

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

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

ST. JOHN'S GATE



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

For AUGUST, 1785.
CONTAINING

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

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Embellished with a fine Original Portrait of the late Mr. BENJAMIN MARTIN, Optician ;
and a curious Miscellaneous Plate of NATURAL HISTORY and ARCHITECTURE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN. Gent.

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

578 *Meteorological Diary for September, 1784.—Average Prices of Corn.*

Sept. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	28 12	56	N		gloomy and still.
2	28 18	55	E		fair and pleasant.
3	30 2	58	W		bright, warm, and still.
4	30 1	58	E		fog, fair, still, and warm. ¹
5	30	60	E		fog, fair, hot, and still.
6	30 1	59	W		bright and hot. ²
7	30 1	62	W		fog, still, hot, hazy sunshine. ³
8	30 2	61	E		fog, still, and hot, hazy sunshine. ⁴
9	30 1	63	E		fog, still, and hot. ⁵
10	30 2	60	N		overcast, still, and mild. ⁶
11	30 2	56	W		bright and hot, still. ⁷
12	30	62	W		bright, hot, and still. ⁸
13	29 16	64	W		bright, hot, and still.
14	29 17	61	E		overcast and cool.
15	29 18	56	E		fair, clear, and pleasant.
16	29 18	56	E		fog, fair, and still.
17	29 18	56	E		fog, fair, and still.
18	29 16	58	S		fog, fair, and still.
19	29 10	59	E		bright, warm, and still.
20	29 5	62	SE	. 47	rain, mild, and still.
21	29 14	50	W		bright, still, and cool.
22	29 12	59	W	. 32	rain and wind.
23	29 8	60	W	. 14	rain in showers.
24	29 14	60	S		clouds and wind.
25	29 12	60	SE	. 46	clouds, sun, & wind, hazy then.
26	29 6	59	S	. 26	clouds, sun, & wind, w. air, m.
27	29 10	53	W		thin clouds and sun, brisk wind.
28	29 10	54	W		overcast and still.
29	29 14	55	NE		fair and still.
30	29 16	45	NE		fair, still, and cool.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Black grapes change colour.—² Therm. at 1 o'clock 79.—³ Therm. at 1 o'clock 76.—⁴ Therm. at 1 o'clock 77.—⁵ Therm. at 1 o'clock 80.—⁶ Therm. at 1 o'clock 76.—⁷ Therm. at 1 o'clock 74. Wheat in the fields, and some uncraped.—⁸ Therm. at 1 o'clock 78.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 15, to August 20, 1785;

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

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For AUGUST, 1785.

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

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Aug. 18.*

I HAVE just now received the following letter from a gentleman in Saxony, which gives a very satisfactory explanation of the small piece of sculpture in my possession, described in your Magazine for September last. By giving it a place in your next publication you will greatly oblige many of your readers, particularly

Yours, RICH. GREENE.

Meissen in Saxony, July 20, 1785.

SIR,

"I have found in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1784, your letter to Mr. Urban, with a drawing, about which you desire the opinion of his learned friends. As I have in my collection a diptychon made of ivory, and done, without doubt, by the same hand, I will take the liberty of sending you a draught of it, if you chuse it. It contains eight histories from the New Testament, viz. 1. the annunciation; 2. the visitation; 3. the nativity; 4. the wise men; 5. the circumcision; 6. the reaching in the temple; 7. the fustigation; and 8. the crucifixion. The figures are not in the east mutilated; and the nativity is almost represented like yours, except that there is a shepherd and some sheep on an hill behind the Virgin to be seen; and, therefore, I suppose that yours is a fragment belonging to a little diptychon. This ancient piece I believe to be about 1000 years old, perhaps older, for that kind of sculpture is very correspondent with that to be seen in the ancient fabrics

of that time. My diptychon consists of two pieces of ivory, which can be shut and opened like a book. Every piece is four inches broad, and six inches long, answering the description which Mr. Gesner gives of it in his "*Thesaurus Linguae et Eruditionis Romanae*;" saying, "*Diptycha erant binæ tabellæ eburneæ, ita sibi junctæ, ut instar libri aperientur clauderenturque, habentes sculptas pro ingenis sacculi imagines, quales sub auspiciis magistratuum dono mittere solebant.*" I am your most obedient humble servant,

C. S. ERNEST.

MR. URBAN,

THE Letters of *"Literature"*, by Rob. Heron, esq. (which you have lately reviewed) have "let slip" such "dogs of hell," and have so invidiously worried the most established literary reputations, especially of the Latins, that in a great measure have stained and disparaged his own confessed learning and ingenuity, having miserably alloyed them by dogmatism and conceit. A few of his paradoxes give me leave to transcribe, which shall I entitle, in the fashionable phrase, *Beauties*, or *Deformities*?

"Plautus is not original, except in one or two plays. Those of Terence are mere translations. Lucræti was not altogether original. Cicero nor Cæsar CANNOT † be original in any view. Salust is an evident imitator of Thucydides,

* Such a grammarian should surely have preferred "on" to "of."

† Rather, "Neither Cicero nor Cæsar can," &c.

and

and Livy of Herodotus. Virgil is the most pious imitator of the whole Roman writers (as our author discusses his merits, or rather demerits, in Lett. XVI. XXIII. and XXXIII.). Caecilius is not original. Tibullus I set down as original. Propertius is not. If Horace be original in any of his Odes, they are his worst work. From his grand works of the Satires and his Epistles, put him as an original writer. But, like a Sabine puppy, he was impudent enough to prescribe an absolute rule of poetry (the duration of the drama) from his own skull. Ovid was doubtless original in his Metamorphoses and Fasti: but his originality is futile, and of no value. Celsus hath high merit in every view; and may, I believe, be even entitled to the praise of originality upon the whole*. To Phædrus the merit of being original cannot be denied. Juvenal and Persius have each an original style in their satires. Lucan is original, but it is the originality of Ovid; an originality of no price; as a poet, I agree with Heinſius and Cornelle, that he is infinitely superior to Virgil. The Natural History of Pliny is an original of vast design and masterly execution. Quintilian is the only sensible critic of antiquity, but he cannot be called original. Statius, Martial, Valerius Flaccus, Silius Italicus, have no claim to originality. To Tacitus let us bend the knee as the greatest of the original Roman writers; as the first historian who wrote with philosophy for his guide; as one whose judgement and talents are infinite, and shall never be rivalled. Boetius, the last Roman writer, has a fair claim to originality, and that not of the meanest kind. Such is the list of the *more*† eminent Latin writers. Among them we have only *eight* original (and in this order); namely, TACITUS, TIBULLUS, JUVENAL, HORACE, PLINY the Elder, CELSUS, PHÆDRUS, BOETIUS."

Such indeed, says Mr. Heron, are the few original Latin writers. Among the English authors the merit of be-

ing original shall be allowed to some *Letters of Literature*.

Now for modern writers. "Gray is the first and greatest of modern Lyric writers; nay, I will venture to say, of all Lyric writers; his works, though few, (alas, how few!) uniting the perfections of every Lyric poet, both of present and former times." "Boileau, a writer of meaner talents, whose genius was imitation, and whose taste was envy." "The *Basia* of Secundus; two, or, at most, three odes of Casimir [see my P. S. p. 581], and the *Fable of Commire*†, constitute all the modern Latin poetry that merits preservation." "The only writings of Mr. Addison, worthy to be considered as pieces of criticism, occur in the *Spectator*." "This view of his critical errors, restricted to that work, is the subject of Letter XLIX."

By way of a *bonne bouche*, I will add one of Mr. Heron's political, and another of his religious, sentiments. With what decorum he hath treated both his sovereign and the sacred fables, let his readers consider.

"It is certainly fortunate that Scotland hath not been *free* above forty years; as to that circumstance we are indebted for its happy quiet, at a time when every province of the British empire evinces, in commotion, or in rebellion, the odious and most deplorable, but natural and unavoidable effects of those torrid principles of government which have prevailed through this pitiful and miserable reign, and have made it one blot in the British annals."

"Those innocents who call such [literary] forgery criminal, forget that they are blaspheming their Saviour and their religion; for the whole parables of Jesus Christ, which are narrated with circumstances that most strongly imply them to be true, yet are allowed fictitious, all under this head."

It may also be remarked, that he has given no more quarter to the sacred than to the prophane writers.

"*Let there be light, and there was light*," hath been sung upon *usque ad fastidium*, owing to a forged addition to Longinus. . . . "Clothed his neck with thunder," I will venture to pronounce the most consummate nonsense that ever was clothed with the thunder of bombast," &c. &c. *Sat superque*. This writer sneers at some scriptural phrases

* "A classic edition of him is much wanted. The late Dr. Britbane of Middlesex Hospital, author of the 'Anatomy of Painting,' had made large MS. collections with this view; which I happened to purchase of a bookseller, and, if you know any man of learning who would use them with their author's intention, they should be at his service."

† Why not "*vois? r*"

‡ "*L'Amour Est la Folie*," by the *Père Commire*, published by Alenage.

extolled

extolled by Dr. Blair, but does not recollect that some sacred imagery, ridiculed by himself in Ezekiel, had been pre-occupied by Voltaire.

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

P. S. The best ode of this Lyrical Poet I will beg leave to annex "and admire," with two specimens in English.

CASIMIR, Lib. II. Ode 1.

Ad sum Tefudinem.

Sonora buxi filia futilis,
Pendebis alta, barbite, populo;
Dum ridet aer, et lupinas
Solicitat levis aura frondes.
Te sibilantis lenior halitus
Perflabit Euri: me juvet interim
Collum reclinasse, et virenti
Sic temerè jacuisse ripa.
Eheu! serenum quæ nebula tegunt
Repente cœlum! quis sonus imitiorum!
Surgamus. Heu semper fugaci
Gaudia præteritura passu.

The first of these is a translation by Mr. Heron, "upon a new plan, syllable for syllable, a little in the manner of Milton's translation of *Quis te puer græcili sub antro*." Let the reader compare.

To his Harp.

Sonorous daughter of the plant boxen stem,
On the high poplar, O my harp, thou shalt depend:
While laughs the sky, and the gale
Softly revives the listless leaves.
The western wind will solicit with gentlest breath
The music of thy charming strings: I the mean while,
Lost in sweet ease, will recline
Along the green of this fair bank.
Alas! what sudden clouds invade the sunny sky!
What unexpected show'rs in sounding haste descend!
Let me be gone. Ah! how soon
Will happiness still pass away!

Tefudinem (shell) *futilis* (patched or sewed together, expressing it *pliant*), *sibilantis* and *collum*, he dislikes. "The last stanza (he says) is faultless."

The second is an imitation of the same ode by Mr. Say (in his poems, p. 47), who, with Grotius, much admired this modern Lyrist, though, with him, he does not always equal, and often surpasses, Horace.

To his Harp.

Sonorous daughter of the box!
On this high poplar hang thy lyre,
While heaven thus smiles, and vernal airs
Play, wanton, with the leaves.

Thy trembling strings a whispering breeze
Soft shall attune; while I beneath
On this green bank supinely lie,
Thus carelessly diffus'd.

The rilling brook that murmurs by
Shall lull my thoughts, till gentle sleep
Seize me, with pleasing golden dreams
Of my Cecilia blest!

But ah! what sudden clouds above
Fly shadowing! how dark the air!
What sound of clattering hail I hear!
Rise! ruthless Damon, rise.

How soon, alas! thy joys decay!
How swift all pleasures pass away!

The XXIIId of Book IV, *Ad Cicadam*, being "likewise elegant," as Mr. Heron styles it, shall be given in your next, if you please, with two translations.

A SET OF RESOLUTIONS.

To live and to die in the public profession of the religion in which one was born and bred. To avoid all prophane talk and intricate debates on sacred topics. To endeavour to get the better of the intrusions of indolence of mind and body, those certain harbingers of enfeebling age. Rather to wear out than to rust out. To rise early; and, as often as possible, to go to-bed before midnight. Not to nod in company, nor to indulge repose too frequently on the couch in the day. To waste as little of life in sleep as may be, for we shall have enough in the grave. Not to give up walking; nor to ride on horseback to fatigue. Experience, and a late medical opinion, determine me to ride five miles every day. Nothing contributes so much to the preservation of appetite and the prolongation of life. Cheyne's direction, to make exercise a part of one's religion, to be religiously observed. To continue the practice of reading,—pursued for more than fifty years, in books on all subjects; for variety is the salt of the mind as well as of life. Other people's thoughts, like the best conversation of one's companions, are generally better and more agreeable than one's own. Frequently to think over the virtues of one's acquaintance, old and new. To admit every cheerful ray of sunshine on the imagination. To avoid retrospection on a past friendship, which had much of love in it; for memory often comes when he is not invited. To try to think more of the living, and less of the dead; for the dead belong to a world of their own. To live within one's income, be it large or little. Not to let passion of any sort run away

away with the understanding. Not to encourage romantic hopes nor fears. Not to drive away hope, the sovereign balm of life, though she is the greatest of all flatterers. Not to be under the dominion of superstition or enthusiasm. Not wilfully to undertake any thing for which the nerves of the mind or the body are not strong enough. Not to run the race of competition, or to be in another's way. To avoid being jostled too much in the street, being overcome by the noise of the carriages; and not to be carried, even by curiosity itself, into a large crowd. To strive to embody that dignified sentiment, "to write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble." Not to give the reins to constitutional impatience, for it is apt to hurry on the first expressions into the indecency of swearing. To recollect, that he who can keep his own temper may be master of another's. If one cannot be a stoic, in bearing and forbearing on every trying occasion, yet it may not be impossible to pull the check-string against the moroseness of spleen or the impetuosity of peevishness. Anger is a short madness. Not to fall in love on the precipice of threescore, nor to expect to be fallen in love with. A connection between summer and winter is an improper one. Love, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master. Love is death, when the animal spirits are gone. To contrive to have as few vacant hours upon one's hands as possible, that idleness, the mother of crimes and vices, may not prolong its visit. To be always doing of something, and to have something to do. To fill up one's time, and to have a good deal to fill up, for time is the material that life is made of. If one is not able by situation, or through the necessity of raising the supplies within the year, or by habit (for virtue itself is but habit), to do much ostentatious good, yet do as little harm as possible. To make the best and the most of every thing. Not to indulge too much in the luxury of the table, nor yet to underlie the constitution. The gout, rheumatism, and dropsy, in the language of the Spectator, seem to be hovering over the dishes. Wine, the great purveyor of pleasure, and the second in rank among the senses, offers his service when Love takes his leave. It is natural to catch hold of every help when the spirits begin to droop. Love and wine are good cordials, but are not proper for the beverage of common use. Resolve not to go to bed on a full meal. A light supper, and

a good conscience, are the best receipts for a good night's rest; and the parents of undisturbed dreams. Not to be enfeebled by the statulency of reas. Let the second or third morning's thought be to consider of the employment for the day; and one of the last at night to enquire what has been done in the course of it. Not to let one's tongue run at the expense of truth. Not to be too communicative nor unreserved. A close tongue, with an open countenance, are the safest passports through the journey of the world. To correct the error of too much talking, and restrain the loquacity of the approaching climacteric. To take the good-natured side in conversation. However, not to praise every body, for that is to praise nobody. Not to be too inquisitive, and eager to know secrets, nor be thought to have a head full of other people's affairs. Not to make an enemy, nor lose a friend. To aim at the esteem of the public, and to leave a good name behind. Not to be singular in dress, in behaviour, in notions, nor expressions of one's thoughts. Never to give bad advice, and to strive not to set a bad example. Seldom to give advice till asked, for it appears like giving something that is superfluous to one's self. Not to like or dislike too much at first sight. Not to wonder, for all wonder is ignorance, that possession falls short of expectation. The longing of twenty years may be disappointed in the unanswered gratification of a single hour. While we are wishing, we see the best side; after we have got possession, the worst. Resolved to attend to the arguments on an important subject in every view, and to hear every one against every one. The mind ought not to be made up but upon the best evidence. To be affectionate to relations, which is a kind of self-love, in preference to all other acquaintance. But not to omit paying the commanding respect to merit, which is superior to all the accidental charms of kindred. Not to debilitate the mind by new and future compositions—like the spider, it may spin itself to death. The thinking power, like the field, must have its fallow season. The leisure of the pen has created honourable acquaintance, and pleased all it has wished to please. To resolve not to be too strict of promises, for performances are sometimes very difficult things. Not to be too much alone, not to read, nor meditate or talk too much on points that may awaken tender sensations,

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rions, and he too pathetic for the foul. To enjoy the present, not to be made too unhappy by reflection on the past, nor to be oppressed by invincible gloom on the future. To give and receive comfort, those necessary aims to a distressed mind. To be constantly thankful to Providence for the plenty hitherto possessed, which has preserved one from the dependence on party, persons, and opinions, and kept one out of debt. The appearance of a happy situation, and opportunities of tasting many worldly felicities (for content has seldom perverted itself into discontent), has induced many to conclude, that one must be pleased with one's lot in life; and it occasions many to look with the eye of innocent envy. To resolve more than ever to shun every public station and responsibility of conduct. To be satisfied with being master of one's self, one's habits, now a second nature, and one's time. Determined not to solicit, unless trampled upon by fortune, to live and die in the harness of trade, or a profession. To take care that pity (humanity is not here meant) does not find one out in the endurance of any calamity. When pity is within call, contempt is not far off. Not to wish to have a greater hold of life, nor to quit that hold. The possible tenure of existence is of too short possession for the long right that is to succeed: therefore not a moment to be lost. Not to lose sight, even for a single day, of those good and proverbial doctors—Diet, Merryman, and Quiet. Lastly, not to put oneself too much in the power of the elements, those great enemies to the human frame; namely—the sun—the wind—the rain—and the night-air.

MEMORY.

Brief Memoirs of the late ingenious Mr. BENJAMIN MARTIN, accompanied with a Portrait, elegantly engraved from an original Painting.*

THE name and effgies of this useful and intelligent person are here introduced, rather to lament the want of materials for a life of him, than to give one. He was born in 1704; and became one of the most celebrated mathematicians and opticians of the age. After publishing a variety of ingenious treatises, and particularly a scientific "Magazine" under his own name, and carrying on for many

years a very extensive trade as an optician and globe-maker, in Fleet-street, the growing infirmities of age compelled him to withdraw from the active part of business. Trusting too fatally to what he thought the integrity of others, he unfortunately, though with a capital more than sufficient to pay all his debts, became a bankrupt. The unhappy old man, in a moment of desperation from this unexpected stroke, attempted to destroy himself; and the wound, though not immediately mortal, hastened his death, which happened Feb. 9, 1782, in his 78th year. He had a valuable collection of fossils and curiosities of almost every species; which, after his death, were almost given away by public auction.

His publications, as far as they have occurred to recollection, are,

The Philosophic Grammar: being a View of the present State of Experimental Physiology, or Natural Philosophy. By Benjamin Martin, ΦΙΛΟΣΤΗΧΟΣ. 1735, 8vo.—A new, complete, and universal System or Body of Decimal Arithmetick, 1735, 8vo.—The young Student's Memorial Book, or Patent Library. 1735, 8vo.—Description and Use of both the Globes, the Armillary Sphere and Orrery, Trigonometry. 1736, 2 vols.—Elements of all Geometry. 1739, 8vo.—Memoirs of the Academy of Paris. 1740, 5 vol.—Panegyric of the Newtonian Philosophy. 1754.—On the new Construction of the Globes. 1755.—Supplement to the first edition of the Philosophia. 1759.—System of the Newtonian Philosophy. 1759, 3 vol.—New Elements of Optics. 1759.—Mathematical Institutions, viz. Arithmetick, Algebra, Geometry, and Fluxions. 1759.—Natural History of England, with a Map of each County. 1759, 2 vols.—Philology, and Philosophical Geography. 1759.—Mathematical Institutions, 1764, 2 vols.—Lives of Philosophers, their Inventions, &c. 1764.—Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy. 1765.—Institutions of Astronomical Calculations, 2 parts, 1765.—Description and Use of the Air Pump. 1766.—Description of the Torricellian Barometer. 1766.—Appendix to the Description and Use of the Globes. 1766.—Philosophia Britannica. 1778, 3 vol.—Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy, 3 vol.—Miscellaneous Correspondence, 4 vol.—System of Philology—Philosophical Geography.—Magazine complete, 14 vol.—Principles of Pump Work.—Theory of the Hydrometer.—Doctrine of Logarithms.—On the Property of Island Crystal. N.

* The original picture will be given by its present possessor to the curators of any public repository who may think it worth preserving. EDIT.

MR. URBAN.

NEVER was there a more sively and impartiality of some men, than that displayed by the hand of a master in p. 968-9, of your last Supplement. Truth he professes to respect; and yet he exhibits Mr. Davis as "a vain young man, confined and illiberal in his notions of religion and philosophy;" and arrogantly believes, the few passages there referred to "will direct the reader to every objection of consequence which applies to Mr. Gibbon's History" in his "Examination" of it. Surely candour must confess, that truth is not much respected in this direction. Is inaccuracy, is partiality, is misrepresentation, of no consequence? Has not Mr. Davis pointed out innumerable instances of each? Magna est Veritas, et praevalerit. With the honor of Mr. Gibbon, on the piety of Dr. Priestley; I leave your bigoted correspondent to console himself; being myself still convinced, notwithstanding the insinuations in p. 924, that Mr. Travis maintains his ground; and that he and Dr. Horsley (see p. 564 of your Magazine for August 1784) prove themselves such antagonists as the shafts of the historians of the Roman Empire, and of the corruptions of Christianity, will leave unwounded. The considerably enlarged edition of Mr. Travis's "Letters to Edward Gibbon Esq.," lately published in octavo, is "an additional and splendid proof of the talents and erudition of its admirable author," who has shewn himself "as honorable as he is intelligent." It is much to be wished, that the remarks on the general design of Mr. Gibbon's publications, beginning at p. 351 of Mr. Travis, could find a place in your truly valuable and impartial Miscellany; as nothing would tend more effectually to counteract the poison contained in them: "You have, Sir," (says this animated Writer), throughout the whole of your publications, seemed to snatch with avidity at every occasion, apt or unapt, of lessening the power of Christianity over the human mind:—you have endeavoured to effectuate your purpose by indirect insinuations. You have, artfully enough, suggested ambiguous insinuations, where you durst not hazard a positive accusation. You have labored to raise a sneer, where you durst not risk an argument." After producing evidence of these charges, he concludes thus: "If, Sir, this delineation, the outlines of which have been

* See also your last April Mag. p. 256, and p. 328. of that for May.

sketched by your own hand, be a just representation of your mind, your creed is already known; and the present age may, future ages most certainly will, be at no loss to form their judgement of you accordingly. If it be not just, if either your own text or my comment hath wronged you, do justice to yourself. You have the remedy in your own power. Favor the Public with your systems of Theology and Morals. Delineate them at full length. Describe them at large. Stand forth in the open field. The world is weary of seeing you fight so long in ambush. Walk no more forth with your sciletto in the twilight. Seek your adversary honorably, with your naked sword, in the face of day. Aspire to the credit of Toland and Tindal, of Chubb and Morgan, of Vanini and Spinoza, by a direct attempt to break this "Yoke of the Gospel." Take to yourself the honors of Rousseau at least, and give us the Creed of your Savoyard Curate also. Assume the distinction of Voltaire, and favor us with your *Dictionnaire Philosophique Pratique*. Distinguish the grounds of your opposition to Christianity with plainness and perspicuity. Leave your readers no longer at liberty to confound, in you, modern Deism with ancient Polytheism, or either of them with Atheism. If any of these Beasts be God with you, tell us which of them you worship."

As a friend to truth, to virtue, and to decency, so manifestly violated by "the learned Historian of the Roman Empire," you are requested to insert these strictures by
Yours, &c. VINCENT

The former Letters will be used.

MR. URBAN,
IN p. 484, col. 2, l. 38, of your last volume Mr. Pennant was charged with the nonperformance of a promise, which is but an act of justice to remark that he has now performed. You mention in pp. 680—683 of the same volume, the celebrated the admirable Life of Cræmer by the ingenious Mr. Gilpin. A few inaccuracies occurring in it shall now be pointed out: In p. 93. we should read "Thornden;" and in pp. 133, 134 "Faze;" and in the next page "Thornden." P. 164 for "Whithead" we should substitute "Whithead;" and in two lines after, "politic" for "polite." Of this David Whithead an account may be found in A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 172, and in Tassett's Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica. In p. 194 we should read "Oporin."

ANTIQUARIAN

Pawloff, Jan. 1. O. S. 1785.

MR. URBAN,

AS I came from Kaskink to this place, by the way of Ostrogoschk, I crossed several steppes, or deserts, which have been cleared and rendered very fertile. The Malorussians have distinguished themselves highly in this sort of labour, by exerting, in an uncommon manner, every effort for procuring excellent corn-fields; and it gave me great pleasure to see how much they have been able to effect. I distinguished in these parts, among the plants that grow up with the corn, a kind of bugloss [*echinum italicum*], which the women on the borders of the Don make use of by way of fard, for giving a beautiful tint to their face. They rub their cheeks with the root of this plant, fresh plucked, which communicates to them the most agreeable vermilion that can be imagined. I examined this root as well as I could, and found it to contain such a great abundance of juice, of an exceeding fine purple, that its colouring parts deserve to be analysed with attention, to see whether the use of it could not be extended to objects of different and greater importance than fard. As this plant grows also with us in England (I say *with us* in England, Mr. Urban, because, whether on the banks of the Don, or on the banks of the Seine, it would be equally my pride and delight to bring an English idea to my heart, *super flumina Babylonis ibi sedimus, ibi flevimus, dum recordamur Sionem**); as this plant then grows also with us in England, and (as I find it noted in a book of botany) in Italy likewise, and the parts about Montpellier, on arid hills, it would be easily transplanted, and, its properties being once thoroughly known, it might soon become of general utility. That any of your correspondents, who are so inclined, may have an opportunity of comparing the bugloss I have been describing with what grows in England, I annex as good a representation of it as I could procure, plant, root, and flower. (See the plate, fig. 3.)

M. M. M.

* Yet I must confess I felt myself somewhat flattered the other day by lighting on this passage in so excellent a writer as Justus Lipsius: "Humiles istæ et plebeie animæ domi resident, & afficæ sunt suæ terræ, illa divitiæ est quæ cælum imitatur, & gaudet motu." Justus Lipsius, in *Epist. ad Philipp. Lanoum*.

GENT. MAG. August, 1735.

Pawloff, Feb. 5. O. S. 1785.

MR. URBAN,

BEING still at this place, where I am like to continue some weeks longer, waiting for a brigadier, who promised to be here as soon as I, but who, I find, has not yet taken his departure from Voronetsch; and, as I have had no opportunity of forwarding my letter of Jan. 1 to my friend at Petersburg, I sit down to begin another, that may accompany it, when an occasion offers.—If one think fit to trouble people, the least one can do is to give them a reason for it. If you make no use of my communications, the receipt of them is a trouble to you; and whether you do or not, I cannot tell till your *Magazines* come out with the ships in the summer. Indeed, by that time, it is highly probable, I may be ordered either to Simbirsk, or Samara. My friend will in that case send them to me; but it will be some months before I receive them. From thence, perhaps, I must away to Yakutsk. I mention this to you chiefly that you may judge how I must please myself with the idea of having fallen on such a method of employing some of those moments my various warfare allows me as stands a chance of being acceptable to those of my countrymen who read your publication. If, however, you think fit to reject the trifles I send, through want of room for things so trifling, you may be assured that neither do I look on them as articles of so very high importance but that the improvement of the understanding and the cultivation of the heart may be pursued without them; and my observations in my *cabirka* will turn upon other objects. In the mean time, I shall follow my purpose till I find out the fate of those papers you must have already received.

There is a disease known in Russia, and in the Ukraine, under the name of the Volofetz, which they pretend to be occasioned by hairs found in abscesses and wounds. That, by some fault in nutrition, hairs may be generated in the different parts of the human body, when afflicted with malignant and inveterate ulcers, is a matter whereon the testimony of the most famous physicians, ancient as well as modern, leave no room for doubt. So that it is no difficult thing to imagine that such cases may exist in these countries. I have been enabled to make observations on this disease since I have been here, where

where an old woman performs the office of a physician. She came provided with a spoonful of hot water, and a few ears of wheat, which she held together in her hand by the tops, that she might introduce, with circumstantial care and caution, the spikes of the ears between the lips of the abscess which the patient had on one of his arms. The spoon was placed quite close to the ears, which she humested with the palm of the other hand, for the space of a quarter of an hour, till she thought she had given them the necessary degree of humidity. She then covered the abscess again with linen, and carried the ears of the corn to the light, to see whether she had succeeded in extracting hairs; of which there certainly were several twisted about. She then took leave, by saying that she would come again the next day, to repeat the operation. It is pretended that the water puts the nest of hair into motion, and that the corn promotes a salutary irritation, by means of its pointed beard. They are chosen for this purpose very fresh, the grains rubbed out, and the spikes rendered not too sharp.

From all the informations I have been able to obtain upon the subject, this is the method always pursued in treating the hairy disease, allowing for a few slight alterations in particular circumstances. It happens, however, not unfrequently, that a little imposture is made use of on these occasions. For when one of the common people has an old ulcer, it must necessarily be caused by the unnatural formation of hairs within it; and, when none are to be found, the fraudulent empiric is never deficient in means of substituting some. By the cold to which the Russians and the Kosacs are continually exposed, and especially by the sudden transitions from a great degree of heat to extreme cold, nothing is so common among them as *eschelas*; and, as these are generally neglected, or preposterously treated, they very frequently degenerate into *forid* and obstinate abscesses. But, as it is absolutely necessary that these ulcers should be occasioned by hairs, the artful impostor privately introduces them into the wound, that he may afterwards draw them out with ostentation and parade. The consequence is, that the patient is not at all relieved, that the abscess is not impeded in its progress, but often becomes cancerous, and thenceforward mortal. M.M.M.

MR. URBAN, *Margate, Aug. 8.*
DR. Samuel Johnson, in his *Diction-ary*, ascribes the invention of the orrery to Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Lichfield, who so named it in honour of his patron the Earl of Orrery. The author of the *Biographica Britannica*, after assigning it to Charles Earl of Orrery, vol. II. p. 936, has in the index, under the article Orrery, the following note: "This instrument was not contrived by Charles Earl of Orrery, but by Graham the celebrated watch-maker, who honoured it with the name of that Earl his patron." Now, Mr. Urban, as the following passage from Knolles's History of the Turks seems to controvert the claim of Rowley and Graham to its invention, and assigns the patronage of it to Maximilian Emperor of Germany, grandfather to Charles V. I have sent it for the use of your excellent Miscellany. "And somewhat to stay Solymán, who as it was thought would suddenly come to Vienna, Ferdinand sent Count Salma, and Sigismund Lithelstain, a noble and grave counsellor, his ambassadors, with presents and new conditions of peace to Solymán. The presents were a high standing cup of gold, after the German fashion, curiously set with stones: and a wonderful globe of silver, of most rare and curious device, daily expressing the hourly passing of the time, the motion of the planets, the change and full of the moon, the motion of the superior orbs, ever moving by certain wheels and weights curiously conveyed within the same, and exactly keeping due time and motion; livelyly expressing the wonderful motions and conversions of the celestial frame. A most curious and strange piece of work, devised and perfected by the most cunning astronomers for Maximilian the Emperor, whose noble mind never spared for any cost to obtain things of rare and curious device."

ROB. EDW. HUNTER.

P. S. Maximilian died, according to Dr. Robertson, Jan. 12, 1559.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 1.*
BEING, some years ago, at a friend's at Walthamstow in Essex, in a damp season, I saw a number of small toads crawling about the garden; and having heard it asserted that putting saffron on their heads would certainly kill them, I determined to make a trial, more with a view of disproving the assertion, than from any expectation of seeing it confirmed.

firmed. Dropping, therefore, as much snuff as I usually take up at a time upon the head of one of them, the creature instantly squatted close to the earth, spit, stretched its limbs, and expired. — I repeated the experiment upon eight or ten others, and the effect was the same in all. One much larger than the rest appearing, and imagining the strength of his constitution might be in proportion to his bulk, I treated him with a double dose; notwithstanding which, though he squatted and spit, as the others had done, he still retained strength enough to crawl weakly. Being called to breakfast, I wheeled an empty flower-pot over him, to secure him, but not observing a large pebble, on which the edge of the pot rested, my prisoner made his escape before my return. However, none of the others had revived. W. E.

MR. URBAN,

A Correspondent in your last Magazine is surprized that, among the many anecdotes lately circulated concerning Milton, no mention should yet have been made of a very memorable decree of the University of Oxford in 1683, which condemns Milton's prose works to the flames, in company with Hobbes and Buchanan. Had he consulted Mr. War-ton's notes to one of Milton's political sermons, he would have found this wonderful anecdote very circumstantially recorded by an attentive and accurate observer of the characteristic events of those times, Mr. J. Wright, well known to our dramatic critics as the author of the "*Historia Hystrionica*." I believe it may also be seen, under 1683, in Kenner's "*Historical Chronicle*." Mr. War-ton, however, may avail himself of the passage in the "*Muse Anglicana*," where this unmerciful edict is celebrated with no small degree of triumph. Your correspondent further observes, that this conduct of the university exhibits a strong specimen of "the malignity and mean-ness inseparable from a party-spirit." This remark, though with some consideration of the reigning prejudices and opinions of that period, must be allowed to be true. But at the same time, and on the same principle, is there no malignity in Milton's famous tract in defence of the King's murderer? Was there no mean-ness in his answer to the "*Edictum Basilicæ*," where he insults the misfortunes of his captive sovereign?

Yours,

VINDEX.

MR. URBAN, Sandwich, March 9.

I DO not know that what I now send you has been printed. If not, it may be acceptable to you, in addition to what has been said of Dr. Oldys. I have transcribed it from a manuscript in my possession.

Yours, W. BOYS.

SEVERALL privateers were taken a yeate since, and men detayned in prison, being English and Irishmen, who acted under King James's commission.

Whereupon it was resolved, about July, 1692, by the lords of the counsell, that they should bee tryed as pyrates, as men haueing noe commission from any king or soveraigne power whatsoever. Accordingly, about November, 1692, the lords of the Admiralty ordered Dr. Oldys, advocate of the Admiraltie, to prosecute them as pyrates: who declined prosecution, and gave his opinion in writing, under his hand, that they were not pyrates, nor ought to be prosecuted as such. Upon which, about September, 1693, Dr. Oldys was summoned before the cabinett counsell, and with him Sir Tho. Pinfold, Dr. Newton, Dr. Waller, Dr. Littleton, and Dr. Tyndall.

The lords of the counsell then present were the secretaries Nottingham and Trenchard, Lord Devon, Lord Pembroke, and the commissioners of the admiraltie, Lord Falkland, &c.

Sec. Trenchard. Dr. pray give us the reason of your opinion.

Dr. Oldys. Pyrates are common enemies to all mankind, haueing noe legall authority for what they doe. But these shew a commission signed J. R. at his court, at the castle of St. Germaine's, together with articles and instructions annexed, in the same forme as our privateers here: giving caution and security to bring the prizes to judgment in the court of Admiralty, before Tho. Strarford att Brest, or elsewhere. This doth noe way agree with piracy, or the character of a pyrate, who is a sea robber, and has thereby lost his right in the law of nations.

Obje^{ct}. But K. James has parted with his crowne and sovereignty, and consequently with the power of granting such commission.

Dr. Oldys. A king may be deposed or dispossessed of his crowne, butt cannot thereby loose his right to it. So saith Grotius: *Jus regni penes ipsum manet, utcumque possessiones amiserit*. A king, therefore, in case he bee deposed of his kingdome, by the law of nations has a right

right to warr: and if soe, he has all the consequences of war, and, among the rest, *pignorationes* and *represalias*, which is a power of granting letters of marque and reprisal.

Sec. Trenchard. This may bee true and law where a king is deposed: butt what if he is abdicated?

Dr. Oldys. If he did really abdicate, as the Emperour Charles the Fifth, or the Queen of Sweden did, then he is noe otherwise than a private person, and cannot legally grant any commission. However, the question here is nott, whether King James has a power to grant such a commission or nott, but whether a privateer, acting by vertue of a commission *de facto*, granted to him by K. James, nott knowing that he had abdicated, whether such an error will excuse a *peena delicti*, for that a reputable power is equivalent to a reall in such cases.

Sec. Trenchard. To cleare this point we must examine the circumstances of the case, and see if they are such as might occasion or induce a common error: whereby many might . . . (*obliterated*)

Dr. Oldys. 'Tis notorious to all the world that K. James was once a lawfull king, and 'tis acknowledged soe by all; that when his army deserted him, then he fled to his ally in France for . . . (*obliterated*) . . . there; that the king him received as such, and furnished him with forces: then he went into Ireland to recover his kingdome, as his declaration sets forth. There he grants commissions. They that fought under those commissions and were taken, were nott used as thieves and robbers, butt as prisoners of warr: whereby his clayme seemed to bee allowed by his very enemies. And those persons who served under him in Ireland, were there treated as enemies and nott as rogues: though, att the same time, they acted under K. James, and noe other, and by his commission. That upon their returne to France they repaired unto him as their king, and thought him as well empowered to grant commissions by sea as by land; and, upon receipt of commissions from him, came out *animo hostili, non animo jurandi*, as privateers, nott as pyrates, as appears by their commission. This colourable authority remaining in K. James, will excuse those that acted under it from being pyrates; seeing the abdication was never published, nor soe much as heard of, in France. And since in piracy, which deserves *ultimum supplicium*, if

proved, soe all favorable allowance ought to be made; and the general acknowledgment of false authority in a foreign country, where the commissions were taken, would free them from piracy: for it is cleere K. James in France is owned and reputed as a king, and therefore, in this case, it is undoubted law, *communis error facit jus*.

Lord Devon. What if Tourville should grant such commissions to Englishmen, were nott they pyrates that acted under them?

Dr. Oldys. Noe, though the power of granting such commission be excepted in his patent, yett by common intendment, as admirall, he could grant such commissions. And as it is not to bee presumed that a private man could look into his patent, soe neither ought they to suffer for not seeing it. It is sufficient that they are reputed to have such a power.

Lord Devon. Then, Doctor, if Pomponne, or any other minister of state, should grant such commission?

Dr. Oldys. Why then it would not bee good; because, by common presumption, a secretary of state could grant noe such commission: that point being proper to admiralls.

Sec. Trenchard and Lord F. in a very great beate. Pray, Doctor, let us deale a little more closely with you; for your reasons are such as amount to no treason. Pray what doe you thinke of abdication?

Dr. Oldys. My lords, that's an ensnaring and odious question. However it may bee, I thinke of the abdication as you doe; for since it is voted, it binds, at least, in England. Butt these gentlemen were in a foreign country, and knew nothing of it; and though K. James bee no king here, yett the colour of authority remaining in him, and the common acceptance of him as king there, excuses them, as I said before.

Sec. Trenchard. What say you to the case of pyrates under Anthony king of Portugall?

Dr. Oldys. As to the case of Frenchmen under Anthony, the books *tracati sunt non quasi iusti hostes, sed rata, qui sub Antonio militarunt, jam de regno universo, et regem agunt Hispanis nunquam*. The difference in these cases appears in the reason. In these the Spaniards never owned Anthony as king. Here it is quite otherwise: for K. James was really

truly a king, and owned to bee soe by us and all the world.

Dr. Newton and Dr. Waller doubting, desired time, and refused to give these opinions then. Dr. Littleton said, that K. James was now a private person: wee had noe war with him, nor hee with us; and if he desired to have any with us, *ararium non habet*, he is not in a capacity of making war: he can neither send nor receive ambassadors; and those that adhere to him are not enemies butt rogues; and soe, consequently, these persons are not privateers, butt pyrates. Dr. Tyndall was of the same opinion. Upon this Dr. Oldys was removed, and Dr. Littleton putt in.

MR. URBAN, Nottingham, Aug. 4.

WELL knowing your Magazine to be a repository of useful and entertaining knowledge, and believing the following topographical and antiquarian notes will prove acceptable to the generality of your learned friends, I transmit them to you for insertion.

R. D.

Curious Particulars relative to Lynd-Holm-House.

