiles will break

our fall ;
 Yet if we please not, our best hopes we maim,
 "Self-love and social," we shall feel "the

same."

E P I L O G U E.

Written by Mr. PRATT.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR.

WELL, Dames and Sirs, we've had rare
 doings here,

Princes in van, conspirators in rear !
 To-night you've seen what patriots were of

your. [roar ;]

Tyrants you've heard declaim, and tartars
 Nor dare ye now deny they were indeed,

A race of mortals wound round apt to bleed :
 The dames of China were so fond of death,

On their wedding night, gave up
 their breath,

And husbands (Ladies how unlike your own)
 Stole off, before the honey-moon was down.
 Your Eastern bridegrooms offer'd up their
 wives, [lives ;]

Whene'er the general welfare claim'd their
 Each beauteous victim, at her Lord's com-

mand,
 Took the dire instrument of fate in hand,

Amidst the red-hot pile undaunted stood,
 Burnt, hung, or drowned, for the public good.

"Do die, my dear," the tender husband said,
 "This for thy country !"—then struck off

her head.
 Untimely deaths were then indeed so common,

Woman for sport kill'd man, and man kill'd
 woman.

A bowl of poison was the virgin's end,
 She drank it off,—and call'd it Virtue's friend,

Bent her white bosom to the patriot blow,
 And saw the streams of life unheeded flow.

Then whisper'd her kind Lord—bet not to
 save her. [favour.

Gave him the blade :—he thank'd her for the
 "Take it my dearest—soft—you know the

rest." [breast ;]

The good man seiz'd and plung'd it in his
 Then side by side, still man and wife they

lye,
 Kifs and expire without one daftard sigh.

To Britons turn we from such tribes as
 these, [pleafe ;]

Britons, who please to live, and live to
 Our English dames such killing customs hate,

And born to conquer, ne'er submit to fate.
 Should some deep ruin on their country press,

'Tis too generous they—to leave her in distress.
 Instead of dying—they like patriotic float,

Boldly live or—and tire the mischief out.
 Or if some off'ring the stern fates require,

They nobly spare—their husbands to the fire,
 "Yes, ye lov'd Lords—We give ye up,"

they cry,
 "'Tis for the general good ye all should die ;

"Alas, sad widows, sure our hearts will
 "break !

"But we will bear it for our country's sake.
 "Yet, oh dear martyrs, what we still must

"dread,
 "Is left the State again should bid us—wed."

Ye pride of Albion yours the graceful art,
 To point with nicer skill the potent dart ;

Yours the soft privilege, whose ranks to kill,
 And make Death lovely, tho' no blood ye

spill ; [coast ;]

Ye, like the chalky cliffs that guard our
 Assert your skies, and are yourselves an host ;

Tho' of young roses are your letters made,
 In vain would lion man their force evade ;

Tho' your triumphant car is drawn by doves,
 And to the wheels your captives tied by loves ;

Nor vex'd Ixion e'er was bound so fast ;
 And while ye frown, the punishment must

last. [sing eyes ;]

Fame, life, and death, are in your conquer-
 And of each polish'd art your smiles the prizee

Oh, for our toils, in every beauteous face,
 Those fair rewards of pleasing may we trace.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE new Grand Visier, of whom the foreign prints spoke with little respect (see p. 362), has had the address to conciliate the minds of the people, and to excite the admiration of the foreign Ministers, by the facility with which he dispatches business. The establishment of peace appears to be his object, though the preparations for war are not yet laid aside. Some late letters from Constantinople, however, assure, that the Divan have redemanded the Crimea; that the Russian trading vessels in the port of Constantinople have been seized, and that war is on the point of being declared between Russia and the Porte.

The Prussian Minister at the Court of Petersburg has communicated to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, the conclusion of a Treaty of Confederation between the King his master and the Electors of Saxony and Hanover, for maintaining the Germanic Constitution. He received an answer a few days after in the most unequivocal terms.—It is said the Elector of Cologne, the Emperor's brother, will sign this Confederation.

The Empress's answer was, to this effect, that she did not see the Germanic Constitution in any danger, and could not persuade herself that the league in question was likely to contribute to the maintenance of the Constitution and Liberty of the Germanic States.

The Emperor has for some weeks held an uninterrupted correspondence with the Elector of Saxony; and it is given out at Vienna, that his Electoral Highness only entered into the Prussian Confederation from political motives; but, in fact, is much inclined to embrace the first opportunity of renewing his old connections with Austria.

On the 20th of September, a Preliminary Convention was signed at Paris between the Imperial Ambassador and the Ambassadors of the Republic of Holland, of which the following are the Articles:

Authentic copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between their High Mightinesses the States General, and the Emperor of Germany; concluded under the mediation of France, and by the care, as the Amsterdam Gazette expresses it, of the Count de Vergennes, who, without flattery, may be called the Minister Pacifier of Europe.

I. It is agreed, that the States General shall pay 9,500,000 florins, current money of Holland, for the indemnity of Maastricht and its territory, the Ban of St. Servais included, as also the county Vrohenoven; and 300,000 florins, same currency, for a compensation of the damage caused by the inundations. Three months after the ratification of the treaty, the States General shall pay, into the Imperial chest of Brussels, the sum of 1,250,000 florins of Holland; six months

after, a similar sum; and thus, every six months, until the total extinction of the said two sums, making together that of two millions of florins, current money of Holland.

II. Their High Mightinesses shall cede to his Imperial Majesty the Ban of Alost, situated in Dutch Dahlem, and its dependencies, and the Lordship or chief Ban of Bligny-le-Trembleur, with St. André, the Ban and Lordship of Bombay, the city and the castle of Dahlem with its appurtenances, except Oost and Cadier; under a reserve, that a compensation shall be made for them in the exchanges of respective convenience to be made in the country of Outre-Meuse.

III. The limits of Flanders shall remain on the terms of the convention of 1664; and if, through the lapse of time, there should have been, or be now, any of them obscured, Commissioners shall be appointed on one side and the other to re-establish them.

IV. Their High Mightinesses shall regulate, in the most convenient manner, to the satisfaction of the Emperor, the draining of the waters from his Majesty's country in Flanders, and on the side of the Meuse, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the inundations, by consenting, for that end, that use shall be made on a reasonable footing, of the land necessary, even under the dominion of their High Mightinesses. The sluices that shall be constructed for that purpose on the territory of the States General, shall remain under their Sovereignty; and none shall be made in any place that might obstruct the defence of their Frontiers. Commissioners shall respectively be appointed, who shall be charged to determine the most convenient site for the said sluices.—They shall agree together about those that are to be subjected to a common rule.

V. Their High Mightinesses having declared, by one of their Resolutions, that their intention was to indemnify those of his Imperial Majesty's subjects, who have suffered by inundations, they appropriate to that object the 500,000 florins of Holland mentioned in Article I.

VI. Their High Mightinesses acknowledge the full right of absolute and independent Sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty over all the part of the Escaur, from Antwerp to the end of the country of Saftingen, conformably to the Line of 1664, which is agreed shall be cut, as the yellow line S. T. indicates, which falls back in T. on the limit of 1664, on the side of Brabant; as is indicated by the Chart signed by the respective Ambassadors. The States General renounce, in consequence, the receiving and levying of any Toll and Imposit in that part of the Escaur, on any title, or under any form, whatsoever; as also the obstructing, in any manner, the navigation and trade of his Imperial

Imperial Majesty's subjects; nor shall the latter be permitted to extend in further than granted by the treaty of Munster of the 30th of January 1648, which shall, in that respect, remain in full force and vigour.

VII. Their High Mightinesses shall evacuate and demolish the forts of Kruis-Schand, and of Frederick Henry, and cede the soil to his Imperial Majesty.

VIII. Their High Mightinesses, willing to give to his Majesty, the Emperor, a fresh proof of the desire to re-establish the most perfect harmony between the two States, consent to evacuate, and give up to the disposal of his Imperial Majesty, the forts of Lillo and Leikenshoek, with their fortifications, in the state they are now in; the States General reserving to themselves, to withdraw from them the artillery, and the communication of every kind.

IX. That execution of the two articles above-mentioned shall take place six weeks after the exchange of the Ratifications.

X. The States General having yielded to the desire which the Emperor had intimated to them, of having the forts of Lillo and Leikenshoek in their present state; their High Mightinesses expect, from the friendship of his Imperial Majesty, that he will be pleased to cede and give up to them all the rights he may have formed on the villages, called of *Redemption*, other than those of which he may have already disposed by exchanges, with the Principality of Liege. The Count de Mercy, not being sufficiently instructed, was pleased, at the request and prayer of the Mediator, to take this proposal *ad referendum*.

XI. His Majesty renounces the pretensions he had formed on the Ban and Villages of Middel and Reuffel.

XII. The Count de Mercy demands, that the Village of Postel, which, he says, is already subject to the dominion of the Emperor, be ceded to his Imperial Majesty by the States General, who, to that effect, shall renounce all pretensions; be it understood, that the effects of the Abbey of Postel, secularized by the States General, shall not be claimed. The Ambassadors of Holland have been pleased, on the prayer of the Mediator, to take this article *ad referendum*.

XIII. It is agreed, that the pecuniary pretensions from Sovereign to Sovereign are compensated and abolished; and as to those which individuals may claim on one part and the other, Commissioners shall be appointed to liquidate them.

XIV. Commissioners shall be nominated, to reconnoitre the limits of Brabant, and to agree in a friendly manner about such exchanges as might be of mutual convenience.

XV. The Treaty of Munster of the 30th of January, 1648, shall be the basis of the future definitive Treaty, which is to be con-

cluded in the space of six weeks; and all the stipulations of the said Treaty of Munster shall be retained so far as nothing has derogated from them. The Ambassadors of the States General demand the repeal of the Treaty of 1732, and namely of the article V. the Count de Mercy has not thought proper to yield thereto.

"The above articles have been digested in the presence of the Count de Vergennes, nominated by his Most Christian Majesty to fill the function of Mediator, and have been subscribed by the Ambassadors, under the approbation of the Emperor and of the States General."

Done at Paris, the 20th of September, 1785.

Besides the above Articles, there are four private Articles which have not yet met the public eye. And those which have been published, are far from being generally approved. Some of the provinces have already protested against them; and, by the last advices from Holland, the assent of the whole body of the Republic seems to depend on the conditions that follow.

Hague, 27. 12. Their Noble and Great Mightinesses the Lords States of Holland and West Friesland continued their deliberations this day. In their last session it was unanimously resolved to ratify the preliminaries of the peace; and this resolution being resumed the day before yesterday was confirmed, but under the express condition and *sine qua non*, "That the Emperor shall acknowledge the sovereignty of the Republic over the Scheldt from Sallengen to the sea, in virtue and in confirmation of the treaty of Munster; that also the entrances of the Sai and the Swin are to remain shut, with an injunction, that the Ministers of the Republic at Paris must not conclude the definitive treaty without the express stipulation of those conditions.

The content of all the Provinces is secure only on the above terms, and no other.

