

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

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



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

For J U N E, 1785.

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

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at the Sign of St. JOHN'S GATE.

June. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 14		E	143	rain.
2	30 1	65	E		bright, brisk wind.
3	30 2	50	NE		cool air, overcast.
4	30	65	E		hot air, brisk wind.
5	29 17	68	E		fattry, brisk wind.
6	29 15	61	E	23	rain.
7	29 17	58	E		overcast, mild and still 1.
8	29 18	60	S	22	mild, still, lowering, rain.
9	29 14	61	SW		clouds and sun.
10	29 10	61	SW		clouds and wind.
11	29 6	62	W		strong wind, heavy clouds.
12	29 14	65	SW		cloudy, brisk wind, warm.
13	29 11	66	W	12	brisk wind, clouds, showers.
14	29 16	64	W	14	cloudy and mild, rain.
15	29 19	65	W		overcast and lowering, mild.
16	29 18	66	W		clouds and sun.
17	29 14	63	W		clouds and sun.
18	29 14	61	W	9	clouds and sun, rain 2.
19	29 18	65	W		clouds and sun.
20	29 14	65	SW		clouds and sun 3.
21	29 10	62	SW		clouds and sun, rain.
22	29 6	58	SW	69	rain.
23	29 8	60	SW	14	brisk wind, clouds and sun, rain.
24	29 8	55	NW		blustering and lowering, cold
25	29 12	56	W		overcast. 1 night.
26	29 12	64	SW		lowering and mild, slight showers
27	29 8	62	W	29	showers.
28	29 14	60	W	10	clouds and sun, mild rain.
29	29 16	61	W		sun and clouds, fast and mild.
30	29 16	59	E		overcast.

OBSERVATIONS.

1 Plants thrive. 2 Hasty electric showers. 3 Cherries begin to ripen.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from June 13, to June 18, 1785.

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



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine;

For JUNE, 1785.

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

††† The friendly Communication of an inestimable Dissolvent for the human Calculi, by being misdirected, did not come to Hand till too late to be inserted; but shall certainly have Preference in our next. Directed to J. NICHOLS, Fleet-Street.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, June 16.

R. Badcock having in your last Mag. p. 365, mentioned the loss of a curious MS. which he formerly gave me, I shall be obliged to you if you will give me leave

to make another attempt to recover it, by means of the more extensive circulation of your publication than that of the *Theological Repository*.

The MS. contains a copy of old Mr. Wesley's diary, and letters written by his daughters to the distant members of the family, relating to some *strange noises* heard in the house, all in the hand-writing of Mr. Sam. Wesley. Not long before my removal from Calne, I lent it to some person who visited me at my own house; and being about to remove, and in a very bad state of health, I neglected to take an account of the person to whom I delivered it. If he, or his executors, should meet with this letter, I hope they will not hesitate to return it.

If by this means the MS. should be recovered, I promise you, Mr. Urban, that (if you chuse it) the substance, or the whole of it, shall be at your service; and I do not know a more proper repository for it than your useful miscellany. This MS. though extremely curious, is, however, the least valuable part of the collection of papers with which Mr. Badcock favoured me. The letters I am now in possession of will supply the most authentic materials for the history of Mr. John and Charles Wesley, about the time that they took their religious turn; and the publication of them will

be of great use at a proper time, I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

J. PRIESTLEY.

††† An old correspondent, who has frequently answered the queries of others, would be happy to learn some particulars of Richard Mason, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, whence he was ejected in 1644; and, on the Restoration, became M. D. Q. Where did he reside, and did he follow any profession in the mean time? He had a son, John, supposed to have been of Jesus Coll. and a non-juron Q. Was he in orders? They were related to WELSTEAD the poet, of whom also any un-noticed particulars would be acceptable.

EUGENIO.

Edgeware Road,

Mr. URBAN, June 16, 1785.

THE part which the late Dr. Johnson was known to have taken in the introduction\* and establishment of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, makes me particularly desirous of a place for the inclosed in that learned and useful publication. His humility, respecting the inscription he ordered for his grave, is no reason why the admirers of his genius and virtues should not endeavour to do them justice. This I have attempted in the Epitaph I now send you. By inserting it in your next Number you will oblige, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES FORDYCE.

\* Mr. Samuel Johnson was not a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* till it was introduced, and fully established, by Mr. Cave. EDIT. "Under





ensis. As you, Mr. Urban, seem desirous to preserve every "drop" of a man of genius, I have sent you a copy of a letter from Mr. Chambers to Macbean, which I have in Mr. Chambers's own hand-writing; perhaps it may be the means of bringing to light some particulars of both or one of these gentlemen. I have several more of Mr. Chambers's letters to different people in my custody, which indicate him to have been a man of great vivacity, acute observation, strong judgement, exquisite feelings, and a good heart; some of these I will transmit to you at a future opportunity, together with a few biographical anecdotes respecting him\*. In the mean time I am,

Yours, &c. M——.

"Mr. Macbean,

"I want all the apparatus that I used in correcting the new edition of my book, to be brought to Cambury-house. I fancy you can guess pretty nearly what it is. The principal thing is the case with shelves and papers on them: on the top of this I left, I think, almost every thing else wanted, particularly a number of books, I believe ten or twelve, and an index wrapped in thick brown paper; the first volume of the Dictionary too, I was at work upon, should be sent: it is cut in two, the letter A by itself.

"I am sorry to give you this trouble, but know not how to get the things without you. I am your assured friend and servant,  
E. CHAMBERS."  
*Cambury-house, Monday morning.*

MR. URBAN,

May 16.

I MUCH wonder you have so long been inattentive to the literary department of your excellent work, as to have suffered a fellow-labourer in the field of criticism †, and at this late period too, to have got the start of you in his animadversions upon that phenomenon of learning, that formidable rival to other productions of genius, the most wonderful Cheeshire Pig. To be serious—It is no unfrequent practice among the graver part of society, to ridicule the numerous fashionable absurdities which so remarkably characterise the present age. Perhaps no subject has so well deserved this censure, as the many efforts to humanize the different species of brutes which at

present serve to amuse the town; but whoever has paid a due observance to the nature and disposition of mankind in all ages, must have remarked, that they have undergone very little change from the lapse of time; and, if the follies of the present be fairly contrasted with those of former times, I trust it will appear, that we are neither less wise, nor more extravagantly ridiculous than our ancestors. If the present age has exhibited its learned horses and its learned pigs, its dancing dogs and its drumming bairns, it may be shewn that former ones have not been less diligent in degrading the human species, by similar endeavours to exalt the capacity of the brute creation. I shall collect a few examples in support of my assertion, and for the amusement of your readers.

Among the most remarkable instances of animal sagacity may be placed Banks's famous horse, whose renown is alluded to by Shakspeare in "Love's Labour lost," act I. scene iii.; and by Dekker in his "Untrussing of the humorous poet \*." It is related of this horse, that he would restore a glove to its owner after his master had whispered the man's name in his ear; that he would tell the number of pence in any silver coin, and even perform the grosser offices of nature whenever his master bade him †. He danced likewise to the sound of a pipe, and told money with his feet ‡. Sir Walter Raleigh says, "that had Banks lived in elder times, he would have shamed all the enchanters in the world by the wonderful instructions which he had given to his horse §."

Of the sagacity of a hare, Dr. Swift || has given a strange instance, which may be well put in competition with the feats of this animal at Sadler's Wells. This hare, which was a native of Bristol, would stand upon her hind legs, bow to the company, and beat several marches on a drum. Sir Kenelm Digby speaks of a baboon that played on the guitar \*\*, and we are informed of an ape that played at chess in the presence of the king of Portugal ††. Various are the scientific performances of elephants. Bishop Burnet says, he "saw one at Milan that

\* Hawkins's Old Plays, vol. III. 108.

† Digby on bodies, 393.

‡ Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote, 289.

§ Hist. of the World, 1st part, p. 178.

|| Intelligencer, No. 13.

\*\* Digby on Bodies, 394.

†† Castiglioni's Courtier, b. ii. p. 190.

\* They will be highly acceptable, EDIT.

† See *Mary's Review* for April.

played at ball \*. This animal is said to possess the passion of jealousy †; and Ælian relates two stories of an elephant's falling in love with a woman ‡. Jealousy is said likewise to exist in many other animals, as swans, camels, doves, &c. Of the swan, Chaucer says,

"The jealous swanne against his death that  
sugeth."

CHAUC. Assembly of Fowls.

There is hardly an end to collecting examples of the great sagacity of brutes, of their docility in receiving the instructions of man, and of the foolish application of the latter to so trifling a subject. Those already mentioned are sufficient for my purpose; and I conclude with a wish, that the time and talents of my countrymen may in future be directed to better or more laudable purposes, than can be possibly acquired by so ridiculous and useless a pursuit, as an endeavour to exalt brutes to a situation for which Providence most certainly never designed them.

S. E.

MR. URBAN, June 9.  
I MUST beg the favour of you to obviate a mistake of yours in your account of Mr. Warton's book, p. 292, in which you represent me as the translator of *Don Quixote*. This is an undertaking for which I own myself absolutely unqualified. To adopt an expression of Milton's on Shakspeare, I have *too much conceiving* of the merit of the original of *Cervantes*, ever to think of appearing in that character. I own my incapacity of clothing my own ideas in proper language. The difficulties of a translator must arise in proportion to his knowledge of the original: this he may comprehend as fully and satisfactorily as he may his maternal tongue, and yet find it impossible to discover adequate expressions in that for his own conceptions. An obvious reason presents itself; languages are not tautologous. *Industrie*, *Industrie*, *Industria*, give very different ideas to an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Italian, and Spaniard. I am, Sir,

Yours, J. B.

MR. URBAN,  
AMONG other slovenly omissions in the last edition of *Burn's Justice*, of

\* *Travels*, p. 134, edit. 1666.

† *Bacon's Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 394, edit. 1662.

‡ *Ælian de Animal*, l. i. c. 39, and l. vii. c. 38.

which the public have reason to complain, give me leave to notice two.

"VIII. HOUSES and WINDOWS." In this, not only the table and explanation were false, as your Reviewer remarked (vol. L. p. 327), and, in consequence the leaf cancelled; but every new clause, some of which are extraordinary, and affect numbers, is omitted. I will instance one, § XVII. by which the covenants of many leases are expressly abrogated, and tenants, not landlords, are charged with this tax: "any covenant or agreement made or entered into previous to the passing of this act, relative to the payment of any duties imposed, or to be imposed, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding."

"XI. PAWNING." The new statute, 24 Geo. III. c. 42, like the above, and all other new statutes, is imperfectly mentioned in the Appendix, with this remarkable addition:

"And there are several regulations concerning duplicates of goods, and other matters; but as the act is only of force for one year, the parliament, at their next sessions, may perhaps give it a re-consideration." In the mean time, the justices of the peace, who were to enforce this act, and the poor brokers, who were bound to obey, though they had purchased, perhaps, this new and expensive edition, were left totally in the dark, and were obliged to refer to the statute book, if they could buy or borrow it, or else wait for what the parliament might, perhaps, do on re-consideration. Of what use is a book, so defective in these and many other instances, to those who are to enforce, and to those who are to obey, the laws; many of whom, so established is its character, have no other guide? But this is like the blind leading the blind, of which we all know the consequence. Yours,

*A Justice of the Peace.*

*Some short Account of the Caves on the Elephanta Island, near Bombay, by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry.*

IN several parts of the coast about Bombay are found caves of such remote antiquity, that neither tradition nor records can reach their origin; in many of them are inscriptions, written in a language and characters now totally unknown; but of these disused, or dead languages, besides the Sanscrit, or sacred one, there are, in India, many remains. I am told the Jews at Cochin have yet the grant of their synagogue, at present



present unintelligible; this, I once conjectured, might be in the primitive Hebrew, as these people are supposed to be of the missing tribes: but I am assured, the country powers never admitted their public deeds to be drawn in the language of foreigners.

That these caves were formed for religious purposes cannot even be doubted, as well from their construction, as the sculptured representations of Gentoo mythology, which all of them contain: perhaps a description of one might be introduced, with good effect, as an episode to some eastern heroic poem.

It is not unpleasant to trace, as men grow refined, the temples of their worship, from the darkness of caves and forests, through the gloom of Gothic structures, to the airy elegance of Grecian architecture.

As I visited the Elephanta, the principal, I would call it, cathedral, of these caves, I shall attempt some account of it.

This extraordinary offspring of human industry is on Elephanta Island, so called from the statue of an elephant, of natural size, tolerably cut out of a solid rock, on its west coast, which is nearly six miles from the castle of Bombay: the caves are about the middle of this isthmus, the approach to them being through a deep ravine, so that one is struck with surprise at coming suddenly on their openings, and seeing an abrupt precipice, of more than 60 feet perpendicular, rising from the roofs of these excavations, and covered at the summit with shrubs and trees, that hang over the rock, which is of hard stone, more so than that usually employed in our home edifices; but as many quarries are known to indurate when exposed to the air, it may not be unreasonable to infer, that its present density is partly original and partly acquired; but of this, however, I neither made experiment, nor sought information.

Of these caves there are three, the principal being in the centre, and the lesser ones on either hand, though not placed in similar directions; one having a common front, the other being at right angles with it: in each of the inferior ones is a small chapel with baths at the end.

To the grand cave, or temple, there are three entrances by porticoes of four pillars each, of the same order with those within. Its elevation is very disproportionate to its area, which last is nearly a square of 40 yards, whilst its height is not more than half as many feet; but the

eye is not only offended at first by the lowness, but also by the flatness of the roof; which certainly would have acquired more of grandeur by being arched, the effect of which we observe in our own churches. This roof is supported by 36 columns, placed at equal distances, though some of them have been broken down by the intemperate zeal of the Portuguese to exterminate idolatry; which, as well as the tasteless curiosity of latter visitors, has likewise impaired many of the figures.

Each column is divided into three equal parts, the pedestal being one, the shaft another, and the capital, including the entablature, the third; the pedestals are square; the shafts rudely grooved, and not, as usual, cylindrical, but gradually bulbing outwards to the centre, their greatest diameter being more than half their height. The capitals are, as their shafts, grooved, and appear, to use the miner's phrase, like globes flattened by the pressure of country on them. The entablatures are simple, and without distinct divisions of members. These proportions and forms, so different from Grecian rules, are not pleasing to a corrected taste; but as they have in themselves the strictest uniformity of common principle, undoubtedly prove the arts to have been far advanced at the early period of their construction.