Lynd-Holm-House is situated in the parish and chace of Hathfield, about three miles south-east of Thorne, a small market-town in the county of York, remarkable (as tradition says) for having been the residence of a very gigantic person of that name, of whom many strange things are related. It is an ancient building, encircled with a morass, which renders it difficult for people, unacquainted with its situation, to gain a passage to it; and, however remarkable and incredible many of the achievements attributed to this great man may be, some of which would only excite laughter if related. Certain it is, that, about thirty years ago, ———— Stovius, Esq. of Crowle, animated by the prodigies so often related, went to the place, with proper assistants, to search for his bones, which were said to be interred there; when, after a due search, bones of a very uncommon size were found, part of which were deposited in the hands of the afore-mentioned Mr. Stovius; and I believe he, or some of the family, now have the bones of the middle finger, which were collected together, tipped with silver, and made use of as a tobacco-stopper. A few miles from hence lies Wroot

church, to which (I am informed) the cathedral church at Lincoln was formerly tributary.

A short Account of the ancient and present State of the Morasses or Moors East and North-east of Thorne.

We are informed, by ancient authors, that, when Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, that part of the Brigantes now called Yorkshire, which is a morass or moor, was a very extensive forest, consisting of trees of most kinds, but more especially firs and oaks, in which the wild Britains took shelter, and from whence they sallied out in great numbers, taking the baggage, destroying the forces, and otherwise incurring the enmity of the Romans, who had a garrison at Danum, now Doncaster, and a standing army of Crispinian horse. The Romans, exasperated at such proceedings, fell upon them, destroyed their habitations, cut down the forest, and in time slew them also. The trees, lying such a number of centuries in so complex a state, sunk below the surface of the earth, which, I apprehend, would easily admit them, on account of its moisture, and consequently the leaves, boughs, fibres, &c. must imbibe and retain a very considerable quantity of wet, which continually increasing, and more firmly uniting, constitutes the texture it now exhibits. In many places a stick may be pushed down several yards, and when the surface is raised by the hand, &c. (which is very easily done), the water confined in the morass runs with a gentle noise, resembling the purling of a small cascade. There are several very large deep wells, or rather ponds, round which grow great quantities of ling and other small shrubs. The surface consists of a beautiful variegated moss, which spreads itself indistinctly over the whole moors, and makes a convenient covert for the ducks, geese, and other game, which frequent the moors. There are many vipers which breed in the tufts, or more elevated parts of the moss, and are frequently caught for medical purposes. ———— In digging the many cuts or canals, which were made for the conveniency of different towns and places, were found gates, ladders, shoes, nuts, and some implements of husbandry; and the earth, which in some places is a fine clay, in others a light sand, was observed to lie in ridges and furrows as though it had been ploughed; and, a

little

little more than a century ago, the entire body of a man was found at the bottom of a turf-pit, about four yards deep, with his head northward, his hair and nails not decayed; the hand and arm to the elbow was given to Dr. Johnston, a learned Antiquary, (who then lived at Pontefract), which, by being softened in warm water though otherwise like tanned leather, were so emolliated that he took out the bones, which were spongy. At different times Roman coins have been found of Domitian, Trajan, and other emperors. The fir and oak wood, which is dug up in great quantities, lies in irregular directions, some standing upright, others inclined to the east, and others with their roots fastened; some appear as though they were cut, burnt, or broken from the roots. I shall now close my account of these stupendous curiosities, and at the same time lament, that it is not in my power to give a more accurate account of them, and that they have never incited the attention of more able writers. A well-written treatise on the morasses in general in this kingdom, particularly this very extensive one, would much gratify many curious enquirers into matters of this kind.

Yours, &c. R. D.

MR. URBAN, Manchester, July 29.

As your valuable Magazine is always open to every hint or project which has a probability of being useful; I hope you will admit the following into some future number, and also join with me in requesting the assistance of your correspondents to improve it. I am, and have long been, master of a family; and as I never permit any part of it to ramble abroad upon the Lord's day, or to run out among bad company in the evenings, it is my endeavour to soften this determined regularity by instructing and amusing them at home. My first care is to teach them those few, plain, indispensable duties they owe to God, and then those which are due to their fellow-creatures and themselves. The Holy Bible is of course my principal directory: after it, *The Whole Duty of Man*, *Baxter's Call*, and *Doddridge's Rise and Progress*, make up the divinity part of my family library. A few books on moral and entertaining subjects, such as *The Pleasing Instructor*, &c. fill up another part. So far I can instruct both sexes in common; and as to arithmetic and accounts, I am amply assisted in

teaching my own servants by any of the various editions of that useful book "The Young Man's Companion." Now this brings me to the subject and design of my writing to you. I want a "Young Woman's Companion," something upon the plan of that for young men, but cannot procure such a book as pleases me. Whether it be owing to the carelessness of my bookseller, or that no such work is extant, perhaps you can inform me; I am certain the numerous editions and extensive circulation of the other might have suggested the hint, and afforded sufficient encouragement to any printer to publish such a one as I speak of. But if no such thing has yet been attempted, might not the following proposal be found useful towards forming one? Suppose the first part contained a short comprehensive prayer for night and morning; rules for good-manners, modesty, cleanliness, &c. with extracts from the "Sermon to Young Women," "Advice to a Daughter," *Mrs. Chapone's* excellent and truly feminine "Letters," or any other works of a similar tendency; the whole forming a short plain system of morals, all possible care being taken to make it pleasing, interesting, and instructive. Then an abridgement of the explanation in *Bisher's* "Young Man's Companion," of stops, orthography, with a short spelling-dictionary. After this, his first four rules of arithmetic, followed by copious, correct marking tables, with explanations. And, lastly, a collection of useful receipts for cery, &c. &c. Let not any of your readers cast a contemptuous sneer upon this humble subject till they have duly considered whether it may not be of some service even to themselves. The first part of my plan I consider as absolutely necessary, and on no account to be omitted. It would be a very likely means to impress such virtuous sentiments upon the minds of young women as might make them more useful and valuable in the families they serve, and likewise guard them from the numerous snares which are laid for them, and by which, alas! such numbers of them suffer. I have seen too many instances of this, not to wish for a few friendly cautions of the kind referred to; and know many whole external elegance and amiable dispositions intided thereby a better fate, who yet have been deceived by the artful tales of unprincipled men, and afterwards abandoned by them to

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fery and disgrace. But it is not necessary to enlarge upon this melancholy subject. I shall only, therefore, express my wish, that there were fewer instances of such distresses, and that the guilty seducer was more severely punished. In this wish all your fair correspondents or readers will join with me, as I hope many of them also would, if such a work was begun, by contributing their part towards improving the mind, understanding, and morals, of the inferior part of their sex; thereby rendering them more happy in themselves, and more useful to those who employ them. Perhaps also they would be at the trouble of communicating such receipts, &c. &c. as they know are valuable. The remaining parts, being chiefly compilations, would only require some little care in the selection. Excuse this well-meant humble attempt to be useful, from your constant reader,

A Friend to Learning and Virtue.

MR. URBAN,

IF you will admit the following queries and miscellaneous remarks into your valuable Magazine, you will oblige your constant reader,

W. N.

IN a sermon preached by Dr. Kennett in the year 1706, at the anniversary meeting of the charity schools, the preacher in celebrating the reign of Q. Anne, among other things, says, "I mean that constellation of noble designs, the forming societies for the reformation of manners, for promoting Christian knowledge, for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, and for erecting parochial libraries." Also in another sermon upon the same occasion, by Dr. S. Bradford, preached in 1709, there is this expression, "by providing parochial libraries for the poorer clergy; a design encouraged by a late act of parliament*." I wish to know what the particular plan was; what act of parliament encouraged the erecting parochial libraries; how far this excellent scheme was carried; and why it failed, or has ceased?

It is not usual for queries inserted in your Mag. to remain so long unanswered as those have which appeared in the vol. for 1783, p. 1024. A slight answer was indeed given soon after to the first of the queries; but the second and third yet remain unnoticed. Permit me to recall the

attention of your correspondents to them, and to request an answer.

I am not in the least surprized that Milton's political principles should be obnoxious to professor Warton (*vide Gent. Mag. p. 291*); but that he should charge the pious Baxter with having "a restless wayward spirit," surprized me extremely. What the particular dispositions were of the men the professor has joined to him I know not, and therefore am inclined to follow the excellent direction of the old adage, *de mortuis, &c. &c.* But, from a long acquaintance with Baxter's practical writings, I venture to say the charge is unjust; and can join with Dr. Calamy, in his Life of this good man, in believing, that "truth and peace were the objects of his pursuits all his days, and that he spared no pains that might contribute to either." I cannot entertain a better wish for Mr. Warton, than that he may be as useful while living as Baxter was, and that his works may afterwards be as generally perused, and as beneficial to all serious Christians, as Baxter's *now are*. I would, with all humility, request the learned professor, before he publishes a second edition of "Milton's Poems," to inform himself a little better of the life, character, and usefulness of this laborious minister of Jesus Christ, or at least to look over his funeral sermon, preached by the eloquent Dr. Bates, and then, perhaps, he will have no great objections to join the concluding pathetic wish of the preacher, "May I live the short remainder of my life as entirely to the glory of God as he lived; and when it shall come to a period, may I die in the same blessed peace wherein he died; may I be with him in the kingdom of light and love for ever!"

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 21.

IT HAPPENING the other day to look over the elegant and judicious "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," which is universally ascribed to Dr. Warton, I met with the following passage, page 269, 1st vol. 4th edit. where the learned Essayist, speaking of the prologues of Dryden, says, "Many, and indeed the most excellent of them, were written on occasion of the players going to Oxford; a custom which was introduced by that polite scholar and sensible governor, Dr. Ralph Bathurst, dean of Wells, and president of Trinity College, while he was vice-chancellor of that university." Till I saw this anecdote, I was totally ignorant that players

had

* The act here alluded to is that of 7 Anne, cap. xiv, for promoting public libraries. EDIT.

had ever been permitted to act at Oxford; when, however, I had read it, I could not help lamenting that the same indulgence was not granted now. And yet I have never heard of any sufficient reason why it should not. A weekly concert has been established in Oxford some time; every itinerant conjurer (to use the vulgar expression) always obtains permission of the vice-chancellor to exhibit his tricks and deceptions; and yet I see no reason why a half-crown should not, with a greater degree of justice, be spent on the more rational amusement, as well as instruction, of the stage. If it should be urged, that the introduction of a company of players might be the cause of breeding many disturbances amongst the "gens togata," I answer, Why is not this the case in the music-room? Or why is it not as likely that a play of Shakspeare would be heard with as much attention as the finest piece of music whatever?

Nothing substantial then, Mr. Urban, can be urged against the introduction of players at Oxford; and every thing may be said for it. That it may speedily be accomplished, is the hearty wish of
Yours, PHILO-DRAM.

St. Catherine's Hermitage, near Bath,
MR. URBAN, July 5.

AS you have given your readers some account of my "Address to the earl of Coventry on behalf of the monk of Montserrat," p. 555, I flatter myself your Magazine will be the proper place to give the finishing stroke to a paltry story, which a man of less sense than the noble earl would, with a minute's consideration, have prevented. I therefore inform you, that the earl of Coventry did, at length, by the hands of Sir John Miller, offer me ten guineas; and on my refusing to receive it for my own use, the same gentleman carried it to Don Virio, secretary to the Spanish minister, for the use of Pere Pascal; and, on his death, to the apothecary who collected the *rewards*. The latter has received it; for, alas! poor Father Pascal is gone to that country where neither *weeds* nor *docks* grow, and gone too before he knew that some gratuity was obtained. The apothecary, in a letter too flattering for me to repeat, has acknowledged the receipt of ten British guineas; and, therefore, I take the liberty of sending you an extract from Don Virio's letter to me on the same subject. "Dear Sir, I received, six

weeks ago, an answer from my friend at Madrid relative to the affair of Montserrat. He had delivered the ten guineas to an agent of that convent, with a particular charge that the same should be paid to the apothecary, as, unluckily, our good Padre Rodrigo Pascal is no more." Not satisfied with this answer, I wrote to my friend, to require a proper acknowledgement from the person that was to receive the money; and consequently, by a messenger just arrived, I received the inclosed letter, which, I dare say, will give you full information, &c. &c."

And now, Mr. Urban, I solemnly assure you, *captions as I may be deemed*, and many pounds out of pocket as I am, my resentment is at an end; nay, I will even increase the expense, for I have ordered a vase to be erected at the door of the Hermit's Hut, my present residence, "*To the memory of Pere Pascal, a monk of Montserrat.*" I hope, Mr. Urban, it is not a sin; for though he was a *papist*, a *monk*, and a *Spaniard*, yet he was one of the noblest works of God. Lord Coventry was pleased to tell me I could render him a service which no other man in Britain could render. I did render him the service required, with all the zeal and good-will I ever rendered services to any man living. The public are now in possession of his conduct to me, and mine to him; and therefore, as you justly remark, they will determine whether the *plebeian* or *papist* was the cause of so much noise about the introduction of a few *docks* and *weeds* from Spain to Britain; and whether, when I found that my friends at the convent could hardly believe that so little as *one guinea* was given for all their expenses and trouble, it was not sufficient cause to rouse me to justify my own conduct. For what could have been more criminal, than to have withheld from those good men any part of the recompense for their readiness to advance their money, to serve individuals of a kingdom, which thus was then engaged in war? No rank, nor any condition of life should, or ever shall, deprive me of justifying my conduct while I can. Forth TRAUTH as an evidence. Men are hanged daily for crimes often more minute than that of which I stood suspected among strangers who had received me kindly, entertained me with hospitality, and opened their parks to oblige me. PHIL. THICKNESSE. P.S.

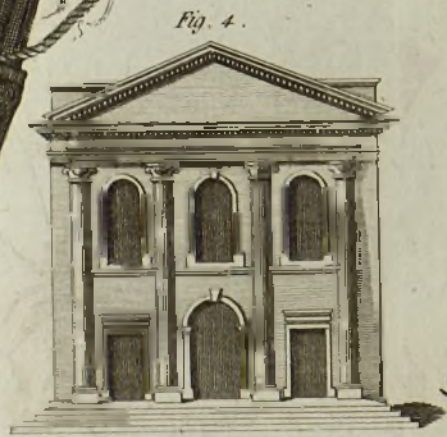




S.W. View of the Lichfield



The Cricket.



St. John's Church, Dublin.



Front of the Printing office in the University of Dublin.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

P. S. You will observe, Mr. Urban, the nice honour and exactitude of Don Virio. Not content with the first notice, though he had no doubt but that the money was paid to the apothecary, yet he would not write till he had matter to remove all doubts in me. It was, however, needless, for I knew by what UPRIGHT hands the money was conveyed.

MR. URBAN,
THE divine of Neufchatel, to whom Mr. Burke alludes in his speech of the 2d of June (see Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 903), is a Mr. Petitpierre, well known to some of the first families in England, from the circumstance of his having taught the French language in London. This gentleman, a native of the state of Neufchatel, was the youngest of four brothers, who were all brought up to the church. He was appointed minister of the church *Aux Ponds* in the year 1755, and had the satisfaction of being universally beloved by his parishioners; but, before he had exercised his religious functions four years, he was accused by the consistory of having preached against the doctrine of the eternity of hell torments. The parish *Aux Ponds* declared unanimously, that they were perfectly satisfied with the ministry, doctrine, and conduct of their minister. Mr. Petitpierre urged, in his own defence, the necessity he was under, in conscience, to preach the non-eternity of punishments in a future state. Upon which the assembly of clergy, before whom the matter was heard, exhorted Mr. P. in future to act with more prudence and circumspection. This mild sentence had the effect which toleration seldom fails to produce. All was peace and quiet. In the month of May, 1759, Mr. Petitpierre was unanimously appointed pastor of *La Chaux de Fonds*, a considerable parish in the mountains of Neufchatel, where, out of 1600 parishioners, 12 thought proper to renew the complaint of his doctrine. In the month of June, 1760, the matter came again to a hearing before the clergy of the district, when Mr. P. read publicly his apology* for his conduct, which concludes with these remarkable words: "Whatever resolution this assembly may come to respecting me, I

am determined to serve God faithfully according to the dictates of my conscience, either in the ministry, if I am allowed to exercise that function, with fidelity and truth, or out of it, if I am obliged to retire. Whatever may happen, I look up to the first cause, and not to secondary ones. I do most cordially embrace the doctrine of the scripture: *Commit thy way unto the Lord, and put thy trust in him, and he shall bring it to pass*; and am convinced with Jeremiah, that it is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord. My consolation, always superior to my trials, will be to apply to myself with St. Paul these words of the Psalmist: *I believed, and therefore have I spoken*; and may my conscience allow me to say to God with the royal prophet, *I have declared thy righteousness in the great congregation*; so, *I will not restrain my lips, O Lord, and that thou knowest. I have not hid thy righteousness within my heart; my talk hath been of thy truth, and of thy salvation. I have not kept back thy loving mercy and truth from the great congregation. Withdraw thou not thy mercy from me, O Lord; let thy loving kindness and thy truth always preserve me. Amen.*"

Neither the apology of the person accused, nor the declaration in his favour presented by the consistory of *La Chaux de Fonds*, were of any avail. Thus we have an instance, in the 18th century, of a protestant minister being deprived of his benefice, because he would not submit to an injunction of silence on a point which he held to be of the utmost consequence, and which his adversaries never attempted to controvert. His parishioners, however, became clamorous at what they conceived to be an act of violence, which being represented to the king of Prussia, their sovereign, his majesty laconically answered, "*Que les messieurs de Neufchâtel soient damnés éternellement.*"

Mr. P. came soon after to England, and by a short, but severe application, acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to teach the French, of which he was an excellent master; and, having undergone 24 years drudgery in London, he returned to Neufchatel, where he now enjoys that serenity of mind which arises from a good conscience, and lives happily amongst his countrymen, who honour and respect his character. X. Y. Z.

* See "Apologie de M. Petitpierre lue en Classe le 4 Juin, 1760," 12mo.
GENT. MAG. August, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

St. Jago.

MY former letters on the subject of Water-Spouts (vol. LI. p. 559, LIII. p. 1025), having met with a favourable reception; permit me to trouble you with some anecdotes concerning Whirlwinds; phenomena, which under the torrid zone, are too frequent for any one who has made his residence there for twenty years, as I have done, not to be pretty well acquainted with them.

Whirlwinds are by no means similar, in any respect, to spouts; which last are ever nearly fixed to a spot, finishing their existence at no great distance from the place where they begin. And from all I have myself observed, experienced, heard from others, or read of whirlwinds, they are confined to two essentially different kinds: the one always sportive and harmless, its progressive motion easy and gentle; and the other as constantly dreadful and destructive, swift, furious, and impetuous. Both have their degrees in motion; but so perfectly different and distinct from each other, that the sportive never was turbulent, nor the destructive degenerate into pleasantry.

Dr. FRANKLIN himself, in Letter XXIX. very particularly describes a whirlwind of the first sort, which he met with in MARYLAND. But I must observe, that, though they take a variety of sweeps about the place from whence they rise, and, when high risen in air, sometimes take different sweeps, at other times journeying onwards (as he describes his) for a mile together, in a direct course; yet, as they most frequently are seen in calms, so they most commonly ascend and spend their motion nearly in a local and sort of perpendicular rise.

I have also met with a double whirlwind; that is to say, a common whirl carrying up light particles in its usual spiral rise; and that simple whirl, by another extraneous motion (as it would seem) in the air, was again carried about, as it rose, in the form of a cork-screw, or distiller's worm, and in the bounds of a few acres in the sweep.

As to the cause of such phenomena, I leave that to the presumptuous philosopher, who may also, perhaps, happily investigate the reason of their existence; and I will only add, for his assistance, a few more data, viz. they are not caused by any partial rarefaction of air, or, as when a calm sultry horizon is overshadowed by deep-gathered clouds, and a single narrow break gives the sun-beams an extraordinary force upon a few roads or acres, as in a *coulé de soleil*; for they are

most common when the air is clear, clouds on high, rather broken and perfected, than low and heaped together; neither do they seem to be caused by forced eddies of wind, such as streets of towns, or when the force of a breeze is broken by copious thick clusters of trees in the way; nor by any afflicting declivity of carving or hollowed dales; for they are constantly attendants on dry, clear, fair weather, and rather on dead calm than fanning airs, in so much, that they are sure prognostics with the experienced planter of a longer continuance of dry and sultry weather. And, moreover, they more commonly take a rise in open, flat, champain ground than amongst streets or fields, where regular air is by eddies apt to be interrupted. Again, these sportive whirls, according to their celerity and strength, carry up loose and light particles in the air, such as dry grals, cane trash, shavings of boards, chips, light dust in quantities, and the like; carrying them to such heights and distances from that they are lost to the eye; and without these small particles, the whirls were not felt, could not be less known to have existence; unless, perhaps, it should pass by the easy branches of some tree in its path. Moreover (excepting the displacement of the small dust to the sight and feeling), when an observer happens to be in the vortex of such a whirlwind, he feels no other difficulty, and no other cause to the action of respiration, from a plenium or vacuum, than at other times. And taking their rise gently, as they sometimes situated in the very centre it were, of the vortex, no pipe, or tube-like appearance, is by any sign or motion to be observed, not so much as the least quantity of flying particles in the centre than in the circumference; every where seen to be scattered in equal proportions.

But, besides this whirlwind, I also mentioned another, caused by rushing and contentions of streams in a hard gale of wind; and again always amazingly dreadful and destructive in its powers. For it may be classed all the several names by the names of *exhuria*, *emphora*, *ter*, *intbo*, *typho*, and *transbo*; and are all hurricane storms, with variations in climate and appearance. These whirlwinds dashing down in

carrying up in another, hurling forward these, and havock and destruction every where.

These, indeed, have little to do with our present investigation; but, willing to leave nothing unexplored which may throw light on the subject, I cannot help here advert to a little on a passage in Mr. Falconer's "Marine Dictionary," on the article of water-spouts. Taking it for granted, that the Franklinian system is to be our oracle on this ground, he says, that "the wind blows every way from a large surrounding space to form a whirlwind;" than which nothing is more uncertain (unless he means a whirlwind of the hurricane sort); for the Dr. himself says, that "they generally arise" after calms and great heat (Letter XX. page 227): and constant experience declares, that neither before, nor during, the action of a whirlwind, are breezes felt from any quarter at all. Nor is the Dr. himself a whit mistaken in his intelligence, when he says also in that passage, that "we find it commonly less warm after a whirlwind;" because, as I have already observed, long experience has taught us (in the torrid zone, where they are most frequent) to dread them as a certain prognostic of a continuance of our dry and sultry weather. But Mr. FALCONER has misunderstood the whirlwind he meant to describe; and by means of Lett. XXI. communicated to Dr. Franklin from a friend of his at Antigua, he has, like the letter-writer, Dr. M——, confounded a water-spout with a hurricane-gust. Nothing is more plain. For the progressive motion of this hurricane-whirl, as it proceeded up St. John's harbour, being unequal, not in a straight line, but, as it were, by jerks and starts, ill besits the idea of a heavy, solemn, full-charged spout, yet perfectly well a tempest, whirling gust of wind. And as to this whirl causing a circle of about twenty yards on the water, one would wonder indeed if it did not; and in the violent agitation of such a gust, some of the waves (the broken agitated tops especially) to be whisked about, and carried off in heavy spray through the air, is not more extraordinary than its effects when it reached the shore, carrying along with it shingles, staves, hay, whole houses by the lump. I wonder not at Dr. M—— when describing such a phenomenon from memory (as he expressly tells Dr. FRANKLIN, p. 241): and, considering the predilection he might have, and the preference we all naturally give on

doubtful cases, to a popular philosopher's opinion; I wonder not, I say, that Dr. M—— should overlook some circumstances; make light of, or forget some; and, perhaps (to flatter a friend used to a little flattery), he might coax, warp, and high furbish other circumstances. But I cannot think this declaration so very decisive on the point, as to authorize the compiler of a DICTIONARY to make use of it in so incontrovertible a manner; as that the world are now to look on a water-spout to be a whirlwind, which becomes visible in alk its dimensions by the water it carries up with it.

That deluging storms and destroying gusts are generated in the clouds, we have in our island of Jamaica seemingly a very strong proof; and, the greater the combination of heavy clouds, the stronger the tempest. In former days, when our island was overgrown with woods, their thick foliage and spreading branches served as so many attractive grapnels, first to impede the flight of clouds in their course over the lofty mountains; and then by degrees, as it were, to arrest them there; these so highly embanked the whole length of the island, that the succeeding clouds, stopped also by their retention, did so deeply overspread the lower grounds, that heavy falls of rain used to settle over the whole island for several weeks together, in such constant and dark pours, that I remember for several days on a stretch to have sat down at noon to the light of a candle. Then were the former and the latter rains certain over the whole island.—But now we are so cleared away below, and so much thinned by settlers aloft, that our seasons are become exceedingly precarious; and, when they come, are not only often of shorter continuance, but, at best, much more partial and inconsiderable. So, in former days, hurricanes were dreaded, and storms not uncommon: but now a short gust of wind is almost all that we know, unless, peradventure, the tail of a storm shall pass over us, after having visited some of our windward neighbours. By the by, I say not how far there may be truth in some part of the hypothesis of my old much-valued friend, the late Rev. Dr. STURGELEY, F.R.S. and F.A.S. concerning Earthquakes; but certain it is, that since the falling off from our former heavy and violent seasons, in which were usually mixed dreadful lightnings and thunder, our earthquakes also have been less frequent, at least much less alarming. But although

I say

I say that the destructive whirlwind is most commonly generated in, or attendant on, clouds and stormy weather, yet nature must not be confined. Travados break suddenly forth, one knows not where, perhaps even from some fair-looking quarter, and, rushing furiously downwards, may be so reverberated by the resistance of the ocean, as to form such a whirlwind as Dr. M——r has described.

From these, I hope not unnecessary, observations on whirlwinds, permit me, Sir, to return again to the water-spout.

That there have been *falling spouts*, and of tremendous weight, history, voyages, and, if I forget not, even the "Philosophical Transactions," have recorded instances of disastrous consequences; and the sudden agitated and ruffled confusion of the sea, *in the midst of calms*, which immediately succeed such phenomena, is a constantly-to-be-met with proof, when such solid torrents (which, thanks be to God, are but rare), drop on the waters. But, with regard to the *rising-spout*, the proof is rather wanting and scanty. For it is *impossible*—perhaps this is too strong a word for *philosophy*—but *common-sense* and all experience will justify me, when I say on this topic, it is not *possible* that an eddy of wind, be it as fierce as fancy can picture, and hence and strong it must be; and let the friends of this philosophy look to it, and reconcile it to plausibility; not only *strong* must the winds from *every* quarter drive, but *equally strong too* must it drive from every point, to form a tube sufficiently embodied to sustain *in vacuo* a rising pillar of solid water, and continue so to do for a considerable length of time; that this eddy, I say, shall spirally rush from every point of the compass, previous to the formation of such a spout (as it must be, to make good the Dr.'s principles), and yet that that vortex and whirl in the air, which, to be sure, can be of no inconsiderable breadth of base, shall make no remarkable change and operation upon the face of the deep—must not this strike an unprejudiced mind at the first blush? I challenge every voyager, and every philosophic observer, to say that it does. As I have already said, the gentle, sportive whirlwind, will rise in calms, and affect nothing without its own vortex, which is but of narrow extent: but a whirl, as Mr. Falconer says, "which is formed by the blowing of winds from every quarter in a large surrounding space," to raise such a massive pile, must be of a much wider cir-

cumference. How wide that should be, I shall not guess; but it is well known to every voyager, that during calms, when the impatient crew are wistfully looking around over the glassy surface of the ocean for a friendly gale, that the softest breeze, a motion fit only to fan the lightest sail, such as even the sportive whirlwind would flutter, will yet, on its approach, affect the smooth face of the ocean by a gentle ruffle (called by seamen a cat's-skin, or trolly-lolly), and which is not only seen from a considerable offing even miles, nay leagues, but, in all its motions, *from* and *to* whatever quarter of the compass, is distinctly to be traced. Surely then, and I repeat it, it is *not possible* that a whirlwind shall raise such piles upon the sea, 32 feet in height, and 15 or 20 yards in breadth (Letter XX. page 239); nay, drag them out of the deep too, by screwing and twisting and air-pumping too (if I may so express myself on a grave subject), and yet that sea itself remain calm and unimpressed. I will not say what change or impression there should be; but, whatever it is, no such natural, necessary, and corresponding consequences have ever yet been observed.

Indeed the Dr. (p. 227), in confirmation of his doctrine, "that wind blows every way towards a whirlwind from a large space round," gives us a nautical story, told him by a whale-man of *Nantucket*. His and two other ships in that trade, forming nearly a triangle in their situations to each other, as they lay diligently in a calm, observed a water-spout in the middle of this triangle: immediately *after this* sprang up a brisk breeze, when setting sail, each found the spout to leeward; *so that, in this particular, whirlwinds and water-spouts agree*: that is to say, that winds blowing from all quarters, and from a large space round, is the efficient cause both of the one and the other. Now, is it, because I am reading this story with my own spectacles, that I do not see the strength of the argument? For it appears to me, that if this *crisis* gale had risen *before* the appearance of the spout, it would have suited the Dr.'s purpose better. I will take no advantage of the competency of the New-England whale-man; the Dr. says he was intelligent; he shall be a philosopher too, if that will do the business. I will take no advantage of this *certain truth*, that ships frequently, near each other, and in the same fleet, have different streams of air during light easy weather and calms, without their meeting either

spouts

spouts or whirlwinds. But if these brisk gales, even as the Dr. has told the story, had any connection with the spout, it was, surely, that the spout caused the gales, and not that the gales were the cause of the spout: an effect of which I shall speak more fully in its turn.

Once more. Supposing spouts to rise *in vacuo*, "occasioned either by pullion or suction (as the Dr. says), immaterial, which, to the height of 32 feet, or less, according to the perfection of the vacuum," what then, let me ask, is to follow? The mercury, in a vacuum formed by art, will, in the solid tube, stand at its height to eternity, unless some accident admits the air, when it will rush back precipitantly into its bed again. But does this huge pillar of heavy fluid, 30 feet high, do the same? does it stand a salt pillar, like Lot's wife, till by chance some weak part of the embodied whirl, at the top for instance, not so strongly betwisted and bound together, as below, letting in the air, dissolves this miraculous pitcher? No; no such precipitate fall was ever yet seen, unless from the ridiculous accounts of another strange story-telling mariner, such as we are favoured with in p. 239, Letter XX.; or our ingenious Capt. Dampier's descriptions; which I shall consider, with some others, more particularly hereafter. What then? how is this mass expended? does the whirlwind continue to whirl it about and about (as in my plate, * fig. 2), till it has expended the whole magazine, like a *fire-wheel* at MARYBONE? No; nor that neither: it expends itself into a cloud. It seems then, that when this same whirlwind is to take its rise, or *sets itself to work* upon the waters, as they call it, to carry it up into the air, some 30 feet or so, the watchful Providence, which prepared the whale for JONAS, sends down at the instant, and in special readiness, a large cloud for its reception too, with some other unaccountably strange assistants, an apparatus of aerial chemistry; or, at least, some very supernatural exhalations, to disperse the ponderous and solid element; and with so amazing a degree of equality too, as to fall down soon afterwards in pleasant, gentle, dropping rains, to wash a few sailors' jackets in the middle of the ocean. One may smile at this conceit; yet this must certainly be the case, if those spouts, we so frequently see, are rising ones; for no spout was ever seen in a clear and unclouded sky. No spout (unless such as the spouting of whales and porpoises, which do indeed mount the greatest part

of 32 feet) was ever seen to break at that limited height, jet-d'eau like: which, methinks, would sometimes naturally be the case with rising spouts, rather than invariably be found attached to lowering and heavy-hanging clouds.

It is true that some of our narratives tell us of part of a cloud tapering into a long slender tube, which seems to descend to meet the rising one; and, after the coalition, the former turns tail, and both, with one consent, mount aloft into the skies. But those appearances must be carefully considered; there may be deceptions in a matter where the eye alone is to be the umpire, and the eye at a distance too. This appearance I will endeavour, presently, to make perfectly well correspond with a falling spout: but what connection a calm, still, hanging cloud, far and high from the reach of disturbances below, has with a whirlwind on the face of the deep, is, I profess, above my philosophy.

The last observation, with which I shall trouble you at present, is this:

The first accounts we had of water-spouts, seeing they more frequently happen at sea than ashore, must have been from sailors, and common sailors too; for we were long *drogging* traders on the ocean, before we became skilful conquerors beyond it. At this very day, although we have many gentlemen of family and liberal education in the navy and army, yet we boast more their bravery in the *royal seminary* (their second school), than their philosophic researches in the first. The rudiments and theory of the first they most commonly throw aside for what is more becoming them, the practical study of the last. What must we then expect from the unlettered and barbarous accounts of seamen some hundred years ago? Now, suppose a little, for argument sake, that in falling spouts, like heavy showers, they may fall light and thin at first, and that thereby the misty rising exhalations shall strike the notice, before the fall, growing heavier, shall be seen below; and, as very commonly more spouts than one are seen from the same cloud, or some other near at hand, and nearly at the same time of observation, when we consider the not-easy-to-be-got idea (by unlettered men) of solid water coming in full streams from the hanging clouds, we shall have little room left for wonder, that the vulgar opinion should prevail amongst that class of people, that the body of water which falls from one spout should have risen first out of the ocean itself by another.

* See our vol. LI. p. 559.

ther. And thus from the confident stories told and retold amongst them, of the wonderful, and hair-breadth escapes, from the dangers of these phenomena, which they have seen and felt, even at the distance of a *boat-hook's length*, or so near as to *chuck a biscuit* into the driving element.—sensible landmen *may stare*, but *must not refuse* to credit them. Thus warped by prejudice, deceiving appearances have been so fixedly rooted, that, from their positively told stories, sensible men have been drawn in to believe a cloud to be an ouzel, or a whale, without taking time to reflect whether 'tis a Hamlet or a Polonius that has said so. And thus too, I suspect that Doctor Stewart has been deceived in his description; and Doctor Franklin, taking his account for granted, has set his own ingenuity to work, to accommodate so preternatural a phenomenon to philosophic description, and to mathematical proof.

Yours, &c. J. LINDSEY.

MR. URRAN,

August 9.

I shall be obliged to you to insert, when it is convenient, the inclosed observations on another tree.

T. H. W.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR Lindl. The Ash.
In Saxon Ælsc.

THIS is one of the trees we alluded to in our account of the Holly, as not always according with the system of Linnæus, having hermaphrodite flowers on some plants, and on others only female, therefore he placed it in his perplexing class *Polygamia*. We have the satisfaction to find, that the objections we made to this class are confirmed by the practice, and experience, of *Thunberg*, who, in the preface to his *Flora Japonica*, (Lipsæ, 1784), declares positively against it, as not only being entirely useless, but also as causing very great confusion in examining plants. The opinion of this indefatigable and accurate Naturalist is the more decisive, as he is one of the few who have had the opportunity of proving the utility of the Linnæan arrangement, while he was ascertaining the new, and unknown plants of several extensive regions. The various reasons which he afterward gives for rejecting this class seem to us unanswerable: Linnæus himself also was ingenious enough to be desirous of discarding it totally from

his system; after he had lived to see his method become so general that no Botanist could correspond intelligibly without it, and at a time of life when few people choose to retract their opinions, or to reform their regulations, but from the strongest conviction. We do not therefore expect to see this class retained in any future botanical publication, whatever may be done with the classes *Gynandria*, *Monœcia*, and *Dizœcia*; of course the ash comes under that of *Diandria*, where *Thunberg* has actually fixed it. It hath been asserted, that the flowering ash always bears hermaphrodite flowers; it is, therefore, like the yellow-berried Holly, placed with great impropriety in the class *Polygamia*, as an enquirer, from the appearance of its bloom, could possibly be induced to look for it there, and to separate it from the rest of the *Fraxini* would be offering great violence to that genus. The vegetable system of Linnæus, considering it is an artificial classification, agrees wonderfully, on the whole, with the apparent arrangement of nature; and this reform will bring it still nearer, by removing the *Holci*, *Ægilopes*, and several others, which are now so much misplaced, to the rest of the grasses, and other plants to their congeners. But as those that are now in the class *Polygamia* are irregular by varying in their sexes, it would be well to place them at the end of those which are regular in each class.

The fruitful ashes generally exhaust themselves so much, that their leaves are few, and their appearance unsightly. But the trees of this kind that bear no seed, which are probably those that have female flowers only, have much the fullest and most verdurous foliage, and lay some claim to the poet's high compliment, "*Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima*," tho' in our eyes the beech is peerless. A specimen of the ash has been lately found with a simple, or single, leaf; and this is the only different appearance it has put on in this country, for our island produces but *one* species. If Dr. Johnson, amid the variety of his reading, had deigned to look into the book of nature, he would not have inserted the following in his *Journey to the Western Islands*: "It is well shaded by tall ash-trees, of a species, as Mr. James the

* See the Supplement to the last Vol. of Gent. Mag. p. 970.

"fossilis

"fossilid informed me, uncommonly valuable." Young, in his *Tour in Ireland*, has the following passage: "In every inaccessible cliff there is mountain ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior*).^{*}" The tree here mentioned is probably from the Mountain Ash, or Quicken-tree, the *Sorbus aucuparia* of Linnæus, which has not the least affinity with the *Fraxinus excelsior*, the tree now before us. But that gentleman's time has been much more beneficially employed than in minute botanical researches.

Though there is no reason from the places where the ash grows, nor from its name, to suspect that it is not a native, yet it sometimes happens that the bloom, and tender shoots, are so injured in the spring by late frosts, that no keys, or seeds, are to be found in a large district. If this be the case with an indigenous tree, we ought not to be surprised, or to repine at the disappointments of the same kind we meet with from our fruit-trees, which are all brought from warmer climates.

The leaves of this tree appear late, and fall early; it is therefore improper to plant for protection, or ornament. The timber is next in value to the oak, and in some places equal to it, and ought when it is sold to be measured to a much smaller girt than either that tree, or elm. We have shewn, in our remarks on the oak, the high estimation in which our Saxon ancestors held trees that bore mast; and it appears from the laws of *Howel Dda*, which were written about the middle of the tenth century, that the Britons looked on such trees in the same light: for the price of an oak, or beech, was one hundred and twenty pence; while the ash, though always so useful, or any other tree which furnished no food for swine, was valued only at four pence.

This tree supplied our ancestors with their weapons for war, whence a Saxon warrior was called *Ære-beneno*; as it did the Greeks, and Romans.

"Bellipotura cruores

"Fraxinus."

Statius.

With us it is much more beneficially employed in instruments for agriculture, and domestic purposes; but its property of exploding in the fire makes it dangerous for fuel. The first shoots from a stool are tough, and flexible; some coppices in Hertfordshire are particularly noted for wood of this quality. A person in Essex turned his hop-ground

into a plantation of ash-trees, to the great amusement of his neighbours, who cultivated hops around him, but after a few years, when they came to purchase his poles, they perceived that the produce of his garden was full as profitable as theirs, without the expense, or uncertainty, to which they were liable. It is plain by the following remark, that formerly this was esteemed the properest tree for hop-poles. "Hops in time past were plentiful in this land, afterward also their maintenance did cease, and now being revived^{*}, where are able better to be found? where are greater commodities to be raised by them? on which poles are accounted to be their greatest charge. But sith men have learned of late to sow alden kies in ash yards by themselves, that inconvenience in short time will be redressed." *Harrison's Description of England, prefixed to Holmsted. chap. 19. edit. 1586.*

The learned, who have enquired into the origins of nations, have formed different opinions concerning the *Celts*, and the *Goths*; some have declared them to be one people, as to their customs, manners, and religion; but others separate them: the *Celts*, they say, received their laws and religion from the Druids, while the *Goths* followed the institutions of Woden. As the lights are but very obscure by which both parties have been conducted, it may not be improper to observe, that the favourite tree of the Druids is well known to be the oak; whereas the *Edda* of Woden holds the ash in the highest veneration. The sacred ash *Yggdrasil* is displayed in a wildly sublime allegory[†]; and many words signifying strength, valour, or preeminence, are compounds of the Saxon word *Ære*, and in the fifth fable man is described as being formed from the ash. Hesiod in like manner deduces his brazen race of men *Ære-Medon*, from the ash, (*Works and Days. v. 145.*) and has in his *Theogony* Nymphs of the name of *Medon*. On the other hand, the Roman

* This alludes to the terrible devastation made by the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the peaceable reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, the nation recovered itself, and began to procure again the conveniences and elegancies of life.