Though the Prince Stadtholder is sufficiently to exercise some of the functions of government, he is yet far from being reinstated in the powers of the Stadtholdership, which, they say, he held only by delegation. He has, however, appointed the Baron W. T. T. Vander Does to be Lieutenant Grand Master of the waters and forests of Holland and West Friesland, vacant by the death of General Van der Duin. The government of Breda, vacant by the same cause, is conferred upon the General Comte de Maillebois, on the nomination of his Serene Highness. But the States of Holland and West Friesland have authorized the Council Committee to cause new colours to be made for the regiment of guards of that State, bearing on one side the arms of the province, and on the other, an arm with a drawn sword, with the device *Pugno pro Patria*. The above colours are to be presented to the said regiment

in the name of the States: the Council Committee are also charged to take care that the gorgets worn by the officers of the said regiment have the arms of the province engraved upon them, and no other.

The King of Prussia looks upon this proceeding with an indignant eye; and, besides two letters which he has caused to be delivered to the States by his Minister at the Hague, of a conciliating nature, he has caused a Memorial to be presented to their High Mightinesses, that as they had settled the limits of Brabant and Flanders between the Emperor and them, he wished they would condescend to do the same with him in East Friesland and Guelderland, in order to settle those differences which had many years since subsisted between his Prussian Majesty and them on that account, and to pay that attention to his claims and demands, which the justice of his cause required.

The story of the Disgrace and Commitment of the Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France, briefly recapitulated.

A swindling affair has lately happened in France, which has furnished a subject of conversation for all Europe, and has been attended with very serious consequences. The fact, as reported with some colour of truth, is briefly as follows: M. Bohmer, a rich jeweller in Paris, had some time ago shewn the queen a most superb diamond necklace, which he valued at a million and a half of French money. The superlative beauty of the necklace struck every lady about the court; but the price was such as did not suit with their finances; and her majesty at once declined the purchase. However, in a few days after, the Comtesse de la Motte, a lady of high rank, called upon M. Bohmer as from the queen, acquainting him, that her majesty would take the necklace at a somewhat less price, provided he would agree to receive the money by instalments; and that Cardinal de Rohan, her majesty's confessor, was authorized to close the bargain; which, in brief, was accordingly concluded, and secrecy enjoined. The necklace was then delivered to the Comtesse de la Motte; and not a word of the transaction transpired till after the first payment of 400,000 livres were due, and M. Bohmer had frequently applied in vain for payment. At length he found means to gain access to her majesty in person, who appeared astonished at his relation, and promised instantly to cause enquiry to be made into the affair; assuring him, that if his complaints were just, she would herself lay the affair before the king. This she did. The Cardinal was the first apprehended, and, after examination, committed to the Bastille; the next was the Comtesse de la Motte; and since several others of less note have shared in the disgrace. The reports on this occasion would fill a volume. All we shall add, at present,

is, that the Cardinal seems much dejected, is frequently in tears; and that Madame de la Motte is, or pretends to be, out of her senses. So say the foreign prints.—Certain it is, that a process is instituted in parliament against them at the instance of the king, for which the following is the authority:

“Louis, by the grace of God, &c. greeting.
“The Sieur Bohmer, Jeweller, having presented himself before the Queen, our beloved consort, to demand payment for a diamond necklace, by him sold to Cardinal de Rohan, on terms made and subscribed in the Queen's name;—full of indignation at the abuse made of a name so dear to us, we ordered the said Cardinal into our presence, when he declared unto us, that the said terms or proposals had been tendered to him by the Lady de La Motte, alias de Valois, wherefore, thinking it is our duty to clear up the fact, and not suffer such an attempt to go unpunished, we have caused the order of the Cardinal to be apprehended, and the said Lady De La Motte; and we judge it convenient to send them before you according to the laws of the realm, referring to you all right and jurisdiction therein.”

In consequence of the above authority, the Attorney General filed his information, and, about the beginning of the last month, Bohmer and the Treasurer were subpoenaed to appear.

The affair of the Cardinal is said to have taken a new turn in his favour. He has since (Oct. 2.) obtained the liberty of seeing any of his family. One of his Secretaries is said to be now in London, to make enquiry relative to the diamond necklace, which is known to have been sold in parts to the jewellers in England.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The petition, which the principal merchants and traders of Boston presented to Congress in April last, is worded just as we might expect in knowing something of the character of the people. It is full of opposition, qualities, resentment and supplication, confidence and mistrust, insolence and humility. It is clamorous for redress of grievances, and urges the Congress to give them protection; yet it not only mistrusts their intention, but flatly tells them they have not power sufficient to yield them the succour they want. They attribute this want of power in Congress to the defection of some of the neighbouring States. It then proceeds to particulars, and complains that British ships and their cargoes are received in American ports with the same advantages as those of the States; while American exports are lettered and restricted by the most rigorous exactions by Great Britain, and they instance enormous duties laid on rice, oil, and tobacco, as proofs—that the great increase of British factors in America threatens a monopoly

of their trade, and the alarming decrease of the circulating medium, which is the stamina of commerce; that their carrying trade is almost annihilated by the English Navigation act, which does not permit American vessels to enter the English West-India Islands, but forbids even her own manufactures being carried away by American ships for American consumption, unless laded with a heavy extracharge; that their vessels are not allowed to carry the produce of their own country to Quebec or Newfoundland, the sale of American merchandise being restricted, in every part of the British dominions, by confiscation of property in some instances, and by such heavy duties in others as amount to a prohibition; while the subjects of his Britanic Majesty are allowed to send their vessels to any part of the Continent, for bread, flour, tobacco, rice, &c. and ship them from American ports on the same advantages as the States do. They wish the petition with begging Congress to consider of some method whereby they may be put on the same footing as Great Britain; or else, it assures them, the wealth, power, commerce, and even the union itself, will fall victims to the artifice of a nation whose arms have been in vain exerted to accomplish the ruin of America.

Mr. Hancock, who was chairman of this meeting, was ordered by the Boston Committee to send circular letters to all the merchants and traders of the other American ports; but such in which these letters are written is much lowered;—it conjures them to an union of sentiment on this subject, and suggests that a commercial treaty subsists between Britain and the United States; and recommends them to give directions to tell their representatives, at the next general court, to select the delegates to Congress to move for a treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain, by which means their trade and commerce can have hope for preservation from the ruin and dissolution that threatens them.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

About the beginning of the present year the Company's ship Hinchinbrook, Capt. Darrell, burthen 528 tons, was unfortunately lost off the Long Sand, in the Bengal river, she had proceeded as far as the mouth of the river, when she met with a violent storm, by which she was much damaged; and afterwards, in returning to Kedjuee to refit, met with the above unhappy accident, seven of the crew were drowned. She had on board to the amount of 600000 of opium, no part of which were saved. Letters lately received over land, Tipu Sultan, the Mysore Chief, is preparing for war; the French spiriting up the disposition of that Prince to make a diversion, while they themselves are cultivating the arts of peace, to prevent notice being taken of the movements they are employed in. As to the flourishing state of affairs, it has been hinted, that, unless very large draughts from England are remitted, the consignments from China will fall very short of employing the shipping at Canton, &c.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

By letters from Basseterre, in the Island of St. Kitts, advice is just received, that on the 24th of August came on one of the most severe gales of wind (or rather hurricane) that have been experienced there since the fatal one of 1772. The weather for some days before had been extremely sultry; the apparent proximity of the neighbouring islands, together with the luminous appearance of the sky on the evening before, were but too certain signs of an approaching gale: about half after eleven at night it began to blow from the North-east, and continued increasing till half after four, when it suddenly shifted to the south-east; and from five till seven blew with redoubled fury. The damage they have sustained in town is but trifling, only a few old houses being tumbled down, and most of the fences blown away; the country, from what we are informed, has suffered considerably, but we have not been able to collect the particulars. At the time the gale commenced, there were only six sail of vessels in the road, who all put to sea.

We have just been informed from Deep Bay, that five vessels are run on shore and lost there, three of which are the property of Mrs. Woods and Captain Richard Balder, one of Mr. Patrick Burke's, and the other of Mr. Forbes; and that the houses and estates in that parish have suffered considerably.

IRELAND.

On Tuesday the 11th of October came on the trial, in the K. B. Dublin, of James Bon's, for the unnatural crime of parricide, having murdered his own mother. The Court on his appearance seemed struck with horror. Several witnesses were called to prove his guilt, and he was convicted on the clearest evidence. He received his sentence without emotion; and the only thing he had to say in his defence was, that he was drunk and out of his senses when the murder was committed; which the judge, on passing sentence, said was an aggravation of his crimes. He had before attempted the life of his father.

On the 12th instant the Delegates of the Royal Exchange unanimously elected, by ballot, the Earl of Charlemont, their Commander in Chief; and William Thomas Smyth, Esq. their Adjutant General.

In the neighbourhood of Kilkenny and Lough Allan, veins of the very best coal have been discovered; and in the course of the grand canal, iron and ore of a quality equal to the very best in Sweden.

A LETTER

A letter was posted up in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Dublin, for the information of those concerned, that on the 24th inst. the *Fame*, a Liverpool trader, Norman Shaw, master, was wrecked on the Redwaife sands, and every soul on board perished. She was supposed to have been first laden with linen from Ireland, had delivered her cargo at Liverpool, and was returning with a fresh cargo of sugar, rum, and other goods. Six puncheons of rum, and a quantity of deer skins, have been saved, but not so much as a plank belonging to the ship.

SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday the 4th inst. came on the election of Magistrates for the City of Edinburgh, when the Rt. Hon. James Hunter Blair, Lord Provost, was continued; James Dixon, James Gordon, Tho. Scudlerion, and Geo. Shaw, Esqrs. were elected Bailiffs; William Galloway, Dean of Guild, and James Hane, Esq. Treasurer.

On Monday the 3d inst. the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Glasgow, when Thos. Vernon and Ed. Davies, late soldiers in the 28th regiment of foot, were tried and found guilty of robbing James Maxwell (carrier) on the highway. The jury recommended Davies to mercy. Vernon was ordered for execution. Wm. Modie, and Mary Langlands his spouse, were tried for housebreaking: his wife was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, the husband banished for life. Catherine Veer was tried for stealing hawls from a bleaching ground, and sentenced to be banished for fourteen years.

BALLOON NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

Munje of Ceres, Oct. 6.

"Yesterday afternoon, the sky being clear, and a gentle breeze blowing from S. S. W. whilst I was overlooking the stacking of some corn in my barn-yard, a boy, who was standing by me, took notice of what he thought to be a hawk, soaring at a very great and uncommon height. After looking attentively at the object, which appeared due south from me, and evidently higher than some thin clouds which were floating near it, I was convinced it was no bird. At this time, which was about five minutes before four o'clock, it had the appearance of a globe or ball of six inches diameter, and seemed suspended without motion: this was owing to its surprising and almost incredible degree of elevation, and to its moving directly towards me. As I knew Mr. Lunardi was to ascend at Edinburgh on Wednesday the 8th inst., and as the wind blew directly from Edinburgh towards Ceres, I was persuaded that the object which presented itself to view was Mr. Lunardi's balloon. I then called upon my neighbours and acquaintances, to come and see the aerial traveller: they thought me in joke; but upon my assuring them that I

was serious, they came out and saw the object, which I pointed out to them, but did not bring themselves to believe it was Mr. Lunardi. Whilst we gazed, the intervening clouds two or three times interceded in view; and, as the balloon came out from behind the clouds, the rays of the sun reflected from the west side of it gave it the appearance of the moon seen by day-light, five or six days after the change.