To the right, and within the large cave, extending the square of four pillars, which form its angles, is a small temple or chapel, having on the ground a large altar, oblong, somewhat raised, and coarsely cut; on the top of which is a cone, resembling the pivots of the rocking stones in Cornwall, or at Stonehenge, the tops of the uprights for receiving their transoms, and, perhaps, in its design, for some such purpose. In each of the lesser caves, there are several chapels.

On the sides of the porticoes, and in compartments at the further end, are, in basso relievo, pieces of sculpture, most of their figures being Colossian, and all representing parts of the Gentoo mythology; the centre is an image of the quadruple-faced Baimha, the god of the Bedas. These statues, such as we see them, grotesque and fanciful, are to us the objects of eastern adoration, and, in their present mutilated state, prove the artist neither unskilful, or unacquainted with animal proportions, which are well preserved, even in those which extend the height of the excavation, or which

which the hieroglyphic doctrines of the bramins represent most whimsically; for, indeed, the acquaintance with nature and symmetry may as well be displayed in the statues of a Silenus or Medea, as in those of an Apollo or Venus.

I have had the greatest pleasure in sketching this account, as it brings to remembrance one of the most agreeable parties I was ever on. This was given to General MacLeod, a man of public merits and private virtues, by Mr. Hull, the charms and manners of whose lady added elegance to the hospitable repast of friendship. To me it will be now a full recompence for these minutes, if they but recal to her mind half the satisfactions she then imparted to those whose fortune it was to be of her company; and to her, therefore, I take the liberty of addressing them, and the following occasional Sonnet.

TO MRS. HULL.

To thee, bright lamp, that lum'd El'phanta's cave,

And lent mild lustre to its dusky scene,  
To thee is due that light thy beauties gave,  
When soft they rose as night's chaste,  
peerless queen.

If the fine forms which nature gives to please,  
When by her mimic sons with ardour caught,

Draw, by resistless charm, the raptured gaze,  
And deeply stamp the inspired artist's thought;

Happy the pupil who at once surveys  
The archetype of symmetry and grace;  
Then sees the types correctest taste displays,  
And thence is learn'd symmetric rules to trace.

The lesson taught is to the teacher due,  
And what belongs of right, the muse devotes to you.

MR. URBAN,

WITH all due deference to the poetical abilities of Mr. Warton, to the laurel lately conferred on him by his Majesty, and to the elogiums so liberally bestowed on his edition of Milton's *Juvenilia* by you and some of your correspondents, I cannot help thinking several of his notes the *farrago* of a tasteless, insipid antiquary, rather than comments worthy of such a poet as the divine Milton: e. g. his bluntly affirming that his author (the finest harmonist in the world) had "a very bad ear" (p. 207); his saying, that Sir Henry Wootton's common expression of "a friendship interrupted in the cradle," means, "when you *was* a child," in the very teeth of fact and common sense, and the words of

Wootton's letter\* (p. 1163), after passing over difficulties of real importance, *passim*, and beauties the most brilliant, without explanation or notice; his stopping to say, that "stories" mean "histories," and filling pages with quotations from Shakespeare, &c. of no consequence, nor relevant to the sense of his author, "holding his fathing candle to the sun;" and then again rendering "confusion worse confounded" (p. 28, note on l. 14) by attempting an exposition. I could add more; but—*fat superque*. Yours, &c. N.

MR. URBAN,

THE following pathetic lines I found a few days ago in one of my country rambles, written upon a window at a house on Mount Pleasant, near Sydenham. My reason for requesting your insertion of them, is, merely to learn from any correspondent, whether they are to be met with in any author.

In a female hand, the following:

Alas! I have lov'd too long, too well,  
The man who owns no merit in finery,  
And treats my faithful heart with proud contempt,  
And an unfeeling coldness.

Close under the above the following, in a man's hand-writing:

This woman has a soul of god-like mould,  
Intrepid, and commanding;  
To that she's fair, few more can boast  
Of personal charms;  
And, in spite of me, challenges my best esteem;  
But oh! she has passions that outstrip the winds,

And tear her virtues up  
As tempests meet the sea!

There are names signed under each, that appear to be of the same hand-writing as the lines; which, though not in rhyme, yet are written in the above irregular divisions. I should apologize for craving room for such an accidental trifle, but I hope the pathos it contains will make my excuse. H.

\* "You lately bestowed upon me here the *first* taste of your acquaintance." "They were *not* children, together," says Mr. Warton, "Wootton being sent from Winchester to Oxford in 1584, twenty years before Milton was born."—"Interrupted in the cradle," is evidently synonymous to "strangled in the birth." In this same letter of Wootton, dated 1638, Mr. Warton says of Mr. H. "perhaps Milton's friend, S. Harlib;" though he afterwards tells us, that "he came into England about the year 1640."



MR. URBAN,

Settle, May 25.

PERMIT me to return thanks to the Barrowist, p. 252 (mispaged 192) for his reasonable advice with respect to accuracy in descriptions of antiques, which would be of much greater utility to the world were they more generally attended to. I cannot but acknowledge that the computation of the dimensions of the barrow was in some degree inaccurate, as it mentioned 9 or 10 feet instead of 9 or 10 yards, which was certainly erroneous, though a mistake easily committed. The circumference of the base is 210 feet; and the diameter of the top of the present wall or coating, or what he pleases to call it, 45 feet. But as the summit of the coating is much broken and very irregular, and great part dislodged by the workmen, the present actual altitude is only 7 yards. The stones which compose the coffer are 6 feet 9 inches long, and 3 feet broad, some more and some less, according to their situation in composing the cell. The meaning of "stones piled in such a manner as to rest upon each other's basis" is very evident, that they are to each other a solid prop, foundation, or support, as the barrow is formed in an inclined position, or conic shape. The barrow is delineated as accurately as possible with respect to the appearance before its late investigation, except with regard to the oval form, which was certainly too circular for its extent; but this was my fault, not the engraver's, who has, much to his credit, made an excellent and true copy of the original sketch. After allowing myself to blame in those two oversights, which are rather the effect of chance than inaccuracy, let me put a few reasonable queries to the Barrowist, and answer some of his objections, which are equally faulty in their turn. Mr. Collinson, it is true, in his "Beauties of British Antiquities," gives the world a pleasing account of several monumental reliques in the barrow line; but there is an innumerable quantity of barrows in Britain, and in those quantities different species, which have, in a general sense, their various peculiarities, of which this may be one. The judicious and accurate Captain Grose, in the second edition of his "Antiquities," in his treatise upon the subject, coincides in this point; as well as Camden, Weever, and many other au-

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thors who have written upon this head. Mr. Collinson, no doubt, described with accuracy many different species; but let me ask the Barrowist, if he could reasonably expect to find every barrow minutely described, with its peculiar appendages, either opened or unopened? In different situations, considerable variations may be discovered in investigating tumuli: where stones were most convenient to form the whole, they were used; and many barrows are almost entirely composed of earth, where earth was rich, and stones few. I would recommend to the Barrowist, to satisfy himself with personal observation, and then he will find this argument indisputably true, as description and expression will not convince his delicate sensibility. I have a shrewd suspicion that this gentleman disputes the validity of my correspondence, or, at least, has an idea of a glaring extension, magnified beyond the bounds of truth or reason, by comparing it injudiciously with Dr. Chandler's curious description of Herodotus's mausoleum of King Gyges. I have a hope, at least, that the present account of the dimensions will satisfy his incredulity. I should deem it the highest ingratitude to transmit to so valuable a publication accounts of things, unexisting, or at least supposed to be stretched beyond the line of probability. The Barrowist must be a person of extraordinary discernment, if he can judge, from the engraving, of what sort of internal materials the barrow is formed. The internal materials are composed of stones, some much larger than the external coating; and, as the barrow is situated near a considerable quantity of stones, rocks, &c. they have undoubtedly been more convenient to collect than the earth from a barren rocky moor. The summit of the barrow was certainly originally above the coffer: is it said in the description that it was not? Though this barrow is much exposed, yet the weather could not discompose the internal parts, as it required the force of several men, with iron handspikes, to remove them: and it would be a work of many days to explore this *vest mafs*. I am of opinion, that it has been a general burial-place for the Danes or Pagan-Saxons, so large a quantity of bones having been found, that, were they collected together, they would

would form several bodies. Had the Barrowist a proper knowledge of ancient customs, he would have found, that it was our ancient forefathers (not the moderns) who, out of a superstitious veneration, increased the sepulchral tumuli. I am sorry he disputes the opinion of the great Maſon, one of the first historians of the age, who supports this just idea. But how comes he to compare the barrow with the Tower of London? He must have seen neither of those places, or his ideas must be very capacious indeed; and I should be afraid of drawing upon myself the ridicule of all the cooks in England, were I to introduce the extraordinary scheme of poaching an egg with the shell on. I should have been glad of hearing the Barrowist's opinion respecting the origin of this tumult. His sentences are so copious in strictures, that I expected something extraordinary to be the result of his letter; but I was greatly disappointed in not finding one single opinion in favour of my request, except the old repetition, want of historical information, which cannot withhold opinion. I am afraid he runs into the same error himself as the gentleman who described the tapestry. The tapestry was described minutely; but without pretending to know the history represented. Was this the case with me? I cannot take the hint, as my description was only faulty in two trifling mistakes. An opinion was formed, every circumstance was described, and only a civil request for the opinion of others, in conjunction with my own. I should have contemplated his remarks with a contemptuous silence; but I was roused, and uncommonly struck, with his erroneous ideas, which could have originated from nothing short of a fire-side observation, and not from an experienced personal investigation of barrows. Hasty opinions are not always just. And, as an apology for my egregious inaccuracies, permit me to plead myself a juvenile antiquary; in short, I should not have replied, but, with regard to the words of the poet, let me tell the Barrowist, he forces

"as it were in spite

"Of nature and my stars to write."

At the same time let me return thanks to E. p. 249, (189) for his observation respecting K. John, which is just. Capt. Grose, under the article Hants, vol. II.

p. 202, speaking of K. John's house at Warnford, tells us, that "it is an appellation common to many ancient structures in which that King had no concern, King John and the Devil being founders to whom many of the vulgar impute most of the ancient buildings," &c. I rather apprehend, this building must be King Henry VIII's palace, mentioned by Mr. Gough in his "British Topography," for the singularity of its architecture.

In compensation for the trouble which I have given in reciting a long narration of sentiment, &c. I send Mr. Urban [see the plate, fig. 1, 2, 3], the spoon, glove, and boot of Henry VI. which I delineated from the real ones, as preserved in a chest at Bolton-hall, near Sawley, in Bolland, Yorkshire, where that prince was sometime screened from the unhappy troubles of his reign.

Fig. 4, a large image dug up in the nave of the Great Church at Furness Abbey-lane.

Fig. 5, one ditto, which was gilt; and, upon being exposed to the air, the gold disappeared.

Fig. 6, the effigy of W. de Lancaster, first Baron of Kendal, almost defaced, and covered with moss, found in the above-mentioned place.

Fig. 7, a Roman altar.

Fig. 8, Silenus, at Watnook, near Kendal. W. F.

MR. URBAN,

SEENING, in your Magazine, pp. 169, and 212, very just and honourable mention made of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Eyam, both in verse and prose, by the Muse of Lichfield and the Minstrel of Wardlow, I hope his excellent rector will excuse the following extract of a manuscript sermon, which lately fell into my hands, as I think it will give as much pleasure to others as it has to me.

"Conclusion of a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. SEWARD, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, at his Rectory of Eyam, in Derbyshire, on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1775, from St. Matthew, vii. 7. ASK, AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU, &c.

"LET us "therefore remember our Creator" both in youth and age, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity. This is the best and properest admonition which I can impress on your minds now that I am going to leave



leave you for a season; and it is the best legacy I could wish to bequeath to my friends whenever I take my last leave of them in this world. I hope and trust that I shall return to you, and frequently address you from this pulpit; but, in the mean time, I have the greatest consolation and joy that I leave you under the care of so excellent a preacher, whose piety to God, whose delight in the performance of the duties of his office, whose amiable, engaging, courteous, and affectionate behaviour to the richer, and condescending, affable, and charitable treatment of his poorer neighbours, is a continued living sermon to us all, and has so endeared him to us already, that he is become our general friend, our delight, and our joy. Like holy Job, "when the ear heareth him, then it blesteth him; and when the eye seeth him, it giveth witness to him." One hearer "relleth another" how rational and clear he is in his arguments, how affecting and convincing he is in his persuasions, and how zealous and devout in his prayers; and one neighbour "certifieth another" how cheerful and engaging he is in his common conversation, how candid and charitable in his opinions and characters of others, and how ready in shewing pity to all who are in the least distress.—Think not that I have put so much of the pulpit duty upon him, since we have been here together, through idleness and indolence: no; it was that I would not disappoint so many longing ears that wished to hear him; it was that I rejoiced at the occasion of really preferring his sermons to my own, and of giving so eminent and worthy, though so young, a man, "the right hand of fellowship." Grey hairs may receive instruction from *his lips*, and the aged bow down to him; and that, because he keepeth the commandments of the Lord, and delighteth in the law of his God. O may he long continue amongst us our happiness and our crown! may his moving instructions sink deep into all your hearts, and spring up into a harvest of virtue, piety, and goodness! and may the fruits of it be a plentiful treasure of happiness to himself! may his eye see it, and rejoice in the success of his pious and zealous labours! There is one thing indeed that I have reason to fear, which is, that his health and strength may not enable him to perform, so diligently as he wishes, the more laborious part of his office, the

frequent visitation of the sick, or private baptism of infants, particularly in the more distant parts of the parish, during storms of violent winds, rain, and snow. His constitution is tender and delicate, and has been weakened by too sedentary an application to his studies. Let me therefore intreat you all not to press him to this without real necessity, but to be cautious of endangering his health and life, as he is desirous of continuing to do you all the good offices in his power, and of promoting at all times your eternal, external, and internal happiness. May long-continued health, prosperity, and, above all, the blessings of a good conscience, attend both him and you! may I find my parish, at my return, if it please God to grant me a return to it, a seminary of piety, sobriety, charity, and every moral and christian virtue! and may the good seed which he sows amongst you with so diligent, so judicious, and so bountiful a hand, spring up to eternal life in all your hearts!"