† See Mallet's "*Introduction à l'Histoire de Danemarck*;" or the English translation, called *Northern Antiquities*, Table 8.

poets seem to conform to the system of the Druids, when they represent mankind as produced from oaks.

"Genſque virum truncis, et dorſo robore nata."

Vir. Æn. 3. v. 915.

"Homines qui rupe robre nati." Juv. Sat. 12.

It is probably owing to the remains of the Gothic veneration for this tree, that the country people, in the south-east part of the kingdom, split young aſhes, and paſs their diſtempered children thro the chafin in hopes of a cure. They have alſo another ſuperſtitious cuſtom of boring an hole in an aſh, and faſtening in a ſhrew-mouſe (*Sorex Araneus*: Linn.), a few ſtrokes with a branch of this tree is then accounted a ſovereign remedy againſt cramps and lameneſs in cattle, which are ignorantly ſuppoſed to proceed from this really harmleſs animal. We have ſeen trees that have undergone the latter operation, and others which have been much injured by the former.

Some writers aſſert, that Manna is an exſudation from our aſh (*Fraxinus excelsior*); but others with greater accuracy inform us, that the manna-bearing tree is the *Fraxinus tenuiore et minore folio* of Bauhine, which is the *Fraxinus Ornus* of Linnæus, a native of the ſouthern part of Europe, but unknown to this country in a wild ſtate.

Aſhen leaves have been uſed to mix with tea: poor people in ſome places made conſiderable advantage by collecting them; and it is to be regretted, that this practice ſhould be prohibited as interfering with the revenue, ſince the poor can very ill afford to have any of their ſmall pittances retrenched. We will alſo venture to aſſert, that the leaves of the aſh are full as wholeſome as thoſe of the tea-tree, which, like moſt other ever-greens, is at leaſt of a ſuſpicious, if not a noxious, quality; not to mention the ſophiſticated arts of the fraudulent Chineſe, to which the foreign teas are liable.

It has been affirmed, that the leaves of the aſh give an ill taſte to milk, and therefore in dairy-farms it is not ſuffered to grow. (Miller's Dictionary). But owners of land ſhould not take it for granted; for this was the next tree after the elm that the Romans preferred for fodder (*frondes*); neither does the taſte of aſhen leaves countenance this aſſertion. We are far from recommending the encouraging the growth of any kind of timber in arable lands, as

it deſtroys more corn than the trees are worth; but ſome ſhould always be preſerved in paſture-grounds, for ſhade, and ſhelter to cattle: for want of this proviſion, the advantage of the beſt months in the year for paſture is often loſt, from the annoyance of heat, and the gad-fly. A cheap and expeditious method of raiſing a plantation to afford ſhade, and ſhelter to cattle in marſhes, is well deſerving a premium. On high grounds we can, from our own experience, recommend fir-trees the moſt preferable of which is that pine called the Scotch fir, as it thrives in every ſoil, and the timber is the moſt valuable*. A plantation of this kind will be eagerly reſorted to by all ſorts of cattle in preference to deciduous trees, as a protection from heat, cold, and offenſive inſects.

MR. URBAN,

IN your laſt Magazine, (p. 547) I obſerve the following remark: "The famous line, adopted, with very little alteration by Theobald, in his Double Falſhood,

"None but himſelf, himſelf can parallel"

is in an epitaph on Col. Giles Strangers, of Melbury Sampford, in Dorſetſhire. And Sir Wm. Temple ſays of Cæſar, "that he was equal only to himſelf."—Theobald more probably owed this unlucky obligation to ſome of his predeceſſors in the dramatic line, more than one of whom have hazarded the ſame injudicious illuſtration. In Maſtſinger's Duke of Milan it is ſaid of a Lady, that

"Her goodneſs does diſdain compariſon,
"And but herſelf admits no parallel."

So alſo Beaumont and Fletcher in *The Falſe one*,

"We talk of Mars, but I am ſure his courage
"Admits of no compariſon but itſelf."

If the thought were worth borrowing, one might ſuſpect Sir Wm. Temple of taking it from hence; for it is applied,

* The timber of the Scotch-fir, growing in this country, has been brought into diſpute, by being cut improperly in winter; we apprehend it ſhould be ſelled in ſummer, when it is ſulleſt of turpentine: but, if any of your correſpondents, from practice and experience, either here or in Norway, are enabled to communicate the proper ſeaſon for ſelling it, their information would help to promote the cultivation of this exceedingly uſeful tree on barren and waſte lands.

In the latter quotation, to the same person that he has complimented with it. Julius Caesar. But I believe all that we can fairly conclude from the whole chain of resemblances is, that it is an easy matter to hit upon a false ornament.

S. W. A.

MR. URBAN,

THAT our language abounds with too many consonants, is an almost universal remark of our most eminent writers. Why therefore those consonants should still be retained in writing, which have no sort of influence on the sounds of modern speech, appears an absurdity. They do but serve to terrify foreigners with their rude, Gothic appearance; and render the English pronunciation to them more difficult to attain; and not only to foreigners; they are often a stumbling-block to our own countrymen, particularly the Scotch and Irish. This I have frequently been witness to; and have often seen those, who have not had much opportunity of hearing good speakers, ridiculously distorting their features in endeavouring to give sound to the following combination of consonants; viz. *dg, kn, avr, bt, ck, gb, ma, chl, mb, gn, gbl, tcb, lm, &c. &c. &c.* Now, whether the marked Letters had not better be rejected in the following and similar words, I wish to have the opinion of some of your learned correspondents; in my own part, I see no reason why we should adhere to the old spelling of those words, which are remains of the harsh, guttural, and nasal pronunciation of our unlettered ancestors.

Rock, Cock, Pick, &c. Pidgeon; Doubt, &c. Kneess, Knave, Knife, &c. Wrong, Wrapt, Wretch, &c. Gnaw, Snat, &c. Darn, Chodderin, &c. Womb, Climb, Yacht, &c. Catch; Kerch, &c. Kiln, Kilr, Mistr, &c.

Why not use the F universally instead of *ph*, as denoting the Greek F?

Why use *gh* to sound *f* in the words enough, tough, &c? why preserve the *gh* at the end of the words, through, borough, dough, neigh, &c. &c.? or in sighs, fight, &c.?

Why write the *h* before the words, heir, herb, hostler, honour, honest, humour, when it is not to be founded? Yours, &c. B. P. B.

MR. URBAN,

YOU have obliged the public with various anecdotes concerning the late Dr. Johnson. Every minute circumstance concerning a man of his distinguished eminence meets with a favourable reception. Permit me, through the channel of your Magazine, to communicate a few remarks concerning some parts of his character which have not been generally attended to; and which, I apprehend, will be peculiarly agreeable to your religious readers. His piety and devotion appear in many of his miscellaneous papers. We have now a fresh and striking evidence thereof in his Prayers and Meditations just published, which I heartily wish to be read and attended to by the admirers of his other works, especially such as are of a sceptical turn of mind. They may possibly receive conviction from thence, that Religion is a matter not unworthy the attention of men of sense and science.

It appears to me a mark of the goodness of Dr. Johnson's heart, that he should have undertaken to write the Life of Dr. Watts; and the manner in which he expresses himself concerning the piety and devotion of that writer, affords a pleasing specimen of his own. Dr. Johnson has been generally considered as a strict churchman; and even a bigot to the national establishment. Be that as it may, he could distinguish true piety wherever he found it, and had candour and impartiality to honour it in those whose sentiments about modes and forms were the most different from his own.

Some few expressions in his Life of Watts may indeed be thought rather to favour of too much aversion to Nonconformity, which the Editor of it has remarked in his Notes. But these expressions are so few and trifling; and the character he has given of the Dr. and of his writings so great, that they

* Many similar innovations are suggested in Mr. Heron's late "Letters." Edin.

* We know not to what edition of the Life of Watts our corresponders allude. In all the editions of the "Lives of the Poets" hitherto published, Dr. Johnson was the editor. Has the Life of Watts been printed with notes, in any detached form? We take this opportunity of mentioning, that Dr. Johnson did not "compose the short piece which Savage spoke" (see p. 497); nor was he even acquainted with him till some time after his trial. Edin.

might, perhaps, have been better overlooked. The following passage is a proof how much the piety of his spirit carried him above the prejudices of a party.

'I have mentioned his treatises of Theology as distinct from his other productions: but the truth is, that whatever he took in hand was by his incessant solicitude for souls converted to Theology. As piety predominated in his mind, it is diffused over his works; under his direction it may be truly said, Theologiæ Philosophia ancillatur, Philosophy is subservient to evangelical instruction. It is difficult to read a page without learning, or at least without wishing to be better. The attention is caught by indirect instruction, and he that sits down only to reason is on a sudden compelled to pray.

'Few men have left behind such purity of character, or such monuments of laborious piety. He has provided instruction for all ages, from those who were lisping their first lessons, to the enlightened readers of Malbranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor spiritual nature unexamined; he has taught the art of reasoning, and the science of the stars.'

What Dissenter could have dictated a higher panegyric, or what Divine could have penned a passage which should have expressed a warmer spirit of piety and devotion?

In the Notes subjoined to the New Edition of Johnson's Life of Dr. Watts, the writer refers (p. 17.) to Dr. Young's Fifth Satire, in which he supposes (as many others have done), that the Dr. alludes to Dr. Watts's attachment to Mrs. Singer, afterwards Mrs. Rowe, in those lines, "Ilaae, a Brother of the canting train," &c. It has been said, that a friend of Dr. Watts complained to Dr. Young of illiberality in such a personal reflection on a man, whose muse never dealt in Satire; and that Dr. Young solemnly assured him, he had no reference to Dr. Watts, but that he had a view to a clergyman of a very different character. I have been informed, that in some editions of Young's works this passage is omitted, but I never saw any without it. Possibly some of your readers may be able to throw light upon this matter.

Yours, &c.

PIETATIS AMATOR.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 2. 1784.

THE following may serve as a supplement to, and correction of, the account of Gen. Oglethorpe's family in your Mag. for July, p. 517, if you think it worth your while to adopt them.

Sutton Oglethorpe, the General's grandfather, being fined 20,000*l.* by the Parliament, his estates at Oglethorpe, &c. were sequestered, and afterwards given to Gen. Fairfax, who sold them to Rob. Benson of Bramham, father of the Lord Bingley of that name.

Sir Theophilus, his father, fought under the Dr. of Monmouth in the affair at Bothwell-bridge, where an insurrection of the Scots was suppressed 21 June, 1679; and commanded a party of horse at Sedgemoor fight, where the said Duke was defeated, 6 July, 1685. His attachment to the then reigning family continued after their abdication; and two different proclamations, on 12th of July 1690, and 8 May 1692, were issued for apprehending him, amongst other persons suspected of corresponding with them. He did not die in 1701, as his monument sets forth, but on the 10th, April, 1702; and consequently, being then 50, was born, not in 1650, but 1652. Member for Haslemere, 1698, and 1700-1. His children were,

1. Lewis. He did not die in the 22d year of his age, as we are told on his monument, but in his 24th; it being proved by evidence on oath before the House of Commons, 10 Nov. 1702, that he was born in February 1680-1. (See Carew on Elections, p. 265.) Member for Haslemere in 1701.

2. Theophilus, member for Haslemere in 1708 and 1710. On what authority is he said to have died before 1738?

3. Sutton, who died an infant in Nov. 1693.

4. James Edward the General: He was not of Chr. church, but of Corp. Christi Coll. and married his wife, not in 1754 as in your Mag. p. 518; but, as in the Obituary, 1744, Sept. 15.

5. Ann, who died unmarried.

6. Eleanor, who married the Marq. de Meziers, 5 Mar. 1707-8, and died 28 Jun. 1775, æt. 91. f. p.

7. Frances Charlotte, who married the Marq. de Belleguard, and had issue, now living, viz. the present Marquis of that name.

8. Mary, who died single. N. G.

Ma.

MR. URBAN,

IN an Essay on Punctuation, lately published, we have the following note: "The celebrated Chronicle of the Arundel marbles is said to have been engraved 263 years before the Christian era.—But is there no room to question its authenticity?" A writer in your last Magazine, p. 530, wishes to be informed, "what foundation there is for this surmise." The author of the Essay is at present engaged in some avocations unfavourable to speculations of this kind; but he will certainly take the first opportunity to pay a respectful attention to the request of your polite correspondent; and will, either in your miscellany, or in a separate publication, assign his reasons for this cursory enquiry. [See p. 628.] Yours, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF THE ESSAY,

MR. URBAN,

July 10.

YOUR instructive Correspondent, Q. Q. Q. p. 328, of this year's Magazine, having met with no answer to his enquiry, about a plate of salt laid on the deceased; I will venture to inform him (after I have bid him recollect, that the seat of the interment was in church), that it was a custom in Leicester, and its shire, yet continued, to place a dish or plate of salt on a corpse, to prevent its swelling and purging, as the term is. To account for the partial corrosion of the pewter, that it prevailed chiefly on the margin of the plate, and so slightly in its centre, we may suppose it was protected by its saline contents from the action of the morbid matter; for the effluvia of salt may pervade or overflow its container or charger, as readily as magnetic virtue; and the lips of the plate possessing little or no preventive salt; the fumes was at liberty, *there*, to effect the greater impression. Yours, &c.

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 4, 1785,

If the following account of Newton, in Glamorgan, additional to that in your last (p. 502.), may be thought worth the notice of your readers, the insertion of it, when convenient, in your entertaining Miscellany, will oblige a constant reader.

THE landscapes about Newton are diversified and very pleasing, altho' there is a scarcity of wood; but the soil is very good and healthy, and has a most beautiful turf of the finest herbage, on a

lime-stone bottom; and in the quarries are found several sorts of very fine marble of various colours, as black, black and white, a light chocolate with white, red, and purple veins; they all take a very fine polish, in but this unimproved country are seldom or ever used. In the black and white are great numbers of trochites, which, when polished, appear beautiful: the rocks between Newton Bathing-place and the Ogmores, or Bridget river, seem to be only vast masses of trochites. Trochites are also found in great plenty in the earth detached from the rock. *Magnets*, a mineral, said to be a principal ingredient in the finest sorts of glass, is dug here in great plenty; here are also some veins of lead and calamine. Vessels from the opposite coasts of Somerset and Devon carry from hence large quantities of stone for lime, which is the whitest I ever saw; and it is said to be of an uncommon fertilizing quality for ground. From Newton Down, northward of the village, you have very fine prospects both of the vale and mountains of Glamorgan, of the fine hills, woods, and park of Magon, the Knoles of Briton-ferry, the town of Swansey, 20 miles distant, and of Mumbles rocks still farther westward; and over the Bristol Channel, delightful views of the romantic coast of Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall. Newton has all the requisites of nature to make it a flourishing place, being a sea-port in a rich country, abounding in all the productions of Great Britain, in the greatest plenty and perfection, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral. But the Welsh have no ideas of, or taste for, trade and commerce, a slight hair-brained people, like their ancestors the Gauls, from whom, with the French (a similar people), they are chiefly descended; content with the necessities of life which their country affords them very plentifully, they attend but little to what we call the elegancies of it; or what is, in some instances indeed absurdly enough, called the Comforts of Life. A particular neatness is, however, the character of Glamorganshire; they white-wash their handsome stone-built cottages without as well as within, three or four times a year; and the outsides of their out-houses, as barns, &c. and even their pigsties, with the walls of their courts, gardens, &c. And by most of these cottages you see good kitchen and neat little flower gardens; and, in the eastern parts of the vale of Glamorgan, every cottage almost has an orchard. The vale of Glamorgan extends from the town of *Aberavon*, eleven

eleven miles west of Newton, along the Severn eastward as far as the river Runne, which parts this country from Monmouthshire, in length about thirty-five miles, and, on an average, about ten miles wide, a very fertile track of country, for its fruitfulness called the Garden of Wales. The wheat is equal to the best in the kingdom; their oxen very large, and, being used in teams, their beef is remarkably tender, and marbled, and, in general, greatly superior in flavour to the forced and over-fattened beef of London; the same may be said of their fine-flavoured mutton: this uncommon goodness of provision is not, however, peculiar to Glamorgan, for the same may be said of all other parts of the kingdom where the soil is a lime-stone loam (as it is through the vale of Glamorgan), especially Gloucester, Somerset, Warwick, and Wilts shires. I forget, in a proper place, to mention that Newton Down is famous for a small breed of sheep, whose fleeces are said to be the finest in Wales, and equal to the finest in England: this palm is, however, disputed by Ogmore Downs in the neighbourhood; Golden Mile, St Mart Hill, and Stallion Downs, in this county.

The northern parts of Glamorgan swell into high mountains, covered over with sheep and small black cattle, that, in winter as well as summer, depend alone for food on the heathy and grassy surface of the mountains; these mountains, where a little cultivation has with difficulty penetrated, produce good corn, and exhibit proofs of sufficient fertility, were the natives sensible of the advantages accruing from proper cultivation: one obstacle to this, it must be owned, is their steep ascents, which makes it difficult for teams and carriages to pass and work; but it is well known what remedies for this inconvenience industry has found out in the mountainous parts of England. Probably the Welsh language, which is the vernacular tongue, and which has in it but few, if any books on commerce, agriculture, &c. may be the greatest obstacle to improvements amongst the Welsh, for they are in general an indolent people in their old ways; remarkably instance in this, that, in most parts of the country, they think it the greatest disgrace imaginable to apply to a parish for relief in any distress, be it ever so great; and, sooner than do so, will attempt to acquire a scanty subsistence by labour, even when disease and death exhibit their horrid hues in their faces.

Some of the valleys between the moun-

tains, in the northern parts of Glamorgan, are very rich in their soil, being manured by every considerable shower of rain, causing the waters to descend to them from the adjacent hills, saturated with the vegetable salts, and fine particles of earth, leaving over the surface of the lower grounds a thin covering of silt or impalpable matter, which soon incorporates with the surface of the ground. These valleys are generally very beautiful, and, together with their fortifying hills, exhibit some of the finest landscapes in the world; the bottoms fine meadows, traced by clear rivers or brooks; the sides a diversified scene of sloping lawns, ascending woods, and hanging rocks, from whence trickles many a clear and cascading rill, whilst from their upper regions are heard the songs and whistlings of genuine shepherds. These mountains abound in rich veins of coal and iron; and here are many furnaces for smelting the iron belonging to English companies, and the Welsh trouble themselves but little in these matters. Their goals are exported in vast quantities from the ports of Aberavon, Neath, Swansea, Bury, &c. A romantic passion for poetry prevails among the Welsh, and songs are written on every accident of life; and scarce a village but has its poet, who is generally a very great favourite with the young people of both sexes: he writes their love songs, gives laws to their rural diversions, &c.; and I am told, that the English miser is generally a favourite theme of satire amongst them. Their miser is always an Englishman, has large ships, store-houses, books of accounts, iron chests, an attorney in his employment, &c. and is a very haughty and oppressive man. This account was given me by a mountaineer of good sense and some learning. I am told, by the same person, that the succession of the ancient Welsh bards or minstrels, is not entirely extinct.

If a few observations on the manners, customs, &c. of this race of people, descendants of the Aborigines of our island, and retainers of their ancient Celtic language in a state of original purity, perhaps unequalled by any other nation, can be of any entertainment to your readers, I will occasionally communicate them.

This correspondent's offer will be highly acceptable.—Of Newton Well (see our last, p. 502) the only account we recollect to have seen in print is in Newbery's *Description of England and Wales*, vol. IV. p. 79.

“At Newton, North-west of the Og-

moor, is a very remarkable spring, about 18 feet in circumference, the water of which sinks, at high tide, nearly to the bottom, and at the ebbing of the sea it rises almost to the brim. In order to account for this phenomenon, it has been supposed, that at high water, the air in the veins of the spring not being at liberty to circulate by its being pent up, the water is prevented from issuing out; but, when the sea retires from the shore, and frees these natural aqueducts from these obstructions, the water is at liberty to issue through them."

AS the following *Strictures on HUNTING* were received at a time when our limits were so contracted as to bear no proportion to the numerous contributions of our correspondents, it was to that, and that only, that the enlargement of our Magazine was owing; and as it was ever our wish to encourage writers who have the public good in view, we now think it our duty occasionally to discharge our obligations, whenever we can accommodate the subject to the intentions of the writers.

OUR humane correspondent, after remarking generally on the cruelty of harassing a poor animal for six or eight hours together by men, horses, and dogs, takes occasion to glance at the *associated hunts*, by which land-owners and farmers are alike subject to injury and insult. [He might have included the farcical *London hunt* on Epping Forest, which is ever attended with much mischief.]

"It is," he says, "very common (at least in the North of England) for young fellows just entered into business, attorneys' clerks, and apprentices to opulent traders, to club to a pack of hounds. Few large manufacturing towns are without these subscription packs, though they are a most intolerable nuisance both to town and country. For as the finances of these gentry are but slender, they are obliged to quarter the hounds upon their dependents, who must of them having large families, which they are hard set to support, cannot be supposed to have much spare meat for dogs; consequently, they are half starved, and often run mad. And in the country, the damage which is done by a number of foot-people, poachers, and timorous ill-mounted horsemen, is very great: and should the farmer or country gentleman complain, though in the mildest man-

ner, of the injuries they do him, it is great odds but he meets only with oaths, threats, or insults, from these young unprincipled bloods, who, instead of restraining, endeavour to do him more mischief, to shew their spirit. And as these people are the most troublesome, so they are the greatest destroyers of the game, and the most flagrant poachers. A brace or two of hares a day is scarcely thought sufficient that every member may have his share. The lord of the manor, though he must injure his neighbours by hunting, is infinitely the better of the two, for he hunts an hour or two only for diversion, has corn and fences of his own, and therefore knows the damages that carelessness occasions. He also rides with more spirit, having been under the immediate and improving tuition of the huntsman or groom ever since he left the nursery; and generally clears the fence, which the unqualified gentry above described, to pursue their sports, must break down. Hence the nuisance.

"Horses and dogs kept for diversion are certainly the most proper objects of taxation, and ought long since to have contributed towards supporting our enormous burthens. When almost all the necessities of life are taxed, it is time every species of amusement and diversion should be taxed too. The scarcity of game is a matter of great complaint among the "petty seigneurs;" and, notwithstanding all their efforts and severity, they know the number of poachers is daily increasing. A heavy tax upon dogs seems to be the only means to preserve the game, because neither sportsman nor poacher can hurt them much without the assistance of sporting dogs. The number of packs of hounds in England might be ascertained near enough for calculating the produce of a tax, if the officers of excise, or any parish officers, were ordered to return an account of the hounds kept in their respective districts. And if our ministry would take this matter into consideration, they might raise a greater sum than is at present apprehended, by laying a tax of 10*l.* per annum upon all private packs, and 20*l.* upon those common nuisances the hounds kept by subscription. At the same time, pointers, greyhounds, and every species of game dogs, might pay one guinea, or more, per annum. A tax of this kind would not affect the poor, or the indolent and useful part of the community, which is a great re-

com-

commendation of any tax; it would tend more to preserve the game than most other schemes, and is not likely to meet with opposition from any, except a few fox-hunters, poachers, or the very respectable members of a market-town hunting-club."

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to the questions in your April Magazine, p. 287, concerning the legacy left to women-servants in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, I can now inform you that one Mr. Isaac Ducket, some time in the last century, by will, left to trustees an estate at Crayford, in Kent, which, I am informed, at present brings in a clear rent of 32l. per annum, and likely to be further improved, which is every year divided amongst such women-servants as have lived respectively in the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Clement Danes, five years at the least in the same place, and married therefrom in that year, who claim the same; and the rent is thus divided equally between the two parishes, and is constantly paid, and faithfully applied, by the trustees, who yearly publish an account thereof in the church, that it may be the better known.

I find this Mr. Isaac Ducket also gave to the church and poor of St. Andrew, Holborn, 400l. but whether in his lifetime, or by his will, I do not know.

B. R.

MR. URBAN,

August 13.

WHEN a man undertakes to write a history, he should not suffer himself to be led astray by listening with partiality to the dictates of his friends, but should rest entirely upon the solidity of his own judgement. No doubt much information may be gained by a friendly intercourse with men of genius; but an author should always be upon his guard, and weigh with mature deliberation the observations of his friends before he commits them to the press.

The public will pay very little attention to an history, if, in any part of it, the author suffers himself to be imposed upon, and draws into absurdities and falsehoods, by the "ingenious interpretation of a worthy friend." In vain may the author suppose, that "upwards of twenty years experience will plead in favour of his judgement;" in vain may he "hope to claim some share of

"indulgence;" or in vain may he assert, that he "constantly speaks as he feels*:" the public will judge for itself, and must conclude, that his friendship with Dr. Monro has not been of the most social kind, or that he has profited very little by the Doctor's assistance.

These thoughts, Mr. Urban, occurred to me on a slight perusal of Mr. Strutt's Biographical Dictionary of Engravers just published: a work certainly much wanted in this country, but from which, I fear, little information will be gained by the connoisseur or the collector, the author's want of information appears so glaringly upon the very face of it, and without which necessary ingredient a work of this kind can be of very trifling consequence indeed, little more than a catalogue of names,—exclusive of the errors which appear throughout. I shall, with your leave, Mr. Urban, at some future opportunity, point out a few particulars. For the present I shall content myself with making an observation upon the print, plate V. inserted in that work.

Mr. Strutt says: "The subject of this print is certainly emblematical, "It represents the engraver at work, "and Hercules is standing before him, "supporting the universe upon his "shoulders, to show that all visible beings are the objects of the artist's imitation. By the figure of Hercules is testified that labour and strength of mind which are necessary to arrive at perfection. The book, the sphere, and other emblems of learning, are to shew us that the artist ought to be a man of science; and he is represented as an old man, because a considerable length of time is necessary for study and practice before he can be supposed to arrive at any very high degree of excellence. The foregoing ingenious interpretation of this print I owe to a worthy friend; as also several other important observations which occur in "the course of the Essay &c."

So far Mr. Strutt's friend!—But how it could possibly enter the head of any reasonable being, that this print represented an engraver at work is to me altogether unaccountable, unless Mr. Strutt fancies every thing he reads in Holy Writ relates to engravers, and every print he sees is an engraver at work. If the boasted observations made

* Preface, p. vii.

† Chap. VI. p. 23.

by

by Mr. Strutt's worthy friend, in the course of the work, are not more important, or at least more to the purpose, than the present, it is no wonder Mr. Strutt has been led into so many errors. For, in the present case, this print seems to speak so plain for itself, one would think it impossible to be mistaken, or at least that an explanation so absurd and ridiculous should be given of it; and more so, that Mr. Strutt should confirm the idea, and suffer his friend's nonsense to triumph over "his judgement and twenty years experience."

I should like to ask Mr. Strutt, if, during this period, he ever once sat under a tree in the open air to engrave. But Mr. Strutt's friend forgot, or did not discover, the tree, and the implements hanging upon it: he has only explained a part of the print. If he had observed the other part, we may suppose he would have gravely told us, that the engraver was also a sportsman, and had hung his bow and quiver on the tree whilst he worked at his plate, and, when he was tired of engraving, he would desire Hercules to lay down the globe, and rest himself, whilst he went to shoot some game for their dinners.—O Mr. Strutt! Mr. Strutt!

However, Mr. Urban, to be serious, and as I know you are a true lover of antiquities, and conceiving the print in question to be not only very ancient, but beautiful in its composition and execution, I will venture to give you my simple ideas of it: they perhaps may not be quite so ingenious as those of Mr. Strutt's friend, but I hope you will think them full as much to the purpose. The figure sitting, then, does not represent an engraver at work, but an ancient philosopher attentively employed in making his observations on the works of nature: his dress and figure amply denote his character, and the large book, compasses, sphere, and rule, placed before him, are truly characteristic. Immediately at his back is the stem of a large broken tree, upon which hang a bow and quiver full of arrows, ancient shields, and other warlike instruments, to shew that war, nature's severest enemy, will break down and destroy her fairest works; the remembrance of which being an impediment to philosophical pursuits, is with the greatest propriety placed out of view, in order that full scope may be given the imagination to penetrate into the works of nature, which are placed directly before him in

a beautiful and striking manner. Man being considered as the principal object, an Hercules is therefore represented supporting the universe, upon which is delineated the rising of the sun, going down of the moon, waters, mountains, &c. &c. The form and outline, as well as every other part of the composition, is delicately and beautifully touched, and would be no discredit to many artists of the present day, whose conceit leads them ridiculously to suppose, that the summit of perfection in the art of design consists in twisting and torturing the human figure into every horrid attitude their fancy and folly can possibly suggest.

I beg your pardon, Mr. Urban, for taking up so much of your entertaining and useful repository; and for the present must take my leave of you and Mr. Strutt.

M.

P. S. I should be glad to be informed why Mr. Strutt spells the name of Virtue the engraver with an *i*, instead of an *e*; thus, "Virtue," throughout his book where that name occurs. Does he fancy Virtue was so great a blockhead as not to know how to spell his own name? I rather think G. Virtue was, without exception, a better antiquary, and knew as well what he was about, as any modern engraver, however well he may be skilled in Hebrew, Greek, or Latin.

MR. URBAN,

I BEG leave, by the means of your Magazine, to communicate to the public in general, and to offer to the consideration of the faculty in particular, the following extraordinary circumstance.

In making a vault lately in an aisle of a parish church belonging to a family in the west of England, the remains of a body, buried more than forty-one years ago, were found with two lumps of fat as big as a man's fist, very white and hard, as if it had been melted and clarified: there were several other thinner pieces, of the same colour and consistence, adhering to pieces of flesh of a very bright red colour, lying by the lower part of the back-bone; the lumps of fat were higher, about the middle of the body: the flesh in every other part was entirely reduced to dust. There being no vault, though it has been the family burying-place for many ages, the body was buried in the earth; but the coffin was placed on three large stones, the bottom of which was entire, the cover broken and fallen in, and the ornaments

naments almost as bright as when first put on. The soil is gravelly and wet, which may be the cause of the flesh not being decayed; and the person dying of the gout, which is generally attended with a high fever, may perhaps in some measure account for the state in which the fat was found: but the cause of the flesh retaining a florid colour is not, probably, so easily to be accounted for. However, if any of your readers will give their opinion of this matter, and endeavour to account for this, as it is apprehended, very uncommon appearance, through the same channel as this is communicated to them, it will oblige your constant reader,

A. B.

N. B. The person, whose remains are above spoken of, was rather corpulent, but by no means remarkably fat.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug. 16.*

IN your parish registers of Leicester, p. 487, St. Margaret's, "much field" is faultily omitted. St. Leonard's rates are 8s. 9d. not 8s. alone. St. Martin's 36, not 39 burials.

An extract from the old parish register of Ayleston, Leicestershire. "How the register for marriages hath been discontinued in this booke, I knowe not. I conjecture some leaues have bene torne out in the unruly times of warre. When I entred uppon this pasonage," saith good maister Tovey, rector of Ayleston, "marriages were (by I know not what order) taken out of the hands of the ministers, and put into the hands of justices of peace. But now, about the moneth of June, 1657, there came out an act which impowereth ministers agayne to marry."

Mr. Tovey commenced incumbent of Ayleston living the latter end of June, 1654; and was buried Sept. 9, 1658.

On the first leaf at one end of this parish register, before the collections on brief, which begin August 19, 1659, in this book, is, "Anno Domini 1656, John Townsend married before a justice, William Noone married in the same manner. William Panley L."

P. 489. Deaths of the Bowings paralleled, from p. 30 of St. Mary's parish register, Leicester.

"Christian, the wife of Thomas Vademan, buried 9th of July, 1611. Thomas Vademan, buried 27th of July. Edward sonne of Thomas Vademan, bu-

ried August 8. George sonne of Thomas Vademan, buried August 9. Thomas sonne of Thomas Vademan, buried 12 of August."

N. B. The square is on conductor, from the weathercock of the said parish church to the ground, is an inch and a quarter square, and 7 cwt. at a guinea per cwt. furnished by the undertaker who rebuilt the spire. See the history of the old Reepie; vol. LIII. p. 811.

W. BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have mentioned Dr. Johnson's partiality to Mr. Baretti, give me leave to observe, that Mr. Baretti is unworthy of any partiality from Britons; for though, in his *English publications*, he speaks of England and Englishmen with that great regard which he, who has been so well received among us, ought, yet, when he returned to his native country, he published a number of familiar letters there, addressed to his two brothers, wherein he says, "London is the sink of Europe; that the common prostitutes are children of ten years of age; and that on Sundays men are placed at the corners of the streets to hurry away to jail all kinds of disorderly people." It is some years since I read those letters, and therefore do not remember many particulars; but, upon the whole, I do aver, that he has represented England, and London in particular, not as it really is, or then was, but as he wished it to be. It was, however, in this sink of Europe, where he stabbed a man to death, and where he was tried and acquitted of murder.—Mr. B. is an adept at a translation; and it is wished he would favour the publick with a translation of his familiar letters, wherein he gives his *real* opinion of England and of Englishmen.

Yours, &c. ANTI-JANUS.

MR. URBAN, *Strand, Aug. 20.*

AS your Correspondent M. p. 417, seems desirous of obtaining some trace of the identity of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Macbean, who were some time past engaged in publishing a *Military Dictionary*, I beg leave to hint the probability, that Col. Forbes Macbean, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, may be one of the gentlemen alluded to. T. R.

* See February Mag. last, p. 92, col. i. section 2; and p. 107, col. i. section 3.

P. 555. col. 1. l. 4. For 'ports' r. 'forts'—P. 573. col. 2. l. 12. from bottom, for 'Heckell' r. Henckell.—P. 575. col. 2. l. 16. for 'Cayes' r. 'Cay'

MR. URBAN,
MR. Warton, in his History of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 39, observes, that the celebrated work of Egidius, *De Regimine Principum*, was "translated early into Hebrew, French, and Italian." He afterwards adds, "The Italian translation was printed at Seville, in folio, in 1494. Tradladar de Latin en Romance Don Bernardo Obispo de Osma: impresso por Meynardo Ungut Alemanno et Stanislao Polono Companeros." This ingenious critic will excuse me for reminding him that he has committed a small mistake in calling this an *Italian*, which is really a *Spanish*, translation.

P. 41, l. 2, of the same volume, for "1360" read "1460."

Perhaps the following epigram of *Aspater* may be thought not foreign to the subject which *Rapoteus* has discussed in your Magazine for January last, pp. 11 and 12:

Μηδ' ἴης τύπος ἄτος· ἴδ' ὡς τὸ μὲν εἰς
χέλον αἶρεται
Ὅμμα, τὸ δ' εἰς παῖδων ἑκλάδι συμ-
παθῇ.

See Bruck's *Analecta*, vol. II. p. 117.
Yours, &c. D. X.

CHARACTERS extracted from "Lendon and the Country carbonadoed."
(Concluded from our last, p. 539.)

ALE-HOUSES.

IF these houses have a boxe-hutch, or an old post, it is enough to show their profession. But if they be graced with a figge compleat, it's a figge of good cuttome: In these houses you shall see the history of Judeth, Susanna, Daniel in the Lyons Den, or Dives and Lazarus painted vpon the wall. It may be reckoned a wonder to see, or find the house empty, for either the parson, churchwarden, or clerk, or all, are doing some church or court business usually in this place. They thrive best where there are fewest; It is the host's chiefest pride to be speaking of such a gentleman, or such a gallant that was here, and will be again ere long: Hot weather and thunder, and want of company are the hostesses grieve, for then her ale lowres: Your drinke usually is very young, two daies olde: her chiefest wealth is feene; if she can haue one brewing vnder another: if either the hostesse, or her daughter, or maide will kisse handsomely at parting, it is a good shoeing-horne or bird-lime to draw the company thither againe the

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sooner. Shee must bee courteous to all, though not by nature, yet by her profession; for these must entertaine all, good and bad; tag, and rag; cut, and long-tayle: Shee suspects tinkers and poore souldiers most, not that they will not drinke soundly, but that they will not lustily. Shee must keepe touch with three sorts of men, that is; the malt-man, the baker, and the justices clarkes. Shee is merry, and half mad, vpon Shroue-tuesday, May-daies, feast-dayes, and morrice-dances: A good ring of bells in the parish helps her to many a tester, she prays the parson may not be a puritan: a bag-piper, and a puppet-play brings her in birds that are fust, shee desires a wine-tauerne as an vpstart outlandish fellow, and suspects the wine to be poisoned. Her ale, if new, lookes like a misty morning, all thicke; well, if her ale be strong, her reckoning right, her house cleane, her fire good, her face faire, and the towne great or rich; shee shall seldome or neuer sit without chirping birds to beare her company, and at the next churchoing or christning, shee is sure to be ridd of two or three dozen of cakes and ale by gossiping neighbours.

DANCING-SCHOOLES.

They seeme to be places consecrated, for they that use to practise heere, put off their shoes, and dance singe-fol'd; they are not exceeding men, for they teach and delight in measures: they seeme to be men of spare dyet, for they live vpon capers: their trade is not chargeable to beginne withal, for one treble viol sett in vp: they should be good players at cards, for they teach men to cut and shuffle wel: their schollers armes are like pinion'd prisoners, not to reach too or above their heads: their heeles seeme to hinder their preferment, and that makes them to rise vpon their toes: whatsoever their actions be, they must carry their bodies vpright: The schollers are like courtiers, full of cringes: And their master seemes to be a man of great respect, for they all salute him with hat in hand, and knees to the ground: the number of five is the dauncing A, B, C, both maister and schollers seeme to loue newes, for they both consist much of currantoes: their eyes must not see what their feet do, they must when they daunce be stille in the hammes; they are guided by the musicke, and therefore should be merry men. What they may seeme to intend, is that they hope to dance before gentlewomen: But in the next jigge

you

you shall bee sure to haue them turne like globes all round. They like a hide better then a drumme, and hold Venus to bee a more auspicious planet then Mars. When they are in the schooles, they are antickes, when they are out, I thinke you will iudge as I doe, they loue the feminine gender more then the masculine: Generally, these schooles learne men to begin merrily, leaue off sighing, and therefore they are players of tragedies, not comedies; I thinke hee that seldome dances, liues well, but he that neuer, liues best. When I intend to shew my bodies strength, and my mindes weaknesse, I will bee one of their proficients: I had rather haue my body not dance here, for feare my soule should not like the musicke: Glue me that place where all is musicke, but no dancing.

MR. URBAN,

July 27.

ALADY of my acquaintance, a person of fine understanding and taste, and conversant from her youth with the best English writers, having lately amused herself with Pope's translation of Homer, which she had not looked into for many years, at the close of her employment desired my opinion of that performance, expressing at the same time no small degree of disappointment. She was sufficiently aware of the estimation in which the original has always and universally been held among the learned, and gave me a broad hint of her suspicions that prejudice had operated not a little in favour of it, having, as she asserted, perused many poems from which she at least had conceived much greater pleasure.

For my own part, I have ever been among the warmest admirers of the Grecian, whose works, in my mind, in point of variety and sublimity of conception, and dignity of expression, remain to this day unrivalled. I accordingly felt myself a little piqued at her insinuation; and having, some years since, made an accurate comparison of Pope with Homer, throughout both his poems, I, with the more confidence, addressed myself to the task of his vindication; and, not doubting that most English readers must of necessity have conceived of him infinitely below his worth, I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to give my sentiments upon the subject a more extensive circulation than they can otherwise have. I feel a double pleasure in doing it. I consider it not only as an opportunity to assert the honour of my

favourite Bard, but the good sense and justice of their suffrages also who have crowned him with such abundant applause as my female friend finds it difficult to account for.