"About ten minutes after four the balloon began to descend, and got below the clouds. It now assumed an oblong figure, and appeared much larger. The basket and masts also became visible. Multitudes now caught sight of it, and the whole country was alarmed. As it drew near the earth, it tailed along with a kind of awful grandeur and majesty, the sight gave much pleasure to such as knew what it was, but terrified and alarmed such as were unacquainted with the nature of this celestial vehicle, if I may use the phrase.

"About 20 minutes after four, Mr. Lunardi cast out his anchor, and the balloon rested near the coal town of Callings, on the estate of the Hon. John Hope, Esq. and East from Ceres, and between two and three miles south-east of Cupar in Fife. Mr. Robert Christie, sear of Callings, happened to be near the place, and he immediately came up to him, enquired after his family, and assisted him in getting out of the basket, and in securing the balloon. A vast multitude from every quarter soon assembled, and gazed with astonishment at the daring adventurer.

"Ten minutes after he had reached the ground, I came to the place, and gave directions to the people who were present to assist him in getting the balloon emptied, by getting it, with the netting, basket, and other apparatus, safely packed up, and into a cart: every one gave his assistance cheerfully, and the whole machinery was conveyed away in safety.

"A great number of gentlemen from different places in the neighbourhood came quickly together, and seemed to vie with each other in the marks of attention and civility which they shewed Mr. Lunardi. There a body attended him to Ceres, where he received with the acclamations of a prodigious multitude, his flag being carried in procession before him, and the church bells ringing in honour of such a visitant. After drinking a few glasses of wine at the Mill, and receiving there, as also in the house of Mr. Melville, the compliments of a great number of ladies and gentlemen, he left for Cupar, about seven o'clock, in consequence of an invitation from the Provost and Magistrates of that town, where he was received with the ringing of bells, and acclamations of thousands.

"Mr. Lunardi gives the following account of his voyage.

He ascended at Edinburgh a little before five o'clock in the afternoon; the balloon, rising, took a north-east direction, and went to the island of Inchkeith came down close to the sea: he then threw out some ball, and the balloon rose higher than before a current of wind from the west carried him east near to North Berwick—a different current then changed his course, and brought him over between Leven and Inch—after this a south south-west breeze brought him to the place where he descended. When the balloon was at its highest position, the barometer stood at 28 inches 10ths. Mr. Lunardi at this time found difficulty in respiration. He passed through several clouds of snow, and lost sight at once both of sea and land. The thermometer below the freezing point, and he found himself very cold from the chilly air which surrounded him. His excursion took up about an hour and an half; and it would appear he passed over upwards of 40 miles of ground about 10 of land. This aerial voyage, which that has been made in Scotland, is not talked of, and will be long remembered in this place: it is proposed to distinguish it by some lasting monument, the place on which Mr. Lunardi alighted.

This day Mr. Lunardi, with several gentlemen who attended him on the night of his arrival, was elegantly entertained at dinner by the Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, and afterwards presented with the keys of the burgh. In the evening he dined at Melville-house, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven; and tomorrow he intends to visit the ancient city of Edinburgh. I am, &c.

ROBERT ARNOT."

The Circuit Court of Judicature at Inverness was opened on the 28th inst. when only a soldier, a soldier, was tried on the crown for the murder of a comrade, by killing him in a boxing match. The man was acquitted.

COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE.

Account of the Royal Visit at Oxford.

Account of Q Elizabeth's Visit to Oxford, Vol. XLIII. and to Cambridge, Vol. XLIII. On the 12th instant, the King and Queen, the Princes Ernest, Augustus, and John, their Majesties 5th, 6th, and 7th, the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, attended by the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, one of the Bedchamber to the Princess; Gen. Harcourt and Col. Manners, rode Camp to his Majesty, and Mr. Secretary, Governor to the young Princes; paid a visit to Lord and Lady Harcourt, at their seat at Nuneham, purposing to return to Oxford for the same evening; but the weather being favourable, his Majesty and Royal Consort resolved to take this opportunity of visiting Oxford, and therefore slept that night at Nuneham.

On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past ten o'clock, their Majesties and Royal offspring, with the Earl and Countess of Harcourt added to their suite, arrived at Oxford in five carriages, and, passing thro' the fields behind Merton college, alighted at Christ Church, and entering the Cathedral at prayer time took their seats during divine service, after which, having viewed the windows, &c. they were conducted to the Hall, the Dean's apartment, and the Library, and from thence to Corpus Christi College. Here the Rev. Dr. Dennis, President of St. John's College, as Vice Chancellor, preceded by the Beadles with their staves inverted, did himself the honour of paying his respects to their Majesties, and attending them from thence to Merton College, and to the Radclivian Library.

Their Majesties from hence entered the public schools at the eastern gates, and passing through the Divinity School were ushered into the Theatre, where the Heads of Houses, Doctors in the different Faculties, &c. were assembled. In the area of this magnificent room, chairs being placed for that purpose, their Majesties and the Royal Family were seated for some time; and the Vice Chancellor with the Heads of Houses, the Hon. Mr. Matthew of Corpus Christi, and the Professors, had the honour of kissing their Majesties hands. At their entrance, and during this ceremony, Dr. Hayes, Professor of Music, entertained their Majesties with several overtures on the organ: whilst the ladies, and other company, with which the galleries were crowded, had the happiness of being spectators.

The Bodleian library was next visited, where the Librarian had the honour of kissing hands. From thence their Majesties were conducted to the picture-gallery; and afterwards saw the Pomfret and Arundelian marbles; and in the music-school the professor had likewise the honour of kissing hands.

Leaving the public edifices, their Majesties visited the chapel and library at New College; and from New College passed through the gardens of St. John's, where having seen the library, chapel, and hall, they were conducted to the observatory.

From this place his Majesty and the Royal Family proceeded to the Council chamber, where John Treacher, Esq. the present Mayor of Oxford, with the Aldermen, and assistants, &c. attended in their formalities, to receive the Royal visitors; and, his Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Mayor, himself, with the rest of the Aldermen, Assistants, Bailiffs, Town-cleek, and Solicitor, had the honour of kissing hands.

Their Majesties from hence visited All-souls, Queen's, and Magdalen Colleges, where having seen the chapels, libraries, and whatever was most worth observation, they quitted Oxford on their return to Lord Harcourt's

Harcourt's a little past five o'clock, where an elegant cold collation waited their arrival; and we learn that they set out for Windsor about seven the same evening.

At New College, as well as in the Theatre, the Professor of Music saluted their Majesties with a voluntary upon the organ, and, changing the stops in order to produce variety, continued playing the whole time spent there in contemplating the painted glass, the choir, and the crozier.

The affability and great condescension of their Majesties, during this visit, afforded divers opportunities to the inhabitants of gratifying their earnest wishes of seeing so many branches of the Royal Family. In return, we have the happiness to find, that the decency of the populace, and great attention of all other classes of the inhabitants, were highly pleasing; whilst the dignity and grandeur of such a display of superb structures had a singular effect.

His Majesty and the young Princes were in a blue and gold uniform: the Queen in a plain lilac silk; the Princess Royal and Princess Elizabeth in pale blue; and Princess Augusta in light green.

Bells were incessantly ringing from the arrival of the Royal Family to their departure. At night the city was grandly illuminated, and a general joy appeared in every countenance.

Their Majesties, on their departure from Nuneham, were graciously pleased to order one hundred pounds to be left with the Earl of Harcourt's house steward, to be divided among his Lordship's servants.

The band belonging to the Oxfordshire militia reached Nuneham in time to perform several pieces of martial music during dinner, and, at the departure of their Majesties, struck up,

"God save the King."

The inundations in the middle counties of this island have, the last and this month, been very destructive.

On the 23d and 24th of September the river Clyde inundated the city and neighbourhood of Glasgow; the lower floors were filled with water, and the inhabitants suffered incredible loss.

About the same time, the waters on the river Almond rose to an uncommon height, and inundated the low grounds in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Some farm-houses were carried away by the stream, and much hurt done to the corn that remained uncut and uncarried.

The river Cart rose suddenly on the people who were employed at the harvest, and it was with difficulty they saved their lives.

The river Ellor rose so suddenly, that the boy, who carried the mail from Dundee to Montrose was carried away by it; the horse was saved, but the mail was driven out to sea,

The Keven swelled to such a degree, it broke down the embankment that had been thrown up to confine its waters.

At Alburn in Derbyshire, the rain fell on the 27d inundated the low ground in that neighbourhood to a greater extent than was ever known: the river rose here seven and eight feet in four hours, and again in little more than the same time. The mud and filth which the water left behind were not wholly cleared away till the 24th instant.

At Lea the cotton-mills, lately built by Mr. Nightingale, were much damaged, and the head of water filled with rubbish to a considerable depth.

On the 12th instant a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with hail and pieces of ice, alarmed the town of Whitehaven and its neighbourhood, and a few minutes inundated the lower parts of the town, and rendered the furniture and bedding of the poor, by the mud and water utterly unfit for use. In Low-water, the slabs of ice fell, the like never seen before by the oldest man living. Some of the kind were picked up at Portsmouth.

At Stratford-upon-Avon the same was, if possible, still more dreadful. The sheep were killed, by the lightning falling near the town.

At Worcester the Severn came down on the following day, but did not fall high as after a storm about 10 years ago, it rose 17 feet in perpendicular height.

On Wednesday night, the 14th inst. fire broke out at the Red Lion in Faversham, by which a child was burnt that it died on the Friday inst. It broke out in the room where the child, as supposed by the spark of a candle falling on the bed. Being soon discovered, many people in the house, it was extinguished without any other material damage.

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury, Oct.

On Saturday night last, as George Morgan, a journeyman tanner, in company with fellow workman and Anne Horton, whose house he lodged, were returning, they were met on the causeway, leading to the Postern-gate to North-lane, by drummers belonging to the recruiting service in this city; and, on their proceeding to take indecent liberties with the woman, Morgan pushed one of them into the street. This he repeated a second time; when other two came up to their comrades in dance, with their swords drawn, which, by their means, gained the causeway, and had no sooner effected than he also drew sword, and stabbed Morgan in the belly, which he lingered till Monday morning, when he expired. Thomas Bax, the other man, has been committed to St Dunstan's gaol, to be tried at the next assizes at Maidstone, by the Coroner's Inquest, after sitting in the stocks, has brought in their verdict, that

Murder against Bax. He is only 15 years of age, and belongs to the 64th regiment of foot, now in Dover Castle. It is much to be wished, that the military should not be allowed to wear their side-arms, except when on duty; particularly recruiting parties, who, from the nature of their employment, are continually in liquor, consequently very improper persons to be in possession of such dangerous weapons.

Canterbury Journal.

PORT NEWS.