Mr. Seward obtained, I have been told, this living of Eyam, by the cure of his predecessor being a very different character from the young gentleman above described. Eyam was offered to a clergyman whose name I forget. He wrote to the curate, to desire some account of it, and what was its real value. The curate's answer represented it as no very desirable situation, and the yearly income about 200*l*. And he made it appear to the gentleman, that he should be hardly a gainer by giving up his own preferment. It was then offered to Mr. S. who, on going down to take a survey, found it to produce an income of more than 700*l*. per annum. The temper of our first parents had led this wretched curate to transmit a false account, hoping thereby to obtain this noble living for himself.

CRITO.

MR. URBAN.

I TAKE the liberty to explain two of the queries of your correspondent in p. 328. If he consults the parallel passage of John, chap. xxi. ver. 15, he will find that the Simon Barjona of Matthew means Simon son of Jonas.

As to "*Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt*," I answer, that it is an allegorical expression, elegantly taken from a river's refreshing the meadows, and very naturally applied to music and poetry, delighting the ears, the fancy, and the judgment.

A. P. P.

420 *List of all the Parishes in Middlesex, with Incumbents, &c.*

MR. URSAN,  
I SEND you a List of all the Parishes in the County of Middlesex, ranged according to their several Hundreds, together with the Chapels of Ease in each Parish, and the Names of the present Patrons and Incumbents, so far as I was able to discover them.

I am not certain whether all the Parishes here allotted to Holbourn and Kensington Divisions are rightly placed; or whether any of them ought to be transferred—nor whether all the Chapels in Town are allotted to their proper Parishes. As to those with this Mark ¶, the Churches stand within the Liberties of London, but a Part of the Parishes is in Middlesex. With respect to the Patrons, I have followed Mr. Browne Willis where I have no later Information. E.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>
<b>1. EDMONTON HUNDRED.</b>		
Edmonton V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Henry Owen, M.D. Prebendary of Wells, R. of St. Olave, Hart-str. F.R.S.
Southgate Chap.		Mr Richard Newbon.
Enfield V.	Trin. Coll. Cambridge	John Burrows, LL.B. R. of St. Clement Danes.
Hadley C.	Lord of the Manor	Mr. John Heathfield, V. of Northaw, Herts.
South Mims V.	Mr. Marsh	Mr. Thomas Comyn, Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital.
Tottenham V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
<b>2. ELTHORNE HUNDRED.</b>		
Arlington	Earl of Tankerville	
Cowley R.	Mr. Baker	
Cranford R.	Earl of Berkeley	Richard Dodd, M.A.
West Drayton V.	Earl of Uxbridge	
Greenford magna R.	Prov. & Fel. of K's Coll. Ca.	Geo. Henry Glasfe, M.A.
Hanwell R.	Bishop of London	
Brentford Chap.	Idem	
Harefield C.	Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.	
Harmonsworth V.	Earl of Uxbridge	
Haves R. and V.	Mr. Hawtrey & Mr. Cranford	
Norwood Chap.		
Great Hillingdon V. with Uxbridge Chap.	Bishop of London	
Ickenham R.	Michael Shorediche, Esq.	Mr. Thomas Clarke.
Northolt R.	Bishop of London	
Perrivale R.	John Schreiber, Esq.	R. B. Shury, B.A.
Risslip V.	Dean and Chap. of Windsor	
<b>3. GOARE HUNDRED.</b>		
Edgware C.	Earl of Coventry	
Harrow on the Hill V. with Pinner Chap.	Sir John Ruthour, Bart.	
Hendon V.	Late David Garrick, Esq.	Mr. Carrington Garrick.
Kingsbury C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Stammore magna R.	Mr. Carpenter	
Whitchurch C.	Mr. Hallett	Qr.
<b>4. ISLEWORTH HUNDRED.</b>		
Heston V.	Bishop of London	
Hounslow C.	Mr. Bullstrode	
Isleworth V.	Dean and Chap. of Windsor	Mr. Drake.
Twickenham V.	Idem	
<b>5. OSSULSTON HUNDRED—(1.) Finsbury Division.</b>		
Friern Barnet, or Colney Hatch C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
St. Botolph Aldersgate R. ¶ (Glass house-yard Liberty)	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	Mr. Edmund Garden.
Fenchley R.	Bishop of London	Samuel Carr, D.D. R. of St. Andrew Underbail.
Hornley R.	Bishop of London	Mr. William Edo.
Highgate Chap.		



<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>
St. James Clerkenwell C.	Parishioners	William Sellon, M.A.
St. John Clerkenwell R.	Lord Chancellor	— Whitaker, M.A. R. of All Saints and St. Mildred's, Canterbury.
Islington V.	Mr. Stonehouse	Geo. Strahan, M.A. R. of Thorrock Parva, Essex.
St. Luke Middlesex R.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Henry Waring, M.A. Minor Canon of St. Paul's.
Stoke Newington R.	Prebendary of Newington	William Cooke, D.D. Dean of Ely, Prov. of King's Coll. Camb. and R. of Denham, Bucks.
St. Sepulchre Without V. ¶	St. John's Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Shackelford.
	(2.) <i>Holbourn Division.</i>	
St. Andrew above Bars R. ¶	Duke of Montagu	Philip Barton, B.D.
St. John Evangelist Chap. Bedford-row		Richard Cecil, M.A. R. of Cliffe, Suffex.
St. Dunstan in the West V. ¶ (Liberty of the Rolls)	Executors of Jos. Taylor, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Williamson.
Rolls Chap.	Master of the Rolls	Mr. Sewell.
St. George Bloomsbury R.	Lord Chancellor	Chas. Tarrant, D.D. Dean of Peterboro', Preb. of Roches- ter, R. of Wrotham, Kent.
Charlotte Chap. Bloomsb.		William Parry, D.D. R. of Stoke, Kent, and Lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate.
St. George Queen's-square R.	Duke of Montagu	Stephen Eason, M.A. Arch- deacon of Middlesex, R. of St. Anne, Westm.
St. Giles in the Fields V.	Lord Chancellor	Dr. Smyth, Preb. of Norwich Mr. Warren.
Hampstead St. John R. Cap.		
St. Mary-le-bone C.	Duke of Portland	Hon. John Harley, D.D. Dean of Windsor, and R. of Prestegney, Radnorsh.
Portland Chap.		
Portman Chap.		
Paddington	Bishop of London	
Bentinck Chap.		
St. Pancras C.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	Ben. Menze, M.A.R. of All- hallows, London-Wall.
Kentish Town Chap.		
	(3.) <i>Kensington Division.</i>	
Aston R.	Bishop of London	Philip Cocks, M.A. Preb. of Lincoln.
St. Anne Westminster R.	Idem	Step. Eaton, M.A. (see above.)
Chelsea R.	Lord Cadogan	Hon. W. B. Cadogan, M.A. V. of St. Giles, Reading.
Chap. in Five Fields		
Cheswick V.	Preb. of Cheswick	
St. Clement Danes R.	Earl of Exeter	John Burrows, LL.B. Curate of Hadley and R. of Christ Church, Southwark.
Eling V.	Bishop of London	Dr. J. Smyth, q. of St. Giles's.
Fulham R. and V.	Idem, and Rector of the Sine- R. of Fulham	[cure
Hammer Smith Chap.	Bishop of London	H. Reginald Courtenay, LL.D. Chaplain to the King, Preb. of Roch. R. of Lee, Kent.
St. George Hanover-square R.		
Audley Chap.		
May Fair Chap.		
Trinity Chap. Conduit-str.	Mr. Robson	Dr. Baker.
Berkeley Chap. John-street, Berkeley-square		Isaac Gosser, D.D.
St. James Westminster R.	Bishop of London	William Parker, D.D. Chap- lain to the King, F.R.S.
St. John Evang. Westm. R.	Dean and Chap. of Westm.	Rob. Poole Finch, DD. Preb. of Westminster.

St.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>
Kensington V.	Bishop of London	James Waller, D.D. Archdeacon of Ely, and R. of St. Martin Ludgate.
Brompton Chap.		Mr. Richard Haridon.
St. Margaret Westminster C.	Dean and Chap. of Westminster	John Taylor, LL.D. Preb. of Westminster
Totterhill-fields Chap.		Anth. Hamilton, D.D. Chaplain to the King, Archdeacon of Colchester, Precentor of St. Paul's, R. of Great and Little Hadham, Herts, FRS
St. Martin in the Fields V.	Bishop of London	Mr. Heald, Lecturer of Wat- [ford, Herts.
Chap. in Spring Garden		
Long Acre Chap.		
Oxenden Chap.		
Knightbridge Chap.	Dean and Chap. of Westminster	
St. Mary le Savoy C.	Lord Chancellor	
St. Mary le Strand R.	Idem	
St. Paul Covent Garden R.	Duke of Bedford	Richard Bullock, M.A.
Tavistock Chap.		Colin Milne, LL.D. R. of North Chapel, Suffex, and Lecturer of Deptford, Kent
Chap. to Twyford	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Willesden R.	Idem	
	(4.) <i>Tower Division.</i>	
St. Anne Limehouse R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	
St. Botolph Aldgate R. ¶ (East Smithfield Liberty)	Rev. Mr. Kynaston	Dr. Jackson.
Stratford by Bow R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Allan Harrison Eccles, M.A.
Bromley by Bow C.	Heirs of Sir John Roberts	
Christ's Ch. Spital Fields R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Foley.
St. George in the East R.	Idem	Herbert Mayo, D.D.
Hackney R. & V.	Late Fr. John Tyson, Esq.	Mr. Cornthwaite.
Kingland Chap.	Inhabitants elect, St. Bartholomew's Hospital confirms	
<i>Upper Clapton Chap.</i>	Vicar of Hackney	
St. John Wapping R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Ox.	
St. Catherine near the Tower	The Queen	Edm. Waller, Esq. Master. Mr. Ste. Waller, } Brethren G. Baxter, M.A. } Mr. Ant. Hinton, } Mr. Blake.
St. Leonard Shoreditch R.	Archdeacon of London	
St. Mary Matfellow, at White-chapel R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Robert Markham, D.D. Chaplain to the King.
St. Math. Bethnal Green R.	Idem	
St. Paul Shadwell R.	Dean of St. Paul's	
St. Peter ad Vincula in Tower	Lord Chancellor	Mr. Thomas Cowper.
Stepney R. [R.	Brazen Nose Coll. Oxon.	Giles Fairclough Haddon, D.D.
Poplar R.	Idem	
	6, SPELTHORNE HUNDRED.	
Bedfont V.	Bishop of London	
Feltham V.	Lord Vere	John Hewit, M.A. Vicar
Hampton upon Thames V.	Lord Chancellor	[Roydon, Herts.
Hanworth R.	Lord Vere	R. B. Gabriel, B.D.
Laleham V.	E. of Londale	
Littleton R.	Thomas Wood, Esq.	
Shepperton R.	Mr. Hawley	
Stanes V.	Lord Chancellor	Dr. Cromleholme.
<i>Uxbridge Chap.</i>		
Stanwell V.	Idem	Thomas Cotes, M.A.
Sunbury V.	Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's	
Teddington C.	Daughters of late Ld. Feverth.	

\* We have taken the liberty to correct some of the above from Edton, and other information, and to add R. V. and C. for rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy. The italics are not in Edton.



## ANECDOTE OF LORD TYRAWLEY.

(From Mrs. Bellamy's Apology.)

FROM his Lordship's residing many years at the Courts of Spain and Portugal, he had acquired a strong attachment to the natives of both those kingdoms; and, as he was happy in every opportunity that offered of shewing his regard for them, they entertained the highest respect for his Lordship. During his residence as ambassador at the Court of Russia, he observed a Spaniard to walk frequently, for several days together, before the court-yard of his hotel. Excited by the national attachment just mentioned, his Lordship ordered one of his domestics to invite the Don to dine at the second table. The Spaniard accepted the invitation with the greatest readiness, and seemed glad to have an opportunity of laying-by his long spada for some hours every day. This continued for several months; so that the stranger was at length considered as one of the family. One evening he came late, and requested the domestic in waiting to inform his Excellency that he wished to have the honour to speak to him. The servant, supposing his business was not of a nature to require seeing his Lordship that night, desired he would call in the morning. But on the man saying, "The morning will not do, it must be immediately," his Lordship was informed of his request, and the Spaniard ordered to be admitted. Upon his being introduced, he thus accosted his Lordship in Spanish: "I am come, my Lord, to repay all your civilities;—but, before I explain myself, order your berlin to be got ready." The mysterious air which the Spaniard assumed upon this occasion, soon convinced his Lordship of what he had suspected for some time, that his new dependent belonged to that fraternity, so necessary to every power, termed Spies. He therefore ordered his carriage to be got ready. When this was done, the stranger thus continued: "I have for some time, my Lord, formed a very strict intimacy with a Russian in the suite of the Marquis de Chetardie\*. After leaving your Excellency's hotel, I generally go to spend some hours with him. Staying at the Marquis's, a few evenings ago, later than usual, I saw a person come in, who endeavoured to hide himself from observation, as if desirous to remain unknown. This, your Lordship may be assured, awakened my suspicions; and, as from the glimpse I had of him, I

"could only guess who he was, I resolved, if possible, to arrive at some certainty upon it. For this purpose, when my friend returned, I asked him, with a careless air, 'Whether the Count — usually walked at that inclement season of the year?' I took no further notice at that time, but went, as usual, to visit my friend the following evening. I did not, however, ring at the gate till I saw the Count go in, who I guessed would be there about the same time. Having gained admittance soon after him, instead of going to my friend's apartment, being well acquainted with every part of the house, I gained, unobserved, the back stairs, and placed myself near the closet in which his Excellency, the Marquis, and the Count were in close conversation. There I heard the latter say, among other things, *I think the sooner you go the better; the credentials will be ready by eleven o'clock.* As soon as I heard this, I stole from my hiding-place, and went immediately to my friend, who chid me for being so late, as he could not now profit by my company, having much to do. I asked him what he had to do at this time more than another; to which he replied, "that he would not betray his master's secrets; though he merited it, as he had broke his promise in not taking him with him." I did not make any further enquiry, left what he imparted to me should be under the seal of secrecy; and a Spaniard, your Excellency knows, is too tenacious of his honour to betray any thing that is divulged to him in confidence."—"And what do you suppose," said his Lordship, "are the motives, and will be the consequences, of the Marquis's going away?" "A REVOLUTION," replied the Spaniard; "and if your Lordship does not make haste to the Empress, and acquaint her with what I tell you, it will be too late to prevent it. I am acquainted with the whole circumstances, but am not at liberty to mention more. Your Lordship, however, may take my life, if the intelligence I give you proves false." His Lordship, having been already convinced, from his own observations, and the information he had received from other quarters, that there was something portentous to the welfare of the Russian empire in agitation, after having tried the Spaniard to the utmost, he gave credit to what he said, and was

\* Mil, etc. "Chauvart" in the original.

now

now satisfied that his informant had received some intelligence under the seal of secrecy, as he termed it, the particulars of which he made a point of honour not to disclose, although he thought it no breach of honour to repeat the substance of it. The carriage being by this time ready, Lord Tyrawley and the Spaniard set out together for the Empress's palace. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the inclemency of the weather, the English ambassador procured admittance to her Majesty immediately; but the Empress seemed to doubt the possibility of his information, till the Spaniard was called in, who gave such convincing proofs of what was intended, that she could no longer doubt the truth of his assertions. Her Majesty then proposed sending such a particular troop to prevent the designs she had just been informed of from being carried into execution; but the Spaniard exclaimed, "No, no, you must secure them, as they are actually under arms against you." The light at this time shone full upon them, as they were part of her body guard, and her favourite Wall colonel of them. Some troops were sent to prevent the escape of the Marquis de Chetardie, but he was already fled, and, though pursued, found means to make his escape. He had not, however, time to destroy his papers. They were secured, and brought to the palace. The regiment suspected was found under arms, which created a certainty of their intended treason. The treachery of her favourite the Count was fully proved, but through some remains of that regard which she once entertained for him, his life was spared, and he was banished to Siberia; whilst all those whom he had prevailed upon to join in his treacherous views were immediately executed. Her Majesty took the Spaniard into her service, and nobly rewarded him; and the presents she made Lord Tyrawley for the services he had rendered her on this occasion, though of immense value, were not, in his estimation, of so much worth as the friendship with which she honoured him to the day of his death.