To Pope, as a poet, I give praise, and grudge not. In his original works I find every species of poetical merit. But he did not build his glory upon the basis of translation. It is evident that he did not intend it; for he admitted others to a participation with him in the labour, and consequently in the honour, of that attempt; a condescension to which, with his abilities, he would never have stooped, had fame been his principal motive to the undertaking. His connexions were many; his avocations were frequent; he was obliged to have recourse to assistance; sometimes to write hastily, and rather carelessly, himself; and often, no doubt, either through delicacy or precipitance, to admit such lines of his coadjutors as not only dishonoured Homer but his translator also. You will observe, Sir, that if I censure him, I am equally ready to make his apology, which, in a case that to many will seem to need one, will, I hope, amount to somewhat of an apology for myself. I know that the learned, who have allowed themselves leisure to consider the matter, are on my side; but I do not know that any of them have given it a minute examination in print; and though I be far from ranking myself in the number of those who properly come under that description, yet, after the pains that I have taken with the author, I account not myself altogether unqualified for the service.

Pope was a most excellent rhymist; that is to say, he had the happiest talent at accommodating his sense to his rhyming occasions. Formerly, to discover homotonous words in a language abounding with them like ours, is a task that would puzzle no man competently acquainted with it. But for such accommodation as I have mentioned, when an author is to be translated, there is little room. The sense is already determined. Rhyme, therefore, must, in many cases, occasion, even to the most expert in the art, an almost unavoidable necessity to depart from the meaning of the original. For Butler's remark is as true as it is ludicrous, that

"— Rhyme the rudder is of verses,
"With which, like ships, they steer their
"courses,"

Accordingly,

Accordingly, in numberless instances, we may observe in Pope a violation of Homer's sense, of which he certainly had never been guilty, had not the chains with which he had bound himself constrained him. It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to mention the awkward effect that the barbarous abridgement of proper names produces in his work; an effect for which he was entirely indebted to his rhyme: for blank verse, being of loftier construction, would have afforded sufficient room for *Idomeneus* and *Meriones*, with several others, to have stood upright, while the two heroes whom I have specified, being shortened by the foot, and appearing under the appellations of *Idomen* and *Merion*, lose much of their dignity, and are hardly to be known for the same persons. But rhyme has another unhappy effect upon a poem of such length. It admits not of a sufficient variety in the pause and cadence. The ear is fatigued with the sameness of the numbers, and satiated with a tune, musical indeed, but for ever repeated.—Here, therefore, appears to have been an error in the outset, which could never afterward be corrected. It is to be lamented, but not to be wondered at. For who can wonder, since all men are naturally fond of that in which they excell, that Pope, who managed the bells of rhyme with more dexterity than any man, should have tied them about Homer's neck? Yet Pope, when he composed an epic poem himself, under the title of *Alfred*, wrote it in blank verse, aware, no doubt, of its greater suitability, both in point of dignity and variety, to the grandeur of such a work. And though Atterbury advised him to burn it, and it was burnt accordingly, I will venture to say, that it did not incur that doom by the want of rhyme. It is hardly necessary for me to add, after what I have said on this part of the subject, that Homer must have suffered infinitely in the English representation that we have of him; sometimes his sense is suppressed, sometimes other sense is obtruded upon him; rhyme gives the word, and a miserable transformation ensues; instead of Homer in the graceful habit of his age and nation, we have Homer in a straight waistcoat.

The spirit and the manner of an author are terms that may, I think, be used conversely. The spirit gives birth to the manner, and the manner is an indication of the spirit. Homer's spirit was manly, bold, sublime. Superior to

the practice of those little arts by which a genius like Ovid's seeks to amuse his reader, he contented himself with speaking the thing as it was, deriving a dignity from his plainness, to which writers more studious of ornament can never attain. If you meet with a metaphorical expression in Homer, you meet with a rarity indeed. I do not say that he has none, but I assert that he has very few. Scriptural poetry excepted, I believe that there is not to be found in the world poetry so simple as his. Is it thus with his translator? I answer, No, but exactly the reverse. Pope is no where more figurative in his own pieces, than in his translation of Homer. I do not deny that his flowers are beautiful, at least they are often such; but they are modern discoveries, and of English growth. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, in his hands, have no more of the air of antiquity than if he had himself invented them. Their simplicity is overwhelmed with a profusion of fine things, which, however they may strike the eye at first sight, make no amends for the greater beauties which they conceal. The venerable Grecian is as much the worse for his new acquisitions of this kind, as a statue by Phidias, or Praxiteles would be for the painter's brush. The man might give to it the fashionable colour of the day, the colour of the Emperor's eye, or of the hair of the Queen of France, but he would fill up those fine strokes of the artist which he designed should be the admiration of all future ages. Do you ask an instance in point? I will give you one. At the assault made by the Trojans on the Grecian wall, in the twelfth book of the *Iliad*, Ajax kills Epicles, the friend of Sarpedon, with a great stone, which he casts down upon him from the top of the fortification. Homer says, simply, that he raised it on high, and that he cast it down. What says Pope?

"He pois'd and swung it round: then
"toss'd on high,
"It flew with force, and labour'd up the sky.
"Full on the Lycian's helmet thund'ring
"down
"The pond'rous ruin crush'd his batter'd
"crown."

Had the stone been discharged from a mortar, with a design that it should fall on the roof of some distant citadel besieged by the Duke of Marlborough, there would have been great beauty in the expression *labour'd up the sky*; but

in the present case it is doubtless a most gross absurdity; and yet, absurd as it is, for the sake of its poetical figure, it found admittance.

As he inserts beauties of his own, so, not unfrequently, he rejects the beauties of his author, merely because they were of a kind not easily susceptible of that polish on which he insists upon all occasions. Thus, when Idomeneus, planted in the Grecian van, is said to occupy his station with the sturdiness of a boar, the comparison is sunk. Again, when Phoenix, who had been a kind of foster-father to Achilles, in order to work upon his affections, and to prevail with him, by doing so, to engage in the battle, reminds him of the passages of his infancy, he tells the hero, that in his childish fondness for his old tutor he would drink from no cup but his; "and often," says he, "when thou hast filled thy mouth with wine, sitting upon my knee, thou hast returned it into my bosom, and hatt wasted all my raiment." The delicacy of Pope seems to have been shocked at this idea, for he has utterly passed it over; an omission by which it is not easy to say whether he has more dishonoured Homer or himself. A more exquisite stroke of nature is hardly to be found, I believe, in any poet.

The style of Homer is terse and close in the highest possible degree; inasmuch that his introductory lines excepted, in which the same adjuncts or ascriptions of wisdom, strength, or swiftness, constantly recur, as Ulysses, Diomedes, or Achilles, happen to be mentioned, it were not easy to find, in many lines, perhaps in any, a single word that could be spared without detriment to the passage. He has no expletives except such as he uses avowedly for that purpose. I cannot pay the same compliment to his translator. He is so often diffuse, that he is indeed seldom otherwise, and seems, for the most part, rather to write a paraphrase than to translate. The effect of which management is a weakness and limboiness to which Homer is completely a stranger. The famous simile at the end of the 8th book, in which the fires kindled in the Trojan camp are compared to the moon and stars in a clear night, may serve as a specimen of what I blame. In Homer it consists of five lines; in Pope, of twelve. I may be told, perhaps, that the translation is nevertheless beautiful, and I do not deny it; but I must beg leave to think that it would have been more beautiful, had it

been more compressed. At least I am sure that Homer's close is most to be commended. He says, simply, The shepherd's heart is glad;—a plain assertion, which in Pope is rendered thus:

"The conscious swains, rejoicing in the
"light,
"Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful
"light."

Whence the word *conscious* seems to be joined with *swains*, merely by right of ancient prescription, and where the blessing is perfectly gratuitous, Homer having mentioned no such matter*. But Pope, charmed with the scene that Homer drew, was tempted to a trial to excel his master, and the consequence was, that the simile, which in the original is like a pure drop, of simple lustre, in the copy is like that drop dilated into a bubble, that reflects all the colours of the bow. Alas! to little advantage; for the simplicity, the almost divine simplicity, of Homer is worth more than all the glare and glitter that can be contrived.

I fear, Sir, that I have already trespassed upon your paper, and, lest I should trespass upon your patience also, will hasten, as fast as possible, to a conclusion, observing only, as I go, that the false delicacy, of which I gave a proof in the instance of Phoenix, has, in other particulars also, occasioned a flatness in the English Homer that never occurs in the Greek. Homer's heroes respected their gods just as much as the Papists respect their idols. While their own cause prospered they were a very good sort of gods, but a reverse of fortune taking place, they treated them with a familiarity nothing short of blasphemy. These outrages Pope has diluted with such a proportion of good christian mockeiness, that all the spirit of the old bard is quenched entirely. In like manner the invective of his heroes is often soothed and tamed away so effectually, that, instead of the smartness and acrimony of the original, we find nothing but the milkiness of the best good manners. In nice discriminations of character Homer is excelled by none; but his translator makes the persons of his poems speak all one language; they

* Mr. Say, an excellent critic, has made some just remarks on this English simile; which, therefore, we will quote in the next Magazine. In particular, he reprobates "a flood of glory," as if it were the noon-day; the application of Hector, the "shepherd of the people," as lost by "the swains," &c. &c.

are all alike, stately, pompous, and stiff. In Homer we find accuracy without littleness, ease without negligence, grandeur without ostentation, sublimity without labour. I do not find them in Pope. He is often turgid, often tame, often careless, and, to what cause it was owing I will not even surmise, upon many occasions has given an interpretation of whole passages utterly beside their meaning.

If my fair countrywomen will give a stranger credit for so much intelligence novel at least to them, they will know hereafter whom they have to thank for the weariness with which many of them have toiled through Homer; they may rest assured that the learned, the judicious, the polite scholars of all nations have not been, to a man, mistaken and deceived, but that Homer, whatever figure he may make in English, is in himself entitled to the highest praise that his most sanguine admirers have bestowed upon him. Pope resembles Homer just as Homer resembled himself when he was dead. His figure and his features might be found, but their animation was all departed.

ALTHEA.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FLORA ROSSICA.

By RICHARD PULTENEY, M.D.

AMIDST the greater designs of the Russian monarchs to aggrandize their empire, the improvement of natural history, as a science subservient to agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, has not been forgotten, as is sufficiently known from the repeated expeditions that have been made, at their expense, into various, and even the most distant, provinces of the empire, from the time of Peter I. to the present; inasmuch that natural history has, in no part of the globe, made a more rapid progress than under the fostering care of these magnificent sovereigns.

The last of these celebrated expeditions, made between the years 1768 and 1774, at the instance of the present Empress, by Professor *Pallas*, and his associates, was formed on a large plan, and intended to comprehend all the branches of useful knowledge. Among these, that of forming a *Flora*, or History of the indigenous vegetables of that great empire, was professedly an important object, and was committed to the care of Dr. *Pallas*. For this department he was eminently qualified, from his consum-

mate knowledge of botany. Having seen and collected the greater part of the plants himself, in his journey, and added considerably to the Russian botany by his own discoveries, it was with singular propriety that the arrangement of this great work was committed to his care; the plan of which was first announced to the publick at the end of the year 1782, and the first part of the work published at the end of 1784. Nor will the reader be disappointed, it is presumed, in his expectations of a performance from which not the subjects of that kingdom only, but the whole world, may derive useful information and amusement. The elegance and grandeur of the typographic part corresponds to the accustomed munificence of the Empress, at whose expense the whole is conducted.

It bears the following title: "*FLORA ROSSICA, seu Stirpium Imperii Rossici per Europam et Asiam indigenarum Descriptiones et Icones. Jussu et Auspiciis CATHARINÆ II. Augustæ editi*" "P. S. PALLAS. Tom. I. Pars I. Fol. "Petropol. 1784." pp. 80. tab. 50.

In an elegant preface Professor *Pallas* gives an account of the general design and extent of the work; from which we learn that it is intended to comprehend, not only the vegetables of Russia, but of the whole empire, thus including the plants of Finland, European Russia, Siberia, those of Kamtchatka, and the islands extending to the American continent, but those of Tartary, Georgia, and the countries of Caucasus, lately added to the Russian dominions; a tract of country extending from the Arctic Sea, southwards, to the 50th, and in some parts to the 44th, degree of latitude; and from east to west from the East Cape of the Tsurki to Swedish Finland, not less than 180 degrees of longitude.

So vast an extent of continent, and so different in climate, must be supposed to afford soils and situations adapted to the production of a very great variety of vegetables. In fact, it contains those of Northern and Middle Europe, in general; many that are common to the southern part, and not a few found in Asia Minor, and even Persia, Arabia, and China. European Russia alone is of such extent as to furnish almost all the plants of Lapland, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, and some common to the Pyrenean Mountains and Greece. Siberia, in its eastern tract, exhibits several that are common to North America. Even the vicinity

vicinity of the latter to the old continent had been inferred from this circumstance by the Russian adventurers in natural history during the time of the elder *Gmelin*. Our author estimates the number of species which his plan comprehends at more than two thousand; probably they will much exceed that number, since the *Flora Siberica* of *Gmelin* includes upwards of eleven hundred, exclusive of the whole *Cryptogamia* Class.

A work of this kind has too much connexion with those persons who have laid the foundation of it not to render the biography of the Russian writers upon the subject an entertaining and important object; and Professor *Rallas* has gratified our curiosity in this matter by a sketch of what has been done, and by whom. In a nation, however, so lately enlightened by science, few writers are to be expected. No public patronage subsisted before the time of Peter, who established the Academy of Sciences.

In this memorial the Professor begins with Dr. *Schober*, of Moscow, who died in 1738. He had been employed by Peter I. to investigate the productions about the Caspian Sea, and the country of Caucasus. Extracts from his papers are published in *Muller's* Collections, vol. VII. and a paper of his is extant in the *Acta Eruditorum*, relating to the poisonous effects of the *Ergot*.

Christian Buxbaum, a Saxon, born in 1694, a disciple of the indefatigable *Ruppius*, accompanied an embassy to Constantinople in 1724, and afterwards travelled through Natolia, over Caucasus, and, having traversed the Caspian Sea to Darbent and Astracan, returned to Petersburg in 1727, and retiring into Germany died in 1730. His knowledge and abilities much exceeded his industry; but he left five centuries of new, or but imperfectly described, plants, which were published at different times, from 1728 to 1749, and were among the earliest productions of natural history from the Petersburg press. He also wrote some papers in the four first volumes of the Petersburg Commentaries.

Dan. Gott. Messerschmid, of Dantzic, born in 1683, a learned and studious man, skilled in oriental languages, was sent, in 1719, by the Medical Chancery of Russia, to search for medicinal plants in Siberia, where he sojourned near seven years, and extended his researches to the river Lena, and the confines of China. He did not publish his botanical observa-

tions himself, but they were made use of by *Amman*, in 1719.

T. Gerber, intendant of the botanical garden at Moscow, examined in 1739 the countries about the Volga, and in 1741 those of the Don, quite to the Black Sea, in search of officinal plants, of which he left manuscript accounts. He was afterwards made a physician to the army, and died of an epidemic disease in the wars between the Russians and Swedes, in Finland. He sent a *Flora Moscuensis* to *Haller*, and wrote a *Compendium Botanices*, which was never published. His MSS. relating to the plants of the Volga and the Don, and of the neighbouring deserts, are yet extant.

J. G. Heinzelman, a botanist, was celebrated also for his knowledge of history. He accompanied, under the name of historiographer, an expedition to the new settlement of Orenburg in 1735, and examined the country of the Batchesires, the Nogai Tartars, and the Uralian Mountains, the Desert of Uta, and of the Kirgussian Tartars and Calmucs, and in 1737 searched the country and the river about Samara. His MSS. are extant, under the titles of *Flora Tartarica-orenburgensis*, and *Flora Samarensis Tartarica*.

J. Annsman, botanical professor at Petersburg, published, in 1739, descriptions and figures of some rare plants collected by *Messerschmid*, *Heinzelman*, and others, to which he added some from Siberia, sent by *Gmelin*, then out on his famous expedition, which held near ten years. *Annsman* was also the author of several botanic tracts, printed in the Petersburg Acts.

J. George Gmelin, a native of Tubingen, went to Petersburg in 1717, and was first employed in arranging the Museum of the Academy. He afterwards undertook the long expedition into Siberia, in the reign of the Empress *Anne*, which will render his name famous and valuable to posterity, for his great attempt in the *Flora Sibirica*, published in 4 volumes 4to, 1747—1759, in which are described upwards of eleven hundred plants, illustrated by 300 plates. His brief but excellent Description of the Geography and Climate of Siberia, prefixed to this work, has rendered his name familiar to men of science out of the line of natural history. He died at Tubingen in the year 1753.

George Will. Steller, born in Francoonia, in 1709, an adventurer, like *Gmelin*, into Russia, where he went at the age of

as, was first employed in the Imperial Academy to draw up an account of the Museum; and afterwards made associate to Gmelin in the Siberian researches: a man who, despising dangers, encountered almost unparalleled hardships in pursuit of natural history. He penetrated into and searched Kamtschatka; described the animals and plants of that peninsula; was the first naturalist who made a voyage to the Kurile Islands, and the North-west coast of America, and died of a fever, on his return, at Tjumen, near Tobolsk.—Several of the manuscripts of this indefatigable and unwearied traveller are enumerated by the Professor, and are happily now in his hands.

Stephen Krascheninikof, the disciple of Gmelin, was the first native of Russia who, as a naturalist, shared in the labours and dangers of those investigations. He travelled into Kamtschatka before Steller, and, by joining Steller's observations with his own, gave to the world an accurate and authentic account of that distant, and almost unknown, quarter of Asia. He left some collections relating to the botany of Russia, which Dr. Goster afterwards enlarged, and published in 1761, under the title of *Flora Ingrica*.

The last mentioned writer is Dr. John Lurbe, who, in his various routes while physician to the army, collected seeds of rare plants, and transmitted them to Linnæus, and to Gmelin. He also wrote a *Flora Persica* of the plants about the Caspian Sea, in 1735, and otherways augmented the botany of Russia by some observations published in the Acts of the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum Germanicæ*.

The great accessions made since the year 1768, by Professor Pallas himself, and his associates Falk and Lepechin, about the Caspian Deserts, the Uralian Mountains, and in Siberia; by Georgi, in the countries around the Lake Baikal; and by the younger Gmelin and Goldenstaedt, in Southern Russia, Persia, and Caucasus; are universally known among the curious. The harvest still abounds with reapers. The accurate Lazman is at this time in Siberia, active in the cause of natural history. Lud. Pairin, a native of Leyden, after having searched the chain of the Altaic Mountains, is now in Dauria. Basil Zizet has made an *Herbarium* of the plants of Little Tartary. Ch. Hablizt is employed in the same country, after having collected all the plants of Astracan;

and, finally, P. Schangin, who has sent the Professor many new plants collected in the country near the silver mines of Colyvan.

Such then are the sources from whence the author is enabled to attempt a *Flora* of all the plants of this vast region. Yet, as public utility is the basis of the design, such as hold the first rank for their virtues in medicine, or uses in the arts, will be more particularly attended to.—Those hitherto belonging to botany, as a science only, though they will not be neglected, that the *Flora* may be complete, will be but a secondary object.—Such as are common to all Europe, and not, as far as is at present known, endowed with any signal uses, will be but briefly noticed. On this plan the work will embrace the double object of being useful to the citizen and the husbandman, and acceptable to the man of science, and the curious botanist. In this view also there will be two impressions of the text, one in Russ, and the other in Latin; and, as no systematic arrangement can be followed in the prosecution of the work, farther than that the author means to introduce all the plants of the same genus together, a methodical Index will conclude the whole. As it cannot be intended to engrave all, it is presumed that five or six hundred plates will contain all that enters into the view of exhibiting the most useful, that are but little known to the inhabitants, and such as are rare or new to the naturalist.—It is proposed to publish a number, or *Fasciculus*, containing fifty plates, with the corresponding text, every year. Two of these will form a volume. The plates will be executed on the plan of those in M. Jacquin's *Flora Austriaca*; that is, each plant represented, as far as may be, of its natural size, lightly engraved, and then coloured. Among the larger plants, one only will be engraven on a plate, and the flower and fruit will be exhibited separately, with all possible botanic accuracy. Occasionally, remarkable varieties will be added. Afterwards, among small plants, several will be given on the same plate, but all of the same genus.—Thus much for the general plan.

The work begins with the most important part of the subject, the trees and shrubs. At the head of each article stand the Linnæan, generic, and trivial name. Then follows, at length, the specific name, or character, taken, in almost all instances, from Linnæus, referring to the last

last edition of the *Species Plantarum*, published by Dr. Reichard, at Frankfort, in 1779, under the title of *Syſtema Plantarum*. Very few ſynonyms are added from other authors; but, what is highly praiſe-worthy, the Profeſſor has collected, with ſignal induſtry, not only the name of every ſpecies in all the European languages, but, what is ſtill more important, the provincial name given to the plant by the numerous nations throughout the Ruſſian empire. This article of intelligence has been too much neglected by writers in general, to the great hindrance of knowledge.

In thoſe inſtances where the ſubject is univerſally known, and the uſes of it are not ſignally beneficial, the author has thought it unneceſſary to give a formal deſcription of it; but the far greater part are amply deſcribed with an accuracy which marks the finiſhed botaniſt and man of ſcience.

The varieties, which, in ſeveral inſtances, are numerous and remarkable, in ſo extenſive a tract, are all duly noticed; and the places of growth are pointed out with great preciſion.

In treating on the qualities and uſes of each, our author ſeems to be very circumſpect, conſining himſelf, in the medicinal plants, to matters of fact, and not indulging in theory, or attributing virtues to them not warranted by uſe.—Nevertheless, as we owe to the untutored nations of the earth the knowledge of ſome of the beſt ſimples now in uſe, he has been careful to regiſter thoſe which have received, among theſe eaſtern people, the ſanction of popular and national uſe, that they may be brought to the teſt of ſcience. Interſperſed, the reader will meet with a variety of curious obſervations on the ſeveral properties and ſubordinate uſes of the trees of this extenſive country.

It is curious to obſerve the effect of climate on ſeveral trees of this arctic region. The *Larch* (*Pinus Larix*) for inſtance, under the 68th degree of latitude, is reduced to ſo dwarfiſh a ſize as ſcarcely to raiſe its branches from the ground. The wood of this tree, like the bark of the birch, is found to be of a very unperſhable nature, both under water and in the earth. Beams of it have been dug up perfectly found, from the tombs (of perhaps an unknown age and people) diſcovered near *Jeniſea*, accounts of which have lately much exerciſed the ſpeculation of antiquaries. See *Archæologia*, vol. II.

The cones, or nuts, of the *Apocynum*, or *Cembra Pine* (*Pinus Cembra*), will keep, without becoming rancid, for ten years and upwards, and are eſteemed a luxury throughout Ruſſia. The *Sables* are fond of theſe nuts; but they are believed to ſpoil the fur of the animal, where they abound; and *Squirrels* are turned black by feeding on them.

The *poisonous Honey* of Pontus, famous in hiſtory, and ſo amply treated on by *Tournefort*, who thought it was extracted from the *Rhododendron Ponticum* of *Linnaeus*, has been diſcovered to belong to the *Azalea Pontica*, by M. *Guldenſtaedt*.

Profeſſor *Pallas*, having himſelf introduced into the *Materia Medica* of the Ruſſians the *Rhododendron Chryſanthum*, enlarges on the hiſtory of the quality and uſes of this plant, now become known in Britain. He ſeems to be convinced of its good effects in chronic rheumatisms, in the gout, and venereal pains. But, as there has been a diſtinct treatiſe written on this ſimple, and the experiments of Dr. *Horne* are in the hands of all medical people, we ſhall not dwell upon it. We are here informed, that in *Switzerland* they begin to uſe the *Rhododendron Ferrugineum* as a ſubſtitute for it.

The natives of Siberia uſe the berries of the *Mexereon* inſtead of pepper, and exhibit them, in ſmall doſes, in the whooping cough. The ladies of England will ſcarcely adopt the cuſtom of the Siberian dames, who paint their cheeks, while in the baths, with theſe acrimoniouſ berries.

In enumerating the manifold uſes of the *Birch Tree*, the author takes occaſion to deſcribe the methods of procuring the *Birch Oil*, which gives that fine ſagrapæce, and great durability, to the Ruſſian leather. It is pleaſing to contemplate the numerous uſes to which the Northern nations have appropriated the birch tree. On this ſubject may be conſulted *Linnaeus's Flor. Lappon.* No 341. *Gmel. Flor. Sibir.* I. p. 166, and the article in queſtion.

The decoction of the leaves of the *Aspen Tree* (*Populus Tremula*) is in great eſtimation among the Siberians, in the *Lues Venerea*; but the empirics of that country call in the aid of a mercurial ointment, and the hot bath. Our author, nevertheless, ſeems to favour the opinion, that this decoction has the power of expelling the *Scabies Venerea* to the ſkin.

As an article of rural æconomy, he mentions

that had been stated last year by the directors in their estimate (see vol. LIV.), in which he had brought a special report before the House. He thought it, therefore, the duty of the directors to step forwards soon, and to state how far the late accounts had either confirmed or refuted their former estimates.

Mr. Dundas thought it rather improper, for the present, to stir that business, as the affairs of the Company were now in arrangement before the Board of Control.

Mr. Burke rose to reprobate that doctrine. The House, he said, by making itself answerable for the payment of bills to a considerable amount, in case the Company should not be in a state of solvency when those bills became due, had made itself a party; and, therefore, it was no sort of satisfaction to say, that the Company's affairs were in a state of arrangement before another tribunal. The fact was, the House had a right to every paper capable of throwing light on the true state of the Company's circumstances; and he had reason, he said, to fear that the affairs of the Company abroad were going down.

Mr. Baring rose to set the Rt. H. Gent. right. So far from their affairs going down, the reverse was the fact. In the estimates laid before the House they had supposed that by a certain period they should be in cash to the amount of 200,000*l.* whereas, from the partiality of the public for East-India goods, their cash amounted to 1,400,000*l.* more than stated. In the supposed amount of their sales the directors had likewise been agreeably disappointed; for, instead of two millions and some odd hundred pounds, as stated to the House, they had amounted to more than four millions.

This conversation ended, the order of the day was read, for the House to go into a committee on the petitions against the tax of last year on cottons, cotton stuffs, &c.

Mr. Pitt rose, in order, he said, to explain the motives for the decision he was about to recommend as proper for the House to adopt. He entered in detail on the circumstances attending the original introduction of the tax, and endeavoured to shew, that it was laid with the acquiescence of the deputies sent by the body of manufacturers themselves to negotiate their interests with administration. It appeared indeed afterwards, that the manufacturers took exception to the conduct of their deputies, and made new remonstrances, which, however,

were not thought of weight by the Treasury-board; and the tax took place as at first settled.

The complaints of the manufacturers were now renewed, and an appeal was early made to parliament; a vast body of evidence was produced, and much ingenuity displayed, in proving the destructive tendency of the tax; but not enough to bring conviction to his mind of the impolicy of it. It must, he said, have struck every member of the committee, that though the allegations of the petitions were sufficiently far-fetched, the evidence produced in support of them were out of all measure exaggerated and uncandid. It had been contended, that manufacturers were not the objects of taxation; and that, if they were, the mode of collection by excise was unconstitutional. And they had stated, that the tax itself, compared with the expenses attending the collection of it, was unproductive; that 10,000*l.* a year was the utmost it brought into the public purse; and that the money paid by the manufacturer was, by the nature of the collection, made double. They complained likewise of the difficulties attending exportation, and of procuring the drawbacks allowed by the act; and of the excise stamp being liable to be obliterated in the process of completing their work, and the manufacturers thereby subjected not only to a double duty, but to a severe penalty.

As to the net produce of the tax, Mr. Pitt entered into a nice calculation, in order to demonstrate that it must be more than treble to what it had been stated; and, as to the other observations, they were all easily obviated by proper regulations. With regard to the excise stamp, a discovery had been made of a composition that never could be obliterated; and as to the mode of collection by excise, no objection could rest against it, as it was the same that had uniformly been practised ever since the reign of Q. Anne, and no inconvenience had been felt from it. Having thus made it appear (he hoped to the satisfaction of the committee), that all the objections to the tax were such as at present had no existence, at least not in the degree stated by the petitioners; or else that, by future regulations, they might easily be removed; he should only add, that there was another point of view in which he wished to take up the question, and that was, the desire he had of quieting the minds of a large body of useful and industrious

dustrious people, to whose prejudices he would at all times sacrifice his own conviction, when he had it in his power, as he had now, to comply with the prayers of so many thousands without hazarding the hopes he had conceived of being able to create a sinking fund (over and above the necessary demands of the public establishments), by which the national debt would, in time of peace, be in a very considerable degree diminished. Having said this, he concluded with moving, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and amend an act passed in the 24th year of the reign of his present Majesty, for imposing a duty by excise on certain cotton manufactures, and to repeal so much of the said act as imposed a duty on plain cottons and fustians."

He by no means meant, he said, to apply what he had said to the tax upon printed goods, the objections to which had not been supported. As soon as Mr. Pitt sat down,

Mr. Fox rose to give his consent to the motion, but on premises in direct opposition to those laid down by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman in the beginning of his speech. He followed Mr. Pitt in his computations, and insisted that the manufacturers were well warranted in saying, that the revenue to be relinquished was but a trifle in comparison to the sums paid by the manufacturers, and the embarrassments to which so capital a manufactory had been exposed. To the doctrine, that manufacturers, as manufacturers, were not the proper objects of taxation, he could never be brought to subscribe; and he thought it extremely unwise in the minister to declare, that he gave up that to prejudice and clamour which he had refused to reason and to fact. He did, therefore, most solemnly deprecate that principle, and protest that it was not on that ground that he seconded the motion.

This principle Mr. Pitt rose to disclaim, and termed it a gross and monstrous misrepresentation of what he had advanced.

It appeared, therefore, that both were of the same opinion.

[Mr. Fox attributed to Mr. Pitt a motive which Mr. Pitt disclaimed, and both maintained the principle, not to relinquish any tax on account of the clamour that might be raised against it by the people.]

Lord North concurred likewise with the minister in the repeal of the tax on fustians and plain cottons, and in continuing the tax on printed goods.

Mr. Dempster expressed his concern that the repeal had not been general. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, by this partial repeal had marked his constituents as criminals, to whom no mercy was to be extended. By the heavy tax last year the manufacturers of printed cottons and linens in Scotland had been burdened to the amount of 50 per cent, and by continuing this tax the trade would be ruined, and the poor workmen reduced to beggary.

Mr. Sheridan rose in justification of the characters of the Manchester manufacturers, which, he said, had been unjustly aspersed by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He took occasion too to disavow the principle by which he insisted the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had been governed, of saying that to clamour and prejudice which he had denied to justice and reason; and to shew the nation that the Commons of England were not actuated by such a motive, he begged leave to offer an amendment, "that it appearing to the committee that the manufacturers, who would be much aggrieved if the tax on fustians was suffered to continue, THEREFORE it was the opinion of the committee, &c." This occasioned some heat, and Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Rolle both spoke warmly on the subject.

Mr. Stanley, who brought forward the Manchester petition, followed Mr. Dempster in expressing his extreme dissatisfaction at the partial repeal implied in the motion. He was no less displeased with the treatment which the manufacturers had received from the minister, who, he said, were the glory of England. He spoke of Messrs. Walker, Richardson, and the other gentlemen, who gave their testimony at the bar of the House as men of virtue and probity, and above staining falsehoods to the House or exaggerating facts on any contentious point whatever.

Mr. Eden at length rose, and entered into an accurate statement of the probable produce of the tax in question, and declared, on the most attentive investigation, that it could not amount to more than 6000*l.* yearly; and he, for the greater pleasure, he said, in saying this, as it would prove that the revenue would suffer little by relieving the manufacturers of Manchester, &c. from an intolerable grievance.

Lord Surrey argued strongly for a repeal *in toto*; as did several other gentlemen.

On the question being put, Mr. Sheridan

ridan's amendment was disposed of, and the original motion put and carried.

Thursday, April 21.

Evidence was produced at the bar in support of the petitions against the Irish propositions, and Mr. Piggot appeared as counsel for the manufacturers of London.

A great deal of private business, but no debate.

Friday, April 22.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply; and

Mr. Pitt moved, "that the sum of 702,529 l. being the surplus of the sinking fund then in the Exchequer, be appropriated to the service of the present year."

Mr. Eden rose to controvert the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman on the public revenue, as held forth a few days before, and insisted that the produce of the taxes of the last quarter was not a fair and just statement of what the probable revenue of this country would be for the year. This Mr. Eden proceeded to prove with his usual accuracy.

Mr. Pitt remarked on the pleasure the Right Hon. Gentleman had in finding out any thing that might throw the country into a desponding state. In the present instance, however, he was grounded; and, by an elaborate deduction of facts, he made it appear to the satisfaction of the House, that the net produce of the taxes would amount to 12 millions for the present year.

Some objections, however, were thrown out from several quarters; and it was moved by Mr. Eden, by way of elucidation, "that an account of the taxes paid into the Exchequer from Dec. 25, 1784, to Jan. 5, 1785, be laid before the House."

And Mr. Pitt moved, by way of comparison, a counter motion.

Monday, April 25.

After the private business was over, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Irish propositions, and continued to examine witnesses on that debate till ten at night.

Tuesday, April 26.

Mr. Fox rose to give notice, that it was his intention, on Friday next, to offer a proposition to the House on the subject of revenue. He understood, he said, (for he unfortunately was not in the House when the matter was in discussion), that there had been a difference of opinion between gentlemen on one side of the House and gentlemen on the other, and that the subject was left undecided. It was with a view, therefore, to bring

the present state of the revenue to a clear decision, that his motion would be directed.

Mr. Pitt lamented that he was quite in the dark as to the Right Hon. Gent.'s intentions; but, whatever they might be, he was happy in saying, that in whatever manner the subject of revenue should be brought into discussion, the more closely the subject was canvassed, the fairer it would appear on the closest investigation.

The amendments made by the Lords in the *Office Reform Bill* came next under consideration; they were attacked by the gentlemen in opposition, and defended by administration. They were put to the vote; but there not being members enough to make a house, the House broke up.

Wednesday, April 27.

The bill respecting the *Reform in the Public Offices* was again taken into consideration; and an explanatory clause added to the amendment made by the Lords; and the bill sent again to the Upper House.

Lord Mahon's bill for regulating county elections was taken into consideration, and, after several objections to it, was by his Lordship withdrawn.

Thursday, April 28.

On the report of the committee to which the petition of the glass manufacturers had been referred, being brought up, a resolution of that committee was read, to this effect: "That it was the opinion of the committee, that the plate-glass manufacturers had paid 7000 l. more duty than was intended by the legislature when they passed the act of last session."

This was strongly opposed by the Treasury Bench. The ground of the resolution of the committee above stated was this; that as the duty was laid on the manufacture in the rough, a considerable quantity was wasted in the process, so much as amounted to the sum stated over-and-above the allowance stated in the act.

It was contended, that if the present committee were to vote any such resolution, it would be considered as a preliminary vote of re-payment on the part of the public, and consequently would entitle all other manufacturers, in similar circumstances, to a demand of a similar nature, the consequences of which to the revenue needed no explanation. The resolution was therefore withdrawn; but it was then moved, that it was the opinion of the committee, "that the duty

on plate-glass ought to be collected on the weight of the glass after it was squared;” which was agreed to.

Friday, April 29.

Mr. Fox, agreeable to notice, brought forward his motions respecting finance. He prefaced them with enlarging on the importance of the subject; a subject which was undoubtedly the most momentous to the public of any that could possibly come under the discussion of parliament. He strongly recommended the establishment of a sinking fund. No man, he said, would rejoice more at being convinced that the finances of this country were in a situation to admit of such an establishment; but he never could approve of the minister who could attempt confidently to draw inferences from a fallacious calculation, which held out to the public a much too flattering prospect of the situation of their affairs. Here he entered into a counter calculation, by which he endeavoured to prove, that the calculation of the Right Hon. Gentleman was deficient in the sum of 1,110,000*l.* which he had promised as an overplus to apply to the sinking fund, and which, he supposed, would now furnish a pretence for a taxation, in order to make good that fund. He therefore held it his duty to contradict, if facts could authorise him to contradict, calculations founded in error, that the public might not be insensibly led into a delusion by the visionary reveries of any idle speculator. He concluded with moving, “that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the revenue of this country, and to report the same to the House, and their observations thereon.”

Mr. Eden seconded the motion, and observed, as a very comfortable circumstance, that the customs of last year were 1,200,000*l.* more than in the preceding year.

Mr. Pitt said, he was happy to accord so perfectly with the Right Hon. Gent. on the necessity of establishing a sinking fund; but, as to the motion now made, he was sorry it was of a nature to which he could by no means agree, as it seemed calculated to retard and obstruct the very measure the Right Hon. Gentleman so warmly thought fit to recommend. The motion, he said, was no other than putting the chancellorship into commission; which was so new, and of a nature so singular, that the House would be at a loss how to proceed in the choice of its members. Those who had already doomed a very capital trading company, could not surely be thought proper persons to

be appointed to investigate the public accounts, and give life to national credit (*a loud laugh.*) He was sorry, he said, he had moved a string that he knew would vibrate with the gentlest touch. He concluded with observing on the inconsistency of appointing a committee to enquire into the necessity of raising 1,110,000*l.* when the utmost that would be wanted for the service of the present year would not exceed 500,000*l.*

Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke both rose to reprobate the allusion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the East India Company. The latter was astonished at hearing such an allusion, when the very gentleman [Mr. H. Dundas] sat at his elbow, who laid before the House the state of the Company's affairs which authorised the conclusions made to their discredit. He was strongly for the motion; as was

Mr. Sheridan, who recapitulated the calculations of the Right Hon. Gent. in order to shew in what articles they had been exaggerated. He approved the motion.

Mr. Steele supported Mr. Pitt's statement of the finances of this country, which, he said, were now in a most promising situation.

The question was put on the motion and negatived.

Mr. Fox then rose, and moved for papers relative to the produce and application of the taxes; to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not object.

MR. URBAN, July 21.
BE so good as to find a place for the following *Queries*.

1. Whether there was not a declaration of the House of Commons in 1711, that the eldest sons of Scottish peers were incapable of sitting there; if that declaration was set aside, and when was it? If not, how comes it that Lord Maitland, the eldest son of the earl of Maitland (and perhaps others), is now a member of the House?

2. Whether the earldom of Northampton granted lately to the Duke of Gordon, was not the first instance (except perhaps the disputed case of the Duke of Hamilton) of a peerage of Great Britain being conferred on a peer of Scotland immediately.

Your,

* Such an incapacity is still in force, but we apprehend, it is continued only to members in Scotland. Lord Maitland and the Marquis of Graham are elected for English boroughs. EDIT.

† Certainly. EDIT.

ITO, BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No. XXX. Containing the History and Antiquities of the Three Archbishopial Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations, at and near Canterbury. By Mr. Duncombe, and the late Mr. Baileys.

THE ancient hospital of Herboldown (commonly styled Harbledown), a mile West from Canterbury, originally intended a lazaretto, and that of St. John's, near the North gate of that city, were both built by Archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, and endowed, instead of lands, but with 70*l.* per annum, payable out of two manors, to which 20*l.* more to each was added by Archbishop Richard. Archbishop Winchelsea, in 1291, first gave them a body of statutes; and Archbishop Parker, in 1564 and 1574, largely added to it; by which they are now governed. Some of his successors made other additions, and there were several secular as well as the principal ecclesiastical benefactors, particularly King Henry II, who gave Herboldown hospital, from his fee-farm in Canterbury, 20 marks, or 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, a large sum at that time, which now still continues. Erasmus, accompanied by his friend Dean Colet, gave an extraordinary account of that hospital, as he returned from Becket's shrine, in his *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo*, 1510. Each hospital has 60 brothers and sisters, in all 120, of which the out have 11. 4*s.* each, and the in, wood, &c. with a house, about 6*l.* 10*s.* each. The Archbishop is patron, and there are also a master and a chaplain (or reader) of each foundation. Among the archives of St. Nicholas is the celebrated map

bowl, of which an account and print were anticipated in vol. LIV. p. 257.—Two biographical curious *marqueaux* shall be extracted.