"Agreeable to the orders of the Admiralty Board, his Majesty's ship the *St. George*, of 90 guns, was launched at this port; his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and many of the nobility, were present upon the occasion. By nine in the morning the yard was crowded with spectators from the different parts of the country, and at half after eleven she was put into the water amidst the acclamations of the multitude, the ceremony of christening her being first performed by the young Prince. After the launch was over, his Royal Highness, the nobility, and the officers of different ranks of the navy and marines, attended a public breakfast given by the Commissioners. The Prince afterwards dined on board the Queen with Admiral Montague, and was saluted with 21 guns."

This day, Oct. 17, Gen. Campbell set sail from this port in the *Earl Talbot* Indiaman, for his government at Madras.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ON the 12th of September a young girl was devoured by a wolf at the entrance of the *Wood of St. Didier*, about four leagues from Paris. Next day a party of the King's hunters scoured the wood, and wounded a wolf, which was afterwards killed by the dogs. To appearance it was the same that had devoured the child.

A dreadful fire has lately reduced to ashes the village of *Brijenon*, in the archbishopric of Champagne. Between 1000 and 2000 farmers and labouring people have been ruined by this calamity.

On the 5th of August a dreadful storm arose in *Western Prussia*, accompanied with hail, which laid waste 131 villages and towns. The inhabitants must have perished for want, had not his Prussian Majesty ordered them an immediate supply.

On the 20th of last month [Sept.] Mess. Alban and Valet went to *St. Cloud* with their balloons, and had the honour of entertaining their Majesties with their new improvements. They ascended and descended with great ease, and seemed to have their machine in perfect subjection.

The *Ramazan* at *Constantinople* ended on the 6th of August, and the *Betrem* (the Carnival of the Turks) commenced. The Grand Signior received the congratulations

of the court on the birth of a son. All is jollity at *Constantinople*, notwithstanding the plague which still rages in that city.

The Queen of France had contracted a debt, previous to her late lying-in, to the amount of a million and a half French money. She wrote to M. Neckar, who then presided in the department of finances, for that sum, and to charge it to the public accounts. He returned for answer, that her Majesty should be supplied, but not in the way she desired. He accordingly sent her the money out of his own private purse.

The continual rains in *Pedolia*, *Walhinia*, and *Ukraine*, which fell for ten days incessantly, about the beginning of August, has laid those provinces almost under water: but, what has astonished and affrighted the neighbouring inhabitants, the forest of *Iarmalinac* has disappeared without any emotion of the earth. It sunk down at once, and nothing is to be seen but the tops of some of the trees.

The inundations at *Lillo* have been of late prodigiously increased by the continual and heavy rains that fell on the 24th and 25th of September last, which lasted for 30 hours. They are now draining off the waters, as that district is given up to the Emperor's claims.

By an edict of the Emperor lately issued, vassalage is totally abolished in Hungary, and the very name of it ordered to be no longer used. Every man has liberty to marry, to learn any art, to work for himself, to sell, mortgage, exchange, and alienate his property, only sending to his Lord the accustomed fees; in short, every vassal in Hungary is restored to the full and perfect enjoyment of personal freedom without the least restriction whatever. In the Edict issued on this occasion, his Imperial Majesty has this liberal sentiment: "I not only, says he, would unshackle the mind from a bale superfluous which enervates it; but I will to direct its active powers to national services. Let the gloomy Priest be driven from his cloister, to benefit society with his talents; and let the most unenlightened Religions, who were fettered by bigotry, look abroad upon the face of day. Artists, manufacturers, and farmers, benefit a State, while a multitude of religious drones encumber and oppress it."

By another Edict, his Imperial Majesty abolishes the separate jurisdiction formerly granted to the Jews in Galitia, who are for the future to be amenable to the ordinary courts of justice.

In his Austrian dominions the Jews are subjected to rather rigorous laws. If they marry, they are to pay a certain sum on the birth of every child, which is to be increased in proportion to the number of births; and if they grow rich, they are to pay to the support of government in proportion to their wealth.

By

By an ordinance of the 22d of August, his Majesty abolished the right heretofore claimed by the Lords, of compelling their vassals to maintain their dogs.

An arret has lately been issued by the French King, expressly forbidding persons, not regularly bred to the profession of physic or surgery, from vending any sort of medicines for the cure of diseases.

Our Ambassador at the Hague presented a memorial to the States so long ago as the 21st of January, grounded on a proposal of the Count L'Adhemar to the English Minister, for reducing the British and French forces in India, provided their H. M. M. would form the same resolution. To this memorial an answer was returned on the 12th of September last, importing, that the States were ready to enter upon the business, provided Sir James Harris would name the *naval force* meant to be kept by each power for their own defence.

The Tribunal of the Inquisition is now entirely suppressed and abolished for ever throughout the States of Modena. The supreme decree that annihilates that monument of barbarity, cruelty, and superstition of our forefathers, entrusts the functions, prerogatives, and authority of that tribunal to the bishops, the proper guardians of every thing that concerns the interests of religion.

The Algerines still continue their piracies in the Mediterranean, and pay little regard to their late treaty with the Spaniards. They even extend their captures to the Atlantic Ocean, and have struck the American traders with terror. The Spaniards hold them in supreme contempt, yet are forced to humble to them. They are a scourge to the Portuguese; of whose vessels they daily make captures.

The directors of the Imperial East India Company at Trieste have received very unfavourable accounts from Bombay of their only ship, the *Count Cobenzel*, which was ordered to depart from that settlement without breaking bulk; she took her departure for China in very unfavourable circumstances.

Their Sicilian Majesties, who have been on a tour to Italy, where they had an interview with the Emperor, arrived at Naples on the 7th of Sept, being escorted from Leghorn by the Neapolitan Squadron, three English and three Dutch frigates, and the Maltese gallees.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 29.

BEING Michaelmas day, was held a common-hall for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when Mr. Alderman Wright, being next in rotation, was chosen without opposition; and, being invested with the city regalia, he addressed the Livery nearly to the following purport: "Gentlemen and fellow-citizens, please to

accept of my hearty and sincere thanks for the honour you have this day conferred upon me, in electing me chief magistrate of this great and commercial city. Be assured, it shall be my constant endeavour to discharge the duties of the important office with honour and integrity, ever watching over the rights and liberties of my fellow-citizens."

A wheel-wright at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, completed his 80th year; on which occasion Lord Salisbury, by whose family the old man has been employed from his youth, ordered the neighbouring inhabitants to be invited into his park, where a very numerous company were sumptuously entertained with roast beef and London porter. The family of this industrious old man consists of himself, a daughter 79, another of 76, and a son of 75 years of age. The common earning of the father is 3s. 6d. per day.

Sept. 30.

By the KING. A PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Houses of Parliament are adjourned to the 27th day of October next; we judging it not requisite that they should sit at that time, have, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby declaring and publishing our will and pleasure, that our Parliament shall, on the said 27th day of October next, be prorogued unto Thursday the first day of December following. And we do hereby further declare, That due notice shall be given by proclamation of the time when our Parliament shall meet and sit for the dispatch of business, to the end that the members of both Houses may order their affairs accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 30th day of September, 1785, in the 25th year of our reign.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, attended by the city officers, accompanied by the new Sheriffs, wear from Guildhall, in the city barge, to Westminster, where they gave bond before the Curfitor Baron of the Exchequer, and passed through the usual ceremonies usual on the occasion.

About eighty gentlemen, commissioners of land and shop-tax, met in the new council-chamber, Guildhall, pursuant to their adjournment on the 8th of July (see p. 556). The subject was the shop-tax.

Mr. Merry opened the business by republishing the shop-tax and the conduct of the persons who had qualified.

Mr. Alderman Skinner was no less serene. He brought, however, the Recorder's opinion on some late proceedings, *viz.* Whether the few who had qualified had acted legally? and whether they had a right to meet in Guildhall? To the first, he was clearly of opinion, that those who had qualified had acted legally;

to those who had adjourned from the 8th to the 30th, they had put it out of their own power to qualify, unless under those who had already qualified. As to the place of meeting, he was equally clear that the Corporation of London were masters of Guildhall, and most undoubtedly had a right, whenever they thought proper, to prevent any persons assembling therein. Mr. Ald. Skinner observed, that perhaps some gentlemen might be induced to qualify, from a persuasion that they might render their fellow citizens some service, by checking the proceedings of those who had been so forward in qualifying clandestinely.

Mr. Robinson was for every man present qualifying himself immediately, and attending at the next meeting and out-voting them; but this did not seem to meet the sense of the majority. The meeting was adjourned *fine die*.

Orders were issued from the Ld. Chamberlains, for the Court's going into mourning for the Infant Don Lewis, brother to his Catholic Majesty.

Seaton's prize at Cambridge, the subject of which was the Exodus, is this year adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Trinity College, Visitor of Westminster School.

Monday, October 3.

His Majesty having determined that the little park should no longer continue as a pasture for the deer, but that a part of it should be converted into agriculture, it was found an enterprize of no small difficulty to remove the deer from the little to the great park. On this occasion his Majesty himself, attended by the keepers with about fifty other persons, were employed in catching them in nets. In this dangerous undertaking, his Majesty's horse fell, and he was thrown, but providentially received no damage.

Tuesday 4.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor communicated a letter of resignation from Bamber Gascoigne, Esq. of the place of Steward of the Manor of the Borough of Southwark.

Wednesday 5.

This day Count de Haflang, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Elector Palatine, Duke of Bavaria, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials, and next day he was introduced to the Queen.

Baron Lynden, the Dutch Ambassador, notified to his Majesty, in official form, the declining of the preliminaries at Paris, for a final settlement of the differences between the Republic of the States General and the Emperor of Germany, and afterwards had a private conference with the King.

Thursday 6.

Came on the trial, before the Recorder at Guildhall, of one Harvey a Constable, for

perjury, at the Old Bailey, in the case of Peter Newbury and Wm. Iverson, for a highway robbery, of which they were convicted (see p. 400); and Harvey shared with the prosecutor 80l. the reward for their conviction. Harvey was convicted, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in Newgate, and to stand twice in the pillory in the Old Bailey yard.

Friday 7.

Was held, at the College of Physicians, the annual election of officers for the year ensuing, when Sir George Baker was elected President; Dr. Donald Monro, Dr. Burges, Dr. Watson, and Dr. David Pitcairn, were elected Censors; Dr. Tomlinson, Treasurer; Dr. Harvey, Register; and Sir George Baker, Dr. Cadogan, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Caulet, and Dr. Watson, were chosen Commissioners for licensing houses for the reception of lunatics. At the same time Dr. Frazer, Dr. William Robertson, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Ferris, were admitted Licentiates.

This day Sir Frederic Haldimand took his final leave of the King, previous to his going to Canada, of which he is appointed governor.

Orders were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, for the Court's going into mourning for the late Queen of Sardinia.

Sunday 9.

As a coach from Laytonstone was standing at the Vine Inn, in care of a boy, a man coming by, said to him, with some vehemence, "You rascal, don't you hear your master call you?" Upon which the boy ran into the inn, and the man carried off a trunk of considerable value.

Chiswick church was broken open, and robbed of the communion plate, the gold fringe from the communion-table, and from the pulpit-cloth; the value of the whole between two and three hundred pounds.

Monday 10.

The meeting of the independent electors of Westminster, at the Shakespeare Tavern, to celebrate the Anniversary of Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster, was most numerously attended, and the day was most jovially spent and concluded.