MR. URBAN,

IN Beeding \* church, Soss, not far from I Steyning, is the following Epitaph on the late Rev. Thomas Newlin, B. D. vicar of that church, and author of two volumes of Sermons, &c. most of them preached before the University, one of

\* No such benefice occurs in Eton. Og. Beddington, or Bedingham? EDIT.

them so early as but a few weeks after he had taken his master of arts degree, and was but just qualified to preach before that learned body. They are now become very scarce, and, it is said, are about to be reprinted. He was an excellent textuarius; eloquent, and mighty in the scriptures, as appears from his often beautifully introducing passages from them into his discourses. If some are applied in a new sense, they are justly applied, and cannot but be pleasing and agreeably surprising to an ingenious reader.

"In a vault, on the other side of this wall,  
Are interred the remains of  
The Rev. THOMAS NEWLIN, B. D.  
Late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford,  
And vicar of this parish.

His works are a lasting monument  
Of his great worth, and shining abilities;  
Nor was he more admired by the judicious

For his compositions,  
Than he was esteemed by the good  
For his simplicity of manners,  
And integrity of life.

He was a prudent and zealous defender  
Of the Constitution and Liturgy  
Of the English Church;  
An able and discreet pastor,  
And a truly Christian Divine.

In his conversation  
He was polite, lively, and improving,  
And as singularly modest and humble  
As he was learned and knowing.

He was an indulgent husband,  
An affectionate brother,  
A generous and charitable neighbour,  
And a sincere friend.

He died Feb. 24, Ann. Dom. 1743,  
Ætat. 56."

MR. URBAN,

I LOOK upon the emendation of your friend Y. Z. (p. 36) in substituting *inimicus* for *mimicus*, to be so certain and indubitable as to want no confirmation. For the satisfaction, however, or rather the gratification, of your correspondent, I shall briefly observe, 1st, that, though we currently use the word *mimic*, the Glossaries do not acknowledge the Latin *mimicus*.

2dly. That there is no reason why *Nicola* should be debarred from marrying her daughter to a mimic, as Maud, the daughter, was a great heiress, and the mother neither likely to think of disposing of her so meanly, nor the king to trouble himself about any such disposal of his ward, should the mother think proper to adopt it.

3. But what weighs most with me, and will with you, as I conceive, Mr.

Urban,



Urban, is, that I find a like clause in an old lease of the Abbat and Convent of Bezechief. A. 1641, where the demise is to the lesse and 'such his assigns as to the same Abbat and Convent, and their successors, have not been enemies, nor hurtfull;' a case exactly parallel; the King being in the situation of the Abbat and Convent, and Nicola in that of the lesse.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

FROM Mr. Aylcough's notes relative to William of Wykham, inserted in p. 189, it is certain that King Edward III. presented his favourite clerk to the church of Irlsted, in Norfolk, before he gave him the rectory of Pulham; and, according to Mr. Blomefield, in his History of that county, William of Wykham was then in possession of several other parochial benefices. The passage alluded to is in vol. III. p. 264, and is as follows: "In 1357 William de Wykham was presented in the Pope's consistory at Rome, for illegally holding 'this benefice [the rectory of Pulham] with so many that had cure of souls; but to no purpose; for King Edward III. who gave it him, and did every thing for him he desired, immediately confirmed it, by patent under the great seal, to be held, in commendam, for life, with all his other preferments. And though he was attacked again, it availed nothing, for he had another patent of confirmation passed in 1360; but the next year he resigned it voluntarily to his friend, for whom he had procured a presentation from the King, viz. Adam de Stratford, a relation to Archbishop Stratford." When I made the above transcript, I neglected to inquire on what authority Mr. B. relates this circumstance.

To Mr. A.'s list of persons of the name of Wykham may be added John Wykham, chapellan of the diocese of Ely, admitted to the rectory of Maplescombe, in the diocese of Rochester, on March 17, 1394. Reg. W. Bottleham, fol. 64, a. In May, anno 1400, he exchanged this rectory for the vicarage of Selmeiston, in the diocese of Chichester. Reg. Episc. Cicest. R. fol. 140.

In the account given by Mr. Hutchins (Hist. of Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 77) of the late Dr. Samuel Lile, Bishop of Norwich, who was a native of Blandford Forum, in that county, a blank is left for the name of the parish in London of

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which he was rector. It was St. Mary-le-Bow; but he had been before rector of Tooring in Surrey, and was presented to the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex, November . . . 1739. He was also elected prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1734 and 1741. Mr. H. mentions Dr. L.'s publishing a Latin Sermon, and a Discourse about Rural Deans. The former was "Concio ad Synodum, 1735," 4to; and he printed four other Sermons, viz. 1. In the chapel of Croxdon Palace, at the consecration of Dr. Baker, Bishop of Bangor, 1723, 4to; 2. A Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1744, 4to; and, 3. what is rather unusual, another Fast Sermon before the same, 1745, 4to; and 4. A Sermon before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1748, 4to. The Sermons I have read, but do not recollect the having met with the Discourse about Rural Deans, nor to have seen the title of it in any Catalogue. Q. Was it sold, or only circulated among the author's friends? and was it written with a design of reviving that very ancient office?

P. 163, note, for "Spectator, No 314," read "No 313."—What other authority is there for the transaction mentioned in the Spectator relative to Abp. Wake's father? Nicholas is supposed to be the Judge alluded to. If any memoirs of the lawyer's life are extant, they may ascertain this anecdote.

P. 166, in the quotation from the Merchant of Venice, l. 2, for "half the worthiness," read "half her worthiness." Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

THE following extract abounds with so much good sense, that I think it deserves a place in your Miscellany, and therefore I send it for insertion.

Yours, &c. G. P.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Robert Hunter, Governor of New York, Sept. 12, 1711, to Mr. Secretary St. John.

"A greater assertor of liberty, one at least who understood it better than any of them, has said, 'That, as national or independent empire is to be exercised by them that have the proper balance of dominion in the nation, so provincial or dependent empire is not to be exercised by them that have the balance of dominion in the province, because that would bring the government from provincial

‘vincial and dependent to national and ‘independent;’ which is a reflection that deserves some consideration for the sake of another from the same person; to wit, ‘That the Colonies were infants, ‘sucking their mother’s breasts, but such, ‘if he was not mistaken, would wean ‘themselves when they came of age.’

“Upon the whole, I humbly submit, if it may not be advisable at this time, until a proper remedy be applied, that her Majesty, by her royal letters (for what a Governor says passes for nothing) put them in mind of all such privileges as they claim as a body politic, they hold of her special grace, and no longer than they shall use them for her interest, and the support of her government. This, which assuredly will be of no force toward the settling of a revenue here, yet may be of use to keep them within bounds in other matters.”

MR. URBAN, *Urtuxeter, May 23.*

AS I have been a constant friend to your Magazine ever since I was a school-boy, I cannot resist the inclination I have to send you a slight sketch of a phenomenon (*see the plate, fig. 9*) seen here on the 13th of April last, at 10 minutes before 5 o’clock in the afternoon, and which lasted about fifteen minutes. There were three rain-bows, or slates, appeared together; but, what was contrary to the common appearance of rain-bows, which are frequently seen in the opposite horizon from the sun, they were seen betwixt the spectators and the sun. The sky was rather cloudy, but without rain; and the place of the sun could but just be discerned. The first bow, which exhibited nearly half a circle about the sun, had all the prismatic colours extremely vivid and bright. The second bow was inverted, with the back of the bow joining the first, and a portion of a larger circle, as in the drawing, and the colours fainter. The third bow intersected the second, and was much fainter. The moon, which was then about a quarter old, could but just be seen, as in the drawing; and the whole made the most beautiful appearance I ever beheld; and a great number of people here saw it at the same time with myself. I am apt to think that this phenomenon was quite local, as I have not seen any mention of it. Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents, who are conversant in meteorology, and are used to the investigation of such appearance, may favour us with their thoughts upon this phenomenon.

S. BENTLEY.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

MR. URBAN,

IN a copy of Bp. Kenner’s Life of Mr. Somner, which now lies before me, I find the following MS. memorandum on his age, there said, by a certificate, to be 70 when he died, “March 30, 1669.”—“A little before Lady-day, 1626, Mr. Somner made a deposition in the Court of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and then he gave his age to be almost 19 years; and soon after Lady-day 1626, in another deposition there, he is said to be above 19. S. Norris, Dep. Reg. ibm. & Auditor Ecclesie Christi, Cant. “27 Aug. 1739, æt. a<sup>o</sup> 67.”—He was buried, April 2, within the church of St. Margaret’s, Canterbury, where many of his ancestors lie interred, and over him was erected, by his widow, a marble monument, upon which is engraved the following ingenious epitaph:

“H. S. E.

Gulielmus Somnerus Cantuariensis;  
Saxonicam Literaturam,  
Civitatis Cantuariæ Historiam,  
(Tenebris utramque involutam).  
Illustravit.

Cantii Antiquitates meditantem  
Fatum intercepti.  
Officium

Legat. { Deum pietatē severā,  
Homines probitatē simplici,  
Principem fidē periculosa,  
Patriam scriptis immortalibus  
Indicavit.

Ira mores antiquos

Studium Antiquitatis efformat.

Cantuariz. { Natus est Mar. 30, 1606,  
Omnem ætatem egit  
(Obiit Martii 30, 1669.”

MR. URBAN,

ERASMUS KING, enquired after in p. 176, had been coachman to Dr. Desaguliers, and read lectures at 1s. each person, at North’s coffee-house, in Kingstreet, Cheapside, about 1750 or 1751, and at his own house, at the head of St. Martin’s-court, near the King’s Mews, where his wife kept the lace-shop; and on his death retired to Bath, where she is still living.

Snoreham (p. 404) is within the parish of Latchingdon\*; it has no church nor parsonage-house; nor has there ever been the least vestige of either in the memory of any one; and tradition only points out this chapel cleft, by

\* Snoreham is styled a “rectory” in Eton, and no such parish as “Latchingdon” occurs there in Essex. EDIT.

which



which name a small field near the hall is called. A farm house, and five or six other small houses, contain the inhabitants of Snorcham, who attend the church of Latchingdon, to which parish they contribute all *parochial taxes*, and are in no manner separated, but in the article of tithes. Yours, P. Q.

MR. URBAN, May 2, 1785.

AS Mr. Badcock's account of the Wesley family, p. 363, hath attracted the attention of the public, the following extract from a book little known may be deemed a curiosity.

The book is entitled "*Miraculum Basilicon*, or the Royal Chronicle, truly exhibiting the wonderful preservation of his sacred Majesty in, with his miraculous escape, after the battle of Worcester, &c. &c." By A. J. [*Abraham Jennings*] Eirenophilalethes 1664.

The author gives a very circumstantial account of the King's perils and *hairbreadth escapes*; particularly at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire; "for it had almost come to pass that the tarrying of the Lord Wilmot there, in order to the shoeing of his horse, had cost him dearly, by reason of a discourse arising between one Henry Hull the hostler, and one Hammet, a smith in that place; for the smith asking from whence these gentlemen came, the hostler answereth, *From Exeter, they say*. To whom the smith replies, *But I am confident that those shoes were made and set in the North*\*. Moreover other things being called into examination, viz. that the horses were not unfaddled for the night, and the travellers themselves had likewise remained the whole night without sleeping, and that their servant went from the inn exceeding early in the morning; from those things they presently conclude, that these are noblemen who escaped from the battle of Worcester, and by many windings and turnings are come down into these parts, and perchance the king himself is amongst them. From hence the hope of great reward being conceived, the hostler goeth to one WESTLEY, the puny parson of the place, and a most devoted friend to the parricides, to ask his advice what is to be done in the case. But he being at his morning exercise† ought not to be

\* "Had been made in four several counties," says Ld. Clarendon, who relates this story (III. 130) "from the king himself." He also styles the preacher "a weaver, who had been a soldier." EDIT.

† It was a fast-day, says Clarendon,

disturbed: neither doth the hostler await the end of his long-breathed devotions (or his *bloody prayers*), for fear he should lose his scute at the gentleman's departing; and therefore returning without his errand's end, suffers the gentlemen to ride away unnoticed.

"This story being noised abroad by the smith, behold how *Wesley*, this pitiful, dwindling parson, posteth to the inn-keeper, and with most eager blusterations catechiseth him concerning what travellers he had lodged that night; from whence they came, and whither they would, and what they did there. But his suspicions being increased by the answers he received, he went to Dr. Butler, the next justice of the peace, requiring a warrant, in which he would excite and stir the people upon all quarters, together with the soldiers, to endeavour the apprehending of the king. The justice refusing to do it, Captain Massey, now living in Lyme, and seeing the matter required haste, gathers as many soldiers as he was able, and followeth after them, directly in the way towards London, until he came to Dorchester. But by a most divine instinct (as it was clear) the king was turned another way\*, and so the Captain losing his hopes returns from whence he came."