"The Rev. HENRY HALL, M.A. was the son of a tobacconist in Bishopgate Street, where he was born in 1716. He was sent early to Eton; was admitted on the foundation in 1729; and elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1735, where of course he became a fellow in 1738, and took the degrees in arts. Being recommended by Dr. Chapman to Archbishop Potter, his Grace appointed him his librarian at Lambeth in 1744, on the resignation of Mr. Jones. In that station he continued till the death of his patron, in 1747, when Archbishop Herring, who succeeded to the primacy, being sensible of his merit, not only continued him in that office, but, on his taking orders, appointed him one of his chaplains, and in April 1750 collated him to the rectory of Harbledown (vacant by the promotion of Mr. Thomas Herring) to the rectory of Chevening; in November 1753 the Archbishop collated him also to the vicarage of Herne, which he held by dispensation, to which his Grace afterwards added the sine-cure rectory of Orpington, in the deanry of Shoreham, one of his peculiarities. In 1756 Mr. Hall vacated Herne, on being presented to the vicarage of East Peckham, by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by whom he was much esteemed, having greatly assisted their auditor in digesting many of the records, charters, &c. preserved in their registry. In return, the late Dr. Watwyn (one of the prebendaries, who vacated that vicarage) was collated by the Archbishop to the rectory of Great Mongeham, void by the death of Mr. Byrch. On the death of Archbishop Herring, in 1757, he resigned the librarianship of Lambeth, and from that time resided chiefly at Harbledown, in a large

* Viz. 30 in-brothers and sisters, with 5 out-brothers and sisters, at or near Canterbury, and 25 at or near Lambeth, and 30 at Harbledown; at St. John's 38 in-brothers and sisters, with 2 out-brothers, at Canterbury, and 20 out-brothers and sisters at Lambeth.

† Of whom see the article in p. 626. EDIT.

‡ "His Grace, in one of his letters to Mr. Duncombe, said, "I have an excellent young man for my librarian, who never did, and never can, offend me."

§ "One of the nearest relations to Archbishop Herring, who also appointed him one of his executors. He married a daughter of Sir John Torrione, and died at Kensington, April 18, 1774, being then rector of Chevening in Kent, and Culleston in Surrey, precentor of Chichester, a prebendary of Southwell, and one of the principal registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury."

¶ "For which, among other presents, they gave him, in December 1762, a fine copy of the Oxford edition of Bishop Hooper's Works, 1757, on large paper, and elegantly bound; which copy, after his death, having been sold with his other books, was purchased by his intimate friend Dr. Ducarel, in whose library it now remains. Mr. Hall had two excellent stained drawings of Wimbledon and Saint Mary Cray churches, by Skelton, a very ingenious young painter, patronised by Archbishop Herring, who died at Rome. These are now in the collection of the Rev. Dr. Beauvoir, being presented to him by Mr. Hall's aunt and executrix."

GEN. MAG. Augst, 1783.

house *.

house*, which he hired, now the seat of Robert Mead Wilmer, Esq. only son of Sir Edward. Soon after the death of Archbishop Herring, Mr. Hall was presented by his executors to the treasurership of the cathedral of Wells, one of his Grace's options. He was also at first a competitor for the precentorship of Lincoln, an option of Archbishop Potter (which Dr. Richardson gained in 1760, by a decree of the House of Lords), but soon withdrew his claims, well-grounded as it seemed. His learning and abilities were great, but not superior to his modesty; and by his singular stability he obtained the love and esteem of all who knew him. His charitable attention to his poor parishioners, especially when they were ill, was constant and exemplary. At Archbishop Secker's primary visitation at Canterbury in 1758, Mr. Hall was "pitched upon" (his Grace's official expression) to preach before him at St. Margaret's church, which he did from Acts xvii. 21, "For all the Athenians and strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or hear some new thing." He died a bachelor, at Harbledown, Nov. 7, 1763, in the 47th year of his age, after a short illness, occasioned by a violent swelling in the neck, which could not be accounted for by the eminent physicians who attended him. He was buried under the communion-table of Harbledown church, without any epigraph to preserve the memory of that most worthy and valuable man, who lived universally beloved, and died much regretted.".....

* JOHN CHAPMAN, D. D. was rector of Merstham, and also of Aldington, with the chapel of Smeeth, all in the county of Kent, ever since the years 1739 and 1744, being then domestic chaplain to Archbishop Potter. He was also archdeacon of Sudbury, and treasurer of Chichester, two options. Being educated at Eton, and elected to King's in 1723, he was a candidate for the provostship of that college, with the late Dr. George, and lost it but by a small majority. Among his pupils he had the honour to class the present Lord Camden, Jacob Bryant, Esq. Dr. Cooke (now provost), the late Dr. Ashton, Dr. Barford, James Hayes, Esq. (now a Welsh judge), and, for a short time, the Hon. Horace Walpole. His remarks on Dr. Middleton's celebrated letter to Dr. Waterland were published in 1731, and passed through three editions. In his "Eusebius," 2 vols, 8vo, he defended Christianity against the objections of Morgan, and against those of Tindal, in his "Primitive Antiquity explained and vindicated, being Remarks on

"a Book intitled, 'Christianity as old as the Creation.'" The first volume of Eusebius, published in 1739, was dedicated to Archbishop Potter; and when the second appeared, in 1747, Mr. Chapman styled himself "chaplain" to his Grace. In the same year he was made archdeacon of Sudbury; was honoured with the diploma of D. D. by the University of Oxford; and published "The Ancient History of the Hebrews vindicated; or, Remarks on the third Volume of the Moral Philosophers; wherein a particular Account is given of the Shepherds in Egypt, and the Origin of Circumcision in that Country, by Theophanes Cantabrigiensis," 8vo. He published also two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes, who had maintained, that the eclipse mentioned by that writer had no relation to the wonderful darkness that happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. In 1738 Dr. Chapman published a Sermon preached at the consecration of Bishop Mawson. He printed four other single sermons, 1739, 1743, 1748, and 1752. In a dissertation written in elegant Latin, and addressed to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Tunstall, then public orator of the University of Cambridge, and published with his Latin Epistle to Dr. Middleton concerning the genuineness of some of Cicero's Epistles, 1741, Dr. Chapman proved that Cicero published two editions of his Academics; an original thought, that had escaped all former commentators, and which has been applauded by the (present) Bishop of Exeter, in his valuable edition of Cicero's "Epistolæ ad Familiare," 1749. In 1744 Mr. Tunstall published "Observations on the present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and M. Brutus, representing several evident Marks of Forgery in those Epistles, &c." To which was added a letter from Dr. Chapman, on the ancient numeral characters of the Roman legions. Dr. Middleton had asserted, that the Roman generals, when they had occasion to raise new legions in distant parts of the empire, used to name them according to the order in which they themselves had raised them, without regard to any other legions whatever. This notion Dr. Chapman controverts and confutes. According to Dr. Middleton, there might have been two thirtieth legions in the empire. This Dr. Chapman denies to have been customary from the foundation of the city to the time when Brutus was assailing Antioch. Dr. Chapman affirms nothing of the practice after the death of Brutus. To this Dr. Middleton made no reply. In 1745 Dr. Chapman's assistance to Doctor (afterwards Bishop) Pearce, in his edition

* "This house, in 1757, when the late Duke of Marlborough commanded the camp on Barham Downs, was lent by Mr. Hall to the Dutchess and her family, and in it the eldest daughter, Lady Diana Spencer (now Beauclerk), was married, Sept. 9, 1757, to Viscount Bellingbrooke, by the present Archbishop, at that time domestic chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough. It has since been occupied by the late Gen. Bellard."

"Cicero"

"Cicero de Officiis *," was thus acknowledged in the Preface: "Ne quid vero huic editioni deesset quod à me parari posset à doctissimis quibusdam viris, amicis meis, impetravi, ut his libros de Officiis religerent, & mecum sua quisque annotata communicarent. Gratix igitur tibi, Lecter, illis referendæ sent; in primis eruditissimo Job. Chapmanno, cujus non paucas notas & utiles & doctas meis adjunxi, ejus nomine ad finem amicus quisque apposito. Multum debet illi viro Respublica literaria qui nonnulla alia lectu dignissima jam in lucem protulit, plurà (ut spero) protulurus, cum omni fere doctrinæ genere se tradit, incredibili penè & eadem felici diligentia." Dr. Chapman, introduced Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Hall, about this time, to Archbishop Potter, the one as his librarian, the other as his chaplain, and therefore had some reason to resent their taking an active part against him in the option cause—though they both afterwards dropped in. Dr. Chapman's above-mentioned attack on Dr. Middleton, which he could not parry, and his interposition in defence of his much-esteemed friend Dr. Waterland, provoked Dr. Middleton to retaliate, in 1746, by assailing him in a much more vulnerable part, in his charge delivered to the archdeaconry of Sudbury. In 1747, to Mr. Mounirey's † edition of some select Orations of Demosthenes Dr. Chapman prefixed in Latin (without his name) "Observations on the Commentaries commonly ascribed to Ulpian, and a Map of ancient Greece, adapted to Demosthenes." If Archbishop Potter had lived to another election, he was intended for prolocutor. As delecorator and surviving trustee to that prelate his conduct in that test, particularly his presenting himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, void by the death of Dr. Trimnell (one of his Grace's options), was brought into chancery by the late Dr. Richardson, when Lord Keeper Henley, in 1760, made a decree in Dr. Chapman's favour; but, on an appeal to the House of Lords, the decree was reversed, and Dr. Richardson ordered to be presented. When Mr. Yorke had finished his argument, in which he was very superior on Dr. Chapman, Mr. Pratt (now Lord Camden), who had been his pupil, and was when his counsel, desired him, by a friend, not to be uneasy, for that "the next day he would wash him as white as snow." These were his words. Thinking his case partially aided by Dr. Burn, in his "Ecclesiastical Law," vol. I. (article SPOUSERS) as it was taken from the briefs of his adversaries, he

* "This Dr. Chapman always called 'our edition.' Its excellence was mentioned, with high encomium, by a Cardinal at Rome, to Mr. Guthrie."

† "Who had been school fellow with Dr. Chapman at Eton, and was elected to King's College in 1725." He was afterwards a patron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

expostulated with him on the subject by letter, to which the Doctor candidly replied, that "he by no means thought him criminal, and in the next edition of his work "would certainly add his own representation.".....

In an Appendix are Charters and private Deeds relating to these Hospitals, from two MSS. in the Lambeth Library, corrected by Mr. Hall and Dr. Beauvoir, with some other additions by the Editor.

Eastbridge Hospital, on a bridge so called, in the city of Canterbury, is supposed to have been founded and endowed by Abp. Becket. But this seems not quite certain, though it was honoured with the addition of St. Thomas the Martyr. It was originally founded for "poor pilgrims," was afterwards altered, by Archbishop Parker, for "poor and maimed soldiers," and lastly was settled, by Archbishop Whitgift, for five in and five out-brothers, and as many in and out-sisters, with 20 poor children, taught by a school-master and reader. The master has the government of the whole. The state of this hospital was collected from the records, &c. in the chest.—Of these three hospitals views are engraved, and there is also one of King's (or East) Bridge. Other smaller foundations, viz. St. Gregory's Priory, St. James's and St. Laurence's Hospitals (both lazaret-houses), St. Sepulchre's Nunnery, Maynard's Spital, &c. with views or ruins of most of them, are also engraved. And there are three prints of ancient seals.

One of the most curious archives is a petition to the parliament, drawn by Mr. Somner (but not mentioned either by himself or his editor), in consequence of which the annual pension of 160*l.* to the Hospitals was by him recovered and preserved in 1646. He was afterwards master of St. John's, after the Restoration. In 1626 it appears that a sugar-loaf and a turkey was occasionally a fee to countel, that sugar was then 11*d.* per lb. and that, in 1642, a barrel of beer was 9*s.* and three quarts of sack, a gallon of claret, and a gallon of white wine, 8*s.* 2*d.* though "that all red wine was at that time called claret is pretty certain, and that the sack was not canary, but "rhenish, with which Falstaff thought "it no sin to mix sugar."

III. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. A^o XXXII. Containing a part genealogical

genealogical View of the Family of Oliver Cromwell, with a copious Pedigree. 4to.

WE have, in this publication, a short but perspicuous account of the family of the Protector, who, notwithstanding all his crimes, was a man of undaunted personal courage and of political wisdom, and will always excite the attention of posterity. The family of Cromwell made a considerable figure in the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge during the latter half of the 16th, and the former half of the 17th century, and then sunk so suddenly into oblivion that scarce any traces remain of them, except in the registers of a few parish churches. It is generally conjectured that they derived their descent from one common ancestor in Thomas Cromwell, created Earl of Essex by Henry VIII; though Oliver, with some warmth, told Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, who pretended to claim kindred with him, as being himself allied to that Earl, that their families were not in any degree related. The very correct compiler of this article gives a satisfactory account of the descendants of the Protector.—This publication is, we think, both in form and matter, far preferable to the bulky collections of Mr. Noble, which are frequently inaccurate, and continually descend to the most uninteresting and trivial researches. * *

1722. *An Essay on Punctuation.* 12mo.

(Continued from p. 381, and see p. 603.)

THIS very useful publication, which is dedicated to Sir Clifton Warrington, Bart. F. R. S. and physician in ordinary to his Majesty, deserves our particular notice. The ingenious author first treats of the origin of points, a subject on which there has been much difference of opinion; and which, as he with reason observes, is not easily traced in the depths of antiquity. "Suidas" indeed tells us, that the period and "the colon were discovered and explained by Thrasymachus, about 180 years before the Christian era. But "it is most probable, that by periods and colons Suidas only means the "composition of such sentences, and "members of sentences, as Demetrius Phalerus, Cicero, and other ancient writers, have distinguished by these "terms." From a passage in Aristotle, in which he says, "It is difficult δια- "κρίνει (to point) the writings of He- "raclitus, on account of their obscu-

"rity," it seems very evident, that punctuation was known in the time of that philosopher; though some learned writers place the date of this invention 120 years after his death. Suetonius informs us, that "Valerius Probus" procured copies of many old books, "and employed himself in correcting, "pointing, and illustrating them, de- "voting his time to this and no other "parts of grammar." From which we may conclude, that in the time of Probus, or about the year 68, Latin MSS. had not been usually pointed, and that grammarians made it their business to supply this deficiency.

Punctuation, however, long remained in a very imperfect and unsettled state, governed by no laws, and reduced to no system; the various points were distributed according as chance or caprice directed the pen or the press. For indeed, after the invention of printing, the editors placed the points in an arbitrary manner; and the small tract which Aldus Manutius, the Venetian printer, has left us on punctuation, will convince us that this art was in a very imperfect state in the 16th century. From his observations on the origin and progress of punctuation the author deduces the following conclusion: "As it appears," says he, "that the stops in the ancient "Greek and Roman classics were not "inserted in the text by the authors "themselves, but have been added by "subsequent grammarians or modern "editors, we may infer, that the true "sense of all obscure and ambiguous "passages in their works is not to be "determined by commas, colons, and "periods, but by the rules of good "sense and rational criticism.—An "eminent satirist [Pope], (continues "our author,) has attempted, in the "following couplet, to throw a ridicule "on those critics who employ them- "selves in rectifying the errors of "punctuation:

"Commas and points they set exactly
"right,

"And 'twere a sin to rob them of their
"note."

"But this stroke of railery can only "affect those annotators whose ideas "are entirely confined to trivial cir- "cumstances, who extend their enqui- "ries no farther than a point or a va- "rious reading, and have no taste for "the more important and exquisite "beauties of an elegant composition."

In addition to this we will remark, that the only apophthegm of Pope which traditional memory has preserved to us is levelled against the authors of Dictionaries, the most useful class of men in the whole ranks of learning. "I would allow them," said he, "to know the meaning of a single word, but not of two words put together." We need not add, that both the spoken and written testimony of the poet against these zealous servants of literature were disgraceful only to himself.—The following chapters treat of the whole art of printing; of the proper distribution of the comma, the semicolon, the colon, and the period; of the notes of interrogation, &c.; with ample examples of each; and form, we think, a very just and regular system of punctuation; which, as the author observes, though it is liable to some objections, and is not sufficient to direct the learner in every imaginable combination of words and phrases, will enable any one to form a competent idea of this important subject, and to divide his sentences, both in reading and writing, with greater accuracy and precision than they are usually divided in books, wherein the binary and capricious no general principle, which also contains much useful information and proper directions—of those characters, of abbreviations and technical terms relative to books—of a variety of words—in titles of honours—in chronology—in arithmetic and abbreviations and cardinal prefercriptions—of our author, is of opinion that the last were brought into the year 1130. Chaucer, in the 14th century, as new and lately introduced.

"It is observable," he adds, p. 29, "that every verse in the Psalms, and other parts of the Liturgy, is divided by a colon, &c. g. of an infinite Majesty. The Father is calculated for choirs, at points serves to divide the chant into two parts. Though we are told, that the Psalms are 'pointed as they sung or said in churches,' it is not to be regarded in

"reading them, unless it happens to be placed in conformity to the rules of punctuation."

P. 93. It is remarkable, that 19 chapters in the Revelations begin with 'And' 'It is so;' but it should be remembered, that neither the Old or New Testament were originally divided into chapters or verses.

We must not dismiss this work without giving it the highest commendation, nor without observing, that its ingenious author merits no inferior rank amongst those who, by their labour and their learning, have smoothed and facilitated the paths of literature. *

113. *Strictures on Ecclesiastical Abuses.* 8vo.

THE author of this well meant pamphlet seems not to be aware, that, in an ecclesiastical view, each diocese is, as it were, one parish, of which the bishop is rector, with several curates under him. Now, when the bishop substitutes one resident curate in the room of another, as he does when he licenses one parochial priest to be his own representative in any parish, during the absence of another parochial priest, there is nothing that insults common sense, or that injures religion. On all subjects, men, however well-meaning, if destitute of some sure fundamental principles to which they may resort, are perpetually liable to have their understandings played upon by cant phrases and equivocal terms. Thus do sounds become substitutes for sense.—The author of these *Strictures* we conceive to be a dissenter from the established church. If our supposition is right, his evident unacquaintance with the state of our clergy will not be unaccountable. He says, that he lives in *not* the smallest diocese in England, and that he cannot count seven resident incumbents in it. **

113. *A serious Address on the dangerous Consequences of neglecting common Coughs and Colds.* 2d Edit. To which is [are] now added, *Successful Directions to prevent and cure Consumptions.* 8vo.

"WHAT! would you have the plague?" said an eminent physician to one who told him, he had only a cold. Of the same opinion seems the liberal and ingenious author of this pamphlet. The most acute and dangerous maladies to which the human frame is subject, are generally

generally the consequences of colds, neglected, or improperly treated. The vulgar and absurd proverb, "Stuff a cold, and starve a fever," has, wherever it has obtained, been perhaps more destructive to mankind than the plague itself. The author recommends the following regimen upon the first appearance of a cold: "As soon as it is found to come upon a person, he should immediately lessen the quantity of his food, which should consist of suppers, moderately warm, especially at night, such as small broths, water-gruel, and the like; the solids should be rice, sago, light puddings, fruits, and vegetables; the drink should be barley-water, small beer, apple-water, linseed tea, poast and water, water-gruel sweetened with honey, or any other cooling liquid." He recommends bathing the feet in lukewarm water; and when there is a tendency towards hoarseness, or a cough, advises the use of the inhaler. As modes of prevention, he recommends an attention to the warmth of our cloathing, and bathing in salt or fresh water. Indeed, as to our cloathing, we are less wise than almost any of our neighbours, who fail not to provide against the change of the seasons by proper changes of raiment. This wise precaution is too much neglected among us; and we are inclined to believe, that to this negligence is owing that colds are more frequent among us than, we believe, amongst any other nation. Foreigners are accustomed to speak of this malady as of one peculiar to the English, and have accordingly denominated it "The Catch Cold."—To this edition are added, "Successful Directions to prevent and cure Consumptions," which seem dictated by the same ability and benevolence which mark the whole of the "Serious Address." With recommending one very striking passage in the Preface to the notice of our readers, we shall conclude our account of this useful publication: "Were the inclosed hints strictly pursued, the author would have very little business, and half his brethren of the faculty must then be obliged to seek some other means of earning a livelihood."

174. *Poetry* by Richard Crashaw. 8vo.

THE Editor of this work, Mr. Peregrine Phillips, attorney at law, in-

forms us, that Richard Crashaw, the author of these poems, lived for a short series of years before the middle of the last century; and then adds, from Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, that he received his academical education partly in Pembroke-Hall, Cambr. where he was a scholar, and afterwards in Peter-House, of which he was a fellow; that, during the great rebellion, being driven from his fellowship, he renounced his religion, and retired to Paris; thence he proceeded to Italy, where, through the means of letters, procured for him by Cowley, from Queen Henrietta Maria, he became secretary to a cardinal in Rome, and at length one of the canons or chaplains in the church of Our Lady of Loretto; where he died about 1630. The Editor also tells us, that the works of our author have been highly serviceable to Milton, Pope, Gray, and Young, and many other celebrated English poets; but that "to particularise further would be, in some degree, an insult to the intelligent reader."—We will inform this new retainer of the Muses, that, as assertions, unsupported by proof, are not admitted in the courts of Themis, so neither are they in those of Parnassus. Our Editor is extremely offended with Pope, for having said that Crashaw was one of those whose works may just deserve reading. Now, notwithstanding the praises and the criticisms of Mr. Peregrine Phillips, we see no reason to dissent from the opinion of the Bard of Twickenham. As to any slight resemblances that may be found in Milton and Crashaw, we will observe, that the latter's *Sospetto d'Herode* is evidently the production of a mind deeply tinged with Italian literature. From that source Milton drew much; therefore if, as our Editor says, or seems to say, many of the beauties in the "Paradise Lost" are to be found in the "Sospetto d'Herode," a work of an earlier date than Milton's, we believe they may, with tolerable certainty, be assigned to a purer source and an higher original than Crashaw.—The following Epitaph, of which Pope made some use in his verses on Elijah Fenton, is, we think, one of the best pieces in the collection.

"EPITAPH UPON MR. ASHTON.

"The modest front of this small floor,
Believe me, Reader, can say more
Than many a braver marble can,
Here lies a truly Lowest Man!

OOD

One, whose conscience was a thing
That troubled neither Church nor King:
One of those few that in this town
Honour all preachers; hear their own.
Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to paradise any;
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again;
His *Parlour Sermons* rather were
Those to the eye, than to the ear;
His prayers took their price and strength
Not from the loudness nor the length.
He was a Protestant at home,
Not only in despatch of Rome;
He lov'd his father, yet his zeal
Tore not off his mother's veil.
To th' Church he did allow her dress,
True beauty to true holiness.
Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end.
When Age and Death call'd for the score,
No suits were to reckon for.
Death tore not therefore, but, sans strife,
Gently untwinn'd his thread of life,
What remains then, but that thou
Write these lines, reader, in thy brow,
And by his fair example's light
Born in thy imitation bright?
So, while these lines can but bequeath
A life, perhaps, unto his death,
His better epitaph shall be,
His life still kept alive in thee." **

115. *The Oracle concerning Babylon, and the Song of Exultation from Isaiah.* 4to.

THIS is a bold and animated paraphrase on the 13th and 14th chapters of Isaiah. The author is the Rev. Mr. Potter, and the performance is worthy the translator of Æschylus. The *Protopopæia*, in the Song of Exultation, is wonderfully sublime. The shade of the fallen king of Babylon is represented as entering the cavern of Death, where the deceased kings of Judah are lying in funeral state. These rise from their couches at his approach, and receive him at the entrance of the vault with insults on his fall.

"The spoil-gorg'd city is no more;
The proud oppressor of the nations falls;
Sunk in the dust her tower'd walls:
Her vanquish'd monarch welters in his gore.
Jehovah from his impious hand
Hath rent the ensign of command;
That iron sceptre, whose impetuous force
Smote empires, trembling at his rage.
The Earth exulting views his breathless corse,
And Peace recalls her golden age;
Chearful burst forth their shouts of joy,
"The furious hand no more shall bide
"realms destroy."

"The lordly Lebanon waves high
The ancient honours of his head;

Their branching arms his cedars spread,
His pines triumphant shoot into the sky;
"Tyrant, no barb'rous axes invade,
"Since thou art fallen, our unpierc'd
"shades."

To meet thee, Hades rouses from beneath,
An iron smile his visage wears;
He calls through all the drear abodes of
Death:
His calls each mighty chieftain hears,
And scepter'd kings of empires wide
Rise from their lofty thrones, and thus accost
thy pride:

"Is this weak form of sitting air
The potent lord that fill'd th' Assyrian
throne?"

Thus are thy vaunted glories gone.
Where thy rich seats, thy brightly viols
where?"

Beneath thee is corruption spread,
And worms the covering of thy bed?
How art thou fall'n, bright star of orient
day!

How fall'n from thy æthereal height,
Son of the morning! Thou, whose sanguine
ray

Glaz'd terribly a baleful light;
War kindled at the blaze, and wild
Rush'd slaughter, Havo'c ruth'd, their robes
with blood desil'd."

Our limits not permitting us to make a longer extract, we must take leave of this excellent performance, with expressing our wishes that the very able author, by continuing his labours in this fruitful vineyard, will gratify the expectations he has raised by the present specimen of his talents for the undertaking. **

116. *Kearsey's Annual Tax Tables, including all the new ones of the Year 1785. Likewise the Stamp Duties, down to the same Period. This useful Collection contains as much as is in general necessary to be known of the Tax on Shops, Bachelor, Attorneys, Glover, Male and Female Servants, Aerists and Actions, Windows New and Old Duty, Receipts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Agreements, Legacies, Games, Horse, Post-Horses, and others, Stage-Coaches, Auctioneers, Houses, Hackney Coaches, Private Carriages, Pawnbrokers, Licences of various Trades, &c. &c. sm. 8vo.*

HEAVY and numerous as are the annual taxes, and voluminous the statutes, for such a cheap and compendious *Vade Mecum* the publick are much indebted to Mr. Kearsey. Instead (as is the manner of some) of presuming to review or repeal them, we will only point out one reasonable clause that has been now inserted

in the Horse Act, viz. an abatement having been made, by the acting commissioners, of the whole duty to any person occupying a farm not worth more than 150*l.* a year to be let, if proof be made on oath that no person shall have used any horse, if assailed, "for the purpose only of riding to and from market, or church, or other place of public worship, and to no other place, or for any other purpose of riding." But it does not yet suppose (as it would have been expected) that the horses of "subaltern officers" shall yet be excused, those of "non-commissioned officers and private soldiers" of cavalry being alone exempted. Let it be added, that in this small abstract a difficulty may be hinted in regard to the term now commencing of the new duties on servants, horses, and coaches, viz. those duties now paid being quarterly, from July 5, 1785, though, before that, all the former duties must have been previously for a year to commence, but it does not appear that such exceptions are mentioned, or a due allowance by the assessors or commissioners made. A duty, for instance, is now to "take place, from and after the 1st of July, 1785, for 1 male servant, &c. *per annum*, 1*l.* 5*s.*:" but the duty, by a former statute, having already been paid on the 2nd of May, 1785, 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* 3, can it be supposed that the new duty above-mentioned must in six weeks be also paid for, 1*l.* 5*s.* additional? This, literally, seems the case; but (as we have not yet seen them), the statutes at large must surely have guarded against such apparent hardship and impropriety.

117. *Memoirs of the Baron De Tott.*
(Continued from p. 374.)

M. De Vergennes being appointed ambassador to Constantinople, on the death of Sultan Mahomout, our author accompanied him "to learn the language, and to study the manners and government of the Turks." They arrived there May 21, 1755. Omitting his descriptions of places and manners, too copious for our limits, we shall in general confine ourselves to his adventures. His first object was the language, which he soon acquired, difficult as it is, and this enabled him to form useful connections. Soon after his arrival, two thirds of that immense city,

and the Grand Visir's palace, were consumed by a fire. This was followed by a famine and the plague, which latter carried off upwards of 150,000 in Constantinople alone. The Baron describes, as Madam de Tott dictated to him, a visit he made with her mother to Sultana Asma, daughter to the Emperor Achmet, and sister to his successors, and gives also an entertaining account of a visit of some days they made in the country to the Chief Drogman [interpreter] and his lady. Soon after their return, Sultan Osman died, and his nephew, Mustapha III, the eldest of Sultan Achmet's sons, succeeded. "This prince, as well as his brothers, had very short legs, and appeared tall only on horseback. A paleness, attributed to the effects of poison, large eyes starting out of his head, [and] his nose rather flattened, seemed to indicate neither vivacity nor understanding." But as to his weakness, the great men who hoped to govern him, and the people who thought he would be lavish, were alike mistaken. The ceremony of "girding on his sabre," or the form of taking possession, which answers to our coronation, is described, as are the public rejoicings, and in particular the entertainment given by the Effendi on the birth of a princess, who was married, at six months old, to a Bathaw. Two unfortunate events (viz. the seizure of the admiral's ship, which was carried to Malta by the slaves on board, and of the caravan which had been attacked and cut to pieces by the Arabs), occasioned great murmurs. To divert the popular attention, and prevent future famine, the Visir formed a project of dividing Asia Minor by a navigable canal, fit for the conveyance of provisions. On this our author was consulted, but with the discontents the project vanished. The tyranny and cruelty of the Turkish government, the kind of justice administered by their tribunals, and the use, or rather abuse, of power, both by the Grand Signor and the Judges, are illustrated by several remarkable instances. In 1763 our author returned to France, to solicit a more useful employment. His father had just died at Rodosto on the Propontis, "in the arms of Count Tezaky," and in the midst of his [Hungarian] "countrymen." He had followed Prince Ragotzi to that town, set apart by the Grand Signor for his residence,

and that of the refugees, and left it in 1717, to enter into the service of France. Being sent by the [late] Duke of Choiseul, on his resuming the foreign department, to reside with the Kam of the Tatars, the Baron left Paris July 10, 1767, and by Vienna, Warsaw, Kaminitzk, &c. proceeded to Yassi, the capital of Moldavia, under the escort of a Turkish officer, giving, by the way, many characteristic traits of the manners and slavery of those oppressed Greeks. He was there introduced to the reigning prince, who was son to the old Drogman of the Porte, above-mentioned, who sent a guard with him to Bass Arabia, from whence he was conducted through the country of the Nogais Tartars (wandering tribes), of whose manners we have a curious description, and the lines of Orcazi, the barrier of the Crimea, to Bakhseray, the residence of the Kam. Of that prince our author had soon an audience, and by degrees provided himself with a tolerable house and furniture. In short, his "position" (as it is styled) with respect to the Kam and his ministers, and the manner in which he formed his establishment, rendered his stay supportable. For his employments and amusements, as well as the manners of the Tartars, and description of the country, its history, &c. we must refer to the work. Suffice it to say, that it was rescued from the yoke of the Genoese (of whose tyranny some traces remain) by Mahomet II. On the commencement of the disturbances in Poland, the Kam Makoud was deposed, and Krim-Gueray replaced on the Tartar throne. With the confidence of this prince the Baron was so remarkably honoured as to be sent by him on an embassy to the confederates in Moldavia, and afterwards (Jan. 9, 1769,) he took the field with him on an expedition into New Servia, dressed, in part, as a Tartar. Of the talents and understanding of this Tartarian Montequieu, the Baron gives several striking proofs. After reviewing his troops one day, the Kam asked the Sultan and his ministers, if, in the view they had just taken, they distinguished the bravest man in the army? The silence of the courtiers marked sufficiently their answer. "It is neither you, nor I," returned Krim-Gueray, jocularly; "we are all armed:—Tott is the only man who dares go to war unarmed; he has not even a knife."

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New Servia, in consequence of this irruption, was ravaged, 150 villages and their crops were destroyed, &c. though so intense was the cold, that one day's march cost the army more than 3000 men, and 30,000 horses, who perished by it. These ravages, contrary to the Kam's orders, were continued even into the Polish Ukraine. "The slaves carried off by the army were 20,000* ; the cattle were innumerable." Some of the troops were dismissed at Savran in Poland, where the plunder was divided, and the rest at Bender. Krim-Gueray proceeded to Kaouchan, and from thence towards Korchim, where being attacked by some hypocondriacal complaints, to which he was subject, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of the Baron, he took an empyric remedy prescribed by one Siropolo, a Greek, born at Corfy, physician to the Prince of Wallachia, and his agent in Tartary. The symptoms were next day alarming. "We were without hopes," adds our author, "and I had no expectation of again seeing the Kam, when he sent to me to come and speak to him. Introduced into his harem, I found there several of his women, whose grief, and the general consternation, had made them neglect to withdraw. He had just finished different dispatches with the Divan Effendi †. Shewing me the papers which were lying round him, 'See there,' said he, 'my last work; and my last moments I have reserved for you.' But soon perceiving that my greatest efforts could not conceal the poignancy of my sorrow, 'Let us separate,' added he, 'and I will try to go to sleep more gaily.' He then made a sign to six musicians, at the bottom of his chamber, to begin their concert, and I learned, an hour after, that this unfortunate prince breathed his last to the sound of music. It is unnecessary for me to say what regret was occasioned by the loss of him, nor how much I was myself afflicted. The affliction was general; and terror even took such possession of mens' minds, that they who slept the preceding evening in the most perfect security, thought the enemy was already at their gates."—Krim-Gueray, it is elsewhere said, was "about sixty years of age," and "join-

* Most of these were restored to Russia at the peace."

† Secretary of the Council.

"ed

"ed to an advantageous size a noble carriage, easy manners, a majestic countenance, a lively look, and the happy talent of assuming at pleasure the appearance of gentle affability, or of a commanding severity." In another place the Baron bears this testimony to the talents and understanding of this prince. I have several times heard him deliver his opinions on the influence of the climate, on the abuses and advantages of liberty, on the principles of honour, on the laws and maxims of government, in a manner which would have done honour to Montesquieu himself."—Though, on embalming the body, symptoms of poison were evident, Siropolo obtained, without difficulty, a passport to return quietly to Wallachia, while the Prince's corpse was carried, in a mourning-coach and six, guarded by fifty-horsemen, also in mourning, into the Crimea, "a custom no where in use throughout the East but among the Tartars." This loss, and the uncertainty of his situation, determined the Baron to repair to Constantinople, through Bass Arabia, cross the Danube, over the mountains of the Balkan, &c. meeting on the road "the new Calga Sultan, brother to Dewlet-Gueray †, just named by the Porte to succeed Krim-Gueray on the throne of the Tartars," whom he went out of the way to visit at Scraï in Romelia, and describes as "more taken up with the growth of his beard, which he was obliged to let grow from the moment of his elevation to the throne, than with the arduous situation he was about to fill." Through a desolated country our author then proceeded to the Seven Towers, from whence he went by sea to the suburb of Peva, where he laid aside his Tartar dress.

It has already been remarked, that this author's father was an Hungarian, who had followed Prince Ragoty, to

* "This surname, as well as that of Tchoban (Shepherd), is always borne by the reigning prince in Tartary, from a regard to a shepherd of the name of Gueray, who, in a general massacre of the Jengis Kan Princes, withdrew and saved the life of one of them, an infant, whom, after the death of the usurper, he produced, and fixed on the throne, which is settled on the descendants of Seim-Gueray, who, at the end of the last century, by his valour, saved the Turkish army from sinking under the combined force of the Germans, Poles, and Russians."

whom and his followers the Porte gave an asylum. In consequence of this origin he was first introduced to the Grand Signor, who, by a correspondence, obtained his confidence. The Russians having destroyed the Turkish army at Craoul, and their navy at Tchefne, the general consternation was spread throughout the capital, reduced to the dread of famine and invasion, and, in short, so great was the panic, so blind was their ignorance, that Hannibal was really at the gates, the Dardanelles were endangered, and were even proposed to have been abandoned. When in that dilemma, the Baron de Tott, being commissioned by the Porte, and permitted by the French ambassador, undertook at once their protection, and flew to the defence of those important castles. In short, merely by preparing and loading some red-hot balls, he drove the Russians out of their reach. Admiral Elphinston, an English captain, lately deceased, commanded this fleet. Some additional batteries were raised on proper capes or eminences in the Straits, which rendered the Keys sufficiently impregnable, and with cartridges of a better construction, and more skilful gunners, the Dardanelles were securely preserved. In subsequent interviews with the Grand Signor and the Porte many other improvements were suggested in the military, finance, artillery, engineering, &c. But we shall not enter into particulars.

Among all the Baron's labours and exertions, none is more surprising than his fabricating a new foundry, though he had never seen one, the Turks having no field artillery, and soon cast with success twenty-five cannon, while his only guides were the Memoirs of St. Remy and the Encyclopedia. He also constructed a new artillery-school, and a school of mathematics. Sultan Mustapha died at that time, and left the throne to his brother, Abdul Hamid, (Servant of God), who determined to protect the new establishments. "Affording no farther scope for his activity than that of pursuing the same objects without the hopes of extending them," our author resolved to return to France. On taking leave, notwithstanding a very elegant pelisse of sable, and the farewell received by the Grand Signor, he was much more affected by seeing himself "surrounded" at Smyrna, as he was on board, by "all his pupils, each of them with a

"book

"book or an instrument in his hand. "Before you quit us," said they, with tenderness, "give us at least a last lesson: it will be more deeply engraven on our memories than all the rest." One opened his book to explain the square of the hypothenuse; another, with a long beard, set his quadrant to take the altitude; a third asked me questions on the quarter of reduction; and all of these accompanied me upwards of two leagues to sea, where we separated with a tenderness the more affecting, as the Turks are rarely susceptible of it, and I was consequently the less prepared for it."

In order "to visit the distant provinces, and examine the different people they contain," as desired to inspect them by the government, the Baron sailed in a frigate from Toulon May 2, 1777, and, after stopping at Malta (where he had a commission from the Grand Master), proceeded to Candia, the ancient Crete, Alexandria, Cairo, and the Pyramids of Giza, with some curious observations of their use and construction, and giving interesting particulars of the commerce, population, manners, and vegetation of Egypt, which was at that time reduced to a state of anarchy and disturbance by the reigning Beys.—Mentioning the sources of the Nile, "a traveller," says our author, "of the name of Bruce, pretends, I am told, to have discovered them. I saw at Cairo the servant he took with him; the guide who conducted him; the companion of his journey. I thoroughly ascertained the fact, that he had no knowledge whatever of this discovery: in answer to which it can only be said, that so learned a man as Mr. Bruce was not obliged to give an account of his observations to his valet. The pride of celebrity is lost in a desert; the distinction of master and servant disappears before the wants which surround them, mutually anxious, and compelled, as they must be, to communicate together, and to afford each other mutual succours, the strongest alone must have the superiority over his companions; and the valet I am speaking of, born in the country, had, incontestibly, the best right of warranting, even to Mr. Bruce himself, a discovery merely topographical."—The people of the country say, that the funeral monu-

ments of Thebais are innumerable.—

They add, that temples are still to be seen there, whose columns of rose granite are as large as that of Pompey (at Alexandria), and that the paintings on the inside are not less remarkable.— "It cannot be doubted," M. de Tott adds, "that Upper Egypt contains an infinity of treasure buried under its ruins. It is not long since, that a captain discovered an urn filled with medals of gold, the greater part of which he secretly melted; but an Englishman had the good fortune to procure about a hundred of them, some of which are now in the King of France's cabinet."

"Amongst the different works which have thrown a lustre on ancient Egypt," our traveller cannot but observe the canal communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, to whose existence Diodorus Siculus bears testimony, and we have "no reason" (he says) for rejecting his authority respecting facts to which he was himself a witness." His expression is in his Universal History, book 1. part 2.— Sultan Mustapha, if he had survived, had promised the author, that at the return of peace he would have undertaken that important object. In Egypt, we are told, there are more than 9000 villages, and 102,000 towns or burghs. Cairo contains 700,000 inhabitants.— From Alexandria the Baron steered his course to Joppa, Acra, Scid (ancient Sidon), and Tripoli, (all in Syria), travelled by land to Aleppo and Alexandretta, where the frigate met him, and then sailed to Cyprus, whose "mild soil is spontaneously covered with" such an "abundance and variety of productions," that he regrets "that Tournesfort, that celebrated botanist, neglected visiting this island," Rhodes, where he anchored "before that famous tower where the flower of the European nobility disputed the laurels with the Great Solymán, and left him only the field of battle," and passed the winter at Smyrna. From that long circuit he crossed the Archipelago to Salonica; visited some of the isles, and sailed to Naples in Romania and Tunis. "From this road we set sail for Toulon, and I here finish my *Memoirs*, which I should never have written, had I not imagined they might be useful."—More authentic information of the political situation and government of the Tatars, and

and of the police and ignorance of the Turks in particular, till this intelligent Frenchman, had enlightened them, has not hitherto been communicated. What honours and rewards he has been paid we are not acquainted with; certain it is, that they could scarcely have been adequate, as, instead of his military establishments, had not M. de Tott defended the Dardanelles, the Russians

would have penetrated into the Magmorean Sea, and come under the walls of the seraglio, to give law to the Grand Signor.