At four in the afternoon the Rambler cutter overfet in a squall of wind at the mouth of the river Medway; and ten of the crew, with three women, were unfortunately drowned.

Saturday 15.

The Sheriffs of London waited on Ld. Sidney, in obedience to his Lordship's appointment, when they delivered to him the return of the prisoners in Newgate. As the numbers are double to what have been usual, the Government are employed in concerting measures to suppress that growing evil.

Sunday 16.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland

berland arrived at Cumberland-House, Pall-Mall, from the south of France; and, on the following day, waited on their Majesties at Kew.

Thursday 20.

At a full court of common council, this day, at Guildhall, Joseph Bushnan, esq. (late assistant comptroller) was elected comptroller of the chamber of London, with such distinguished marks of esteem from every member of the court as infinitely enhanced the value of the gift. The city solicitor (Philip Wyat Crowther, esq.) had afterwards the honour of entertaining the whole corporation, in a style of great elegance, at the London Tavern; a mark of respect which Mr. Bushnan had the happiness of repeating on Tuesday the 25th.

At the above court Mr. Powel made a motion, of which he had formerly given notice, "That the Town Clerk do return to this court, at their next meeting after Plough-Monday in every year, an account of such members who shall not have qualified by taking the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace." Mr. Powel introduced his motion, by taking notice, that some members had not, in pursuance of the different Acts of Parliament, taken the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, or the Oaths of Supremacy, Allegiance, and Abjuration. Mr. Dornford got up, and, in reply, said, he understood it was a personal attack upon him. Mr. Alderman Sanderston spoke in favour of the motion, as did Mr. Merry. A great number of members went away, by which the motion was lost.

This day his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland visited their Majesties at Kew.

The proceedings of the Middlesex Sessions on this day, respecting the application for licences for three new places of public entertainment, having engaged the attention of the public, and been differently represented, the following is said to be an authentic account:

After the usual licences were granted, petitions were presented from Mr. Bullock, for a licence for a Music Room, on the plan of Ranelagh and the Pantheon, in the new road from Paddington to Illington; a petition from a Mr. Jones, for a licence for a Riding-House near Whitechapel Church, on the plan of Adley's and Hughes's;—and a petition from Mr. Adley himself, for a licence for a Riding-house near Shoreditch.

Mr. Bullock's petition was first brought forward, and spoke to with great energy and spirit by Mr. Fielding, as counsel for Mr. Bullock.

After he had finished, Mr. Monroque, Master in Chancery, called for the Act of 25 Geo. II. which was read. He contended, that this was not a place within the meaning of, or intended to be restrained by, that Act; and endeavoured to shew, that this place

would rather tend to soften and polish the manners of the people, than be an injury to the public: and concluded with moving for the licence.

Mr. Barnfather objected to the licence, gave several instances, from his own experience as a magistrate, of the great mischief which had arisen from those places of public entertainment.

Sir Sampson Wright likewise argued strongly against it, and insisted this was a place directly within the meaning of the Act; and that, if the increase of these sorts of places was encouraged, it was in vain for the Magistrates to attempt the protection of the public.

Mr. Mainwaring, the Chairman, then delivered his opinion; which, as it not only does much honour to that Gentleman, but also contains an excellent lesson for the Magistrates upon future occasions, is here given at large. He began by saying,

"That, after what had fallen from the respectable Magistrate who countenanced the petition, and had moved for a licence upon it, if he could be disposed to compel any one with his conscience, or to sign that judgment, which he was satisfied was well founded; he should be contented perhaps to do it at this time, from the high opinion he entertained of the Gentlemen who made the motion; but he did not feel himself at liberty so to do.

"We are, said he, sitting here under an Act of Parliament, which intrusts us with a very important regulation of the police; and I cannot help wondering, that at this time, when the Magistrates are making the strongest professions of their resolution to enforce the laws, and to do their utmost endeavours to check the excess of dissipation all ranks of people are fallen into, when the depravity of the times, and the relaxation of the laws are a subject of universal complaint; that the Magistrates should at such a time be called upon to authorize new temptations to idleness, vice, and immorality, is to me somewhat extraordinary.

"I cannot, said he, lay my hand upon my heart, and say, I think this plan will not be productive of much mischief—it may be an additional temptation to idleness, and afford new opportunities for thieves to associate. Walk round the play-houses, and observe the shocking scenes of wickedness going forward every night. Look in the Haymarket, at the Opera-house, to Ranelagh; observe the scenes of riotous drunkenness among the large body of servants who are there collected together. The same observation applies to all other public places. Without looking within them, the mischief going forward without, is amply sufficient to shew the evil tendency. What reason is there to expect this place will produce the same effects as other places?"

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ST. MAC.

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Some opportunities of amusement
the public must have; and they already have
more than enough.

It is said the inhabitants of that neigh-
bourhood have no objection. If the neigh-
bourhood could establish a nursery of thieves,

they might do it, they might, without
objection, and take the consequence; but

in one quarter are a nuisance to the
metropolis. The inhabitants of St.

are not the only persons injured by
the unfortunate wretches harboured in that
quarter of the town. We are warned too,

the learned Counsel, to be cautious how
we strain the liberty of the subject.

The legislature has thought it for the
good of the whole, that such a restraint
should be imposed, with a liberty to the

magistrates, in particular cases, to grant in-
dulgences. Upon the whole consideration
of the matter, being perfectly satisfied this

will be allowed, will be productive of much
benefit to the publick, I must refuse my
assent to a licence being granted.

Mr. Mainwaring then proceeded:—I
now say a word respecting myself, and
then Mr. Bullock, that his behaviour

on this occasion has been very improper.
Bullock, or those who are his advisers,
interested in the success of his applica-

tion apprehending I might not, as a Mem-
ber, be persuaded to give my assent to a
licence being granted him, thought proper

to ask me in another way, as a Member
of Parliament, and one of the Representa-
tives of the County; and a letter has been

sent and transmitted to me, to which the
signature of a great number of very respect-
able Freeholders has been obtained. I

said he, I am under the highest obliga-
tions to the Freeholders of this county,
and not forget the duty I owe them;

and cannot suffer myself to think of those
obligations in this place. The letter to me,
describing the amusements intended,

that the place is to be closed, goes on
very earnestly, therefore, request our
Honourable Representative to support the ap-
plication with his vote and interest."

Bullock, said he, forgets he is coming
before the Court of Justice.—A Judge sitting in
Parliament support the application with his

vote and interest!—What sort of a Judge
is that?—What sort of a Court of
Justice must it be, that is composed of such

persons? The duty of a Judge is but ac-
cording to the dictates of his own conscience
in his judgment, unbias'd by favour or

partiality to any one. That is the substance
of the oath we take before we sit here: that
the substance of the oath every Judge

swears in every Court of Justice; and that is
the rule of conduct I will follow here, who-
ever may be the parties, whatever may be the
occasion, or whatever may be the con-
sequence."

The question was then put, on Mr. Mon-
tague's motion for the licence; which was
negatived without a dissenting voice. The
other petitions shared the same fate.

Mr. Mainwaring's conduct on this occa-
sion will do him lasting honour. His senti-
ments were worthy the mouth of a Roman
Senator, and might have been delivered with
applause by a Cæsius or a Brutus. The man
who can act so nobly as a Magistrate will
ever deserve the confidence of the people.

Saturday 22.

The house of Lady Cave, in Newmam-
street, was broken open, and robbed of plate
and other things to the amount of 230*l*.

Sunday 23.

His Majesty came from Kew to St. James's
to the levee. Gov. Hastings had an audience
of his Majesty.

Thursday 27.

This day the Speaker of the House of
Commons, with a few Treasury members,
and the Clerks, met; when a message from
the Lords was received by Mr. Quarres, to
require their attendance in the House of
Peers, where the commission was read for
proroguing the House to the 1st of Dec.
next.

Saturday 29.

Jamaica has been again visited by a hur-
ricane equally violent, of much longer du-
ration, and it is feared much more general,
than that of the last year. It commenced
about six o'clock in the evening of Satur-
day the 27th ult. and continued, with
very little intermission, during the greatest
part of the night. 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 for-
merly full of provisions, which were selling
at a low price; and to prevent the exporta-
tion of them, an embargo has been laid
upon the shipping for six weeks. *Lord. Gaz.*

Monday 31.

An account is now taking by order of go-
vernment of the poor's rates collected in the
several parishes of England yearly at this
time, with the increase or decrease since the
year 1776, in order, it is imagined, to pro-
pose some plan to parliament the ensuing
session. The sum reported to have been col-
lected in this way last year is said to exceed
four millions three hundred thousand pounds
sterling.

A great number of new counterfeit half-
guineas are now in circulation. The head is
awkwardly done, the reverse faint; the date
1784; and the weight less than an old six-
pence.

An Indian Rajah, from the territories of
the Nabob of Arcot, arrived in London
within these few days. He is a handsome
young man, dressed in the Asiatic habit, and
makes a very splendid appearance. *See say the
Papers.*

MR. URBAN,

THE account in your last Obituary of the late Lord Ducie being erroneous with respect to his name, and otherwise short, please to add the following.

VERAX.

The right hon. Thomas Reynolds* Morton, Baron Ducie of Tortworth, who died at his seat at Woodchester park, in Gloucestershire, September 11, 1785, entered early into the army, in the 10th regiment of dragoons, afterwards was captain of a troop in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, and lastly colonel of a company in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, from which he retired on his accession to the peerage. He served five campaigns during the war in Germany, and was aid de camp to the late Gen. Mollay. In every of these stations he acquitted himself with the utmost military reputation. In domestic life he was humane, benevolent, and charitable; of the most inviolable truth and integrity; of such pleasant and enlivening manners, as to diffuse a cheerfulness to all around him. While apparently in robust health, he was attacked by an inveterate fever, which, after a conflict of a fortnight, deprived the world of one of its most worthy characters.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. **D**UCHESS of Grafton, a son.
 Oct. 1. Lady of Sir G. T. Page, a son and heir.
 Lady of Sir T. H. Page, a daughter.
 18. At Dublin, Countess Dowager of Grafton, a son.
 23. The lady of W. Adam, esq; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- L**ATELY, at Shrewsbury, the hon. Geo. Petre, 2d son of Lord Petre, to Miss Howard, daughter of Philip H. esq. of Corby-castle, Cumberland.
 Sept. 28. John Deane, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss S. Stratton, niece to Mr. S. of Hackney.
 29. Mr. Hodgkinson, of Blackheath, to Miss Holmes.
 30. By special licence, hon. George Augustus North, eldest son to Lord M. and M.P. for Wootton Bassett, to Miss Hobart.
 Oct. . . By special licence, the hon. Garrat Mulvey, of Tipperary, to Miss Eliz. Dempsey.
 At Bangor, Mr. Nickson, of Malpas, to the youngest daughter of — Probart, esq. of Beawill, co. Denbigh.
 Dr. De Butte, physician of Grantham, to Miss Mary Welby.
 1. John Julius Angerstein, esq. of Woodlands, Kent; to Mrs. Lucas, relict of the late Thomas L. esq. of Leigh.
 2. At St. Mary la bonne, the rev. Richard Chandler, LL.D. to Miss Benigna Dorrien.