In a marginal note the author says—"This WESTLEY is since a non-conformist, and lives by the practice of physick in the same place. He told a gentleman, That he was confident that if ever the king did come in again, he would love long prayers, for had he not been then longer than ordinary at his devotion, he had surely snapt him."

Of this Mr. Wesley (whose name was Bartholomew), Dr. Calamy says—"After his ejection in 1662, though he had much more employment as a physician than as a minister. He did indeed use a peculiar plainness of speech, which hindered his being an acceptable popular preacher. He lived several years after he was legally silenced: but the death of his son [*John Wesley, ejected from Whitchurch, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire*] made a very sensible alteration in the father, so that he afterwards declined a pace, and did not long survive him."

This Mr. Bartholomew Wesley was the great-grandfather of the famous Mr.

\* The king, accompanied by Lord Wilmot, &c. crossed the country a little beyond Bideport, and slept a night at Broad Windsor, near Crewkerne.

John

John Wesley, the great leader of the Methodists.

His grandfather, John Wesley of Whitchurch, was a most zealous Nonconformist; and a long conference which he had with Bishop Ironside is printed by Dr. Calamy. It concerns church authority and the power of ordination.

Mr. Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, was the son of this last gentleman, and the father of the present Mr. Wesley.

He distinguished himself by a variety of publications in prose and verse; and was ridiculed by Gauth and Swift for his poem called the Life of Christ, as Mr. Badcock hath particularly noticed.

His son, Samuel Wesley of Tiverton, distinguished himself by his poetry and by his political attachments.

And how his two sons still living, viz. John and Charles, have distinguished themselves, may be learned from their *Journals*.

I am also informed that in the rear of this celebrated family are two young men (the sons of Mr. Charles Wesley), of most distinguished abilities in the musical line; and who discovered an astonishing prematurity of genius both in composition and execution\*.

In the Wesley family there have been strange revolutions in sentiment. The two first were rigid Nonconformists; the third in succession was a zealous High Churchman. The branches from this stock were Toryism (Mr. Badcock says, and I believe him, *Jacobitism*) and Methodistism. And from a branch of the fourth we have a sprout of Popery; for Samuel Wesley, the younger son of Charles, hath commenced Catholic, and hath laid the fruit of his fine musical talents at the feet of his HOLINESS.

I am, Sir, your constant reader.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

AS your valuable repository seems particularly appropriated to subjects of antiquity, the following epitaph probably may not prove unacceptable: the whole of it is written in a style by no means contemptible, and the last couplet but one contains a sentiment eminently fine, and not unlike a passage in Milton; it is to be found upon the monument of Lady Paston, in the church of Paston, an obscure village in Norfolk. The monument itself is the work of Nicholas

Stone, and is in his best manner; it consists of a recumbent figure large as life, under a canopy; the ruff, robes, and embroidery well deserve attention; it has suffered considerably from time and negligence, and will lose even the last melancholy graces of decay if not soon repaired. Mr. Anson (to whom I am informed, the estate of the now nearly extinct family of the Pastons belongs†), would do well to appropriate something to the protection of so excellent a piece of sculpture, and rescue from oblivion the few relics of that grandeur which distinguished its once popular and splendid possessors. Mr. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. II. p. 46, has the following extract from Stone's Memorandum—"And in 1629, I made a tomb for my Lady Paston of Norfolk, and set it up at Paston, and was very extraordinarily entertained there, and paid for it 340l."

#### E P I T A P H.

To the reviving memory of the virtuous and right worthy Lady Dame Katherine Paston, daughter unto the Right Worshipfull Sir Thomas Knevit, Kt. and wife to Sir Edmund Paston, Knt. with whom she lived in wedlock 26 years, and had issue two sons yet surviving, viz. William and Thomas; she departed this life 10th day of March, 1628, and lyeth here intombed, expecting a joyfull Resurrection.

Not that she needeth monument of stone,  
For her well-gotten fame to rest upon,  
But this was rear'd, to testifie that shee  
Lives in their loves, that yet surviving be;  
For unto virtue who first rais'd her name,  
She left the preservation of her fame,  
And to posterity remain it shall  
When marble monuments decaye shall all.

Upon the base of the monument are the following lines:

Can man be silent, and not praesse find,  
For her who liv'd the praise of womankind;  
Whose outward frame was lent the world to geesse,  
What shapes our souls shall wear in happynesse;  
Whole virtue did all ill soverflowe,  
That her whole life was a communion daye?

See Milton's Ode on the death of a fair Infant:

"Or wert thou of the golden-winged host,  
"Who having clad thyself in human weed,  
"To earth from thy prefixed seat didst post,  
"And after short abode fly back with speed,  
"As if to shew what creatures beaven doth breed,  
"Thereby to set the hearts of men on fire,  
"And scorn the fardid world, and unto heaven aspire!

† It was purchased by the late Lord Anson. EDIT.

MR.

\* See an account of them by Mr. Dalrymple in our vol. LI. p. 177.



MR. URBAN, *Leaves, Feb. 9, 1785.*

IN your Magazine of Jan. p. 62. under the article of *Foreign Discoveries*, mention is made of a memoir having been laid before the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Le Roy, of a method of renewing fresh air in ships, crowded transports, &c.

I am not a little surprised to find, that what has been for many years practised in the English navy should not at this time be well known in France, where they have not been backward, on many occasions, of adopting the maxim—"Fas est et ab hoste doceri."

More than twenty-four years ago, I had an opportunity, on board Sir Charles Saunders's fleet in the Mediterranean, of seeing such windfalls, or ventilators, which were placed at the fore, main, and mizen hatchnoup, the three great communications between the ship's hold and the upper deck. The ventilators were cylindrical tubes made of canvas, whose mouths were kept open by circular hoops, as recommended by M. Le Roy. The upper part, or as much as appeared above board (viz. about 7 or 8 feet), was made in the form of a circular sentry-box, which it did not inaply resemble, with its door directly to windward; which construction intercepted the air, and directed it into the crater, to more advantage than could be effected by the mere expansion of the mouth of the tube. As these ventilators were not spoken of at that time as if newly discovered, they possibly might even then have been of long standing in the navy; and must have been observed by many French prisoners of all ranks during their occasional captivity.

I hope the name of the original inventor of this very simple, cheap, yet highly efficacious mode of renewing fresh air on shipboard is known, that due honour may be paid to his memory; at the same time M. Le Roy is entitled to his share of praise for his proposition; as doubtless he knew not that he had been anticipated in this discovery so long ago.

I should be glad to know by some of your correspondents, whether these windfalls are in general use on board merchant-ships, the owners of which (especially those concerned in the slave trade,) should enjoin the use of them, as an indispensable duty to their respective captains or matters, for reasons too obvious to mention.

J. CRANE.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I was in the Isle of Ely some years ago, I was informed of the same circumstance which your correspondent P. B. C. mentions (vol. LIV. p. 661.) relating to the mustard (*sinapis nigra* Linn.) growing on the mud, and earth, that was thrown on the banks, whenever the ditches were cleaned. On examining the banks where the ditches had not been cleansed for some years, I found mustard growing in an humble state, by the sides of the ditches, and in many places hanging over the water. My friends, to whom I shewed these plants, agreed with me that they were sufficient to furnish seed for a plentiful crop, when the ditch was scoured. Not but it is probable, that the crop of scattered seed of one casting of the ditch would remain, and grow at the next, for plants of the class *tetradynamia* are known to preserve their vegetative powers for a great length of time. But why the seeds of the mustard should remain inactive at the bottom of the ditch, while those of the water-plants\* in the same situation feel the vernal influence, and expanding, rise to the surface, float on the water, and vegetate, is a phenomenon, which it is much easier to admire than comprehend, or explain.

Many other sorts of seeds will grow, after having been buried in the ground for a great number of years. Of this farmers are very sensible, who often find, on ploughing a field deeper than ordinary, that plants spring up which had not been observed on that land before within their memory.

As to plants arising on the spot, where fires have been made, I can say nothing positively; but that heat alone assists vegetation the following remarks will shew.

Having occasion to make a strong charcoal fire last May; I placed the chafing-dish on a large plate of iron to preserve the grass, where it stood on the lawn before my house. Soon afterward it appeared, that so far as the influence of the fire extended the grass grew, and still continues, much more vigorous, and of a much darker green than any other part of the lawn, exactly resembling the verdure of those circles called fairy-rings. The trefoils, hawkweeds, and plantains

\* Such as duckmeat (*lens palustris*), water-violet (*bottonia palustris*), water-aloe (*stratiotes aloides*), and others, which send no roots to the ground.

saon

soon disappeared from this spot; probably they were choked by the luxuriance of the grass, as I find they are in places where the turf has been much manured by the penning of sheep. From some appearances of circles in electrical experiments, it has been surmised, that fairy-rings are caused by lightening, and the effect above described seems to give countenance to such a conjecture. These particulars are mentioned to shew, that heat alone has a great influence on vegetation, and probably a greater share in imparting fertility to places where fires have been made, than the ashes to which it is generally attributed. So where the solar heat is most powerful, the plants are most vigorous.

May not the seeds of the fox-gloves have remained a length of time in the earth, and been called into vegetation by the fires that cleared, and the warmth that fertilised the ground for them? Many seeds force themselves into the earth, by the expansion, and contraction of their *arista*, or beard, and though the seeds of the fox-gloves have no such apparatus, yet they may perhaps be endowed with an unknown power of sinking into the earth, when the surface does not suit them to vegetate; without such a power it is difficult to comprehend how seeds penetrate to the considerable depths they are frequently found to have done.

Notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to explain, how heat and alkaline salts assist the growth of plants, still the poet's doubts remain in full force. (Virgil Georg. i. v. 84.) This uncertainty has by no means been removed as yet in regard to the effects of other manures; neither chemists, nor naturalists have given any satisfactory reasons, why dung, marl, or lime, spread in small quantities, supply plants with nourishment, through several courses of agriculture, though there fall every year at least two feet of rain, which in speculation might be expected to dilute, and wash away in a very short time the salts, or any other parts of the manure which communicate fertility.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

ALL your readers of any taste or fancy must feel their obligations to you for having given them Mr. Warton's explanation of that sublime, but hitherto unintelligible, passage in *Lycidas*, which describes "the great Vision of the guarded Mount." Such criticisms are among the best efforts of genius joined with sagacity. The writer of these lines is almost angry

with himself for presuming to fancy, that (like the dwarf on the shoulder of the giant), he may perhaps see a little farther than he did, by whose aid alone he is enabled to look round him at all.—*St. Michael* (the angel and great vision alluded to in these lines of *Milton*, and the patron of the mount), was the tutelary Saint of voyagers, and their protector against injury, from storms. He is represented here as seated on the mount, and fixing his view and attention towards the opposite promontory of *Spain*, while *Lycidas* was tempest-tost off the Cornish coast. Does it not seem as if some taunt or reproach for his negligence was intended in the last line,

"Look homeward, angel, now! and melt with ruth?"

and may not the line be thus paraphrased?

"Oh angel! withdraw your attention from *Namanco's* and *Bayona's* hold!"  
 "—Look nearer home, where your guard and protection were lately wanted, while you were wasting your vigilance on a distant shore: Look homeward!"  
 "See the shipwreck you should have prevented; and weep from compunction and remorse."

I am apt to think that *ruth* rather means *remorse* than *pity*. The *rutblest deep*,—the *rutblest fates*,—may as well denote the *remorseless* as the *pileless*. Its theme to *rue*, signifies, I believe, generally to *repent*, to *regret*;—sometimes to *lament*;—but never (as I recollect), to *pity* or *compassionate*. "Great vision" alludes probably to *St. Michael's* dignity as suit of the arch-angels.

\* To the passages of Shakspeare in your last Magazine, p. 278, which bear an accidental resemblance to those in other writers, may be added that of Lear,

"I will do such things!

"What they are, yet\* I know not; but they shall be

"The terrors of the earth."

*Procne* in the 6th book of the *Metamorphoses* says,

"Magnum, quocunque paravi  
 Quid sit, ad huc dubito."

Qu. Should there not be added to the list of editions of classics from the Cambridge press, (p. 286.) an elegant edition of some select Idyllia of Theocritus, 2 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Edwards of Coventry?

B. C.

\* Mr. Garrick, we remember, improperly fixed his pause after this word. EDITOR

of



MR. URBAN,

IN looking over the former volumes of your Magazine, I was not a little pleased to meet with so many dissertations on different subjects in Natural History, but particularly those on plants and vegetables. Since the rising of that bright Northern star, the truly great Linnaeus, the study of botany is become so general, so fashionable an amusement, that I

make no apology for sending you the following history and botanical description of a most beautiful inhabitant of our shores, the *volhameria inermis*, the culture of which not being generally understood, is seldom seen covered over with its numerous jasmine like blossoms, and much less known and admired than it deserves.

*Didymia angiosperma.*

*Volhameria ramis inermibus.* Syst. Veget. p. 425.

*Jasminum litoreum* Rumph. amb. c. p. 86. t. 46.

*Peridymon similis myrtifolia arbor maderaspatensis.* Plub. Alm. 273. t. 211.

*Volhameria.* Miller's Dict.

*Radix* perennis, ramosa, fibris plurimis instructa.

*Caulis* fruticosus, solidus, scandens, subquadrangularis, glaber, inermis, articulatus, traccatus, ramis plurimis similibus.

*Folia* opposita, patentia, ovalia, integerrima, glabra, sempervivencia, subverrucosa, petioli brevissimis, basi post solum delapsum permanente.

*Pedunculi* numerosi, interfoliacei, oppositi, patentes, teretes, floribus subumbellatis.

*Calyx.*

*Corolla.*

*Stamina.*

*Pistillum.*

{ &c. For these remaining parts of the fructification see the *Genera Plantarum*, where the Linnæan characters so minutely agree with this species, that it is needless to repeat them here.