Though the translation is in general correct, a few Gallicisms have crept, such as "young girls;"—"approach her condition to that of," &c.—"a pretty enough valley;"—"rivalry;" "impulsions, &c.

*** Mr. Toulmin (p. 531) may be informed, that the "author" (as he styles him) "if *Critiques on Voltaire*" was only the "translator" of them, as they were selected from a publication (in French) so styled by some Portuguese Jews; and since that a larger edition has been published and acknowledged by the author, a French Abbe, whose name we do not at present recollect, but may easily learn from some of the literati or foreign booksellers. EDIT.

*Academical News from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.
Communicated by J. H. DE MAGELLAN, Member of the same Academy.*

A Year seldom passes but we see that one or other Academy of Europe is under the necessity of dividing the sum, or of postponing the adjudication of such prizes, as are offered for new discoveries or pursuits tending to improve science, because the candidates did not comply with the terms, or attain the desired end, to the satisfaction of the learned Body of Judges. They are sometimes even reduced to the disagreeable alternative of crowning some dissertations and solutions to the proposed problems, which have a very moderate share of merit, for fear of discouraging others from attempting to solve those questions, and pursue those enquiries which may tend to elucidate useful knowledge, and require the exertion of new labours and industry.

The case was far different, in which the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg found itself, relatively to the compleat solution given by the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. John Hedwig, Doctor of Physic, and Member of the Philosophical Societies of Berlin and Leipzig, to the botanical question proposed by the said Imperial Academy, concerning the generation and fructification of those plants, called by the name of *cryptogamia* among botanists, such as *ferns, mosses, algas, and mushrooms*.

The author treats this subject with such perspicuity, and in so masterly a manner, that there cannot remain the least doubt about the sexual parts of the said plants, their fructification, and the propagation of many of them by seeds. His observations are truly new, original, and highly ingenious. The title of his

excellent dissertation, which is in Latin, runs thus: "*Theoria generationis, & fructificationis plantarum cryptogamicarum, mere propriis observationibus & experimentis superstructa: dissertatio quæ præmio ab Academia Imperiali Petropolitana pro anno 1783 proposito ornata est, Auctore Johanne Hedwig, M.D. Societatis Physiophilorum Berolinensis & Lipsiensis Socio.*" *Ingeniorum commenta delect dies. Petropoli, typis Academiæ Imperialis Scientiarum MDCCCLXXXIV.*

This dissertation is justly entitled to rank with that of the famous Van Linnæ, on the sexual parts of plants, which the same Imperial Academy crowned, twenty years ago, with the prize it had proposed to the learned world at that time. It was, in consequence of the great merit of this dissertation, that the Body of the Imperial Academy bestowed on Mr. Hedwig the proposed prize of one hundred ducats of Holland, together with a present of fifty copies of his work. This has been printed at the expence of the Academy, and consists of 164 pages in 4to with 37 copper plates, which her Highness the Princess de Daschkaw, who to the glory of her sex is the illustrious President of the famous Imperial Academy, ordered to be engraved at Leipzig, under the inspection of the author, by the best artists; so that neither care nor expence were spared to make this edition one of the most compleat hitherto published in Europe. This work is sold by the booksellers of the same Academy at St. Petersburg, at the price of four roubles and forty copeques, which amount to about 18 shillings of our English money.

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CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CHARACTER

CHARACTER of the late Mr. STRAHAN, from "The Lounger," a periodical Paper, published at Edinburgh, Aug. 20, 1785.

THE advantages and use of Biography have of late been so often mentioned, and are now so universally allowed, that it is needless for any modern author to set them forth. That department of writing, however, has been of late years so much cultivated, that it has faded with Biography as with every other art; it has lost much of its dignity in its commonness, and many lives have been presented to the public, from which little instruction or amusement could be drawn. Individuals have been traced in minute and ordinary actions, from which no consequences could arise, but to the private circle of their own families and friends, and in the detail of which we saw no passion excited, no character developed, nothing that should distinguish them from those common occurrences,

"Which dully took their course, and were forgotten."

Yet there are few even of those comparatively insignificant lives, in which men of a serious and thinking cast do not feel a certain degree of interest. A pensive mind can trace, in seemingly trivial incidents and common situations, something to feed reflection, and to foster thought; as the solitary naturalist culls the trodden leaves, and discovers, in their form and texture, the principles of vegetative nature. The motive, too, of the relation often helps out the unimportance of his relation; and to the ingenious and susceptible, there is a feeling not unpleasant in allowing for the partiality of gratitude, and the tediousness of him who recounts his obligations. The virtuous connections of life and of the heart it is always pleasing to trace, even though the objects are neither new nor striking. Like those familiar paintings that shew the inside of cottages, and the exercise of village-duties, such narrations come home to the bosoms of the worthy, who feel the relationship of Virtue, and acknowledge her family wherever it is found. And, perhaps, there is a calmer and more placid delight in viewing her amidst these unimportant offices, than when we look up to her invested in the pomp of greatness, and the pride of power.

I have been led to these reflections by an account with which a correspondent has furnished me, of some particulars in

the life of an individual, a native of this country, who died a few weeks ago in London, Mr. William Strahan, printer to his Majesty. His title to be recorded in a work of this sort, my correspondent argues from a variety of considerations unnecessary to be repeated. One, which applies particularly to the public office of the Lounger, I will take the liberty to mention. He was the author of a paper in "The Mirror;" a work, in the train of which I am proud to walk, and am glad of an opportunity to plead my relation to it, by inserting the *elogé* (I take that word as custom has sanctified it, without adopting its abstract signification) of one of its writers.

Mr. Strahan was born at Edinburgh in the year 1715. His father, who had a small appointment in the customs, gave his son the education which every lad of decent rank then received in a country where the avenues to learning were easy, and open to men of the most moderate circumstances. After having passed through the tuition of a grammar-school, he was put apprentice to a printer; and, when a very young man, removed to a wider sphere in that line of business, and went to follow his trade in London. Sober, diligent, and attentive, while his emoluments were for some time very scanty, he contrived to live rather within than beyond his income; and though he married early, and without such a provision as prudence might have looked for in the establishment of a family, he continued to thrive, and to better his circumstances. This he would often mention as an encouragement to early matrimony, and used to say, that he never had a child born that Providence did not send some increase of income to provide for the increase of his household. With sufficient vigour of mind, he had that happy flow of animal spirits, which is not easily discouraged by unpromising appearances. By him who can look with firmness upon difficulties, their conquest is already half achieved; but the man on whose heart and spirits they lie heavy, will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of mind, or the gulf of too delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men of business; who, to be successful, must often push improbabilities, and bear with mortifications.

His abilities in his profession, accompanied with perfect integrity and unobscured diligence, enabled him, after the first difficulties were overcome, to get on with

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with rapid success. And he was one of the most flourishing men in the trade, when, in the year 1770, he purchased a share of the patent for king's printer of Mr. Eyre, with whom he maintained the most cordial intimacy during all the rest of his life. Besides the emoluments arising from this appointment, as well as from a very extensive private business, he now drew largely from a field which required some degree of speculative sagacity to cultivate; I mean, that great literary property which he acquired by purchasing the copy-rights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time. In this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given to the labours of literary men, as now were received from him and his associates in those purchases of copy-rights from authors.

Having now attained the first great object of business, wealth, Mr. Strahan looked with a very allowable ambition on the stations of political rank and eminence. Politics had long occupied his active mind, which he had for many years pursued as his favourite amusement, by corresponding on that subject with some of the first characters of the age. Mr. Strahan's queries to Dr. Franklin in the year 1769, respecting the discontents of the Americans, published in the London Chronicle of 28th July, 1778, shew the just conception he entertained of the important consequences of that dispute, and his anxiety as a good subject to intelligate, at that early period, the proper means by which their grievances might be removed, and a permanent harmony restored between the two countries. In the year 1775 he was elected a member of parliament for the borough of Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, with a very illustrious colleague, the Hon. C. J. Fox; and in the succeeding parliament for Worcester Bailef, in the same county. In this station applying himself with that industry which was natural to him, he attended the House with a scrupulous punctuality, and was a useful member. His talents for business acquired the consideration to which they were intitled, and were not unnoticed by the minister.

In his political connections he was constant to the friends to whom he had been first attached. He was a steady supporter of that party who were turned out of administration in Spring 1784, and lost his seat in the House of Commons by the dissolution of parliament with which

that change was followed; a situation which he did not shew any desire to resume on the return of the new parliament.

One motive for his not wishing a seat in the present parliament, was a feeling of some decline in his health, which had rather suffered from the long sittings and late hours with which the political warfare in the last had been attended. Tho' without any fixed disease, his strength was visibly declining; and though his spirits survived his strength, yet the vigour and activity of his mind was also considerably impaired. Both continued gradually to decline till his death, which happened on Saturday the 9th of July, 1785, in the 71st year of his age.

Endued with much natural sagacity, and an attentive observation of life, he owed his rise to that station of opulence and respect which he attained, rather to his own talents and exertion, than to any accidental occurrence of favourable or fortunate circumstances. His mind, tho' not deeply tinctured with learning, was not uninformed by letters. From a habit of attention to style, he had acquired a considerable portion of critical acuteness in the discernment of its beauties and defects. In one branch of writing himself excelled, I mean the epistolary, in which he not only shewed the precision and clearness of business, but possessed a neatness, as well as fluency of expression, which I have known few letter-writers to surpass. Letter-writing was one of his favourite amusements; and among his correspondents were men of such eminence and talents as well repaid his endeavours to entertain them. One of these, as we have before mentioned, was the justly celebrated Dr. Franklin, originally a printer like Mr. Strahan, whose friendship and correspondence he continued to enjoy, notwithstanding the difference of their sentiments in political matters, which often afforded pleasantries, but never mixed anything acrimonious in their letters. One of the latest, he received from his illustrious and venerable friend, contained a humorous allegory of the state of politics in Britain, drawn from the profession of Printing, of which, though the Doctor had quitted the exercise, he had not forgotten the terms.

There are stations of acquired greatness which make men proud to recall the lowliness of that from which they rose. The native eminence of Franklin's mind was above concealing the humbleness of his

his origin. Those only who possess no intrinsic elevation are afraid to fully the honours to which accident has reared them, by the recollection of that obscurity whence they spring.

Of this recollection Mr. Strahan was rather proud than ashamed; and I have heard those who were disposed to censure him, blame it as a kind of ostentation in which he was weak enough to indulge. But methinks 'tis to consider too cursorily, to consider it so." There is a kind of reputation which we may laudably desire, and justly enjoy; and he who is sincere enough to forego the pride of ancestry and of birth, may, without much imputation of vanity, assume the merit of his own elevation.

In that elevation he neither triumphed over the inferiority of those he had left below him, nor forgot the equality in which they had formerly stood. Of their inferiority he did not even remind them, by the ostentation of grandeur, or the parade of wealth. In his house there was none of that saucy train, none of that state or finery, with which the illiberal delight to confound and to dazzle those who may have formerly seen them in less enviable circumstances. No man was more mindful of, or more solicitous to oblige the acquaintance or companions of his early days. The advice which his experience, or the assistance which his purse could afford, he was ready to communicate; and at his table in London every Scotsman found an easy introduction, and every old acquaintance a cordial welcome. This was not merely a virtue of hospitality, or a duty of benevolence with him; he felt it warmly as a sentiment: and that paper in "The Mirror," of which I mentioned him as the author (the letter from London in the 64th number), was, I am persuaded, a genuine picture of his feelings on the recollection of those scenes in which his youth had been spent, and of those companions with which it had been associated.

Such of them as still survive him will read the above short account of his life with interest and with pleasure. For others it may not be altogether devoid of entertainment or of use. If among the middling and busy ranks of mankind it can afford an encouragement to the industry of those who are beginning to climb into life, or furnish a lesson of moderation to those who have attained its height; if to the first it may recommend honest industry and sober diligence; if to the latter it may suggest the ties of

ancient fellowship, and early connection, which the pride of wealth or of station loses as much dignity as it foregoes satisfaction by refusing to acknowledge; if it shall cheer one hour of dependency or discontent to the young; if it shall save one frown of disdain or of refusal to the unfortunate; the higher and more refined class of my readers will forgive the familiarity of the example, and consider, that it is not from the biography of heroes or of statesmen that instances can be drawn to prompt the conduct of the bulk of mankind, or to excite the useful, tho' less splendid, virtues of private and domestic life.

MR. URBAN,

PERMIT me to offer you a view of the front of St. John's Church, Dublin, as no other person has as yet given it to the public. This draught (*see the plate, fig. 4*), represents only the front (and it is the eastern one), the steeple not being yet erected; and altho' this building is neither venerable for antiquity, nor conspicuous for elegance, yet may stand as a model for a plain substantial place of worship, befitting the simplicity of the reformed religion, and the sober service of the Almighty. I must add, that this building was principally constructed by the aid and munificence of the present primate of Ireland, who has erected nearly as many churches as the Empress Helena. Would to God the opulence of others might complete the plan, by enabling the parishioners of that small parish to elevate the intended steeple! The drawing which accompanies it (*fig. 5*), is the front of the university printing-office at Dublin.

The description and print which you gave in your April Magazine of the *Musæus Jaculus*, reminded me of another animal described and represented in your Magazine for July 1773, p. 320, to which I refer yourself and your readers, and am yours,

JONATHAN PRINCE.

* * * Fig. 6 in the same plate is a representation of the common *haufe cricket*, which is given at the request of several correspondents, some of whom had even doubted of its existence.

* * * The discovery of a large toad in a solid stone found in a quarry at Pedersborg in the district of Mansfeldt, has lately attracted the attention of the Members of the Royal Academy at Berlin.—Discoveries of the like kind are frequent in Great Britain.

ODE written on the River DARWENT, in a romantic Valley near its Source.

By Dr. D—, of Derby.

DARWENT! what scenes thy wander-
ing waves behold,
As bursting from thy hundred springs they
stray, [roll'd,
And down these vales in sounding torrents
Seek to the shining East their mazy way.

Here dusky alders, leaning from the cliff,
Dip their long arms, and wave their
branches wide;

There, as the loose rocks thwart my bounding
skiff, [ing tide.
White moon-beams tremble on the foam-

Pals on, ye waves! where, dress'd in lavish pride,
'Mid roseate bowers the gorgeous *Chast-*
worth beams, [lowly side,
Spreads her smooth lawns along your wil-
And eyes her gilded turrets in your streams.

Pals on, ye waves! where Nature's rudest
child, [loods,
Frowning incumbent o'er the darken'd
Rock rear'd on rock, on mountain mountain
pil'd, [woods.
Old *Marlock* sits, and shakes his crest of

But when fair *Derby's* stately towers you
view, [currents drink,
Where his bright meads your sparkling
Oh! should my *Laura* press the morning-
dew, [brink;
And bend her graceful footsteps to your

Uncurl your eddies, all your gales confine,
And, as your scaly nations gaze around,
Bid your gay nymphs pourtray, with pencil
fine,
Her radiant form upon your silver ground.

With playful malice from her kindling
cheeks, [sing stream,
Steal the warm blush, and tinge your pas-
Mock the sweet transient dimples as the
speaks, [beam.
And, as she turns her eye, reflect the

And tell her, *DARWENT*, as you murmur by,
How, in these wilds, with hopeless love I
burn, [tigh.
Teach your lone vales and echoing caves to
And mix my briny sorrows with your urn.

CARDING AND SPINNING.

AN EPIGRAM.

TO spin with art, in ancient times has been
Thought not beneath the noble dame and
queen.

From that employ our maidens had the name
Of *Spinsters*, which the moderns now disclaim.
But since to cards each female turns her mind,
And to that dear delight is so inclin'd,
Change the lost name of *Spinsters* to a harder,
And let each damsel now be call'd *A Carder*,

GENT. MAG. August, 1785.

JULY, A PASTORAL POEM.

"Welcome, ye shades! ye bowery thickets
"hail!

"Ye lofty pines! ye venerable oaks!
"Ye astuous wild, resounding o'er the steep!
"Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
"As to the hunted hart the sallying
"spring."
THOMSON.

YE Dryad, who woo the recess
Where the oak's ample shadow ex-
tends,

To your haunts of retirement I press,
And the Muse my intrusion attends.
From the morning too brilliant I stray,
From the solar meridian blaze,
When mute is the chorister's lay,
And the sun darts his vertical rays,

Retirement, how sweet is thy power!
I fly from the indolent breeze;
I fly from the hot-parching hour;
Receive me, ye gloom-shedding trees.
With you, lonely Silence prevails,
You shelter my *Celadon's* seat,
Whose cot no ambition affails,
Save that to be honest and near.

No sycophant here shall be heard,
Where Friendship her quietude seeks;
Sincerity utters the word,
From the lips of Veracity speaks.
What though in this temperate seque,
This hermitage hidden and mean,
No pane of high polish the light
Reflects to illumine the scene?

What though, on the unadorn'd wall
Does Sculpture her chisell deny,
No portal conduct to the hall,
Where paintings replenish the eye?
Yet here, in profusion of sweets,
Calm Solitude leads by the hand
The hind, who felicity meets,
And scorns the least wish to be grand.

The gay fascination of wealth
No envy to *Celadon* brings;
Be his but contentment and health,
With pity he looks down on kings,
Exempt from vexation and strife,
Devotion pours balm on his breast;
How smooth is that tenor of life,
Where conscience spreads poppies of rest!

Though lost are the posies of spring,
Their beauties all gone to decay,
Runic the lily shall bring,
As soft and as sweet as the May.
How delicate white are her flowers!
How grateful and cool to the sight!
In silver-like grandeur she towers,
The garden's first pride and delight,

The amaranth has not denied
The eglantine's blossom to join;
The currant I see by her side,
At the foot of the wide-spreading vine.

Th

The boughs of the cherry and pear
A canopy mutually form,
His cottage from perils to spare,
When rises the war of the storm.

And now, clouds collecting behold,
Whose darkness conceals the sun's light,
Though noon, yet what horrors unfold!
— appears an unseasonable night!

The thunder, impressive of pain,
Rolls awfully solemn around:
And now it reverberates again;
Tremendous indeed is the sound.

How dark and how dismal the scene!
Now rushes in torrents the rain;
Red flashes of Fate intervene;
Now shakes with convulsions the plain.
Let elements freiful contend,
The æther dissolve in a blaze;
To the breast of my unappall'd friend
Their fury no tremor conveys.

The terrible concert is o'er,
Hoth'd all its impetuous rage.
Great Ruler! to Thee let me pour
The thanks which my bosom engage.
The tempest is o'er, and the Sun
Descends with his Thetis to rest.
If e'er by my theme thou wert won,
Come, Delia, sole queen of my breast.

Lo, Evening, mild daughter of Day,
In aspect as thou most serene;
Her smiles shall enliven my lay,
Socalan and unclouded her mien.
The lark to her nestlings descends,
The wood deepens faster to brown;
To the village the cottager bends,
And lays him contentedly down.

The flocks and the herds are at large,
Their covers of coolness they leave,
To taste of the rill's brady marge,
And share the soft gifts of the eve.
The swallow, in search of his prey,
Skims lightly o'er thistle and brake;
Glides swift as for plunder of prey,
His wings dash the wave of the lake.

How bright are the smiles of thy youth,
Where summer perpetually reigns,
Thou gem of original truth,
Shall we join in the dance on the plains?
Thro' the fields where the purple-ey'd hare
Blooms lavish thy presence to greet:
To the glade of refreshment repair,
Where offers the moss-cushion'd seat.

To gain a repast for the eye,
You eminence shall we explore,
There, Delia, together descry
The streamers that crimson the shore,
Till the view by gradation shall fade,
The evening's late shadows prevail,
And Cynthia soft mantle the shade,
Full-orb'd, tell her marvellous tale?

Bright boast of my pastoral lay,
Dear maid of my uniform love,

Soon the morn of the long summer's day,
And its noon, must to evening remove;
But soon, when her shadows are fled,
The morning the day shall renew;
The sun shall arise from his bed,
Returning each beautiful view.

How like is the portrait of man:
The morn of his infancy fades,
The race of his manhood soon ran,
And age bends him down to the shades.
But, like the bright morning's return,
Regenerate he shall arise,
In triumph burst forth from the urn,
And beam in the bliss of the skies.

EPISTLE TO T. M. Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. BANISTER, previous to
his entering into Orders.

Second-heat, Sept. 1785.

SWEET scenes of solitude and learned
ease,
Whose artless beauties on reflection please;
Where Poetry her heavenly charms display'd,
And deign'd with me to range the rural shade;
My bread enlighten'd with her flame divine,
Before my eyes bade ancient heroes shine,
Led me to Greece, the Muse's favourite seat,
The scene of all that's glorious, good, and
great;

First taught my eyes with virtuous tears to
flow

At just descriptions of heinous woe.
Whilst bolder thoughts my daring breast
inspire,

To give to British strains the Attic fire,
To catch the spirit, and the moral thought,
Which sage Euripides pathetic taught;
To mark the struggling passions as they roll,
Darkening the soul as tempests cloud the soul;
Forgive, great poet, my presumptuous Muse,
Which vainly hop'd thy beauties to transcribe,
Tho' much thy languish in my feeble lines,
Yet thro' the cloud thy native genius shines;
Forcing itself with unresisted sway,
And bursting forth in all the blaze of day.
With hapless Petrarch now I join my tears,
And the sad scene some beauteous Latin
cheers,

Serenely rising from the wat'ry bed,
Or lightly tripping o'er th' enamell'd mead.
But ah! these joys are o'er — farewell, my
shades!

Farewell, poetic dreams! — farewell, Aonian
maids!

Religion summons. — From th' æthered
height

Behold the virgin comes, array'd in light;
High o'er her head the sun's bright beams
appears,

Encircled with a crown of radiant stars.
Lost and confounded in the glorious blaze,
Whilst on the heavenly maid I tremble
gaze,

Accents melodious strike my listening ears,
And thus her words divine relieve my
fears:

No more, my son, employ your rural strains
 "To sing of heroes' and of lovers' pains,
 "To paint the horrors of the feverish mind,
 "The rage of war, ambition unconfin'd
 "With all the toils which harass lost mankind;
 "A nobler subject should thy breast inspire,
 "Exalt thy voice, and animate thy lyre:
 "See where I point, behold yon bright abode,
 "Where deathless bliss surrounds the throne of God.
 "Fear not, tho' dark and intricate the way,
 "The cherub Faith shall guide thee with her ray,
 "And chase the gloom with Truth's resistless day.
 "See boasted Sophistry's vain legions yield
 "At her approach, and vanquish'd quit the field.
 "O, may I see thee join that glorious band
 "Which once adorn'd Britannia's happy land;
 "Like Mede, the spirit darting on his soul,
 "The mystic book of prophecy unroll;
 "With penetrating eye, and thought sublime,
 "Pursue the will of God through endless His mercies, far transcending thought, explore,
 "Ascend to heaven, and as you gaze adore.
 "With Cadworth intellectual worlds define,
 "Or trace with Clarke the attributes divine.
 "See Hooker, brave assertor of my laws,
 "Lead forth his train to combat in my cause;
 "Struck by the force of truth, before him fly
 "Fanatic pride, and papal tyranny.
 "His lips with ready eloquence endow'd,
 "See Tillotson harangue the list'ning crowd,
 "The virtues teach, explain the moral plan,
 "And shew us all that's great and good in man.
 "Behold of moderns an illustrious line;
 "See Butler, Sherlock, Pearce, and Newton shine.
 "Before him Learning's adamantine shield,
 "See Warburton advance to take the field,
 "Skill'd to detect the Deist's subtle arts,
 "And those vain aids which sophistry imparts.
 "Pierc'd by his judgement strong, in reason's scales
 "The boasted eloquence of St. John fails;
 "The sickly taste of Shaftesbury expires,
 "Balk'd his wit, extinct his Attic fires.
 "See modest Hurd, possess'd of taste refin'd,
 "Extensive learning, and a liberal mind,
 "And Lowth, adorn'd with manly eloquence,
 "Employ their wondrous powers in my defence.

Firm in his faith, and steady to my cause,
 "See Randolph rise to vindicate my laws;
 "Ev'n in this vale, from public view retir'd,
 "Behold a sage with genuine virtue fir'd,
 "Content to spend the evening of his days
 "In pious acts transcending vulgar praise,
 "The bed of sickness and distress to cheer,
 "To dry the widow's and the orphan's tear,
 "Celestial truths with eloquence impart,
 "Relieve the wretched, raise the drooping heart.
 "Such is his practice; such, my son, be thine,
 "And may in thee a second S— shine."
 She ceas'd; her voice with reverence obey
 Resolv'd to follow where she leads the way.
 And must I quit (sad thought) this happy plain,
 The Muses' seat, where Truth and Friendship
 O'er the fair vale I seem to call my eye,
 Shed the warm tear, and heave the parting sigh.
 When far remov'd from those I lov'd so well,
 On thee my friend shall memory fondly
 Recal those heart-felt pleasures to my view
 Which once at Eastwell's lov'd retreat I knew,
 While letters, kind interpreters, impart
 The warm effusions of thy generous heart.
 Thus shall our friendship shine with mutual flame,
 In every change of fortune still the same.

E L E G Y,
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 STEPHEN HOGG, ESQ.
 OF LYNN-REGIS, NORFOLK.

WHENE'ER a soul where heaven-born Virtue shines
 With native grandeur and unclouded light,
 Where Truth with winning Gentleness combines,
 Firm Truth, that soars to its sublimest height;
 When Death's stern angel on his clay-cold wing
 Wafts such a soul from this terrestrial sphere;
 Friendship, how mourns thy lute on every string,
 How due the Muse's sympathizing tear!
 While in melodious sighs she breathes her lay,
 And wakes the requiem on her plaintive lyre,
 Ye, who at Merit's fane your tribute pay,
 Advance, and in her tuneful grief conspire.
 The friend benign, the parent justly dear,
 And Freedom's champion, shall not Virtue mourn?
 Go then, and still bedew with many a tear
 The pensive cypress that o'er-shades his urn.

Wh

While there its vigils filial sorrow keeps,
In tender union with maternal woe,
Consoling Pity, soft-ey'd angel, weeps,
And her sweet plaints pathetically flows.

Yes, to his heart congenial with your own,
Ye who Philanthropy's mild laws obey,
Those amiable, those soothing powers were
known,
That gild the gloom of life with pleasure's ray.

Sweet Charity, he felt thy force divine,
And his enamour'd soul confess'd it thee fair;
A zealous vot'ry at thy hallow'd shrine,
His noblest incense still he offer'd there.

With what fine transports did his heart expand,
The meek suffusion glistening in his eyes,
Whene'er it prompted his propitious hand,
With timely aid to silence Penury's cries!

Lamented shade, that in the realms of day
(Thrice blest exchange for sublunary cares!)
Hear'st, in ecstatic bliss dissolv'd away,
Cherubic harps warbling immortal airs!

Thou, o'er whose generous breast, while here below,
Connubial tenderness in triumph reign'd,
So charm'd to see the filial bosom glow
With that fond reverence but by love obtain'd;

Oh, turn thine eyes from this low world of ours,
(What canst thou see but grief and misery here?)

View not, ah! view not the sad well-known bowers
Which hold those objects that were once so dear!

The wife's distress, the child's affecting tears,
Round her lov'd waist clasping his dutious arms,

Would quite unfit thee for thy kindred spheres,
And rob ev'n Paradise of half its charms!
Durwich College. J. N. PUDICOMBE.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a Latin translation of a piece which I formerly communicated to you under the title of "The Poplar Field."

W. C.

POPULÆ cecidit gratissima copia sylvar,
Conticuere susorri, omnique evanuit umbra;
Nulla jam levibus se miscuit frondibus auræ,
Et nulla in fluvio ramorum ludit imago.

Hei mihi, bis senos dum luctu torquetor annos

His cogor sylvis, suctoque carere recessu.
Cum sero rediens, strataque in gramine cernens,
In sedis arboribus sub quibus errare solebam.

Ah! ubi nunc merulae cantus? felicitas illam

Umbra tegit, dorae nondum permissa bipennis,
Scilicet exustos colles camposque patentes
Odit, et indignans et non rediturus abivit.

Et qui succisas doleo, succidar et ipse,
Et prius huic parilis quam creverit altera sylva

Flebor, et exequiis parvis donatus, habebam
Defixum lapidem, tumulique cubantis acervum.

Tam subitè perisille videns tam digna manere

Agnosco humanas sortes et tristia fata,
Sic licet ipse brevis, præceptis devecus ad umbras,

Est homini brevior citiusque obitura voluptas.
W. C.

A CONGRATULATORY SONNET, TO A FRIEND,

on the return of two of his sons to England from the East Indies, where they had been prisoners for upwards of two years, during which time their father had been kept in an anxious state of suspense, never having heard from them.

HER dun veil long Uncertainty had hung
Twixt thee and Hope's fair scene, lest
it should cheer

Thy anxious breast, which oft with grief was wrung.

While for thy sons in secret stream'd the tear.

Sometimes you saw them 'whelm'd in ocean's tide,

And sometimes fainting on the burning sands;

Sometimes you thought they wretchedly had died

Beneath the cruelty of Hyder's hand.

Now, since they safe have reach'd the British shore,

Permit the Muse to hail the happy day

Which soon shall give them to thy sight once more,

And drive each doubtful, anxious thought away.

While all thy family, with attentive ear,
Shall crowd around, their wondrous tale to hear.

Woodbridge. J. E.

THE LIBERTINE ANSWERED.

THE Fair are form'd for Love,
" Their very eyes confess;

" Then who shall dare to blame
" The girl that deigns to bless?"

THE maxim you advance,
I readily must own—

They're form'd for Love, 'tis true,
But VIRTUOUS LOVE ALONE.

Aug. 2. STRATFORDIENSIS.

AUTHENTIC COPY

Of the Bill for finally regulating the Intercourse and Commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both Kingdoms. Moved in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Tuesday August 2.

Whereas it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated, on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries:

And whereas, for that purpose, it is expedient that the trade between the said countries, as well in articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of them, as in those of foreign countries, should be encouraged and extended as much as possible, and that a full participation of the Commercial advantages which this kingdom may derive from any of its foreign settlements, colonies, or plantations, and from the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the ships and seamen thereof, should be secured to Ireland on the same terms as the said advantages are, or shall be, from time to time, enjoyed by the inhabitants of this kingdom:

Be it therefore declared, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no prohibitions shall exist, in either of the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, against the importation, use, or sale of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other of the said kingdoms, except such as are herein after excepted:

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no prohibition shall exist in this kingdom, after the

on the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except such as now exist, or may hereafter exist, against the importation of corn, meat, malt, flour, and biscuit, and also except such qualified prohibitions which are now, or may hereafter be in force, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or the materials of manufacture, but only regulate or prescribe the tonnage, or dimensions, or built, or country of the ships or vessels in which the same may be imported, or regulate or prescribe the weight, size, or quantity of the article to be therein imported, or the packages in which the same may be contained, or regulate or prescribe other circumstances relative thereto; and also except prohibitions restraining the importation, for sale, of ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other articles of war, unless by virtue of his Ma-

jesty's licence; and also except such prohibitions as may be necessary for protecting the copy-rights of authors and bookellers, the engraved property of engravers, and of the vendors of prints and maps, and all other exclusive rights and privileges which are or may be secured in this kingdom, for the encouragement of new inventions, to bodies corporate or individuals, by acts of Parliament, grants from the Crown, or otherwise.

And be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which there is a difference between the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, when imported into Ireland, and the duties on the same articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, when imported into Great Britain, the duties on such articles should be reduced, in the kingdom where they are highest, to an amount not exceeding the duties which were payable in the other on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; so that in every case in which any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten pounds ten shillings per centum, or upwards, on the seventeenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, the amount of the said duties so reduced shall not be less than the said duty of ten pounds ten shillings per centum; and that all articles, which are now importable duty-free into either kingdom from the other, shall hereafter be imported duty-free into each kingdom from the other respectively: Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to import into this kingdom all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland (except as herein excepted) subject to such rates and duties as aforesaid, to be fixed and ascertained in the manner to be herein after directed.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which the articles of consumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, such manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a further duty on the importation, adequate to countervail the duty on the manufacture; and that in all cases in which there shall be a duty in either kingdom on the raw material of any manufacture, such manufacture may, on its importation from the other kingdom, be charged with such a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same to burthens adequate to those to which such manufacture is subject, in consequence of such duties on such raw materials, in the kingdom into which such manufacture may

be so imported; and that in all cases in which a bounty shall be given, in either kingdom, on any articles manufactured therein, which shall remain on such articles when exported to the other, such articles may be charged with a further duty, in the kingdom into which they shall be imported, sufficient to countervail such bounty remaining thereon: Provided always, That the duty to be imposed upon manufactured salt, imported into any part of Great Britain, in order to countervail the internal duty thereon, shall be computed according to the rate of the internal duty payable thereon in England.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new or additional duty or duties shall be hereafter imposed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such countervailing duties as may from time to time be imposed, as hereinbefore provided, in consequence of any internal duty on the manufacture, or of any duty on the raw material of which such manufacture is composed, or of any bounty given on any goods manufactured in the other kingdom, and remaining on such goods when exported therefrom: and that such countervailing duties, to be imposed as aforesaid, shall continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties on the manufacture or raw material which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail, or as such article shall retain, on exportation from the other kingdom, the bounty which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, shall hereafter be imposed, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from one kingdom to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of either kingdom, shall be prohibited by the laws of the said kingdom to be exported to foreign countries, the same articles, when exported to the other kingdom shall be prohibited to be re-exported from thence to any foreign country.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be

a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties whatever should be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, malt, meal, flour, and biscuit; and except also the bounties at present given on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensation for duties paid: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all bounties now payable in Great Britain, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, on the exportation of any articles to Ireland, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, from and after

except the bounties now payable on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and except any bounties which relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and except such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland should be exportable, from the kingdom into which they shall be imported from the other, as free from duties as similar commodities of the same kingdom; and that all manufactures of either kingdom, imported into the other, shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties, on exportation from the kingdom into which they shall have been so imported, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burthens than the home made manufactures of such kingdom; and that when any such articles shall be liable, in either kingdom, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country, the same articles, if they shall have been imported from such kingdom into the other, shall, on exportation from such other kingdom to any foreign countries, pay the same duties as they would have been liable to on exportation from the kingdom of their growth, produce, or manufacture, to such foreign country or countries.

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, shall be entitled to such freedom or exemption from duty, and to such drawbacks, or bounties in the nature of drawbacks, on exportation from Great Britain to any place or country whatever, as may render them subject, on such exportation, to no heavier burthen than the like articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, are or may be subject to on exportation therefrom to the same countries or places respectively; and that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland shall, on being exported from this kingdom to any foreign

country, be subject to the same duty or duties to which they would have been subject on being exported directly from Ireland to such foreign country.

And whereas, in order to ascertain the duties, bounties, and drawbacks, which may take place as aforesaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper persons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a schedule or schedules thereof, to be laid before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their consideration and approbation; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to meet, confer, and consult touching the formation of such schedule or schedules as aforesaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any person or persons who may be appointed for the like purpose by virtue of any act of the Parliament of Ireland.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said

shall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient speed, such schedule or schedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the House of Commons of Great Britain.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said

shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to examine upon oath any persons whatever, who shall be willing to be so examined, touching any matters relative to the formation of the said schedules.

And be it further enacted, That the said shall, on or before take and subscribe the following oath, before the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, or before any one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer:

"I A. B. do swear, That, as a Commissioner appointed by virtue of an Act, intituled

"
" I will, to the
" best of my judgment and ability,
" faithfully and impartially discharge the trust thereby reposed in
" me, without favour or affection
" to any person or persons whatever,
" So help me GOD."

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to

be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, during such time as the trade to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) shall be imported into each kingdom from the other, reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to import from Ireland into Great Britain, in ships navigated according to law, all goods, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, during such time as the trade shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) under the same regulations, and at the same duties, to which such goods would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all duties originally paid on the importation of such goods into either kingdom respectively, shall be fully drawn back, within a time to be limited, on the exportation thereof from one kingdom to the other, except on the exportation to Ireland from Great Britain of arrack, foreign brandy, and foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as herein after directed on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all duties originally paid or secured, on the importation into this kingdom of any goods or commodities, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except arrack, foreign brandy, foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, shall be fully drawn back,

back, or the security for the same discharged, on exportation thereof to Ireland, within years after the importation thereof into this kingdom.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such drawback shall be paid, or security discharged, until a certificate from the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland, stating the due entry and landing of such articles, shall be returned and delivered to the proper officer of the port from whence the same shall have been exported, and until the several other particulars by law required in the case of drawbacks shall have been duly observed.

And whereas it is highly and equally important to the interests both of Great Britain and Ireland, and essential to the objects of the present Settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as relates to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and so far as relates to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and that all such laws in both kingdoms should impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both, which can only be effected by the laws to be passed in the Parliaments of both kingdoms (the Parliament of Great Britain being alone competent to bind the People of Great Britain in any case whatever, and the Parliament of Ireland being alone competent to bind the People of Ireland in any case whatever); therefore be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as the said laws relate to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, shall be the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both kingdoms:

And be it therefore declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all privileges, advantages, and immunities, which are now granted, or shall, by any law to be passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, be hereafter granted, to ships built in Great Britain, or to ships belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, or to ships manned by British seamen, or to ships manned by certain proportions of British seamen, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be enjoyed in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, respectively, by ships built in Ireland, or by ships belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects residing in Ireland, or by ships

manned by Irish seamen, or by ships manned by certain proportions of Irish seamen.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that such regulations as are now, or hereafter shall be, in force, by laws passed or to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for securing exclusive privileges, advantages, and immunities as aforesaid to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, shall be established in Ireland, for the same time, and in the same manner as in Great Britain, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the parliament of Ireland shall be then sitting, and shall continue to sit for months next ensuing without being prorogued or dissolved; or, in case the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then sitting, or shall not continue to sit for months without being prorogued or dissolved, then within months after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament: Provided nevertheless, That the laws so to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that Irish sail cloth shall be deemed British sail cloth within the meaning of an Act of the nineteenth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, or any other Act or Acts of the Parliament of this kingdom respecting the furnishing of ships with British sail cloth; and that Irish sail cloth shall be entitled to equal preference and advantage as British for the use of the British navy,

And be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the people of Ireland now, and at all times to come, shall have the benefit of trading to and from the British colonies and plantations in the West Indies and America, and to and from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and in all articles of their growth, produce, or manufacture, in as full and ample manner as the people of this kingdom, and shall likewise have the benefit of trading in the like ample manner to and from all such colonies, settlements, and plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, and to and from such British settlements as may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, whenever the trade with those countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods and commodities whatever, which may at any time be legally imported from Great Britain into any British colonies or plantations in the West Indies or America, or into any British settlements on the Coast of Africa, or into any such colonies, settlements, or plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, or into any British settlements which may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, may in like manner be imported into the said colonies, settlements, or plantations, from Ireland, subject only to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall be subject to on importation into any of the said colonies, settlements, or plantations respectively, from Great Britain.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all such regulations or restrictions as relate to the trade with the British colonies or plantations, which are now, or shall hereafter be, in force by laws passed by the Parliament of this kingdom, shall be from time to time established in Ireland, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the Parliament of Ireland shall be then sitting, and shall continue to sit for months next ensuing without being prorogued or dissolved; or, in case the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then sitting, or shall not continue to sit for months without being prorogued or dissolved, then within months after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament: Provided nevertheless, That the laws to be passed in the Parliament of this kingdom, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

Provided also, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any British, or of any foreign colony in America, or in the West Indies, or of any of the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, and all peltry, rum, train oil, and whale fins, being the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the countries belonging to the United States of America, or being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the subjects of the said United States, shall, on importation into Ireland, be made subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be, subject to on importation into Great Britain, or, if

prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

Provided always, and be it declared, That rum, being of the produce or manufacture of the British plantations in the West Indies, may be importable into Ireland at no higher duties than are now payable thereon; and also, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or in America, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, so long as the commerce to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, or to any of the British settlements in the East Indies, whenever such commerce shall cease to be carried on by such exclusive company, shall from time to time be made liable to such duties, and be entitled to such drawbacks, only, and be put under such regulations as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less duties or impositions than the like goods shall be burthened with when exported from Great Britain; provided always, that linen and provisions may continue to be exported from Ireland to any British colony, plantation, or settlement, duty-free.