* This name he took by act of parliament.

- At Edmonton, Mr. Benjamin Butcher to the New Fire Office, to Miss Mary Foster.
 At Kingston, Mr. Wm. Gibbons, to Maria Theodosia Wenman, of High Wycombe.
 4. Rev. R. Milles, vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and youngest son of the late Dean of Exeter, to Miss Herinden, dau. of the rev. Mr. H. of the same county.
 6. Mr. W. Barnham, surgeon, at bridge, to Mrs. Catherine Berry Clarke.
 At Guildford, Sir R. Sparkes, to Miss Price, of Bromley.
 5. Thomas Valley, esq. of Burlington, to Miss Hammond.
 Mr. James Elphinstone, to Miss Falconer, dau. of the late rev. James F. M.A. brother to the late Bp. F. a Nonjuring Scotch bishop.
 7. At Dolgely, Richard Richards, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Humphreys.
 8. At Kellington chap. Northumberland, John Morland, esq. of Copplethwaite, to Miss Upton, dau. of the late John Upton, of Inquire hall, co. York.
 Mr. Timothy Stevens, bookseller at Chester, to Miss Hanley, of the same place.
 9. By special licence, — Howard, esq. to Miss Huldiday.
 By special licence, Mr. Vandover, of Warrington, to Miss Sebright, of Paotran.
 10. Mr. Skerry, of Dean-st. Soho, to Miss Sus. Bamhill.
 11. Mr. Croughton, of Friday-st. to Miss Cortesi.
 12. Richard Hammond, esq. of Goltsey, to Miss Bryant.
 At Wakefield, the rev. Michael Bate, D.D. vicar of that place, and rector of —, to Miss Scott, sister of the late Francis S. esq. a naval captain in the East India Company's service.
 13. Thomas Cowper, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Raikes.
 Rev. John Randolph, D.D. regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of — church, to Miss Lambard.
 16. At Edmonton, Henry Smith, esq. of —, to Miss Hester Carter, youngest daughter of the late — C. esq; banker, and fellow of the Spanish traveller of that name.
 18. Mr. George Sturt, organist of St. Paul's, Manchester, to Miss Cambridge, of —.
 At Maiden Newtown, Wilks, Mr. James, surgeon in the navy, to Miss Jay.
 10. By the Bishop of Landaff, at Benbow house, near Cambridge, the rev. Thomas —, to Miss Lushington.
 20. Lieut. F. H. Montgomery, to Miss Morrison.
 At Andover, rev. Mr. Ford, R. of —, to Miss Charlton, co. Som. and chaplain to the reg. of foot, to Miss Mundy.
 21. Lieut. Charles Wilkinson, of the Northamptonshire militia, to Miss — of Upton.
 25. At Stocks, Essex, — Adkins, esq; second son of Dr. A. of Reading, to Miss Mary Unwin.

26. Capt. John Hamilton Dempster, in the service of the E. I. Company, to Miss Ferguson, of Red Lion-sq.
Mr. Miller, of James-st. Westminster, to Mrs. Wallis.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Smeinton, near Nottingham, Aged 102, Mrs. Mary Brown.

At Leghorn, Theodore Luders, esq; late in the dragoons.

At Canterbury, John Whitfield, esq; of that city.

Charles Kingsley, aged 71, nephew to the Gen. K.

June 9. Aged 65, Mr. William Hall, shopkeeper at Settle, co. York.

Sept. . . At Wotton, Surrey, Miss Evelyn, sister to Sir Frederic E. Hart.

At Somerton, the rev. Mr. Martin, vicar of Inglishcombe, near Bath.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. H. silversmith, in Clerkenwell Green.

At Fordingham, near Dorchester, James Brooke, esq.

At Cockney, near Workshop, the rev. Edw. Water, vicar of that parish, as also of Upper-Whangwith, Sarscliffe, and Bilbover, in Derbysh.

At Applethorpe, Somersetsh. the rev. William Ford, B.D. rector of that parish above 30 years.

Suddenly, at Richmond; Mrs. Fortescue, wife of Capt. F. and dau. of Mr. Frazer; of whom see pp. 747. 789.

At East Sheene, at his brother-in-law's, Mr. Bowles, aged 38, Bradshaw Gaillard, esq; only son of Piers G. esq; of Edmonton.

Mr. J. Lowther, esq. of Durham, aged 75.

MARIA ANTONIETTA Queen of Sardinia, and eldest sister of the present Emperor of Germany, in her 56th year. She was born in 1739; married in 1750 to the present King, then Prince of Piedmont and Duke of Savoy, (see vol. XX. p. 236,) and eldest issue 4 daughters, of whom, 1. Maria Aloisa Louisa was married 1771 to the Comte de Provence, brother to the King of France; 2. Maria Theresia, married in 1773 to the Comte d'Artois, another brother of the King of France; 3. Mary Charlotte, married to the brother and heir to the Elector of Saxony; and six sons, the eldest of whom, Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont, was 1751 married in 1775 Adelaide sister of the King of France.

30. At Ankerwyke, near Staines, aged 75, John Harcourt, esq. first cousin to the late Earl H. and nearest relation to the present Earl and Gen. H. He was grandson of Sir Philip H. by his 2d wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Lee, esq. of Ankerwyke.

At Barwell, co. Leic. in her 7d year, Mrs. Anne Power, a wealthy maiden lady, whose three brothers (see vol. L. p. 395) all died, in 1780, in the same house within the space of 6 months. Mrs. P. having died intestate, a considerable real estate devolves to

her first cousin Mr. Power of Balsall; and no inconsiderable property will be equally divided between him and three other first cousins. Agreeably to the custom of the county on the interment of spinsters; the corpse was welcomed to the church with a merry peal, and an elegant entertainment distributed to a numerous circle of friends and neighbouring dependants. The funeral service was performed with much solemnity by the rev. Mr. Glover; and an anthem chaunted by the Barwell choir.

Oct. . . At Ilford, Samuel Croft Baker, esq. one of the purveyors of the pantry to his late majesty.

At Harding, near St. Alban's, aged 106, Margaret Stone.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Anne Cobbe, relict of R. Chaloner Cobbe; LL.D.

Mrs. Hickson, many years housekeeper to the House of Peers.

At Thetford, Robert Bailey, aged 65, well known among the gentlemen of Newmarket and the neighbourhood as a great walker, having frequently gone from Thetford to London in one day (81 miles), and returned the next.

At Carlisle, Joseph Gill, esq. many years an officer in the 5th reg. of foot.

In a very advanced age, at Upton-Pierpont, Northamptonsh. John Beaseley, esq. formerly a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, to which society he hath left 1000l. towards completing their library.

At Newington, near Sittingbourne; Mrs. Morgan, a widow woman, who for many years past received a weekly support from the parish; but, on examining her effects, it was found that she had laid up money, in different places of her apartment, to the amount of 600l. yet would scarcely allow herself the necessaries of life.

At Llwirngiddod, co. Radnor, in his 108th year, occasioned by a fall down some garden steps, Mr. Lewis Morgan. He was in perfect possession of his faculties. He had lived chiefly on vegetable diet, and drank frequently of the famous rock-water of Llandriddod.

At Gloucestershire, the rev. Mr. Shellard, rector of Redcombe, and vicar of Tytherington, co. Glouc. one of the proctors in convocation of that diocese, and rural dean of Cirencester.

At Tanworth, Warwickshire, aged 118, William Talker.

At Aberdeca, aged 101, William Auld, huckster.

1. At Cambridge, Charles Collingens, M.D. thirty-two years professor of anatomy in that university.

At Charlton, Kent, Mrs. Anne McCulloch, wife of Robert M'C. of that place, and dau. of George Roupell, esq. of Charles-town, S. Carolina.

At Great Nelson, Cheshire, the rev. Abel Ward, M.A. archdeacon of Chester, and 40 years rector of St. Anne's, Manchester.

2. At Fenny Stratford, Bucks, Martha Osburn,

Osborne, a single woman, aged 46. For the last 20 years she was closely confined to her bed, owing to the misfortune of slipping down at the age of 26, and hurting her ankle and leg, for which she could have no remedy but amputation, to which she would not agree. In this miserable state she suffered the most excruciating pain during the above period; but nevertheless, being a very ingenious and complete seamstress, supported herself during her confinement by her own industry.

At Naples, James Graham, esq; merchant.

3. Mr. Saunders, apothecary, at Kentish-town.

Mr. Lancaster, jun. attorney at law, of Lincoln's-inn.

At Lancaster, aged 88, Myles Birker, esq; one of the people called Quakers.

4. Suddenly, on Ham common, John Grene, esq; one of the deputy registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

5. William Maynard, esq. of Nevis.

6. Mr. Buiscoc, Virginia merchant, in L. Thames-st.

At Hampstead, John Foster, esq. coach-maker, of Long Acre.

At Bath, Perry Player, esq. comptroller of cloth and petty customs, and deputy comptroller of great customs.

Fenton Ikin, esq. collector of the customs at Chester.

In Bartholomew-cloze, Rowland Berkeley, esq.

Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Mr. M. gunmaker, Fleetstreet.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. C. laceman in Lombard-street.

7. At Lewisham, aged 98, John Jolly, esq. upwards of 40 years one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

Matthew Green, esq. of Villar's-st.

At his seat at Grove Park, co. Warwick, the right hon. John Lord Dormer, baron of Wenge, co. Bucks. He retained his faculties to the last moment, although at the advanced age of 93. Possessed of sound judgment, real goodness of heart, a benevolent and charitable disposition, united with an affable and easy deportment, he justly acquired the veneration and esteem of all who knew him. The poor in his neighbourhood in him lost a father; and his many amiable qualities endeared him to, and placed him so high in the opinion of his friends, and those who had the honour of his acquaintance, that they will long sincerely revere his memory and lament his death. His lordship is succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son, the right hon. Charles Lord Dormer, who married Lady Mary, the sister of the right hon. George Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he has one son, the hon. Mr. Charles Dormer.

Mr. Vernon, of the navy-office.

8. At his apartments near Pancras, in his 61st year, George Clunie, esq.

9. At Hardwicke-house, near Bury, the rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. in his 52d year,

being born in 1733, descended from a family of that name seated in Suffolk as early as the 15th century. He married Peggy, only daughter of Daniel Biscoe, esq. of Ham, by whom he had no issue. In Aug. 1762, he was presented to the rectory of Hoxsted, in Suffolk, by his father, who died in 1774, and his mother in 1781; in May 1774, he became F.S.A.; in Dec. that year was instituted to the living of Great Thelwell, in the same county, on the presentation of the late Henry Vernon, esq.; and in May 1775 he was elected F.R.S. His admirable History of the Parish of Hawsted, of which he was lord and patron, and Hardwicke-house (a perfect model for every work of the nature) published in the XXXIId number of the Bibl. Brit. Top. was reviewed in our volume, p. 678. What collections he possessed of his own and T. Martin's for the county of Suffolk, may be seen in the Brit. Top. II. pp. 242, 247, besides a variety of others taken in his tours about England. He communicated to this Magazine, Observations on Cedars, vol. XLIX. p. 138, and on Yew-trees in Church-yards, ib. 309; in Phil. Trans. vol. LXXIV. an account of extraordinary frost; and to the Antiquary Repository, No. XXXII. an Account of Mary's Church at Bury, and revised the second edition, 1771, of the description of the town. His next brother (now Sir Thomas Cullum) succeeds to the title.