This beautiful perennial shrub grows naturally in the woods of Malabar, Ceylon, Java, and others of the East-India islands, where I do not find that it is celebrated for possessing any medical, or other virtues. The smell and taste of the leaves, when broken, is rather disagreeable. It rises from 12 to 16 feet in height, sending out many long weak branches, which support themselves on the neighbouring trees. The flowers, with which it is covered in great profusion for near two months, are drip white, and have some resemblance to those of our common jasmine, but are much larger and more blunt at the teguments, which are quite reflexed. The *stamina* and *style*, which are a shining bright purple, project a long way out of the flower, and give it an uncommon elegant appearance. They have however no smell, contrary to what Miller asserts. Though a native of so hot a climate, yet there it always grows in the shade, and thrives here best in a moderate degree of warmth. It will even live through winter in a common greenhouse. The soil, which this, and indeed most tropical plants require, is a light rich loam from a common, mixed with an equal quantity of any fine vegetable earth.

The root perennial, branching, very fibrous.

*Stem* thubby, solid, climbing, almost quadrangular, smooth-jointed, cross-armed, the branches numerous, and similar.

*Leaves* opposite, spreading, oval, very entire, smooth, evergreen, slightly raised, and with very short *petioles*, the base of which is left after the leaf drops.

*Peduncles*, or *flowerstalks*, numerous, interfoliaceous, opposite, spreading, round, with the flowers in little umbells.

Very rotten leaves are superior to all others. It is readily propagated by cuttings, the least twig of which, potted and plunged in the bark bed, will readily grow. Take them off in spring, and when they begin to shoot, put them in separate pots, training the principal stem neatly up to a stick, otherwise it will hang over the neighbouring plants, and become not near so handsome. During the hot summer months give them plenty of air and water, by the latter end of which they must be shifted into pots a size larger, pruning off all the side rambling branches within 5 or 6 inches of the main stem. In winter let them enjoy as much air as possible in all mild weather. In spring shift them again into pots still larger, and the following summer they will produce their elegant flowers, but not in such quantities, as when a year older, and more stunted in their growth. After this, every summer, the roots should be suffered to run through the bottoms of the pots into the bark, where they will spread and support the branches, so as to flower and seed in no less perfection than in their native soil. Every spring, in January or February, when they are in the most inactive state,

take

take them out of the pot, trim off all the matted roots, and replace them with some fresh earth, at the same time pruning away the side-ranches pretty close; they will soon shoot out again with the greatest luxuriance, and in a few months be loaded with a profusion of flowers.

LEODIENSIS.

MR URBAN,  
THE Hon. Daines Barrington inclines to think that the bow and the thrusting sword were the only weapons of the old patriarchs in war: 'and that the killing with the edge of the sword,' Gen. xxxiv. 26. is therefore improper, as the Septuagint expression is *εἰς σφαῖρας μαχαίρας*, and the literal translation from the Hebrew is, *in ore gladii* \*.

This gentleman, I am told, is not a little fond of a paradox; he will not allow small birds to have a natural note of their own, to migrate at seasons from hence into other countries; nor the world, notwithstanding our own severe feelings and the experience of A. 1739-40, 1784 and 1785 (to say nothing of some intervening years), to be as cold as formerly; and, therefore, I the less wonder that such a paragraph, as the above, should fall from his pen, though it be adverse to the sentiments of every body else.

Now, Sir, when Saul 'took a sword and fell upon it,' 1 Sam. xxxi. 4. or a Roman suicide should choose to go out of the world the same way, as many did, in such cases, should the phrase *σφαμαχαίρας* be used, it might easily be allowed that by *σφαμα*, or *os* of the Latins, the point of the sword was intended. But this was far from being the sense and meaning of the word *σφαμα* universally, when applied paraphrastically to the sword, among the ancients in the East; or even among the patriarchs; since the sense of the phrase, when occurring amongst them, as Gen. xxxiv. 26. must be determined by the usage of it in later times. St. Luke xxi. 24. speaking of the evils and miseries to happen at the destruction of Jerusalem, and says *πολλὰς σφαμαμαχαίρας*; but now when the slaughter was general, and so many thousands were slain, it would be absurd to think they all died by stabbing; consequently, by *σφαμα* we must necessarily understand the edge here: as likewise in

the case of the Sychemites, Gen. xxxiv. where the carnage was great, and all the males slain. No one will doubt that the people of the East anciently used truncheon blades, as well as *pushing* or *thrusting* ones, after observing that David cut off Goliath's head with the giant's own sword; and that Samuel hewed Agag to pieces, which surely was done by a sword, as we do not find any other weapon at hand. The word in the LXX is *εἰς σφαμα*. So when the Amalekite slew Saul, as he pretended, 2 Sam. I. 10. he says, he *stood upon him*, which certainly there was no occasion for him to do, had the king been only to be run through the body with a rapier. Nor can it possibly be imagined, when St. Peter cut off Malchus's 'ear with a sword,' that he did it with the point. The metaphor again of devouring, so often applied to the sword, Deut. xxxii. 42. 2 Sam. ii. 26. 11. xxxi. 8. 2 Sam. xi. 25. 11. xxxi. 8. is much better accommodated to the notion and idea of flashing and cutting, than stabbing. But what may be thought still more material, we find *μαχαίρα δισμος*, and *σφαμα δισμος*, thrice in the New Testament, and as often in the LXX, which can be understood of nothing but the edge, since nobody ever heard of a sword with two points.

To conclude, for I do not wish to be tedious, Mr. Urban, it appears very rash to suppose the patriarchal swords were only *thrusting*, and not *striking* ones; especially when we reflect, that at this day the eastern people make so much use of the scymitar, a cutting instrument, and very anciently have done so.

I am, Sir, yours, &amp;c.

MR. URBAN,  
THAT elegant Fibula, in the plate of your Supplement, fig. 4, is what we call a *keep-fake*, a gift, that is not to be parted with, as the inscription denotes. The letters in fig. 7 of the same plate, are neither *Runic* nor *Sclavonian*, as suggested, p. 976, but the old English black letter. It probably was a wedding ring, and *cotte Teyrs*, which I suppose to be the name of the lady, or bride, appears to be French, and of the 14th or 15th century.

Fig. 6 in same plate represents, in my idea, a priest putting the host into the mouth of a communicant, that being the way, even at this time, which the papists use in giving the sacrament.

Yours,

T. Row,

\* Mr. Barrington, *Archæolog. Scæ. Ant.* v. p. 122.



*Gent. Mag. June 1785.*



*E. Stringer del. 1785.*

*T. Cook sc.*

*View near Lichfield; including a most remarkably large Willow Tree.*

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



Original Letter from WILLIAM PENN,  
Esq. the famous Quaker.  
For my esteemed Friend Nat. Blandford,  
at Stratford.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES,  
by the late Dr. DUCAREL.

Faringdon, co. Berks.

Dear Friend, 11.7 mo. 93.  
I WAS greatly surprized last night, when I was told of thy great illness and weakness and desire to see me. Surely had I ever heard it, I should have broke through all my exercises to have seen thee; and I cannot express my trouble that my landlord should not tell it me, though ordered by Jos. B. 7th day week; and truly I wonder Jos. never hinted it himself. I now dispatch my kinsman this morning to hear of the state of thy health, desiring of the Lord his mercifull loving kindness towards thee and thyn in thy preservation. And I pray God sanctify this visitation to thee on thy better part's account, that truth in the inward parts may get ground, and the testimony and cross of Jesus may prevale to thy prosperity every way. I have been thinking to see you sometimes; then interrupted by sorrowfull occasions, as at this time; then of writing to thy dear wife, whom I love and esteem above most I know, and with it send her a few books, but I know not how I have been prevented. The all-wise God give us faith to believe all shall work together for the best. So, with our true love and concern for thee and thyn, I rest

Thy most assured friend, W. P.  
My poor friend, we hope, is in a mending way, though slowly, and is very weak.

Original Letter from Sir WM. TRUMBULL, to Mr. JOS. HILL.

SIR, Eastbampstead, June 29, 1697.  
I AM gott to my country-house in Berkshire, to take a little fresh aire, and gett rid of the spleen as well as I can, or (as Horace better expresses it) *ducere sollicita jucunda obliuia vite*. From this solitude I have nothing to returne you but my hearty thanks for the favour of severall of your letters, the last whereof is of the 2d July: intreating you to continue the same kindnesse to me, as often as your occasions permit, the accounts you give being of no lesse use, than satisfaction to me. The affaires, not only of this poor island, but of all Europe, seem to be in a great crisis, and where and when the disease will end, the all-wise God onely knows: to his good providence I hope I shall be able readily to submit. I remaine with great sincerity, Sir, your very affectionate humble servant,  
WILL. TRUMBULL.

GENT. MAG. June 1785.

MEMORANDUM. March 18, 1749;  
I was at Faringdon. The east end of the church is very remarkable for its antiquity: the windows thereof being as old as those of the Temple-church, and of the same form. On the south side of the altar is the monument of the founder, now unknown.—On the north side of the chancel, in an ancient chapel, are several fine modern monuments of the family of the Pies, the present lords of the manor of Faringdon.

In the middle of the church, on the north side, some ancient monuments of the family of the Darnleys, the ancient possessors of this manor. The church is in good repair. Part of the steeple having been destroyed in Oliver's time, there only remains a square tower, not much higher than the church. Near the church stands Mr. Pye's house, situated in a park, which commands a fine prospect every way. The house is not yet finished; the east front is badly continued; and the north front will want a true or an artificial window to make it regular.

Cirencester, co. Gloucester.

March 19, 1749. Saw Cirencester church. The tower has twelve bells (and chimes), and is 44 yards in height. In the church are the five following chapels, *viz.* St. Mary's, St. Katherine's, Trinity, Jesus, and St. John's. The chapels of St. Mary and St. John have each a stone roof finely ornamented, and several modern monuments. In Trinity chapel are several very ancient monuments. The windows, once finely painted, are broke in too many places. The altar, without rails, is paved with black and white marble; near it are several pews, where the sacrament is (by custom) administered. Here is a stone pulpit and two fonts; an old one of stone, standing upon a pillar, and a new one of marble, erected by the contribution of several gentlemen of that town, which is constantly used. The present parson\*, aged 94, baptizes and marries, but does not perform any other part of divine service. Here is one charity-school for 20 boys, who are clothed in yellow, and are taught to make stockings; and another for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are

\* Mr. Harrison, father to Sir Tho. Harrison, bart. some time chamberlain of the city of London.



put out apprentices. A legacy of 80*l.* was here left by an old taylor, to be lent to young tradesmen, for two years without interest, to set them up, upon giving good and sufficient security to repay the same. The town has a good market, and is supported by the woollen manufactory.

*Dorchester, co. Oxon.*

I was at Dorchester, March 31, 1749. In the north window of Dorchester church are twelve figures painted on glass with very old characters. In the south window a representation, said to be St. Bixinus baptizing king Lucius. The stone-work of the E. N. and S. windows is very ancient. The founder's monument is on the south side of the altar. There are also 24 figures in stone.

In the choir are the following monuments, viz. 1. A knight templar. 2. Ditto of one Stonner. 3. Ditto of an earl of Cornwall. 4. Ditto of an abbot of Dorchester, who was a bishop (sans date). 5. Ditto of a mixed abbot, discovered in 1748.

The first has eleven very ancient figures. In the said choir is the following inscription:

Hic jacet Joh'es Middam Par. Paratus de Tamen in com. Stafford, abbas de Dorchester nec non Epif. Cujus a't'e misericreatur Deus, Amen.

Round one of the bells:

Protege Berine quos . . . .

Tu sine fine Rat. Railwood.

*Temple Bolfall, co. Warwick.*

We went to a house called Temple Bolfall, which formerly belonged to the knights templars; it is almost ruined now, and only the hall where they used to dine remains entire, and also some of their coats of arms are still to be seen upon the walls; the chapel where they used to go is very entire, and is daily used by a parcel of old women, who have an hospital just by, founded, I think, by one Mrs. Saunders, or Saunderson. From thence we went to see the noble ruins of Killingworth castle. We saw several rooms, the hall, &c. by which it appears to have been formerly a very fine place; we were told that there was an under-ground way that went from thence to Warwick, but we did not go down into it. The gentleman who shewed it us told us, he had been himself a good way under ground; but that what deterred many people from going was the hissing of snakes, which is often heard there, and

of which there are many about the castle as there are commonly about old ruins. Thence we went to Offchurch, and to Northampton.

Northampton is a very pretty neat town as ever I saw; the market-place large; and there is at the entrance of the town as neat a church as can be. About a mile from Northampton there is an old cross that remains entire, commonly called Queen's Cross, said to be built by Queen Eleanor. Thence we went to Towcester, where we crossed the old Roman road called Watling-street, which was the most remarkable thing we met with. A.C.

MR. URBAN,

THE following particulars, extracted from original letters of Dr. Cusker of Boston to Dr. Z. Grey, will doubtless be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO

"April 2, 1725. I rejoice in the growing greatness of Cambridge, and pray God labour it. In the mean time I cannot help envying you; when there is a snotty town of the same name, where there are near 300 scholars among whom a Churchman dare hardly say that his soul is his own: and I think it will never be well till that College become an Episcopal College, or we have one founded with it."

"July 18, 1729. Dean Berkeley is at Rhode Island, highly honoured by the whole Church, and Dissenters of all denominations. He will pass the next winter there; and we promise ourselves he will use his interest to place his College in these parts; and this will be some compensation for the loss the Church has sustained as to Harvard college. Notwithstanding my struggles about it, I have been forced to put my son under Dissenting tutors."

"May 9, 1730. Dean Berkeley left a private life at Rhode Island, and I have yet wanted the happiness of paying respects to him. Some say, his desire will come to nothing; and I fear they guess right."

"April 20, 1731. Dean Berkeley is going home, to leave us lamenting the loss of him."

MR. URBAN,

IT must afford me, I confess, a singular pleasure, if any one of your numerous and enlightened correspondents would inform me, why the title of Milton's serious poem should have been invariably written, in all the editions of the author's works, *Il Penseroso*, when it

fact and reality there is no such word. All dictionaries of the Italian language have *Pensiero* from *Peniere*; and I believe I may venture to affirm, that *Pensiero* is no where to be found. The error, I am inclined to think, originated in the poet's copy, where the *ie* being blended together, and the transcriber not understanding Italian, the *i* was lost, and never after regained. But surely it is not a little surprising that it should never have been missed. I am, Sir, yours,

MILTONIENSIS ARUNDEL.

MR. URBAN,

MR. WATTON, in his learned notes on Milton's Poemata, calls Dr. George, "provost of Eton;" now I profess to you, Mr. Urban, I always thought he had been provost of King's\*.

A remark or two which occurred on the perusal of Mr. Watton's notes.