Provided also, and be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties should be payable in Ireland on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or of any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback or compensation of or for duties paid, over and above any duties paid in Great Britain.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of British West India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they shall be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time,

the

GEOR. MAG. Aug. 1785.

the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall be sent with the first parcel, and to identify the remainder, if shipped within new certificates shall be granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any ship or vessel shall arrive from any port or place in Ireland, at any port in this kingdom, laden with any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the British West India Islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, no such goods shall be imported into this kingdom, unless accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers in the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies or plantations respectively, under such regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as the like goods are subject to on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies and plantations respectively, or unless, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall have been sent with the first parcel, and the remainder shall have been shipped within and shall be accompanied with new certificates, granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessel, and to what port.

And be it declared, by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, That so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, all ships freighted by the said Company, and which shall have cleared out from the port of London for any of the said countries, shall be at liberty to touch at any of the ports of Ireland, and to take on board there any goods which they might take on board in Great Britain, any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Ireland, exported by the East India Company to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be considered as British goods within the meaning of any obligation which may at any time exist upon the said Company to send out to those countries certain quantities of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain; and that no ships shall be allowed to clear out from any port in Ireland for any of the said countries, except such as shall be freighted by the said Company, and shall have sailed

from the port of London, and except such foreign ships as might, by any law now or hereafter be in force, clear out for foreign settlements in the said countries, from Great Britain, which ships shall be allowed to clear out from Ireland in the same manner as from Great Britain; and that whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, shall be importable into Ireland from the British or foreign settlements in the East Indies, subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall from time to time be subject to on importation into Great Britain, and, if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan shall be carried on solely by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries shall be allowed to be imported into Ireland but through Great Britain, except dye stuffs, drugs, cotton, or other wool, and groceries, and such other articles as are or hereafter may be importable into Great Britain from foreign European countries; which articles may be imported into Ireland from foreign European countries, so long as the same are importable from foreign European countries into Great Britain; and that it shall be lawful to export any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the said countries, from Great Britain to Ireland; and that such duties as may now by law be retained thereon on such exportation shall continue to be so retained, but that an account shall be kept thereof, and that the amount thereof shall be remitted, by the Receiver General of his Majesty's customs in Great Britain, to the proper officer of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of his Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of that Kingdom.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, That all goods and commodities whatever, which shall hereafter be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations, with respect to bonds, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are subject in passing from one port of

this kingdom to another: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, which shall be shipped or put on board in any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, to be carried to any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland, shall be accompanied with the like suffrance and cocket, and subject to the like bond and security, as are required by any law in Great Britain for the like goods passing from one port in Great Britain to another; and that no goods brought from any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland shall be permitted to be imported into any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom without a suffrance and cocket signed by the proper officer or officers of the revenue in Ireland, nor shall be landed in this kingdom until the suffrance and cocket shall have been produced to the proper officer of the customs here, and a suffrance granting for landing the same, under the like restrictions, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures, to which goods carried from one port of Great Britain to another are liable.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the inhabitants of both kingdoms shall have an equal right to carry on fisheries on every part of the coasts of the British dominions: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the subjects of his Majesty residing in Ireland shall have equal privileges and advantages with his Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain, in fishing on the coasts of Great Britain, and the territories belonging thereto.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the importation of articles from foreign countries shall be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favour the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture which are, or hereafter may be, allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty-free.

And be it declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every part thereof, shall commence and be in force on the

provided that be an Act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, which shall appropriate whatever sum the gross produce of the hereditary revenue shall amount to, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, and bounties in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of that kingdom shall direct in the said Act, and which shall also provide that it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition

of the present settlement, that the due collection of the duties composing the said hereditary revenue shall be at all times effectually secured; and provided that before the said

an Act or Acts shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, for carrying into effect, on the part of that kingdom, the present settlement, and all matters, provisions, and regulations, herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions thereof; and provided also, that before the said

an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, declaring such Act or Acts of the Parliament of Ireland to contain satisfactory provisions for carrying into effect the present settlement.

And be it also declared, That the continuance of the present settlement, and the duration of this Act, and of every thing herein contained, shall depend on the due observance, in the kingdom of Ireland, of the several matters herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions of the said settlement, according to the true intent, meaning, and spirit thereof.

Provided nevertheless, That all the said fundamental and essential conditions shall, in all times, be held and deemed to be, and to have been, duly observed in the kingdom of Ireland, unless it shall have been expressly declared, by an Act of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the same have not been duly observed.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING observed in many of our public papers, the great scarcity of Hay in several parts of this kingdom (particularly in Worcestershire) as well as in France, I sincerely wish the Farmers, Grazers, and others (as well in this kingdom as in France), who have cattle and horses, were thoroughly acquainted with the following Receipt—I have tried this receipt myself in a small degree, and found it answer—I must confess that my wish, that the French might be acquainted with this receipt, may appear somewhat extraordinary; but humanity, and a partiality for my country, inclines me to this wish; for, if the French should hereafter be distressed for provisions (*such they certainly will be*), they must and will procure them from this kingdom, which will of course enhance the price of provisions here considerably*.—If you think proper to insert this and the receipt in your magazine, you have my consent so to do, as I think it may be of great service at this and all other times of scarcity of hay and fodder; and am, Yours, &c.

August 5, 1785.

GEORGE BOX,

The RECEIPT.

BOIL about a handful of hay in three gallons of water (and so in proportion for a

* This is now prevented by Mr. Pitt's reasonable prohibitory act. EDIT.

GREENE

greater or smaller quantity); or if the water is poured boiling hot on the hay, it will answer nearly as well. Give it to the cattle and horses to drink when cold; or, if the cattle or horses are any ways ill and under cover, give it them blood-warm. This drink is so extremely nutritive, that it nourishes the cattle astonishingly, replenishes the udders of the cows with a prodigious quantity of milk, makes the horses stale plentifully, and keeps them healthy and strong; and by this method one truss or hundred of hay will go as far as eight or ten otherwise would do. The cattle and horses don't seem to like it at first; but, if they are kept till they are very thirsty, they will drink freely of it ever afterwards.

The Farmers and others in Sweden, and other cold countries, who have cattle and horses, when they are in want of fodder, constantly pursue this method, and find the good effects from it; and there is no doubt but this method would have the same good effect on sheep in severe weather, when the sheep are housed, or the land covered with snow; especially if they were given a small quantity of salt, a practice used in Spain, to make the wool fine and soft, to strengthen the sheep, and prevent the rot; for the stronger the sheep are, the greater quantity of wool they will produce, and which will be much finer and softer than when the sheep are weak and lean.

The hay, after being used as before-mentioned, and dried, may be used as litter for horses and cattle, make very good manure, and save straw, which will be a considerable advantage, especially where there is a scarcity of straw.

N. B. By a handful of hay, is meant as much as a person can grasp in his hand from a parcel of loose hay.—And it is presumed and wished, as the above method is so easy and safe, that no person who has cattle, cows, horses, or sheep, will neglect to try it.

It is the Author's wish that this letter be inserted in the London and Country Newspapers and Magazines, that the whole Kingdom may benefit from the above useful Receipt.

An account of Crosbie's memorable attempt to cross the Irish sea in a balloon.

On the 19th of July, at Dublin, 20 minutes past two o'clock, Mr. Crosbie's Balloon was inflated to the degree necessary for his long-contemplated voyage to England; and in about fifty minutes he had gained such an height and distance, as to be past observation with the naked-eye. At this period the final signals were made, and some detachments from different volunteer bodies, who were requested to attend to preserve due order, fired three volleys. The usual form of the boat was changed for a capacious wicker basket of a circular make, round which a great number of bladders were fastened, in-

tended to render his gallery buoyant in case of a disaster at sea. The current of the wind, which carried him at first at due East, inclined to near North-east, and pointed his voyage towards Whitehaven. Mr. Crosbie had about 300 lb. weight of ballast, but discharged half a hundred on his first rise. At upwards of 14 leagues from the Irish shore, he found himself within clear sight of both lands, at which time, he says, it is impossible to give any adequate idea of the unspeakable beauties which the scenery of the sea bounded by both lands, presented. He rose, at one time, so high, that the mercury in the barometer sunk entirely into its globe, and he was constrained to put on his oil-cloth cloak, but unhappily found his bottle of cordial broke, and could obtain no relief. The upper temperature of air was different from the lower, and the cold so intense, that his ink was frozen. He experienced a strong prepuision on the tympanum of the ears, and a sickness which must have been aggravated by the anxiety and fatigue of the day. At his utmost height, he thought himself stationary, but liberating some gas, he descended to a current of air, blowing north, and extremely rough. He now entered a black cloud, and encountered a prepuision of wind, with lightning and thunder, which brought him rapidly towards the surface of the water. Here the balloon made a circuit, but falling lower, the water entered his car, and he lost his notes of observation. At the instant, recollecting that his watch was at the bottom, he groped for it, and put it in his pocket. All his endeavours to throw out his last were of no avail; the intemperance of the weather plunged him into the ocean. He now thought of his cork waistcoat, and with much difficulty having put it on, the propriety of his idea became manifestly useful in the construction of his boat, as by the admission of the water into the lower part of it, and the suspension of his bladders, which were arranged at the top, the water, added to his own weight, became proper ballast, and the balloon maintaining its poise, it became a powerful sail, and by means of a snatch block to his car, or boat, he went before the wind as regularly as a sailing vessel. In this situation he found himself inclined to eat, and took a morsel of food when, at the distance of another league, he discovered some vessels crowding after him, but as his progress outstripped all their endeavours, he lengthened the space of the balloon from the car, which gave a constant check to the rapidity of his fall; when the Dunleary barge came up, and fired a gun. One of the sailors jumped into his car, and made it fall to the barge, on which the Aeronaut came out; another of the sailors, after the car was brought on board, laid hold of the haul-yard which suspended the balloon, and it being released from its under weight, the balloon ascended above

100 feet into the air, to the utmost extent of the rope, the fellow bawling most vehemently, under the apprehension of taking a flight to the clouds; but being dragged down, by the united efforts of the crew, the poor tar was eased of his fears. The barge now steered for Dunleary, and towed the balloon after it.

About ten o'clock they landed, and next morning he had the honour of breakfasting with his Graces the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, at Mr. Lee's lodge, Black-rock. The populace having received intimation of this, crowded to the house, and, notwithstanding all his endeavours to the contrary, they forced him into a chair, and carried him in triumph to his house.

On the 20th M. Lunardi made a feeble attempt to entertain the town of Liverpool with a new voyage, and with great difficulty ascended; but soon dropped again into a field of wheat at about 12 miles distance. It had been fortunate for this gentleman, if he could have been contented with the honour he had gained by his first exploit. He seems to have lost ground by every later attempt.

Major Money's adventure in a balloon.

On Saturday the 22th of July, 20 minutes after four in the afternoon, Major Money took his departure in M. Zambeccari's balloon from Quantrell's garden, in Norwich, in the presence of more than 40,000 spectators, who were assembled in consequence of notice given of his ascension. At first, the balloon mounting very heavily took a N.W. direction, but getting higher into the air returned, and went directly S. E.; the day was perfectly calm, scarce a leaf waved upon the trees; the ascension was very gradual; the Major cheerfully saluted the spectators by waving the flag. Though the balloon ascended slowly, its distance from the earth seemed to increase during the whole time of its being in sight, which was full 55 minutes. The spectators then generally drew off, highly pleased, little thinking what was to befall him in the further prosecution of his voyage. This will best be told in the Major's own words: "About four o'clock I ascended from this place (Norwich) with a balloon, and was driven out to sea, not being able to let myself down, from the valve being too small. After blowing about for near two hours, I dropped into the sea. My situation, you may easily conceive, was very unpleasant; the difficulties I had to encounter, to keep the balloon up (that was torn, and hung only as an umbrella over my head), were astonishing. A Dutch ship was within a mile of me, but, whether from want of humanity, or by mistaking the balloon for a sea monster, I know not, sheered off, and left me to my fate; a boat chased me for two hours till just dark, then bore away. I began to give up all hopes, and even wished Providence had given me the fate of Pilatre de Rozier, rather than such a lingering death. I exerted myself, however, to pre-

serve life as long as possible, by keeping the balloon floating over my head, sinking inch by inch as it lost its power, to keep me out of the water. I was breast-high when taken up by a revenue cutter, at half past eleven at night, and so weak I was obliged to be lifted out of the car into the ship. I was put to bed, and having drunk two or three glasses of grog (which was by far more delicious than champagne), I fell asleep, and did not wake till six the next morning. We landed at Lowestoffe at eight; from thence I immediately sent an express to Norwich, where every one concluded I was inevitably lost. Any man with less strength than myself must have perished." Thus far the Major.

The discovery of the art of descending in balloons, without the evaporation of gas, (if it is discovered), is certainly owing to the ingenuity of two Frenchmen, Messrs Alban and Vallet. These Aerostars ascended in a balloon constructed by order of the Comte d'Artois, from Javel, and passing over the river near the wood of Boulogne, they navigated their aerial vehicle to Bagatelle, to gratify the curiosity of the Duc d'Angouleme, and the Duc de Berry: after being in the air three hours, the wind became boisterous; but a calm ensuing, they renewed their manoeuvres, and successively transported themselves to and from Bagatelle to Longchamp, and at length descended, without having lost any of the inflammable air, though the balloon had been filled more than six weeks.—So say the foreign prints.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen has proposed the following subjects for this year's prizes:

1. Quæritur, unde prodierint Saxones Tormentorum Artifices quorum Saxo Libro XIII. meminit, et quænam tunc temporis quibusque Germanicis locis celebriores fuerint ejusmodi officinæ?
2. Genesin Electricitatis aeris experimentis idoneis demonstrare.
3. Data tormenti bellici ejusque globi diametro et assumta pulveris pyrii quantitate, globo ejaculando proportionali, ex principis mechanicis et pyrotechnicis omnes tormenti bellici ejusque fusi dimensiones, diversis ejusdem usus terra marive convenienter, determinare et effectum inventi tormenti in jactu horizontali et arcuato juxta principia ab auctore stabilita definire et experientia confirmare.

The learned in general are invited to contend for the prize, viz. A gold medal of the value of an hundred Danish dollars, to the author of the best paper on each. The competitors are to write their performances in Latin, French, Danish, or German, and send them before the end of the month of Sept. 1786, to the president of the society. They are to be marked, as usual, to authenticate the author.

The

The Academy of Berlin has proposed, for the year 1787, the following question: "What, in a state of nature, are the grounds and limits of the power of parents over their children? Is there a difference between the rights of the father and those of the mother, and in what does that difference

consist? how far can the laws extend or limit that power?"

The following is given for Mr Eller's annual prize, "To determine the advantage or prejudice resulting from the custom of housing cattle, rather than suffering them to feed in the open fields."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sublime Port (see p. 552.) continues to signalize the most general and most complete revolution that ever took place in the Ottoman Empire, by bloody executions, banishments, and exiles. There scarcely remains one person in office in any part of the Turkish dominions, who was patronized by the late Prime Minister, now much regretted.—It does not, however, appear, that any change has been made in the political system; no steps have yet been taken to settle the boundaries of the two Empires, though it is known that the Imperial Minister at Constantinople has received orders to renew his applications, and to demand a categorical answer on that subject. The Turkish provinces appear every where involved in trouble; in some, those whom the sword spares the plague carries off. At Cairo, the plague, when the letters from thence were written, raged beyond all former example. Three thousand persons a day fell sacrifices to its violence.—The 19th of April was remarkable for the number of victims; three thousand six hundred Mahometans breathed their last on that fatal day, besides Copts, Greeks, Christians, and Jews. The Jews, who were settled at Cairo, are almost extinct. The mortality was never known so general.

From the Turkish if we turn our eyes to the Russian Empire, no contrast was ever more striking. Her Imperial Majesty of Russia is daily adding to her dominions, and daily extending the blessings of peace to a flourishing people. Her late journey to Visknei Volotchok (see p. 552), was with a view to open new channels of trade to a country whose name in the commercial world was scarcely ever heard of before. In her progress she visited Moscow her capital city, where she stayed four days; from thence proceeding to Borowitz, she embarked on the Msta, and after a navigation of eight days on that river, Lake Ilman, the Volkow, the Ladoga Canal, and the Neva, arrived at Petersburg on the 31st of July, in perfect health, to the unspeakable joy of her people.

To the voyage for discovery by sea, of which we gave some account in our last, her Imperial Majesty has added a JOURNEY by land, which has for its object the geography of the unexplored parts of her Empire, as far as it extends to the North and West, and towards the Eastern side of the American continent. The difficulties and dangers that must necessarily attend the traversing a desolate country, more than 4000 miles in

extent, has been no bar to the enterprising spirit of this illustrious sovereign: the corps, appointed for the expedition, are already set out, and consist of 800 men, at the head of whom are 107 officers of different ranks, with gentlemen well skilled in the useful arts; and missionaries, to endeavour to carry the precepts of Christianity to the remotest regions of the east. This expedition, if it succeeds, will immortalize the name of Catherine, and transmit her memory to latest posterity, as the noblest benefactors to mankind the world ever saw.

Prince Peter of Holstein Gottorp, now Bp. of Lubeck, has been declared reigning Administrator of the Duchy of Oldenburg.

About the time that Her Czarist Majesty arrived at Petersburg from her journey to Visknei Volotchok, the Emperor of Germany arrived from Italy at Vienna, where he found, besides a multitude of important dispatches, the deputies of the States General waiting his return. It is not easy to penetrate the motive of his journey, when affairs of the utmost consequence to the peace of Europe seemed to require his presence at his capital city. It was not, however, till the 24th of July, that he gave audience to the Count de Wassenaer and Baron Van Leyden, the Dutch Deputies, who, being then introduced to an audience, assured his Majesty, in a formal speech, "That their H. M. M. never had the least intention either to injure his Imperial Majesty or to insult the Imperial flag, as, during the whole train of circumstances, which have occurred, their H. M. M. have made it a rule so to regulate their conduct as unquestionably to shew their regard and respect to his Imperial Majesty, as far as was consistent with their own independence, their honour, and undoubted rights; That their H. M. M. sincerely wished to see that cordial amity, which had unfortunately been interrupted, again renewed; and that they may be enabled to treat the subjects of his Imperial Majesty on the same footing with the subjects of the Republic," &c.

To this submissive speech the Emperor made a formal reply; viz. "It is highly pleasing to me, gentlemen, that their H. M. M. have, by your deputation, complied with what I desired, as something that might precede an accommodation."

"I shall order my ambassador, at Paris, to resume the negotiations, under the mediation of the King of France, my brother; and I

do not doubt but a speedy conclusion will prevent the unhappy occurrences which would be the infallible consequence of a farther delay."

On the 29th of May, a Treaty of Confederation (see p. 562), was signed at Dresden, between the Kings of Prussia and Sweden, the Electors of Hanover, Saxony, and Treves; the Margraff of Anspach, and the Duke of Deuxponts; the purport of which is, to preserve the indivisibility of the Empire. France and Holland were invited to sign as guarantees.—This treaty is said to have hastened the Emperor's return from Italy.

Another treaty, which was as little expected as the above, viz. On the 5th of June, a French vessel carried the Count D'Elphy to Algiers, charged with full powers from the Court of Spain to conclude a peace between his Catholic Majesty and the Dey of that Regency; which, after the usual formalities, was signed on the following humiliating terms on the part of Spain, viz. The King to pay a million of peices of eight, 25 pieces of brass cannon, 25 of iron, 4 mortars, 4000 bombs, 10,000 balls, 2000 quintals of gun-powder, 5000 quintals of bullets, 500 quintals of cordage, 15 of strong rope, 30 cables, 100 masts, 500 ears, 2000 oak-planks, 400 pieces of sail-cloth; besides presents to the Dey and his ministers. The city of Oran is to remain as before. The Algerines, elated with their success, seem determined to preserve no faith with the Christian powers. The Florissant, Orillame, and Fantasque, French vessels, have lately been captured by them; and their corsairs have already violated the treaty for a suspension of hostilities with Spain; It is even said, that at Mogadore, Tetuan, and other ports belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, they are preparing a large naval force, supposed to be destined to join the Algerines against the Spaniards, with whom the Emperor has refused to renew the truce. In the mean time, the Spaniards are busy in augmenting their navy, and have fourteen hundred shipwrights at work in repairing their ships, and finishing those upon the stocks.

A report has lately been circulated, that some soldiers of the garrison have been bribed to blow up the magazines of Gibraltar, and that a lighted match was discovered just in time to prevent the explosion.

A like report has been spread, that incendiaries have been employed to blow up the magazine at the gate of Scheidam in Holland. The magistrates have offered a reward of a hundred ducatoons for discovery of the offenders.

An account, much more likely to be true, has been received from Aix la-Chapelle, of a conspiracy to carry off the papers of Duke Lewis of Brunswick. What gives some colour to this report, the Imperial post-office have published the following notice:

"An event, very interesting to the most respectable persons here, has occasioned a report to be spread, that suspected letters are opened at the Imperial post-office. No letters may be opened but by a superior order; and no such order has either been given or applied for."—Thus the assertion is false; of which the Imperial post-office has thought it absolutely necessary to give notice to the public.

By a letter from Venice, a very extraordinary piece of news has been received; That the Doge of that Republick has been put under arrest, by order of the state inquisitors.

His Swedish Majesty arrived at Stockholm on the 27th of June from Finland.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Portuguese, at war with the natives in their settlements at Goa, in the East Indies, have gained a signal victory; as have likewise the Dutch over a Malacca Prince, whom they drove from his seat at Salangoor, and placed Raja Mahomet in his room. This, they acknowledge, was dearly purchased by the death of 186 seamen, who died of a contagious disorder that broke out among the shipping; besides 359 sick, when the dispatches were written.

An unfortunate affair, which occasioned much anxiety to the East India Company's Supercargoes at Canton, took its rise from a chop-boat (a country vessel) lying alongside the Lady Hughes, in the way of one of her guns while saluting; in consequence of which, three Chinese on board were much hurt, and one of them died the next day. The Gunner of the Lady Hughes, though perfectly innocent as to any criminal intention, absconded. The Weyyeun, and the Hoppo's principal Secretary, waited upon the India Company's Supercargoes, and requested they would get the Gunner delivered up, stating that though they considered the matter as an unfortunate accident, yet it was necessary he should be sent to Canton to undergo a formal examination merely to satisfy the laws of the country. To this apparent reasonable request the Supercargoes did not object, provided the man was examined in one of the factories; and this was particularly insisted on, as formerly a Frenchman had been conveyed out of the factory under a similar pretence, and executed the next morning without even the form of a trial. Finding their demand was not acceded to, they found means to decoy Mr. Geo. Smith, Supercargo of the Lady Hughes, by a pretended message; and he was conveyed into the city under a guard of soldiers with drawn swords. The circumstances that ensued led the Supercargoes to suspect their own persons were not entirely free from danger; for the avenues leading to the quay were barricaded, and filled with soldiers: the linguists and merchants fled; the Hongs totally disappeared; and the communication

nication between Canton and Whampoa was suspended by the order of the Hoppo; they therefore ordered up the boats of the several ships, manned and armed by way of guard, and two English boats were dispatched to Whampoa, with orders for the Company's ships, as well as the French, Dutch, Danes, and Americans, to send up immediately to Canton their pinnaces armed and manned. These orders were happily executed with such steadiness as to reflect great honour on those employed, especially as the opposition they met with was totally unexpected. The tide being unfavourable, it was dark before they approached the city, and on coming to the first hoppo-house, the headmost boats were hailed by an armed vessel, and ordered to return to Whampoa, which was succeeded by repeated volleys of musquetry from the fort and vessels, and continued from eight till past eleven; the boats, however, passed on to the factory without receiving a single shot, or receiving any other injury than a quartermaster of the Sullivan, and a man in the Calcutta's boat being slightly wounded; this last boat was surrounded by Chinese vessels and boarded; but after a short scuffle they retired. The Chinese afterwards pleaded as an excuse for this hostility the boats coming on at an improper hour. The Fouyven after this had a conference with one of the Supercargoes of every nation; on their expressing great surprize at their having taken so active a part with the English, they told him it was considered as a *common* cause. He observed, it was well for the English they had such good friends, and concluded with persuading them to prevail on the Supercargoes to deliver up the Gunner, and then all would be well. About ten that night a Linguist came to the factory with a small flag and arrow from the Fouyven as a passport for an English boat to be sent with a letter from Mr. Smith to the Captain of the Lady Hughes, the purport of which was, that the Gunner, or some one to *personate*, must be sent, and that he must not on any account leave the port till this unhappy affair was settled. The Lady Hughes's boat was ordered on this business; but the Linguist, afraid to venture singly, returned to Canton without executing his commission. Fearful of the consequences of this neglect, the Supercargoes accepted the offer of Capt. M'Loth of the Contractor, who set off for Whampoa, in order to execute the commission the Linguist had failed in. On the 20th of Nov. he returned with the unfortunate Gunner, who was conducted by the Supercargoes to the Pagoda, where the Mandarines usually assemble on European business. They were received by the Mandarines of superior rank, who, taking charge of the poor man, assured the gentlemen his case should be represented in the most favourable point of view, and that they had little doubt of his being discharged in about

sixty days. An hour after this interview, Mr. Smith was set at liberty, and gave a satisfactory account of the good treatment he had received whilst in confinement. Thus by the prudent management of the India Company's Supercargoes, and the very spirited assistance of their own, and the several foreign ships, this unhappy affair was concluded; but the innocent cause of it was strangled, by order of the Emperor, on the 8th of January.

WEST INDIA ADVICES.

The Jamaica Royal Gazette assures the public, on undoubted authority, that an agreement has taken place between the English and Spanish commanding officers on the Musquito shore: in which it is stipulated, that the English settlers shall remain in quiet and peaceable possession of the country for two years to come, and that in the mean time proper measures shall be used by both parties to accelerate the conclusion of a special treaty between the courts of London and Madrid, for the final adjustment of every difference respecting the claims of either power to the territory in that quarter of the world.

AMERICAN NEWS.

An authentic account has been received, that the Counties of Washington, Sullivan, and Green, have declared themselves independent of the States of North Carolina, and have chosen a governor and other officers under the authority of the new government. Their reason is, the people of the Western countries found themselves grievously taxed for the support of government, without enjoying the blessings of it.

The Congress have lately published an advertisement for the sale of the Western territory on the Ohio. The land is to be laid out in townships of six miles square; to be sold by public vendure, at not less than one dollar per acre. The purchaser to be at all expence.

IRELAND.

Brief account of the fate of the Irish Commercial Bill in the Irish House of Commons.

On the 11th of the present month, the moment Mr. Orde entered the House, and before he was well seated,

Mr. Flood rose, and after remarking that, in the Bill lately brought into the H. of C. in Great Britain, it was stated, as a fundamental principle, that Ireland should relinquish her newly-acquired right of legislating for herself, and should bind herself to enact such laws as Great Britain should think proper to pass respecting Navigation and Commerce previous therefore to the proceeding one step farther in that business in that House, he would beg leave to move the following Resolutions; "That this H. will retain the free and full exercise, at all times and upon all occasions, of her undoubted right to le-

gillan

private for Ireland, commercially and externally, as well as internally.

Mr. Orde observed that a similar resolution had been already proposed, and the House had agreed to adjourn the consideration of it till after he had been enabled to state to them what he had to propose further on the subject; the same indulgence he still had to crave for one day longer, as some information had not just reached him, of which he had not yet been able to make himself master, the packet from Holy-head having but just arrived.—This request, though violently opposed, was at last agreed to; and the House, upon motion, adjourned.

On the 12th Mr. Orde opened the long expected business, by reminding the H. of their unanimous address last session for a final and permanent system and adjustment of commerce with Great Britain upon a footing of mutual benefit. Such a system, he said, he had now to offer, which he hoped the House would weigh with candour, and accept with unanimity. He was suspected, he said, of making, in what he was about to offer, an indirect attack upon the constitution of Ireland. He called God to witness, he had no such intent. In the only clause of the bill, he meant with leave, to lay before them, that could be supposed to have reference to the constitution of Ireland, the condition was reciprocal; the same law that was to regulate the whole Commercial System of the Sister Kingdoms, was to have the sanction of the Legislatures of both Kingdoms; and, to remove all ground of jealousy on either side, he meant to introduce a clause, to make the renewal of that fundamental law annual; which, though it was intended to stand fixed for ever, might yet be dissolved at the end of any one year. He proceeded to explain every clause in the bill in the same open manner, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Conolly saw the bill in a new light—as a dramatic production—but whether tragedy, comedy, or puppet-show—he was inclined to think the latter.—In comes Ireland, “This I’ll do, and it will be reciprocal.” Then comes England. “Nay you shan’t do that as you like; but you shall do it under such and such restrictions!”—He would not now say that the master meant to move his figures retrograde, because he would not speak disrespectfully of that House; but he did believe there were figures, like those on wires, invisibly to be moved, as the manager thought best to suit his own purpose.—He was, he said, seriously against the Bill.—He did not pretend to know a large deal of trade; but was of opinion, that a great trade, and a small capital, was the ruin of many a fair dealer.

Sir Edw. Newnham declared against the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Grattan, in a speech, that for logical reasoning never had its equal in that House, SENT. MAR. AUG. 1783.

and that was not to be affected by fair argument, shewed the imbecility with which Ireland must for ever meet England in a treaty of Commerce. In the year 1782, said he, you were, by the virtue of the people, declared independent. You had a right to trade with every foreign state; but, by the present system, you are to restrain your plantation trade; you are to restrain your foreign trade; you are called upon to barter your free Constitution for a restricted commerce; you are to restrain your trade to the East; you are not to pass the Cape of Good Hope; you are to restrain your trade to the West; you are to give a preference to the British islands, where you purchase dear; and you are not to trade with other islands, where you might purchase cheaper, and where you might establish a market in every one of them for your own manufactures; and for this you are to barter your Constitution;—barter the rights of the people—destroy your freedom as a nation—and destroy what God and Nature gave it! Can you do this!—If you do, you will exhibit a phenomenon to the world; you will exhibit at one time the glorious achievements of your constitution by the greatest magnanimity and virtue; and in three years afterwards the relinquishment of your liberty. For what! for a licence to sell your own manufactures, where your great rival gives you leave! In conclusion, he called upon the House, he called upon the Treasury Bench; What right have you to surrender the free-trade? for what you are doing now is not a settlement, but a doing away of all settlement. Let me tell you again, you are but delegated trustees, and you have not the power. You dare not surrender the constitution of the nation; and should you now admit and pass this bill, the constitution of Ireland, not subject like man to casual mortality, shall, ere one year passes, raise again its honoured head, and flourish in native splendor.—The House caught the flame of Patriotism. And the debates ran so high, that Mr. Orde, to pacify them, rose, and in the name of Ministers, pledged himself that Government never would, neither in the present session, nor in any future period, agitate the bill, or present it again to the House, unless it was called for by the Parliament and people of IRELAND.

On the night of the 16th instant, illuminations were general throughout the City of Dublin; and bon-fires blazed in every street, in triumph of the supposed victory gained by the Patriots in the H. of C. over the friends of Government, by defeating the Bill brought in by Mr. Orde, founded on the 20 Propositions, as passed by the Parliament of Great Britain.

In the morning of the same day, a duel was fought between the Attorney General of Ireland and Mr. Carran. The cause of their quarrel originated in the Hoofe. Each fixed a brace of pistols without effect, when

their seconds interposed, and they parted very good friends.

SCOTLAND.

The question of literary property, respecting re-printing part of Dr. Stuart's Histories in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (see p. 565), came again before the Court of Session, by reclaiming petition; and, after hearing counsel, their Lordships delivered their opinions at length; and, by a considerable majority, were pleased to adhere to their former interlocution; which finally determines the cause in favour of their pursuers. It was the opinion of one of the judges, that this was no infringement on Literary Property. Of another, that as there was no intention to hurt the sale, there could be no injury done to the author, by taking large extracts of his work. Some others argued for the defenders, that if extracts were permitted to Reviews, Magazines, Annual Registers, &c. why not to a Dictionary of Arts? To this it was answered, that the question concerning Reviews was not before the court: their Lordships were to judge from the case before them. Others, that every part of an author's work was protected by the statute; an instance was supposed in Dr. Henry's History of England, which, being divided into seven distinct parts, each part might be reprinted by itself; and if one printed one part, and another another part, in this way, an author might be completely stripped of his work.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Dover, July 26.

"A few days since the Wasp fell in with a French lugger off Dungeness, the Captain of which refused to pay the usual compliments to the British flag; on which Capt. Hills sent his Lieutenant on board, to know the reason of his refusal: the French Captain said, he had particular orders from the Court of France, not to do it in future; and that, in case it was insisted on, he must defend himself, and immediately cleared for action. Capt. Hills did not think proper to risk an engagement, but sent his Lieutenant to London with the above relation, to know how he should act in future.

About the latter end of last month, a poor woman of Mear's Ashby, in Northamptonshire, being suspected of witchcraft, voluntarily offered herself to trial. The vulgar notion is, that a witch, if thrown into the water, will *septa*; but this poor woman, being thrown into a pond, sunk instantly, and was with difficulty saved. On which the cry was, *No witch! No witch!* and the woman met with pity. Not so, with a poor old man and woman at *Tring*, some years ago. The woman, by the brutality of the multitude, perished, and one *Colly* was hanged for the murder. The old man recovered. (See a particular

account of this tragical affair, Vol. XX., *throughout*.)

At Leicester assizes, an action was brought against a clergyman, to recover the penalty of 10*l.* a month for a non-residence of 10 months. The defendant's counsel endeavoured to avail his client of illbeis; but it being proved, that he officiated at another church during the time, that plea was overruled; and the damages being laid for 100*l.* the counsel offered 50*l.* by way of compromise, which was accepted.

On Friday, the 5th instant, in a thunder-storm, the lightning fell on the steeple of the church of Sheephead, in Leicestershire, and shattered the clock to pieces.

On the 11th instant, a most violent storm of thunder, lightning, accompanied with a deluge of rain, did considerable damage at Albrighton and its neighbourhood. A hall of five set the out-buildings at Chapel-house instantly in flames, and the barns, stables, &c. were soon reduced to ashes. Another ball of fire fell near the Rev. Mr. Benfield's, but did no damage. Mr. Fox, bailiff to Mr. Pigot, who was on the road on horse-back during the storm, found himself and his horse in a field close by the road, when the storm abated, without knowing how he came there.

On the morning of the 30th of July, the town of Falmouth was deeply affected by the sudden death of Stephen Bell, Esq. mayor of that corporation, and agent of the packet, estimated at 1000*l.* a year. He has left a large family, much respected and much lamented.

On the 8th of the present month, Sarah Carlton and her maid Mary Bradley were committed to Yarmouth goal, on the oath of Robert Crow, for having more than two years ago murdered an unknown gentleman, by giving him poison in his mulled-wine, of which he died in about two hours, when they stript him, and threw him into the rain-water cistern in the yard, and afterwards hired two soldiers to throw him into the river. By the description of the man and his property, there's more meant than meets the sight. He who could so minutely recollect particulars, did not receive his intelligence at second-hand!

On the 30th of July, Clarke, Carry, and Deane, found guilty, at Bury assizes (see p. 564), of shooting at and robbing Thomas Marsh, were executed at Rushmere gallows, near Ipswich. On the halloo being put about their necks, they joined hands, then said the Lord's Prayer; and just as they were going to be launched into eternity, they wished they might never go to Heaven if they took any money from Marsh.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The insult offered to the Wasp has since occasioned some commotion. August 1st, the

Edgar

Edgar of 74 guns, and the Ardent of 64, left Portsmouth harbour, and proceeded to Spithead. They were soon followed by the Queen of 90, Triumph 74, Goliath 74, Elizabeth 74, Gauges 74, Hector 74, and Pegase 74, the command of which has been given to Adm. Montague, who has now a formidable squadron ready for sea; and by lists from the commissioners of the several dock-yards delivered to the admiralty, the ordinary of our navy on the 31st of last month amounted to 258 ships of war from 100 guns to 12.

At Cronstadt, a fleet of 15 men of war, four frigates, two fireships, and two hospital ships, victualled for six months, has lain ready for sailing ever since the 10th of July, but their destination is not yet publicly known.

A squadron of French frigates, under the command of a very young officer, was about this time stationed in the chops of the channel, from whom the H-be, the papers say, received a polite message not to break his line. The Commodore's answer was, he had the King his master's orders to pursue his course, and he would not alter it for the line of any King in the world.

The two French ships, Astrolabe and la Boffe, commissioned for discovery, took their departure from the road of Brest, on the 22d of July. By them the fate of Omai, so interesting to curiosity, may probably be learnt.

On the 24th of July, Dr. Franklin embarked at Havre, and on the same day landed at Southampton; from whence, after taking some refreshment, he embarked for the Isle of Wight, where a vessel lay ready to convey him to America. It is said, his presence is there much wanted, to heal the dissensions, that universally prevail throughout the dis-united States. The singularity of his course has, however, given rise to much speculation.

Two companies of French Grens-de-arms, quartered at Luneville, in Lorraine, a few weeks ago, out of mere wantonness, as it should seem, took it into their heads to force the guard after the tattoo had beat: but some of their officers fortunately coming up at the instant, they were about to carry their design into execution, put a stop to their frolics, and ordered them into confinement. They have since been tried by a Court Martial, and, it is said, have been broke, and the most active upon the occasion sentenced to imprisonment, some for a shorter or a longer time, according to their deserts, but none have been put to death, as had been expected.

Two Turks, persons of distinction, with their ladies, lately arrived at Paris. It is given out, that they had fled from Constantinople on account of the late brood-

ings. One of them is said to have been keeper of the records.

Three ships, about the latter end of last month, arrived at l'Orient from China. What is remarkable, they all three arrived within an hour of each other, tho' they did not sail in company. When they left China, they were so full laden, that they were obliged to put part of their cargoes on board another ship at the Isle of France, of which ship no account had been heard when this news was sent off. They confirm the fate of the unfortunate English gonner, (see p. 655); and add, that all the Romish missionaries in China have been apprehended and imprisoned.

In an historical chronicle of temporary events, reports, founded upon plausible grounds, will often assume the semblance of truth. Of this kind the report that the Emperor has been poisoned in Italy is to be considered, the ostensible object of his Majesty's journey was a visit to the King of Naples; as a sudden indisposition obliged him to leave Italy on the Eve of their arrival. He complained very much of an acute pain in his stomach, and a violent diarrhoea, which has weakened him much, but at the time of writing this (Aug. 20), advices were received of his recovery.

About the time of the Emperor's stay in Italy, her Portuguese Majesty, and all the Royal Family, arrived at Lisbon from Villa Viciosa; and on the 9th of June, the day after their arrival, the Cardinal Patriarch, with the greatest solemnity, bestowed the nuptial benediction on the new-married Prince and Princess, (see p. ...), in the chapel of N. D. de L'Aynida. The Queen, on that occasion, to increase the public joy, ordered the prisoners to be set at liberty, those only excepted whose crimes were of an atrocious nature.

A subsequent act of her Majesty, for which no reason can be assigned, has thrown the merchants of Lisbon into great perplexity: and that was, some dispatches sent off by a light frigate, to stop if possible, the sailing of the annual fleet from the Brazils; laden with gold, silver, diamonds, valuable drugs, and the richest merchandize the world produces, which usually arrives about the beginning of October.—All Europe will feel the effects of this disappointment, if the frigate succeeds.