At Cheller, Miss Charlotte Waller, daughter of Col. W.

At Windsor, Mrs. Delavaux, wife of D. coal-merchant to the King.

At Plumstead, co. Southampton, John Thompson, D.D. who had been more than 49 years rector of that parish.

11. Mrs. Chatfield, house-keeper to Edward.

12. Aged 91, Gen. Cu. h'ert Ellison, second general officer on the establishment, Lord John Murray being the oldest.

Mr. Thomas Coombe, sen. of Arundel. Rev. George Wakefield, rector of Kest, co. Lincoln, and vicar of Hingham, Nott. which he has held upwards of 40 years.

Aged 97, Mr. John Marshall, steward of the stute of Lanke-shire.

13. At Edinburgh, Duncan Graham, 14. Mr. Robert Richardson, of the Temple, and late of Chester.

At Bath, Dr. Woodward, a physician of eminence, and brother to the bishop of Chester.

At her house at the Hermitage, Mrs. Barbara Countess Dowager of Caithness. Her Ladyship was left a dowager in Nov. 1797.

Mr. Lee, one of his majesty's senior chamberlains.

Mr. Walter Young, of the office of exchequer.

15. In his 19th year, at his father's house in Cornwall, the hon. Wm. Legges, 2d son of the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Greenwich, aged 98, Capt. W. Legges.

many years in the Russia trade.

At Hackney, Mr. Turner, one of the yeomen of his majesty's body guards, formerly a coal-dealer in that place.

Mr. Edward Mountney, of the S. Sea-house.

In Ber.-str. Norwich, aged 28, Mrs. Kelly, the noted Irish fairy, who was only 34 inches high. She had been that morning delivered of a child 22 inches long, which lived about two hours.

17. Mr. Gray, attorney, of Leicester-fields, At Hendon, Middlesex, Walter Shropshire, esq. formerly a bookseller in New Bond-street. He was buried in the family vault at Hendon. Oct. 20.

At Grange, near Darlington, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Allan, a maiden lady. Severe must be the blow to society in general, and to the poor in particular, by the loss of so distinguished a character. Her household, always at union in itself, not so much from the command of the mistress as from the influence of a persuasive example, exhibited an instructive lesson of piety and virtue. Possessed of an ample fortune, she dispensed blessings to all around her. Pope's Man of Ross built a church or an alms-house: Mrs. Allan's charities were more extensive; many of them public and open, more secret and silent; nor were they confined to sect or party, or to her own neighbourhood.—Whenever she heard of misery and distress, though at some hundred miles distance, her heart and hand were opened to alleviate them; and in such numberless instances, that it may be truly said of her, that she fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

18. At Bridgewater, aged 77, Mr. Robert Street, many years a manufacturer in that town.

19. The rev. Mr. Popham, curate and lecturer of St. Clement Danes.

In Clerkenwell, Mr. James Berry, formerly a contractor to the victualling office.

At Great Ealing, Tho. Gurnell, esq.

At Etwell, Derbysh. the rev. W. Barstlem, many years vicar of that place.

At Calais, of a violent fever, Randolph Greenway, esq; senior captain in the Oxford militia; and on the 23d his remains were brought to Canterbury for interment.

20. In Bury-str. Abraham Hort, esq.

At Huntingdon, rev. Dr. Smith.

21. Hon. Robert Trevor, receiver general of the General Post office; brother to Viscount Hampden.

At Bridlington-key, aged 81, John Rickaby, esq.

Mr. Wm. Mundae, formerly of the Bank.

In his 75th year, the rev. Dr. Dodwell, archdeacon of Berks, canon of Salisbury, vicar of Bucklebury and of White Waltham.

24. At Gloucester, the rev. Rowland Bradstock, rector of Popleton, and 50 years vicar of the parish of Breeding, co. Wore.

At St. Catherine's, Hermitage, aged 18, Miss Frances Thicknede.

Mr. Stephen Bond, of Exeter-str. Strand.

22. At Enfield, of a violent and painful cancer, occasioned by the fall of a roll of linen on her breast four years ago, for the last four months of which she was confined to her chamber, Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. Robert G. shop-keeper and collector of the King's taxes.

In his 38th year, Mr. Davis, originally a seal engraver, in which art he made a considerable proficiency. He afterwards was placed in the box-office at the theatre in Covent Garden, where he acquitted himself with civility, industry, and integrity for near 50 years.

23. The right hon. Robert Henley Onley, Lord Onley; to which title he was advanced in 1776. He represented the county of Bedford in the four last parliaments; but at the general election in 1784 he lost his election, notwithstanding he expended an immense sum. He has left several children, and some of them very young. His eldest son was born in September, 1764.

26. At Enfield, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Thorn, aged 61, many years an eminent watch-maker and silversmith in Wood-street, and brother to Mr. John T. who died May 2.

28. At his apartments in the Sea Fields, aged 60, Mr. Francis Green, coal-merchant, and many years a clerk in the cheque office at the Bank.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Edwards, B.A. St. Lawrence, Appleby, vice Archdeacon Pa. ey, refig.

Rev. Thomas Lumley, LL.B. Dalby R. co. York.

Rev. Benj. Grisdale, M.A. Chedworth, co. Glouc.

Rev. E. B. Benson, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Tankerville

Rev. — Jefferson, King's Langley V. Herts.

Rev. John Fletcher, M.A. Bointon Peveral, R. co. Dorset, 130l. per ann.

Thomas Cliefold, M.A. of Wadham coll. R. of Newton Bagpath, with Owlpeeth chap. and Wozelworth R. co. Glouc.

Rev. George Meade esq, M.A. Dudleigh V. co. Salop.

Rev. Edward Kymaston, Madeley V. co. Salop.

Rev. James Coyle, St. Nicholas, Ipswich, parp. cur.

Rev. John Davies, B.A. Newport, Isle of Wight, lect.

Rev. Thomas Stanley, Long Leadenham, Linc. value 400l. per ann.

Rev. Maurice Johnson, M.A. a prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. Sam. Foster, M.A. master of Norwich free school.

Rt. James Preedy, Hasleton R. with Eton.

worth chap. co. Glouc.

Rev. Roger Hall, Ellingham R. co. Norf.

Rev. Thomas Reeve, Brockley R. co. Suff.

Rev. William Hepworth perp. cur. co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Cleaver, D.D. elected principal of Brazen-nose college, *vice* Thomas Barker, D.D. dec.

Rev. Henry White, librarian of the cathedral at Lichfield, installed sacrist of that church; and instituted to Cheshsey V. co. Stafford.

Hon. and rev. Edward Venables Vernon, M.A. canon of Christ church, Ox. *Gaz.*

George Pretyman, D.D. Sudburn R. with Orford chap. Suff. *Gaz.*

William Langford, D.D. Canon of Worcester. *Gaz.*

Rev. George Stafford, LL.B. Fullerton R. co. York.

Rev. Richard Hammond, M.A. Burton Bleau V. with Chardstock chap. co. Wilts.

Rev. George Fowler, B.A. Chickereel V. with Loders chap. Wilts.

Rev. Joseph Richards, LL.B. Selford R. and Cuckfield consolidated V. co. Berks.

Rev. Thomas Gaylard, M.A. Blackbrook R. co. Worcester.

Rev. Edward Walker, B.D. Bassinbourn R. co. Essex.

Rev. John Holloway, M.A. Lessington R. co. Lanc.

Rev. Thomas Blacklersby, LL.B. Holme Pierpoint V. co. Wilts.

Rev. Josiah Disturnell, M.A. chaplain to the present Lord Mayor, appointed chaplain to the Lord Mayor elect.

Rev. Joseph Johnson, M.A. Washingley R. co. Hunt.

Rev. John Smithson, minister of Leeds, to Irkheaton, R. Lanc. 400l. per ann.

Rev. Geo. Davison, M.A. Bewley V. with Oxley chap. co. York.

Rev. Henry Taylerion, Kitham V. York.

Rev. Edward Edmund Graves, Upton Aylward V. Lanc.

Rev. Robert Brocklelby, Cunningham R. Leic.

Rev. John Mortimer, M.A. Netherstoft R. Lanc.

Rev. Peter Kinghorne, Pimrideron V. Suff.

Rev. — Whitton, B.A. Mulberry R. Hants.

Rev. Jos. Stoodart, M.A. Button Brodstock V. Som.

Rev. Francis Rowden, B.D. a prebendary of Sarum.

Rev. Jon. Williams, M.A. 2d mediety of Melville R. with Petheron chap. Norf.

Rev. Robert Ford, B.D. Wootton Fitzpain R. Bucks.

Rev. George Rackstraw, M.A. Blewfield V. with Oxted chap. Camb.

Rev. Tho. Hay, N. Waltham V. Norf.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Henry Eyre, M.A. Buckworth R. co. Hunt. with Merborn R. co. Linc.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

LORD Viscount Dalrymple, Envoy extraordinary to Berlin.

Randall William, Earl of Antrim, K. created Viscount Dunluce, co. Antrim, and Earl of Antrim, with remainder to his daughters.

Elizabeth Dowager Baroness of Longford created Countess of Longford, and the dignity of Earl of Longford to her heirs male.

John Viscount Carlow, created Earl of Port-Arlington, in Queen's County.

Barry Viscount Farnham, created Earl of Farnham, co. Cavan.

Simon Viscount Carhampton, created Earl of Carhampton.

John Viscount Mayo, created Earl of the county of Mayo.

Thomas Lord Dartrey, created Viscount Cremore, co. Monaghan.

Archibald Lord Gosford; created Viscount Gosford, of Market-hill, co. Armagh.

Ralph Lord Clonmore, created Viscount Wicklow, of the county of Wicklow.

Sanctleger Lord Doneraile; created Viscount Doneraile, co. Cork.

Charles Bowen, esq. Gentleman Usher Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Joah Bates, esq. commissioner of customs.

George Cherry, esq. commissioner for equipping the navy, *vice* Joah Bates, esq.

Henry Tucker, jun. esq. Secretary and provost-marshal general of the Bermuda Islands, *vice* W. O'Brien, esq. resign.

Hon. Edward James Elliot, remembrancer in the court of exchequer, *vice* F. L. Hervey, esq. dec.

Rev. Robert Blair, M.D. professor of anatomy in Edinburgh university.

Joseph Ewart, esq. secretary of legation at Berlin.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHN STANTON, esq. comptroller of the bye and cross-road letter office, *vice* Philip Allen, esq. dec.

William Burleton, esq. LL.D. and recorder of Leicester, unanimously elected recorder of Shaftesbury, *vice* George Rous, esq.

Col. Egerton, son of the bishop of Durham, and M.P. for Brackley, master of Great Britain hosp. value 500l. per annum.

William Richardson, esq. accountant general, and Mr. Charles Cartwright, deputy accountant, to the E. I. company.

James Baldwin, esq. consul general at Giza Cairo.