P. 188. The passage of *Georgius Agricola*, here referred to, is quoted by Mr. Hales of Eton, in a sermon on Rom. xiv. 1; and by Bishop Taylor, in his second discourse on Tit. ii. 7; and by both with the same humorous application to writers of theological controversy. I noted this coincidence several years ago, with a pleasure in imagining, that the writings of the former of these excellent men were studied and copied by the latter. It is farther remarkable, that in the 4to edition of Mr. Hales's "Golden Remains," published by John Pearson, afterwards the most learned bishop of Chester, there is a frontispiece in three divisions, and in the lowest is a representation of *G. Agricola's* mine, with a reference to the page in Hales, and these words for an explanation: *Controversers of the times, like spirits in the minerals, with all their labor nothing is done.*

P. 593. Addition to note in p. 346. Lady Alice Egerton, &c. The lady who was the subject of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's panegyric in a funeral sermon, is, in the title-page of the sermon, and in a Latin monumental inscription on the back of the title, called Frances countess of Carbery, who died Oct. 9, 1650. Lady Alice Egerton was the third wife of Richard earl of Carbery, and appears to have been alive in 1653; when, according to Mr. Watton (p. 141) Henry Lawes dedicated his *Ayres and Dialogues* to her.

Ibid. In another part of this supplemental note, Mr. W. says, "I have men-

\* Mr. Watton is mistaken; Dr. George had been master of Eton school, and died provost of King's. EDIT.

"tioned the great affection of this Lord "Carbery to his lady, our lady Alice."

Q. Where has he mentioned it? Is it possible that our very learned and ingenious critic could have so far forgot himself, as by these words to refer to the note at the bottom of p. 346? If so, a revival of that note should have reminded him, that the noble husband, whose conjugal affection he had there recorded, was not the earl of Carbery, but the earl of Newcastle. I am, Mr. Urban,

Your constant reader, C. E.

P. S. Frances, the second wife of Richard earl of Carbery, was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Altham of Oxley, in the county of Hereford, knr. Dr. Taylor says of her, that she had "the blessing to be descended from worthy and honoured ancestors, and herself to be adopted and ingrafted into a more noble family;" which could not have been said with propriety, in case she had been an earl's daughter. I mention this to prevent the supposition of a possible misnomer.

MR. URBAN,

T. B. who in your LIII. vol. p. 127, communicated two correct copies of Milton's Poems on Shakespeare and H. Lawes, desires also "an account of Ariadne, mentioned in Milton's note," as composed by the latter. Mr. Watton can now inform him, that "Lawes published 'AYRES AND DIALOGUES, for 'one, two, and three voices, &c. Lond. 1653; fol. The first piece in the book is the 'COMPLAINT OF ARIADNE,' written by William Cartwright, and printed in his poems. For a composition to one of the airs of this piece, which gained unusual and excessive applause, Lawes is said to be the first who introduced the Italian style of music into England," note on Sonnet XIII. I wonder that J. B. in his just zeal for the correctness of Milton's juvenile pieces, did not add exact copies of four of his sonnets, which in the common editions are extremely incorrect, particularly the xxiii, which is more mutilated than any. This I will therefore extract from Mr. Watton's edition.

To the Lord General CROMWELL\*.

Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a cloud

Not of war only, but detractions rude,  
Guided by faith and matchless fortitude,

\* "The prostitution of Milton's muse to the celebration of Cromwell was as inconsistent



To peace and truth thy glorious way hast  
plough'd,

And on the neck of crowned fortune proud  
Hast rear'd God's trophies, and his work  
pursued;

While Darwen stream, with blood of Scots  
imbrued,

And Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud,  
And Worcester's laureat wreath. Yet much  
remains

To conquer still; peace hath her victories  
No less renown'd than war: new foes arise  
Threatening to bind our souls with secular  
chains:

Help us to save free conscience from the  
paw

Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their  
maw.

Besides the corruption noticed below,  
we find in the common editions,

1. "that through a crowd"

2. — "distractions"

10. — "has"—

11. "No less than those of war"—

12. — "in secular chains"

Give me leave to add, from the same  
annotator, that by "shallow Edwards," it  
is not the "GANGRENA of Thomas Ed-  
wards that is here the object of Milton's  
repentment," as a writer in your Jan.  
Mag. p. 20, misled by Bp. Newton and  
Mr. Thyer, has supposed.

"Edwards had attacked Milton's favourite  
plan of independency, in a pamphlet full  
of miserable invectives, immediately and pro-  
fessedly levelled against the APOLOGETI-  
CAL NARRATION abovementioned, and en-  
titled, "ANTAPOLOGIA, or a full answer  
"to the APOLOGETICAL NARRATION,  
" &c. wherein is handled many of the Con-

sistent and unworthy, as that this enemy to  
kings, to ancient magnificence, and to all  
that is venerable and majestic, should have  
been buried in the chapel of Henry the Se-  
venth. But there is great dignity both of  
sentiment and expression in this Sonnet. Un-  
fortunately, the close is an anticlimax to  
both. After a long flow of perspicuous and  
nervous language, the unexpected pause at  
"Worcester's laureat wreath" is very em-  
phatical, and has a striking effect."

† And on the neck of crowned fortune  
proud

Hast rear'd God's trophies, and his work  
pursued.]

"These admirable verses, not only to the mu-  
tilation of the integrity of the stanza, but to  
the injury of Milton's genius, were reduced  
to the following misgiving contradiction, in the  
printed copies of Philips, Toland, Toulson,  
Tickell, and Foulson.

And fought God's battles, and his works  
pursued."

‡ The Presbyterian clergy.

"travesties of these Times, by T. Edwards,  
"minister of the gospel, Lond. 1644," in  
4to. But Edwards had some time before  
published his opinions against congregational  
churches, "Reasons against the independent  
"government of particular congregations:  
"as also against the toleration of such  
"churches to be erected in this kingdom.  
"Together with an answer to such reasons  
"as are commonly alledged for a toleration.  
"Presented in all humility to the honourable  
"house of Commons, &c. By Thomas  
"Edwards, &c. Lond. 1641," in 4to. How-  
ever, in the GANGRENA, not less than in  
these two tracts, it had been his business to  
blacken the opponents of presbyterian uni-  
formity, that the parliament might check  
their growth by penal statutes. Against  
such enemies, Milton's chief hope of enjoy-  
ing a liberty of conscience, and a permission  
to be of any religion but Popery, was in  
Cromwell, who for political reasons allowed  
all professions; and who is thus addressed as  
the great guardian of religious independence,  
Sonnet. xvi. 11.

— New foes arise,

Threatening to bind our souls in secular chains:  
Help us to save free conscience from the paw  
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their maw."

Yours,

CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

June 7.

THE great similarity between the fol-  
lowing Latin epitaph on a tomb-  
stone (erected in the last century) in the  
church-yard of Lavenham in Suffolk, and  
the English epitaph from Amwell in  
your Magazine for April, induced me to  
send it you. I quote indeed from me-  
mory, for it is many years since I have  
seen it: and that the epitaphs may more  
readily be compared, I subjoin that from  
Amwell.

Quod fuit esse, quod est; quod non fuit esse,  
quod esse;  
Esse quod est, non esse quod est; non esse,  
erit esse.

That which a being was, what is it? show:  
That being which it was it is not now.  
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:  
That which now is not, shall a being be.

Perhaps if the master of the grammar-  
school at Lavenham would be so obliging  
as to copy the epitaph from the tomb-  
stone, and send it you, it would make  
the matter clearer.

I very well remember my worthy mas-  
ter, Mr. Smythies, and some other cler-  
gymen, conversing upon the subject of  
this epitaph, when one of the company  
pointed out the following passages in Ec-  
clesiastes as what the writer seemed to in-  
clude to.

"Th

"The thing that hath been, it is that  
"which shall be; and that which is done,  
"is that which shall be done," ch. i. 9.  
"That which hath been, is now; and  
"that which is to be, hath already been,"  
ch. iii. 15.

Yours, A. F.

MR. UREAN,

**I**N this land of liberty the spirit of toleration is now so universally diffused among all denominations of Christians, that I was never more surprised, than by the angry reflections of a late correspondent of yours (p. 278) on the consecration of Dr. Seabury. Had that gentleman been sent across the Atlantic, for no other purpose than to propagate in the new world vice and infidelity, his mission could not have excited in the breast of a good man greater indignation, than his advancement to the episcopal dignity by the Scotch prelates, seems to have raised in the intolerant breast of your correspondent.

That the *established* church of Scotland has, both before and since the revolt of the colonies, sent missionaries into America, is a fact well known; that the English *dissenters* have done the same, I have been credibly informed, and have not a doubt; that either the one society, or the other, acted by the authority of their sovereign, I never heard supposed; and yet, so far as I know, neither of them has been accused of acting criminally.

While the colonies continued subject to the mother country, the Scotch bishops did not interfere, in any manner, either with their civil or their ecclesiastical affairs: for such interference, they were sensible, there was no occasion. The episcopalians of British America were supplied with clergymen by the bishops of that church which has hitherto been, and which, in spite of the revilings of anonymous scribblers, it is hoped will continue to be, "the glory of the Reformation." Even after the colonies were declared independent, and were as alien from Great-Britain as Japan and China, the prelates in Scotland, whom your correspondent would fain represent as the most aspiring of men, did not volunteer in the cause of episcopacy; they did not tend into any of the United States one of *their own body* to take upon himself the ecclesiastical government of that state; they well knew that they were looked upon with a jealous eye, and therefore they cautiously avoided a measure, which

might have awakened the dormant rage of their numerous enemies. But when a clergyman from Connecticut, warmly recommended by his brethren in that province, requested them to invest him with the episcopal character, they did not imagine, that by complying with his request they should give to any man greater offence than the presbyterian ministers of Scotland or England had given by sending into America missionaries of *their* order. Over the state of Connecticut the Scotch bishops were never so absurd as to claim any kind of jurisdiction; but to have *refused* to confer upon a clergyman of that state a character, which in their opinion is essential to the very being of a church, would have been to circumscribe, as much as they could, the limits of their great master's vineyard.

That episcopacy is essential to the being of a church, is an opinion very offensive to your correspondent, and to all who have thrown off that form of ecclesiastical government. In holding that opinion, it is *possible* that the Scotch episcopalians may hold an error; but as it is an error which was held by St. Cyprian, and "the noble army of martyrs," before the kingdoms of this world became the kingdom of Christ, they hope it is such as may obtain forgiveness from their "Father who is in heaven," as they know that it cannot injure their brethren who are upon earth. Did they indeed, with a certain, "respectable and salutary establishment of religion," maintain, that those who are not in the church cannot be saved\*; their opinion, that episcopacy is essential to the being of a church, would not, without reason, be very generally offensive; but while they presume not to limit the mercy of God, the tenderness of which "is over all his works," it is not easy to conceive why they may not, without offence, hold the divine right of episcopacy, as well as a presbyterian holds the divine right of presbytery, or an independent the common rights of Christians.

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\* "They, who, having NEVER HEARD  
"the Gospel, know not Jesus Christ, and  
"believe not on him, CANNOT BE SAVED,  
"be they NEVER SO DILIGENT to flance  
"their lives according to the LIGHT OF  
"NATURE, or the laws of the religion  
"which they profess; neither is there sal-  
"vation in any other but in Christ alone,  
"who is the Saviour ONLY of his body, the  
"church." *Larger Catechism of the Assembly  
of Divines at Westminster, approved by the General  
Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.*

"The



"The laws of Scotland," however, says your correspondent, "have excluded all episcopacy;" and therefore he seems to think, that there can be now no bishop on the north of the Tweed. But if the office of a bishop was instituted by the apostles, and that it was, the Scotch non-jurors think there is abundant evidence, I am humbly of opinion, that it cannot be "excluded" by any human legislature, nor do I think it clear, that any power, inherent in the office, can be taken away by any authority but that by which it was originally given. The Scotch convention which voted episcopacy a *grievance*, might likewise have voted Christianity a grievance, and have established the religion of Mahomet in its stead; but Christianity would not, in consequence of that vote, have become a false, nor Islamism a true, religion; an act of convention could not have made the Bible a collection of fables, nor the fictions of the Koran the truths of God.

At the Revolution the Scotch bishops were deprived of their titles of honour, and of all legal jurisdiction, by an act of parliament, and for that deprivation an act of parliament was certainly competent; but the powers of preaching, of administering the sacraments, and of "sending labourers into Christ's vineyard," as they were received from no human authority, by no human authority could be taken away. After their deprivation they were indeed no longer peers of parliament, entitled to the appellation of their *Graces* and their *Lordships*; but they continued to be bishops of the catholic church, as much as when possessed of their cathedrals and establishment. When destitute of every worldly comfort, and, like their divine master, while he sojourned upon earth, often "without a place where to lay their heads," they were as capable of conferring upon others the episcopal character, as when in possession of their dignities and revenues; and from them, by a regular succession, has that character been conveyed down to the "anonymous bishop who publishes the consecration-fermon," and at whom your correspondent seems to have taken a most unreasonable dislike. Had his dislike been expressed to the *fermon* alone, it would not, perhaps, have deserved that epithet. Some parts of that discourse are as little approved by the generality of episcopalians in Scotland, as they can be by those in England; but the candid in both countries will reflect, that the merits of the preacher are distinct from the claims of the bishop.

So far are the right rev. author and his colleagues from "grasping" (as this libeller alleges) "at the united privileges both of the crown and crosser," that these despised and persecuted men "grasp" at nothing but the spiritual guidance of such Christians as believe episcopal orders to be necessary to the valid administration of the sacraments, and who, in consequence of that belief, *voluntarily* put themselves under their direction. Unconnected by their situation with every kind of civil policy, they are so far from "assuming to themselves names the most ostentatious," that, as your well-informed annotator has justly observed, there is among the Scotch episcopalians "no archbishop;" the eldest prelate, whoever he is, presides among his brethren, and is styled *primus episcopus*, or, more shortly, *primus*; the very title of *primate* being laid aside, lest it should raise in the breasts of the evil-minded ill-grounded suspicions of an authority claimed from a source which could not fail to make it offensive.

In England every class of *presbyterian ministers* assumes, I suppose, authority to ordain pastors, and to exclude from their communion scandalous offenders. Except the privilege of administering the right of confirmation, nothing beyond this is claimed by a bishop in Scotland; and although, in the opinion of an English dissenter, confirmation may be deemed a superstitious rite, there is surely nothing in it which can injure society, or at which the state has cause to be alarmed.