It has been observed that no atrocious crime was ever committed in one country that was not followed by one equally enormous in another. The Valet Shaw who lately robbed the hon. E. F. Stanhope and his fire to his house (see p. 519), has been lately copied, or rather out-done, by the Valet Gaudron, at Paris, on July 14, who broke open his masters' escrutoire, and took from thence money and valuables to a considerable amount, which he deposited in a lodging provided for the purpose; and having previously placed

a quantity of gun-powder underneath, he had formed the diabolical design, while his master was writing, of setting fire to the train, to blow him and his family up together, but providentially was discovered in the very act, secured, brought to trial, and sentenced to be burnt. On the morning of the execution, he was conveyed to the door of the church at Notre Dame; his head and feet bare, his body covered with a sheet, a halter round his neck, and a torch in his hand. He then confessed his crime, begged forgiveness of God, the King, and the people, and from thence, in a most tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, was removed to the Place de Grave, and as soon as the rain abated, was laid prostrate on a pile of faggots, and burnt alive, a proper punishment for such a remorseless villain.

At Leyden, on the 20th of July, the villain John Gryzoe of that city, coachman to Mrs. Vander Meulin, whom he had formerly charged with an attempt to bribe him to assassinate the Stadtholder, was, in pursuance of his sentence, fastened to the gallows with a rope about his neck, and a label over his head, signifying his crimes, *perjury* and *forgery*. He was there severely whipped and branded, and afterwards recommitting to gaol, where he is to remain thirty years close confined; and, if he survives, is to be banished. The sentence of the cook, his accomplice, is less severe; the is to be whipped, imprisoned nine years, and banished 18 years.

We learn with pleasure, that Sunday-schools flourish very much in the West riding of Yorkshire, and are established in most of the principal towns and many villages. The good effects of them are now very visible, and we hope soon to hear that the magistrates and clergy will publicly patronize them. An order of sessions, and from the visitations to the proper parochial officers, to prevent sabbath-breaking, &c. as the law directs, would have a most beneficial tendency. Dr. Kaye, the archdeacon of Nottingham, at his late visitation, strongly recommended them to his clergy. He was the first of his order who did so, and it is hoped his excellent example will be universally imitated.

June 12.

Crosby and Edwards, under sentence of death in York Castle; the former for robbing and firing a mill, the latter for a highway robbery, broke out of the gaol by a small passage, which they had dug through the foundation-wall; and though pursued, and surrounded by the rivers Ouse and Derwent, over which there is no passage but by ferry, escaped unmolested.

The house of Ld. Granley, at Wonilsh, near Guildford, was, during the absence of the family, attempted to be broke open by six men, who came with two carts, prepared to carry off the booty. They told the turnpike-men, near Guildford, they would pay him as

they came back; and returning empty-handed late in the night, they picked the lock of the gate. They were observed a whole day at Guildford with so much suspicion, that the Mayor ordered them to be particularly watched. When they reached the house they scaled a high wall, but hearing a noise within, they were seized with a sudden panic and made off. But that they might not go home without doing something, they broke open and plundered a house at Epfom. It is suspected a discarded coachman was their guide to Wonilsh.

A very violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, happened lately at Guildford, in Surrey. The lightning entered two Houses adjoining the White Hart stable-yard, in which it did considerable damage particularly by shattering the rooms in a very uncommon manner: a chamber door was split, and forced from its hinges on the floor; several bottles that were in a closet, were carried with great violence to the middle of an adjoining room, and the closet that contained them rent to pieces; a bed-quilt, which was hanging on a line in a chamber, was set on fire, and had it not been almost instantly extinguished, the whole building must shortly have been in flames. Five persons were in the house at the time but providentially none of them received any material injury, one woman only having her face a little scorched; a child that was sitting in the kitchen, at play with her doll, received not the least hurt, though the doll was considerably burnt; a man and a woman, who were standing at a window that was forced open by the lightning, also escaped unhurt; as did two men who were knocked down by it, while standing without doors, in the stable-yard; one of them, however, must have been for some time deprived of his senses, as, on getting up, he did not recollect having heard the thunder, although it was awfully loud.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dr. McGinnis, who killed Mr. Hardy, hatter in Newgate Street, Dec. 28, 1782, was discharged from his confinement in the King's Bench prison, to which he had removed from Newgate. See his trial, Vol. LIII. p. 75.

July 18.

David Levi and Charles Tirelein were capitally convicted at the General Sessions, at Canterbury, for feloniously stealing, on Nov. 12, several goods in the dwelling house of John May, draper, in that city. They have since been respited.

And on August 10, George Edmett and Joseph Taylor, were capitally convicted at Fenterden Sessions, for burglariously breaking into a house in that town.

July 21.

A poor man, who was this day robbed off the Hingston road of his tools and some money, hearing that the robber was on the

same road, went with a constable in pursuit of him; on meeting him, and attempting to secure him, the villain, with a long knife, cut the sinews of the hinder part of the constable's leg just below the knee; and the man closing in with him at the same time, had the sinews of the lower part of his leg divided in the same manner. Notwithstanding this, they still kept their hold; but before the villain could be secured, he had cut the constable from the ear to the windpipe. Some people coming to their assistance, the cruel villain was carried before a magistrate and committed; but the two men must be cripples during their lives.

July 28.

This day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with a great number of Peers; and the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with the following joint Address of both Houses relative to the proceedings on the Irish commercial business:

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, have taken into our most serious consideration the important subject of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, recommended in your Majesty's speech at the opening of the present Session; and the Resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament in Ireland, which were laid before us by your Majesty's command on the 22d of February last; and after a long and careful investigation of the various questions necessarily arisen out of this comprehensive subject, we have come to the several Resolutions which we now humbly present to your Majesty and which, we trust, will form the basis of an advantageous and permanent commercial settlement between your Majesty's kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

"We have proceeded on the foundation of the rights of the Parliament of Ireland; but, in considering so extensive an arrangement, we have found it necessary to introduce some modifications and exceptions, and we have added such regulations and conditions as appeared to us indispensably necessary in establishing the proposed agreement as just and equitable, and for securing to both countries these advantages, to an equal enjoyment of which they are in future to be entitled. Your Majesty's subjects in Ireland being secured in a full and falling participation of the trade with the British Colonies, must, we are persuaded, acknowledge the justice of their continuing to enjoy it on the same terms with your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain; and it is, we conceive, equally manifest, that as the ships and mariners of Ireland are to continue and enjoy the same privileges with those of Great Britain, the same provisions should be adopted in Ireland

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as may be found necessary in this country for securing those advantages exclusively to the subjects of the Empire.

"This object is essentially connected with the maritime strength of your Majesty's dominions, and consequently with the safety and prosperity of both Great Britain and Ireland. We, therefore, deem it indispensable, that those points should be secured, as may be considered necessary to the existence and duration of the agreements between the two countries, and they can only be carried into effect by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland, which is alone competent to bind your Majesty's subjects in that kingdom, and whose legislative rights we shall ever hold as sacred as our own.

"It remains for the Parliament of Ireland to judge, according to their wisdom and discretion, of these conditions, as well as of every other part of the settlement proposed to be established, by mutual consent; as the purpose of these resolutions is to promote alike the commercial intercourse of your Majesty's subjects in both countries; and we are persuaded that the common prosperity of the two kingdoms will be thereby greatly advanced, the subjects of each will, in future, apply themselves to those branches of commerce which they can exercise with most advantage and wealth as will operate as a general benefit to the whole.

"We have so far performed our part in this important business, and we trust, that in the whole of its progress, reciprocal interests, and mutual affection, will insure that spirit of union so essentially necessary to the great end which the two countries have equally in view. In this persuasion we look forward with confidence to the final completion of a measure, which, while it tends to perpetuate harmony and friendship between the two kingdoms, by augmenting their resources, uniting their efforts, and consolidating their strength, will afford your Majesty the surest means of establishing a lasting foundation, in the safety, prosperity, and glory of the empire."

To the above joint address, his Majesty was most graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction these resolutions, which, after so long and diligent an investigation, you consider as affording the basis of an advantageous and permanent commercial settlement between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Nothing can more clearly manifest your regard for the interests of both my kingdoms, and your zeal for the general prosperity of my dominions, than the attention you have given to this important object. A full and equal participation of commercial advantages, and a similarity of laws, in those points

which

which are necessary for their preservation and security, must be the surest bond of union between the two kingdoms, and the source of reciprocal and increasing benefits to both. The same spirit in which this great work has begun and proceeded, will, I doubt not, appear throughout the whole of its progress; and I concur with thinking, that the final completion of it is of essential importance to the future happiness of both countries, and to the safety, glory, and prosperity of the empire."

At a court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, the L. Mayor acquainted the court, that persons, concerned in the coal-trade, had entered into a combination, which threatened the worst consequences it not speedily defeated. It was therefore recommended to put the laws against unlawful combinations vigorously into execution; and, application being made to the Lords in Council, an advertisement appeared in the LONDON GAZETTE, the next day, with his Majesty's pardon, and a reward of 200*l.* to any person concerned in such combination, who should discover the authors or promoters of the same. At the same time a notice from the L. Mayor was delivered by the water-bailiff to the coal-owners, coal-lactors and all others concerned in the coal-trade; that unless the ships now in the river did not begin to unload their cargoes without farther delay, his Ldp. was determined to carry the laws against them into execution. This had the desired effect, and on the first of August they began to unload.

Peter Shaw, who in the course of the present month of July, see p. 567, was executed, confessed to the Rev. Mr. Villetre, ordinary of Newgate, just before the execution, that about three years since, while he lived servant with Colonel Wilson, at Dublinston, near Stoke, in Norfolk, in consequence of a report that there was a vault in the wine-cellar, in which there was something of value concealed, he was induced to pick the lock, and that he took out of two large jars, a purse which contained 120 guineas, half crowns, dollars, 36 and 27 shilling pieces, and plate to the value of 800*l.* and upwards, which was supposed to have been deposited there by the late Major Wilson. When was very extraordinary, neither Col. Wilson, nor any of the family had opened the vault since the death of the Major, which is some years since. The Colonel after reading Mr. Villetre's letter, examined the vault, when he found the empty jars as above described.

MONDAY Aug. 1.

This day the Duke of Dorset arrived at court from Paris.

Tuesday 2

Count d'Adhemar, the French ambassador, set out from London on his way home without taking leave.

Four men and three women, convicted at Surrey assizes, for robbing, and cruelly beat-

ing, maiming, and wounding, a Pedlar, whom they decoyed into a house in Kent-street, were executed in the same street, pursuant to their sentence. It appears that the women, knowing the Pedlar had money, one by one went into the house to get it from him, but not succeeding, and finding him resolute not to part with it, they brought in the three men, one of whom took out a knife, and ripped up the belly of the poor man, and otherwise wounded him in a shocking manner.

Wednesday 3.

This day seven malefactors condemned at the above assizes were executed on Kensington-common, in sight of innumerable spectators. Three of them, it is said, belonged to the House-brakers Company, who have open books, keep clerks, and divide profits. The profits of this Company, if the confession of one of the sufferers be true, for five years past, have amounted on an average to 500*l.* a year; one of them made over 2000*l.* capital stock in the funds to a friend before his trial, to preserve it for his family.

The Secretary at War issued orders for all the garrisons throughout the kingdom of Great Britain to be immediately provided with six months stores of every kind before the winter season sets in; and the several storekeepers were ordered to transmit directly an account of such articles as are now wanting.

Friday 5.

A man, while under examination before Alderman Le Mesurier, at Guildhall, on a charge of robbing a man in Moorfields, a fellow, known by the name of *Smoker*, came to speak in his behalf, and, upon being asked by the magistrate how he came to know any thing of the matter, the prisoner instantly cried out, "Your worship, he must know, for he was with me when the robbery was committed." On this declaration *Smoker* was sent to goal to keep his friend's company.

Saturday 6.

The Standinch West Indianman, loaded with rum and sugar from Jamaica, took fire between twelve and one in the afternoon, and burnt to the water's edge. She was run hia Limehouse-Hole, where the flames continued to rage till Sunday morning. The loss is supposed to amount to 30,000*l.*

Wednesday 10.

At the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, while the audience were waiting for the play to begin, two beautiful young girls were remained in the pit gaudily dressed; and on a gentleman and lady coming to sit by them, one of them suddenly exclaimed, "That's the man," and instantly fainted away. This attracted the attention of the house, till, by the humanity of a gentleman, who, pitying her distress, with the assistance of her friend, conveyed her to her lodgings, where she lingered a few days, and died without speaking another word.

Friday

Being his Royal who the his age, ments of grand d and at r the duke Duke noblemen The ill occasion tradem liency a tions.

A m Mayor, bing her; h tion, ex severely nity; for the had no began l carried mitted security

The some m they ha they r black, prison, when t abolition AA ha become figure c in robe it in t elligy.

Two livery-were young troduce and a tressed which shilling him! relucta guinea well p

The pleate after to the Geor

Friday 12.

Being the anniversary of the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who then entered the twenty-fourth year of his age, their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility, &c. at Windsor. A grand dinner was given on the occasion, and at night a Ball, at which were present the Duke de Chartres, the Duke of Dorset, the Duke of Queenborough, and several other noblemen and persons of the first distinction. The illuminations throughout London on the occasion were splendid, his Royal Highness's tradesmen vying with each other in the brilliancy and taste of their devices and decorations.

Saturday 13.

A man being carried before the Lord Mayor, charged with beating his wife, flabbing her in the neck, and otherwise ill-treating her; his lordship recommended a reconciliation, exhorted the man to use her better, and severely reprimanded him for his inhumanity; but on promising to use her well for the future, was dismissed; however he had no sooner got to a public-house, than he began beating her again; and being again carried before his lordship, was by him committed to the Poultry-Counter till he found security for his good behaviour.

Sunday 14.

The prisoners in the King's Bench, by some means, had procured a mortar, in which they had put several pounds of powder, which they rammed up by means of a butcher's block, and making a hole in the wall of the prison, was about setting fire to the train, when their plot was discovered, and their diabolical purpose frustrated. The Insolvent Act having been defeated, the prisoners are become desperate. They lately dressed the figure of a certain great lawyer high in office, in robes of filthy rags, and upon it, rolled it in the dirt, and afterwards burnt him in effigy.

Wednesday 17.

Two ladies in a phaeton, attended by a livery-servant, coming over Bagshot-heath were overtaken by a genteel-looking young man in mourning, who officiously introduced himself into their conversation; and after describing, in few words, his distressed situation, intreated their assistance, on which one of the ladies offered him a few shillings. Did they mean, he said, to insult him? he must have their purses, which they reluctantly gave him, containing about 12 guineas, with which he rode off, seemingly well pleased.

Friday 26.

The debtors in the King's Bench complained their petition to his Majesty, and after signing five hundred names, directed it to the care of the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon to present to the King in

their name and behalf: among these five hundred unfortunate gentlemen the public will not be a little surprised to see the names of four Noblemen's sons, one of his Majesty's Governors, and many Clergymen, Officers of the navy, army, marines, and artillery.

INUNDATIONS AND ERUPTIONS.

To the accounts of the distresses in Germany, occasioned by inundations (see p. 394), may be added, that great part of the town of Witten, on the Oder, together with 100 villages and farms, were inundated; that the Sleine near New Gliezen, and the Dykes above Custrim, were both broken down, and the torrent that issued was irresistible; many of the strongest edifices were carried before it, with whole families therein, who had no possible means of escaping; and both sheep and cattle without number perished.

At Riga the inundation began on the 21st of April, and continued till the 28th. The waters rose 2 fathoms and a half, so that a part of the town and all the country round were overflowed. Above 2000 masses were carried away.

On the 22d of June the Danube suddenly overflowed its banks in so violent a manner as to carry away bridges, houses, people, and even whole villages. This unexpected inundation has done incredible damage, as no measures could be taken to prevent the effects of it; vast numbers of cattle have been drowned; but the greatest misfortune is, that several hundred persons have come lost their lives, and others their means of subsistence. The cause of this terrible inundation is attributed to the vast quantities of snow upon the Tyrol, Saltzburg, and upper Austrian mountains.

In the avenues leading to St. Peter's gate, in the city of Ratisbon, a gulph opened in the ground, 3 ells wide, and nearly of the same depth; at the bottom of which two holes are visible; from which at times sulphureous matter exhales. Nobody has yet been able to account for this phenomenon.

According to accounts from Silesia, the degree of cold felt on the mountains on the 28th of Feb. last, was equal to that felt at Peterburgh in 1769. Breslaw, which is the capital, lies in 34 deg. of latitude.

Accounts from Asiatic mention four shocks of an earthquake being felt at Mosdock, near Mount Caucasus, on the 23d of Feb. The first happened at 22 minutes after two in the afternoon, and lasted two minutes; the second an hour after, and lasted as long; the third was felt between seven and eight; and the fourth at past twelve at night. At the same time subterraneous commotions were felt at Killar.

On the 20th of May several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Fiume, a leap-ree in the Gulph of Venice, preceded by a subterraneous noise; but they did no damage.

Vol.

Vol. LIV. p. 956. The late Mr. Frampton's son was born in 1769; his daughter in 1771.

Vol. LV. p. 574, l. 2, r. Edward Phelips, jun. of Montacute, esq. M.P. for Somersetsh.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. **T**HE Duchess of Devonshire; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Capt. St. Leger, of the 37th reg. of dragoons, to Miss A. Angelo.

Mr. Ford, surgeon, of Golden-square, to Mrs. Hunt, of Percy-street, relict of Mr. Charles H. attorney, who died suddenly, Sept. 9, 1784.

Thomas Buckland, esq. of Wyradbury, Bucks, to Miss Anne Virgo.

Rev. Mr. Burnaby, fellow of Emanuel college, to Miss Dyor, of Leicester.

At Chiswick, Sir William Stanley, bart. to Miss Townley, dau. of John T. esq.

Rev. Hodges Bartholomew, rector of Edgmont, Northamptonshire, to Miss Woods, of Southam, co. Warw.

19. At the Quakers' meeting at Winchmore-hill, Mr. Benjamin Head, merchant, of Tottenham, to Miss Maria Hewson.

23. At St. Olave's, Hart-street, Mr. William Gaikell, surgeon, to Miss Poudiet, of Edmonton.

At St. Austell, Cornwall, by the rev. Mr. Hennen, vicar, Mr. Richard Butterfield, to Miss Vian Ward.

25. Richard Greaves Townley, esq. M.A. of Trin. coll. Camb. nephew of William G. esq. of Fulbourne, to Miss Gale, sister of Wilson Braddish, esq. late M.P. for Lancaster.

Capt. Knatchbull, of the navy, to Miss Knatchbull, only daughter of the late Norton K. esq. of Babington.

At M. Bourne Port, the rev. Mr. Taprall, to the only sister of the late rev. Mr. Lucas, late vicar of Milbourne Port, and fellow of Winchester college.

26. At Great Pirndon, Essex, Geo. Hewett, esq. major of the 43d regiment of foot, to Miss Johnson, of Bath.

Rev. John Charles Heckinghams, of Hythe, to Miss Melman, dau. of Daniel M. esq. of Spital-square.

29. Vincent Newton, esq. to Miss Savage, sister of Dr. S.

29. Nicholas Elliott, esq. of Winterbourn, Wilts, to Miss Powell, daughter of the late Sir Alexander P. of Saleby.

30. At Whitechurch, near Edgware, William Haller, esq. of Cannons, co. Middlesex, to Miss Stephen, of Breakspair, in that county, only daughter of the late Mr. S. surgeon, with a handsome fortune.

31. Robert Taylor, esq. of Eye, Suffolk, to Miss Sambrook.

Aug. 1. Capt. Boucher, of the navy, to Mrs. Hawkins.

At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Abdy Maw, esq.

of Lambeth, to Miss Jane Troutbeck.

By special license, Mr. Pitt, stock-broker, to Miss Phelps.

2. Francis Willock, esq. to Miss F. Gore. By special license, Mr. Dalby, of Princess-street, Soho, undertaker, to Miss Younger.

3. By special licence, Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, bart. to Miss Smythe.

4. William Mears, esq. commander of the Royal Bishop East Indiaman, to Miss Nicholas, lately arrived from the East Indies.

5. At Stratton, Somersetshire, John Lansdown, esq. to Lady Knatchbull.

7. Mr. F. Peter Mallet, of Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Starke.

8. At Bath, by the right hon. and rev. Lord George Murray, John Grouett Muirhead, esq. to Lady Jane Murray, third dau. of the late Duke of Athol.

At Castle Combe, Wilts, Walth Potter, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss Scroope.

9. W. B. King, esq. of the Salt-office, to Miss Handley, of Rolls-buildings.

At Dublin, Mr. Pope, of Covent-Garden theatre, to Miss Young.

10. Rev. John Hanifon, LL.B. rector of Wrabness, to Miss Margaret Mary Gough, only daughter of Maurice G. D.D. late rector of that parish.

11. Robert Faulder, esq. of New Bond-st. to Miss Burton.

At Hipolys, near Hitchin, William Wiltshire jun. esq. of Hitchin, to Miss Martha Wortham, 2d dau. of the late, and sister to the present Hale W. esq.

13. Mr. Weston, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Mary Schles, daughter of William S. esq. secretary to the commissioners of customs.

15. At Aberdeen, William Chalmers, M.D. professor of Medicine in King's college, to Miss Jenny Shewan.

18. Thomas Shrimpton, esq. to Miss Hepburne.

At Boxted, Mr. John Bridges, late second officer of the Royal Bishop East Indiaman, to Miss Margaret C. oke.

At Dublin, the right hon. Lord Viscount Dysart, to the hon. Lady Anne Brown, eldest sister to the Earl of Ailmont.

19. By special license, Edward Loveden, esq. of Buscot-park, co. Berks, M.P. for Abingdon, to Mrs. Nash, only daughter and heiress of the late John Darker, esq. F.S.A.

At Blaupant, co. Carligan, John Nares, esq. eldest son of Mr. Justice Nares, to Miss Brigglocke, 2d daughter of the late Owen B. esq. of Blaupant.

23. Mr. John Smith, of New Broad-st. to Miss Bogie.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. **A**T Bombay, of a disorder in her liver, which carried her off in three weeks, Mrs. Christie, wife of Capt. C. of the engineer corps, to whom she had been married not quite three months. She was only daughter of the rev. George Bellas, D.D. rector

rector of Baisden, co. Berks, and niece to Major John Bellas, of the artillery, in the East India Company's service; a most accomplished young woman, and the delight of her family and acquaintance.

27. At Calcutta, of a violent flux, Capt. Hinde, son of Robert H. esq. of Preston Castle, near Hinchin.

1785. Larely, at Southampton, A.L. Collins, esq. late lieut. col. of first reg. of drag. guards.

At Ryegate, Surrey, W. Cholmley, esq.

At Hollings, Lancashire, Mr. Edmund Meddowcroft, aged 90.

George Arnold, esq. late of the Navy-office.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in three hours, of a mortification in his bowels, John Hope, esq. This unfortunate gentleman was nephew to the earl of Hoptoun, and married, in 1762, the only daughter of Eliab Breton, esq. of Fourtree-hall, Enfield, who died in 1767, in her 25th year, whose untimely fate he has celebrated in a tablet inscribed to her memory in Westminster-abbey, close to Handel's monument. By her he had three sons. He was the reputed author of the "New Margate Guide."

Rev. John Fitzherbert, M.A. who had been vicar of Doveridge, Derbysh. near forty years.

July... Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. of Green-street, Enfield high-way.

Mark Cephas Turet, esq. F.S.A. and partner with Mr. Vidall, an eminent merchant in Pudding-lane. This gentleman united to the integrity and skill of a man of business the accomplishments of a polite scholar and an intelligent antiquary. Few of his survivors understood better the rare secret of collecting only what was truly valuable; a circumstance which invincible modesty alone prevented from being more generally known. To those who were favoured with his intimacy his treasures and his judicious communications were regularly open.

16. The ex-president Entrecasteaux. He was on the point of being embarked for the Brisols, when he fell dangerously ill from excess of ramorfe; and, feeling his end approaching, he requested the Queen of Portugal to send him one of her secretaries, to take down his last declaration. He acknowledged that he alone was the murderer of his wife; that at one o'clock of the morning of the 11th of May, 1784, he entered her room quite naked, and, getting upon the bed, put her head between his knees, and with a razor cut her throat. She cried out, he says; but he hopped her mouth, and finished his bloody business without farther noise. When she was quite dead, he went into a back yard, and washed his body all over with water. This abominable criminal totally exculpates any of his servants from the least knowledge or concern in the horrid deed. By order of the Queen, he was exposed to the public view, with his face uncovered, for twenty-four hours. See p. 533.

22. Rob. Dalton, esq. of Thurnham-hall, co. Lancaster.

Mr. Brough, many years partner with Mr. Offliffe, an eminent brewer at Enfield.

At Bristol, William Gregson, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and formerly a clerk in the stamp office.

23. Sir Henry Tichborne, bart. of Tichborne, co. Hants.

27. At Winchester, aged 86, Mrs. Jenkinson, mother of the right hon. C. J. and of Mrs. Cornwall, wife of the right hon. C. W. Cornwall, speaker of the House of Commons.

Of an apoplectic stroke, at the age of 69, Baron Gymnick, prime minister to his serene highness the Elector of Cologne. He possessed in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of his sovereign, and is justly and universally regretted.

28. At Highgate, Mr. Cornelius Jongstra, of the Bank.

29. At Margate, aged 78, Mrs. Cælia Scott, of Canterbury, a single lady of fortune, and aunt to Francis D. esq. of Scott's-hall, Kent.

In Fleet-st. Mr. Alex. Forbes, apothecary.

In Prince's-street, Hanover-square, Mrs. Cockayne, relict of Col. C. and sister to Sir William Mildmay, bart.

Aug. 1. At Gloucester, Mr. Rich. Skipp, of the Old George, in Dimock, who was unfortunately kicked a fortnight ago by a vicious horse, as he was mounting to return home from market.

At Bramford, co. Suff. Mr. Hudson, rector of Brockley, and perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

At Brecon, rev. Gregory Parry, M.A. prebendary of Worcester.

2. Mrs. Gertrude Snell, daughter of the late rev. Mr. S. canon residentiary of Exeter.

At Stepney, Benjamin Roebuck, esq.

3. Mr. Thomas Amey, son of Ald. A. of Chester. The untimely death of this unfortunate young man was occasioned by a wound which he received, about a fortnight ago, from the accidental discharge of a gun which he was dragging after him by the muzzle, the contents of which lodged in his thigh.

Mrs. Lomax, widow of John L. esq. of Hackney.

Rev. John Fletcher, vicar of Madeley, Shropsh.

4. At Hadley, near Barnet, Major Peter Grant, formerly of the East India Company's service.

Aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Banks, of New Brentford.

Thomas Brock, esq. town-clerk of Shrewsbury.

5. At Chelmsford, Mrs. Griffinhoof, wife of Dr. G.

6. At Lambeth, John Wilton, esq. captain of an independent company of invalids at Plymouth.

7. In New street, in her 66th year, Mrs. Scraban, relict of the late William S. esq. (See p. 574); a lady whose goodness of heart, and tenderness of disposition, endeared her to her family and all her acquaintance.

In Tudor-street, St. Bride's, of a cancer, Mr. Chapman, an eminent coal-merchant.

8. Lady Moore, relict of the late Adm. Sir J. M.

9. At Islington, Mr. Addington, wholesale haberdasher in Milk-street.

At Bath, in an advanced age, the hon. Mrs. Mackworth, relict of the late Herbert M. esq. of Gboll castle, co. Glamorgan.

10. In Mancheller-buildings, John Appleton, esq.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Tucker, relict of the late rev. John T. rector of Ringwood, Kent.

12. At his brother's house, at Greenwich, Mr. Christ. Oliver, aged 64, many years an eminent linen draper in London.

13. At Millford, York, Edw. Leedes, esq. At York, aged 76, Davison Toplady, esq. The war before last he was captain of the 2nd regiment of foot (the Duke of Richmond's) which corps was on the unfortunate expedition to St. Cas, and afterwards at the reduction of the Havannah, previous to which he lost an arm.

14. Mr. Jonathan Goodman, of Clerkenwell Green, and a horse-salesman in Smith-field market. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by a blow he received some weeks ago from a man who attempted to ride away with one of his horses.

Mr. John Fletcher, vicar of Madeley, co. Salop, author of a sermon on the remarkable effects of an earthquake at the Birches, in Bildwas parish, in the night between May 25 and 26, 1773; the appearance of which, as it remained in the summer of 1784, conveys in miniature a very exact idea of the dreadful devastation of Calabria on a larger scale. Mr. Fletcher preached on the spot on the Sunday following, a barrel serving him for a desk; and we are credibly informed, that the pathos of his address, joined to the esteem he was universally held in, had a most wonderful effect on his crowded audience, formed from the miners and bargemen of Colebrook-dale adjoining, who, for the honour of the company who conduct the works in that dale, are remarkably industrious and orderly in their behaviour. The writer of this article was much struck with the variety of the objects he contemplated on this scene last year: the massive ruins of Bildwas abbey; the Severn driven from its natural bed; the billocks of earth rolled forward, and stopped like flag-nets waves; the ruins of the barn that travelled intire, with its underpinning; and the trees, moved out of their places, still standing: and, as a surprising exertion of art, the iron bridge over the Severn at a height suf-

ficient for masted vessels to pass under, which is to recover the long-disused market and trade of Madeley.

15. At Swansea, rev. Mr. Solomon Herries, a gentleman of great learning and piety, and an ornament to the Christian ministry.

At Billingsgate, Essex, Mr. Vandertee, attorney-at-law, of that place.

16. At the General Post Office, Philip Allen, esq. comptroller of the bye and cross-road letter-office, and nephew to the late Ralph A. esq. of Bath, who first established cross-posts.

At Salisbury, after a long and painful cancerous complaint, Mrs. Hancock, wife of Dr. H. physician, of that city.

At Bury, during a very violent storm of thunder and lightning, by a fire-ball which fell in the house, and slightly hurt her mother, Mary Singleton.—The following epigraph to her memory is extracted from the Bury Post.

HERE lies interred the body of
MARY SINGLETON,
a young maiden of this parish,
aged 9 years;

born of Roman Catholic parents,
and virtuously brought up,
who being in the act of prayer,
repeating her vespers,
was instantaneously killed by a flash of lightning.

August the 16th, 1785.

“NOT Siloam's ruinous tower the victim flew,

But cause above the many, sinn'd the few:
Nor here the fated lightning wreak'd his rage,
By vengeance sent for crimes matur'd by age:
For whilst the thunder's awful voice was heard,

The little suppliant with its hands uprear'd
Address'd her God in prayers the priest had taught,
His mercy crav'd, and his protection sought.

Learn, reader, hence, that Wisdom to adore
Thou canst not scan, and fear his boundless power.

Safe shalt thou be; if thou perform'st his will;
Blest if he spares, and more blest should he kill.”

17. Mr. William H. Cole, an eminent spinner near Sheffield. Going to Settle fair, his horse on an unsteady ran away with him near Bradford, and threw him, by which he was bruised in so terrible a manner, that he expired soon after.

At Norwich, Mr. Cooper, formerly a very eminent apothecary, but who had for some years retired from the most extensive practice ever known in that city. In general abilities and knowledge he was superior to most men; in the skill peculiar to his profession, and all the learning particularly connected with it, he was inferior to none. In the discharge of every duty to man, (all which had impaired

* See vol. XLIII. p. 282.

impaired his understanding, he blended the most tender sensibility with the strictest justice. He was fervently grateful to God for all the blessings of this life, with a piety un- mixed with ostentation, and a devotion un- tainted with enthusiasm; and he trusted in the mercies promised by Christianity in the next, with a faith allayed by no doubt, and an hope elevated by no presumption. At his own request he paid the fine to be excused from serving the offices of magistracy, in the mayoralty of the late John Patterson, esq. And he has left fifty pounds to the charity school of St. Peter's in Mancroft, of which he was a trustee; and fifty pounds to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, of which he was a governor.

18. Samuel Richardson, esq. of Ludlow, Shropsh.

21. In Howard-street, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, in a violent fit of coughing, R. Munro, a gentleman of considerable property in Devonshire.

At Mark's-hall, Essex, Mrs. Honeywood, the very respectable relict of the late Gen. H. By his will his large estate now devolves to Filmer H. esq. M.P. for Kent.

22. At Stourhead, Wilts, Mrs. Hoare, wife of Richard Colt H. esq.

Aged 67, James Champain, esq. of Exeter.

Aged 80, the rev. Mr. Garrod, rector of Beldred and Coney Weston, both co. Suff.

23. Mr. Henry White, Steward of Bride- well and Berthlem hospitals. These important trusts Mr. White executed with such fidelity and success, as rendered his official department both useful and exemplary. His conduct was founded on principles of integrity. Every thing he did was the result of system. He was accurate, methodical, firm, and rigidly true to his appointments. It was on the broad bottom of inviolable probity, that he did the business of the Hospitals. But these habits of order and prudence did not impair the sensibility of his nature. He was always the poor man's friend. His humanity was a fund of relief, which no case, however ne- cessitous, which no occasions, however pres- sing, exhausted. He sympathized with every sufferer, and was always distressed when it was not in his power to answer satisfactorily the desires of every suppliant.

At Frome, R. co. W. Hon. esq. late of Lom- bard-Str.

25. At Copar, Charles Bell, esq. late Go- vernor of Cape Coast Castle, on the Coast of Africa.

26. Of an inflammation in his bowels, at his seat at Stonelane Lodge, Suffex, the right

hon. George Germaine, Viscount Sackville, Lord Bol-broke, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Clerk of the Coun- cil in Ireland, one of the Keepers of Phoenix Park, and a vice-president of the British Lying-in Hospital.—Few characters have been more chequered with royal favour and public disgrace than his Lordship. Early in life, through the means of his father the Duke of Dorset, who was the chosen favourite and convivial companion of his late Majesty, he was promoted to a high rank in the army; and in the war before last was appointed commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, which rank he held till the me- morable battle of Minden involved his Lord- ship in disgrace; with what justice, may hereafter be developed by future historians, when party shall no longer pursue, and truth dispel, the mist of obscurity that has so long clouded the business of that day. After, however, incurring the disgrace of his Sovereign, who with his own hand erased his name from the list of his Privy Council be- fore his guilt was proved on trial, he made his appeal to the public in such a masterly defence, as left a doubt in the minds of many of the justice of that court-martial which pronounced him incapable of ever serving his Majesty in a military capacity. He then long remained unmeddling in public business, during which time the celebrated Lady Betty Germaine (whose correspondence with Dean Swift the public are acquainted with) dying, left him a considerable fortune, with the annexed condition of changing his name from Sackville to Germaine. Some years after- wards he was restored to our Sovereign's fa- vour, and in Lord North's administration promoted to the rank of American Secretary, wherein he strongly evinced himself the foe of American independence. As the reward of his exertions in office, when he retired he was promoted to a peerage, when in title he resumed his pristine name.

DISEASES.

REV. Samuel Partridge, South Medietry of Laveston R. with Bolton V. both co. Line.

Rev. W. Strong, M.A. to hold Billingham R. with Bolingbroke cum Hareby N. both co. Linc.

Rev. John Bigg, M.A. Great Granston R. co. Huntingdon, with Hardwicke R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Philip Papillon, Eythorn R. with Kinnegto R. both co. Kent.

See Other Lists in our next.

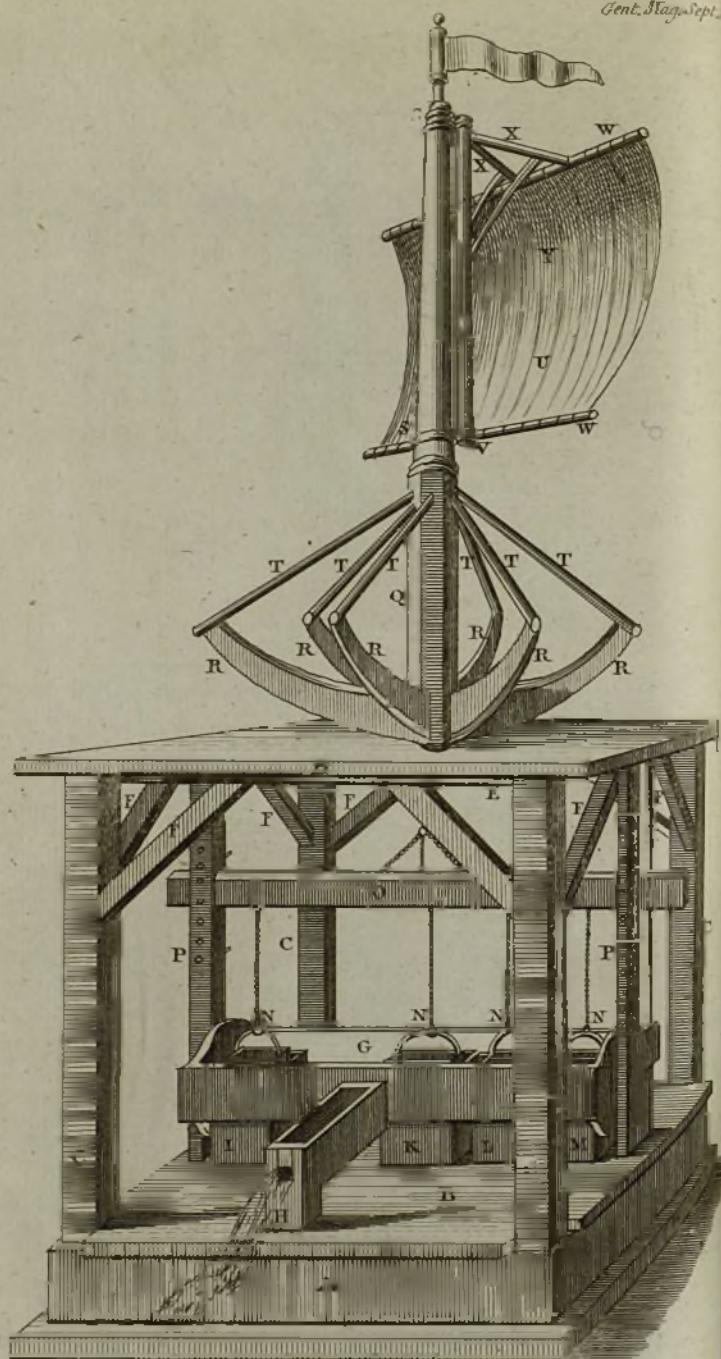
Burial of Mortality from Aug. 21 to Aug. 23, 1785.			
Christened.	Buried.		
Males 566	Males 627	5 and 5	135
Females 581	Females 649	2 and 10	63
Whereof have died under two years old 503		10 and 20	35
		20 and 30	100
		30 and 40	95
		40 and 50	112
		50 and 60	79
		60 and 70	61
		70 and 80	66
		80 and 90	28
		90 and 100	4

Peck Loaf 2s. 2½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1785.

Bank	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. confols.	Ditto	4 per Ct. Confols.	Long Ann.	Short	Ditto	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds, 6s. pte.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	1 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	5 per Ct. NAVY. 92½	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchqd. Bill.	Lottery Tickets.
29 Stock. 120½	58½	57½	1726	75½	17½	1777.	1778.			9					4½	92½				13 12 0
30 Sunday	58½	57½		75½																
31 Sunday	58½	58½		75½																
1 120½	58½	58½		75½	17½		12½			10					4½				92 pte.	13 15 0
2 119½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			9					4½					13 14 0
3 119½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			9					4½					13 12 0
4 119½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			12										13 13 0
5 119½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			12										13 13 0
6 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			12										13 13 0
7 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
8 120½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
9 120½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
10 120½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
11 120½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
12 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
13 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
14 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 13 0
15 121½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			17										13 15 0
16 121½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			18										13 15 0
17 122	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			19										13 17 0
18 121	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			16										13 17 0
19 121	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			17										13 18 0
20 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			17										13 18 0
21 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 18 0
22 121½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			17										13 18 0
23 121½	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			11										13 18 0
24 123	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			12										13 17 0
25 123	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			14										13 17 0
26 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½			15										13 18 0
27 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 18 0
28 Sunday	58½	57½		75½	17½		12½													13 18 0

M. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.



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