Col. Pringle, first engineer at Gibraltar.

Benjamin Harrison, esq. treasurer of Guy's hospital.

Mr. Alayoin, steward to the hospitals Bridewell and Bethlehem.

Stephen Dodwell, esq. principal register of the Arches Court of Canterbury, *vice* John Grene, esq. dec.

James Townley, esq. one of the clerks of the gists in the Prerogative Court of Chancery.

Wick John Grene, esq. det.
Edw. Coke, esq; fellow of King's college;
Cmb. chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester.

B—NKR—PTS.

Miles Scales, Lambriq, Westmoreland,
draper.
Peppercombe, West ham, Essex, factor.
John Jollins, Norwich, timber-merchant.
Thomas Brown, Hoxton, broker.
Wm. Payton Cowles, Kinton, Herefordsh.
dealer.
Peter Beekelman, Bristol, lemon and orange-
merchant.
W. Knowles, Leeds, clothier
David Temple, Portsmouth-common, shop-
keeper
Ed. Wilks, Threadneedle-street, merchant
Matthew Taylor, Lamb's-conduit-str. dealer
Joseph Watson, Butcher-row, grocer
John Smith, Frodsham, Chester, inn-keeper
John Charley, Barnstable-tallow-chandler
George and Samuel Daniell, Kilgerran, Pem-
broke-shire, iron-masters
John Eagles, Cropedy, Oxfordsh. carrier
Nicholas Smith, Monkwearmouth-shore,
bread-maker
John Dibb, Leeds, maltster
William Brown, Oxford, shop-keeper
Anne Joseph de Serres de la Tour, Pall-Mall,
merchant
W. Watson, Low Lights, Tynemouth, brewer
W. Randle, Brentwood, Essex, money-scriv.
Joseph and Sam. Harris, Dowgate-hill, merch
H. Radley, South Shields, Middx. mariner
J. Parke, Lancaster, merchant
J. Chapman, Leadenthall-st. shoe-maker
George Walker, King's-arms passage, Corn-
hill, wine-merchant
W. Bradock, Mumford's-co. Milk-st. button-
seller
John Freeman, Falmouth, merchant
John Davis, Whitechurch, Oxfordsh. dealer
Wm. Oakley, Swansea, grocer
John Stedman, Lawrence-lane, warehouseman
Robert Stennett, Bath, watch-maker
W. Brailsford, Doncaster, upholder
John Mackenzie, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st.
carpenter
Ed. Smith, North Shields, Northumberland,
linen-draper
John Lloyd, Wells, grocer
Philip Chandler, Great Bookham, Surrey, vic-
tualler
John Chamberlin, Lambeth, timber-merchant
W. Oakley, Liverpool, merchant
W. Mitchell and John Cleeter, Coventry, rib-
bon-weavers
W. Greaves, Spital-square, silk-broker

James Hooker, Ipswich, linen-draper
G. T. Stubbs, Newport-st. print-seller
John Baker, Rotherhithe, shipwright
W. Astley, St. Pancras, Middx. victualler
H. Morgan, Tenby, Pembroke, linen-draper
John Merrington, Dean-st. Surrey, merchant
Abr. Thornton, New Malton, York, mercer
W. Parke, Lancaster, merchant
Sam. Sandford, Halifax, merchant
John Lawes, Upham, Southampton, dealer
W. Howarth, Liverpool, cheesc-monger
Joshua Brown, George-st. Portman-square,
carpenter
Elizabeth Thwaite, High Holborn, haberdash.
H. Bowers, Old Broad-st. apothecary
T. Holland, Birmingham, plater
C. Klopogge, Hertford-st. money-scrivener
Joseph and W. Oliver, Sudbury, Suffolk, un-
holders
W. Horne, Wandsworth, Surrey, vintner
T. Dixon, Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham,
ship-builder
T. Chapman, Faversham, Kent, toymen
W. Brumby, Chapel Milton, Derbysh. toymen
John Watson, Thetford, Norfolk, grocer
Francis Wilkins, Salisbury, haberdasher
Peter M'Taggart, Sherborne-lane, insurance-
broker
Joshua Cox, of Bath-str. Clerkenwell, baker
W. Lodge, Leeds, inn-keeper
Robert Cooke, Penfax, in Lindridge, Worces-
tersh. tallow-chandler
James Lawton, Liverpool, grocer
James M'Donnall, Paddington, merchant
T. Jones, High-Sir. Wapping, dealer in wines
James Jobstone, Snaith, Yorksh. linen-draper
Robert Kingdon, Towcester, dealer
Richard Gardner, Fore-street, grocer
David Clay, Friday-street, gauze-weaver
John Cowper, Queen-str. Bloomsbury, cheesc-
monger
Richard Atkinson, Leeds, haberdasher
G. Tucker, Reading, ironmonger
F. A. Newman, Ealing, Middx. dealer
John Salmon, Sunderland near the Sea, coal-
fitter
T. Hyatt, Perisfore, Worcester-sh. apothecary
W. Greatrex, Bisham, Berks, timber-merch.
John Robbham, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham,
raft-merchant
J. D. F. Ruete, Liverpool, merchant
T. Shittlewood, Newark upon Trent, whar-
finger
T. Wright, Field Burcot, Northamptonshire,
money-scrivener
James Evans, Cleobury Mortimer, builder
T. Shays, Much Marcle, Herefordsh. dealer
Edward Young, Bristol, cornfactor

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 23, to Oct. 25, 1785.

Christened. Buried.
Males 1560 } 3097 Males 1636 }
Females 1528 } Females 1713 } 3349
Whereof have died under two years old 1330

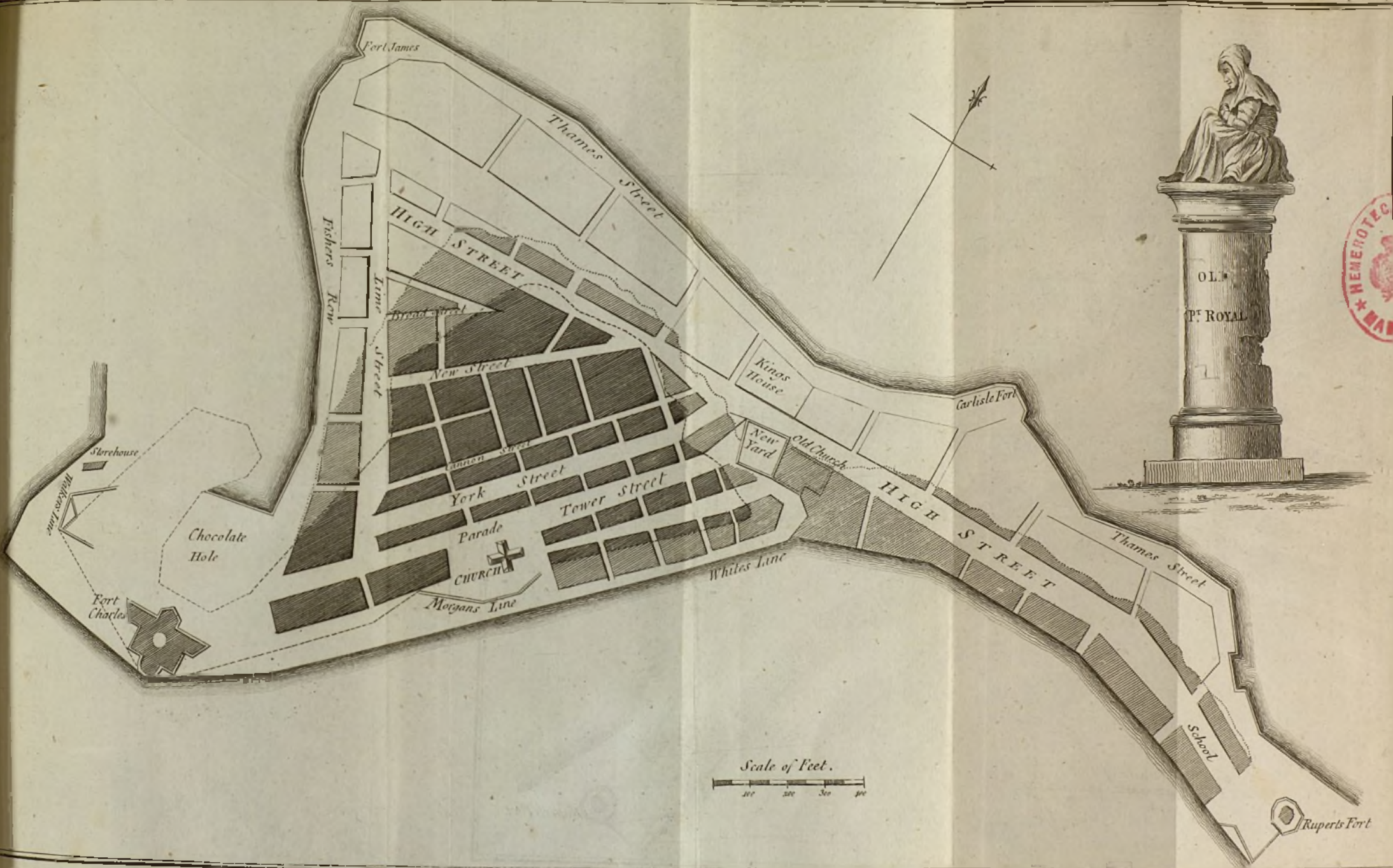
Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.

Between	2 and 5	327	50 and 60	246
	5 and 10	170	60 and 70	197
	10 and 20	122	70 and 80	145
	20 and 30	240	80 and 90	62
	30 and 40	234	90 and 100	15
	40 and 50	315		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1785.

No.	Bank Stock.	13 per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. consols.	D're 1726	4 per Cent. Consols.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	D'to 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India 19th. pr.	St. Sea Stock.	OM Ann.	New Ann.	13 per Cent. 1751	New Navy.	13 per Cent. Serp.	4 per Cent. Serp.	Exchang. Bills.	1000 Tivory.
29	flut	flut	59 1/4		flut	18 1/8		12 1/2			13					3 1/2				13 18
30	flut	flut	59 1/2		flut	18 1/8		12 1/2			13					4				13 18
1	Sunday		60																	13 18
2			60 1/4								14									13 18
3			60 1/2								15									13 18
4			60 3/4								15									13 18
5			61 1/4								14									13 18
6			61 1/2								12									13 18
7			61 3/4								12									13 18
8			61								15									13 18
9	Sunday		61 1/2								18									13 18
10			61 3/4								18									13 18
11			62 1/4								19									14 1
12			62 1/2								16									14 2
13			62 3/4								18									14 2
14			63 1/4								18									14 2
15			63 1/2								19									14 2
16	Sunday		63 3/4								19									14 2
17			64 1/4								23									14 9
18			64 1/2								25									14 10
19			64 3/4								25									14 11
20			65 1/4								26									14 11
21			65 1/2								26									14 12
22			65 3/4								25									14 11
23	Sunday		64 1/4								25									14 11
24			64 1/2								25									14 13
25			65 1/4								27									14 14
26			65 1/2								27									14 14
27	129 1/2	64	65 1/4		8 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2												14 14

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.



Ayuntamiento de Madrid