"The establishment of that country in which they are" *connived at* (for your correspondent mistakes when he supposes them to be *tolerated*) the Scotch episcopalians treat with no other "contempt," than what is necessarily implied in their dissenting from it. Although, like the church of England, they admit not of presbyterian orders, I do not think that the most intemperate of them had ever the insolence to compare that kind of ordination to "the knighthood of Don Quixote," or the ordainers to "the Tempter making an offer of the kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them, when he had no title even to a single acre;" or to brand the established ministers, as this writer has branded "most modern bishops," with "possessing in an eminent degree the wisdom of the serpent, though *not* that species of it recommended in scripture."

"But of the serpent's wisdom," he says, "it required only a very small portion

tion to have suggested to Dr. Seabury, that the colonies, who lately shook off the dominion of the mother-country, will not be disposed to yield much reverence to the suffragan of those mighty prelates, whom a law, enacted in 1748, prohibited from ordaining even a single deacon." Dr. Seabury is called "the suffragan of those mighty prelates," for the purpose, I presume, of raising against them the hand of power—that *pious* purpose, which this writer has so zealously laboured through the whole of his abusive letter; but I trust in the lenity of government, that his aim will prove as unsuccessful as it is cruel and unchristian, when it is known, that over the American bishop these "mighty prelates" claim no superiority. Whether the episcopalians in Connecticut "will yield" due "reverence" to the diocesan whom they have *chosen*, time alone can determine; but they have already declared, that of the validity of Scotch consecration they entertain not a doubt; and that to them it was a matter of perfect indifference through what channel they should obtain a valid episcopacy, which *they*, as well as the *wicked nonjurors*, think can be derived only from the apostles, independent of every *human* authority.

Had Dr. Seabury been consecrated at Lamberth by that accomplished prelate, under whose primacy the English church is now so happy, his consecration would doubtless have been attended with greater pomp and solemnity; but it is by no means evident, that his reception on the other side of the Atlantic would have been better, than with the consecration which he has received from the Scotch bishops. Ever since their independence, the Americans have shewn themselves sufficiently jealous of a renewal of the claims of Britain to the sovereignty of their country; and had a bishop been sent thither by the church of England, there possibly would not have been wanting such writers as your correspondent to found the alarm, however unjustly, of England's still claiming some kind of superiority over the United States, of which the consequence to episcopacy might have been fatal. But that a few bishops, who neither possess nor arrogate to themselves any power, or *legal* jurisdiction, in their own country, should claim any kind of superiority over a *foreign* state, no man can be so absurd as to imagine, and therefore it may be hoped that *their* missionary will be permitted to perform his episcopal offices in peace.

The law to which your correspondent refers, and in which he seems so much to rejoice, severe as I cannot but deem it, pretends not to *nullify* orders conferred by the Scotch bishops; it only renders those who are so ordained incapable of holding any living or preferment in England; and subjects them, if they shall officiate in Scotland to a greater number at once than *four*, to imprisonment for the first and second offence, and for the third to the punishment of transportation. Were a law to be enacted, prohibiting English dissenters from marriage, it would no doubt (within the dominion of England) sufficiently preclude the children of such dissenters, as should *afterwards* marry, from the rights of *legal* children; but surely no one imagines that it would have force to render such marriages absolutely unfruitful; or the children of them incapable of being considered as legitimate in foreign countries. If human laws cannot abrogate the laws of nature, neither can they render inefficacious the institutions of grace; if the restraints laid in one country upon the exercise of man's natural rights, in another are not binding, neither are those binding which are laid upon the exercise of religion.

That the framers of the law enacted in 1748 meant well, I shall not controvert; but the consequences of that law have not been beneficial. It was, no doubt, *intended* to crush disaffection to the government, but I know nothing which it has *really* crushed but religion, as it has driven out of the *episcopal* church many persons of consequence, whose principles, or prejudices, will not allow them to communicate with *another*. At the period when it was enacted, the species of disaffection, which it was meant to eradicate, was not confined to *one* denomination of Christians; at present it has hardly a place among *any*; and the little that may remain among a very few old people, an event daily to be expected will certainly banish. At any rate, those who have given to government the security of oaths for their allegiance, would not, one should think, be in danger of violating those oaths, *merely* for being allowed the public exercise of religion; and the Scotch bishops have never taught politics, nor made political opinions terms of their communion. Whatever truth there may formerly have been in the charge of disaffection, so often brought against these persecuted prelates, it seems not to be renewed with much propriety on the occasion of their consecrating Dr. Seabury.

That



That gentleman, they all know, acknowledges the legality of the present government of the state of Connecticut, and consequently of *that legislature* which declared the colonies independent: as this was made no objection to his consecration, I think it is hardly fair in your correspondent to conclude, that the principles of the bishops by whom he was consecrated are "inimical to the illustrious family on the British throne." If this letter-writer be a dissenting teacher, which, by his injurious reflection upon "modern bishops," he appears to be, it surely was not generous in him, secure as he is in a legal toleration, to call thus loudly for the severity of government on a harmless society of Christians, over whose heads the weight of penal laws is still suspended. I do not envy the English dissenters the liberty afforded them to worship God according to their consciences. May they long enjoy it! may they long deserve to enjoy it! for it is the undoubted right of every man. But while all sects (even such as "deny the Lord who bought them") enjoy the privilege of a free toleration, I hope it will not be deemed improper reprimand, if I think it *hard* that the only denomination of protestants excluded from that privilege, is a society which agrees with the church of England in doctrine, in discipline, and in worship. If, under the impression of feelings, which this reflection must naturally produce, I have expressed myself with undue acrimony against the reviler of the society to which I belong, I ask his and your pardon, for I know that my duty is not to "render evil for evil, or railing for railing, but, contrariwise, blessing." I shall, therefore, conclude this long letter with the words of an ancient Christian in circumstances differing little from mine: "*Da veniam, Rex summe, tuos persequentibus famulos; ei, quod tuæ benignitatis proprium, fugientibus ignosce tui nominis et religionis cultum.*" So prays, Mr. Urban,

An Episcopal Clergyman of the Scotch Church\*.

MR. URBAN,  
YOUR correspondent, J. Hunt, p. 328, wishes to be informed what the belt-like appearances of the planet Jupiter are supposed to be. Sir Isaac Newton imagined them to have been clouds formed in the Jovial atmosphere.

\* We think the correspondence of this learned writer an honour, and shall be happy in the continuance of it. *Sic anima nostra cum suis.* EDIT.

Other astronomers have, however, discovered that Jupiter's belts are not loose and distinct, like those of Saturn, which probably are formed by clouds, but inherent to the planet itself; and these gentlemen take them to be seas which alternately cover and lay bare the surface of the planet. In addition to which it hath been conjectured, that the maculae in the belts are gulphs in those seas, which are sometimes full and sometimes empty. However, the more probable and general idea is, that such of the maculae as are moveable, are nothing more than the shadows of the satellites.

Mr. Hunt also desires to know the meaning of the allegorical expression in Virgil, *Clandite jam rivus, pueri, sat prata biberunt*; and you, Mr. Urban, have judiciously referred him to the note upon that passage in the Delphin edition, which well explains the spirit of the passage in general; but there is a peculiarity in the usage of the word *rivus*, which *Rauus*, the editor, seems to have overlooked. *Rivus* is, I believe, not uncommonly used for a head of water, which is confined by a dam, and occasionally let out to supply the adjacent grounds with moisture; and sometimes is meant to imply the channel itself in which the water is so confined. Probably they were canals inclosed by massive walls between two gates, one at each end, which are very common in Flanders, and not uncommon in Italy, at present. In the first Georgic the husbandman is described, after sowing his seed and breaking the clods, as letting out the sluices upon the land: "*Deinde satis fluvium inducit, rivisque sequentes*"; and in another place in the same Georgic we have "*rivos deducere nulla religio vetuit.*" Many other instances occur which might be adduced in confirmation of this hypothesis; but as I would not be thought to encroach too much of your room in investigating what many will, no doubt, call a stupid, and more, a useless subject, I shall conclude with observing, that this construction will throw a new light on the "*mobilibus rivis*" of Horace, mentioned in Od. vii. lib. i; and on the *prorum rivum*, in Epist. x. lib. i. MACER.

\* \* WILL. HONEYCOMBE wishes to be informed when scholars, or square caps, were introduced into our universities, with their origin.

SUM;

## SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

*Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 356.*

*Tuesday, March 8.*

**MR. Fox** disapproved of the order of time in which those two great objects, the Parliamentary Reform and Commercial Arrangement with Ireland, were to be brought forward. He ardently wished success to the measure of Parliamentary Reform; and therefore was desirous that it might precede the other, to have a full, fair, and substantial trial; for, in his opinion, if the commercial business should come on first, it would be attended with a considerable diminution of credit to the present administration.

**Mr. Pitt** could not help remarking the wonderful condescension of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (who, on a former occasion, see p. 353, was for preferring charges against his Majesty's ministers) in expressing his concern lest their reputation and credit should suffer diminution in the progress of the arrangement of the business with Ireland. If that should really be the case, it would be some consolation to him, he said, that in proportion as the credit of ministry should fall, that of opposition would rise; so that the plan of Parliamentary Reform would be equally safe, whether in his hands, or in the hands of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman.

**Mr. Fox** replied, that the censure sarcastically implied might have had weight, if he had ever pledged himself to support ministers; but he had not.

The question for the call of the House on Thursday evening was put, and agreed to.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* rose to present a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Glasgow, praying that the resolutions of the Irish Parliament might not be adopted till they should be heard by their counsel against them.

**Sir Wm Cunningham** said, the Irish resolutions threatened ruin to the landed interest of Scotland. If grain was to be imported from Ireland into Scotland, in the same manner as from hence into that kingdom, the markets for grain the growth of Scotland would be lost, and the farmers undone. He pleaded for time to call evidence to prove the fact.

The order of the day was now called for; and the House went into a committee, for adjusting a system of commercial intercourse with Ireland.

**Mr. Pitt** rose, and moved, "that the committee be adjourned till Thursday;"

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which, after some conversation, was agreed to. And the order of the day, for the third reading of the bill for regulating public offices, being read;

**Mr. Sheridan** rose to oppose the bill. He considered it clause by clause; and, though he believed the intention might be good, yet he combated the principle. The unconstitutional power delegated to the commissioners therein named, was so great, he said, as not to be trusted in the hands of any men, or set of men, whatever. On the question being put, it passed without a division.

*Wednesday, March 9.*

The order of the day, for taking into consideration the motion for expunging from the Journals of the House the resolutions respecting the Westminster scrutiny, being read;

**Mr. Francis** rose, and, after giving his reasons for not having spoken before on the subject of the Westminster scrutiny, though no man had given greater attention to the debates upon it, execrated the whole proceeding from beginning to end. He was not insensible, he said, to the injury that had been done his honourable friends, nor unheedful of the wound that had been given the constitution. The whole nation felt it; who, betrayed by their confidence, had unfortunately placed the sword in the hand that had aimed the stroke; but now, that they had seen their error, he hoped the gentlemen, who had approved the scrutiny, would join those who had disapproved of it from the beginning, and eradicate so dangerous a precedent, never again to be applied either to the purposes of personal oppression, or to shake the fundamental principles of our happy constitution. He enforced the motion with great strength of argument.

**Mr. Baskard** was clear, that the scrutiny in question was illegal, and suggested two ways to render the resolutions respecting it ineffectual; either by expunging them, or passing an act of parliament for rescinding them; the latter he would prefer, as best calculated to prevent in future any corrupt administration from taking advantage of the precedent.

The *Attorney-General* said, he had not hitherto given an opinion on the legality of the scrutiny; but he would now, from a minute examination of the several acts of parliament for regulating the mode of electing representatives to sit in parliament, venture to affirm, that the commencement



mencement and continuance of the scrutiny were strictly legal, though he all along suspected it would end as it did, as he had marked the adroitness of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Fox] in artfully protracting the poll, and afterwards wearying the House to compel the High Bailiff to make a return. He therefore declared against adopting either the one or the other mode.

Mr. *Wellbore Ellis* remarked, that the learned Gentleman's error seemed to arise from his confounding two things extremely different; the return of a writ upon a general election, and the return of a writ upon a vacancy. He pointed out the distinction. In the one, the exigency must be observed, and all the precepts issued by the sheriffs returned with the writ to the crown-office; in the other, there was no exigency. His definition applied in point to the two cases, that of *Trentham* and *Vandeput*, and that of the election of the present subject of debate. He urged the necessity of obliterating the proceedings, as forming a new and dangerous precedent, and furnishing a magazine for future mischief.

Mr. *Powys* was very pointed. He alluded to the strong expression of a Noble Lord on a former day, "that if they rescinded the resolutions, they would sign the *death-warrant* of the House of Commons." If his Lordship meant, he said, another dissolution; be it so. He adverted also to the conduct of a learned Gentleman high in his profession [Sir *Lloyd Kenyon*], who appeared as if he felt himself the *keeper of the consciences of the majorities of that House*. Mr. *Powys* touched slightly on the mode by bill, but gave the preference to the present motion.

Mr. *Anstruther* was of the same opinion. As the resolution, he said, partook of the nature of a judicial proceeding, he was for purifying their files by cleansing them from the blot.

The *Master of the Rolls* rose in some heat. It had been objected to him, he said, by an Hon. Gentleman, that, holding the place he did, he ought not to sit in that House; and by the same Gentleman he had just been honoured with the title of "*keeper of the consciences of the majorities of that house*." If the Hon. Gentleman had taken a distaste to him, and had any thing to communicate to him, let him do it out of that House, and he would answer him. In it he would boldly say, that he held his seat as independent, and as much out of the power of influence, as the Hon. Gentleman, or

of any other Gentleman with whom he was known submissively to act. After this personal address to Mr. *Powys*, he went into a refutation of those arguments that had been urged by those who had objected to the legality of the scrutiny in the first instance, and supported his former opinions, arguing against the present motion.

Mr. *Scott* [member for *Weobly*] rose, and the whole House was struck with solemn silence. He first stated the grounds of the law, and the constitutional principles on which he had formed his opinion; and next adverted to the great stresses that had been laid on the extreme cruelty of torturing the mind and conscience of the High Bailiff, which, he said, was no more than was inflicted on every common jurymen. Had the High Bailiff been locked up as a juror, and kept from bread, porter, and fire, he would be bold to say, he would have been able to have made up his mind, and satisfied his conscience about the return, in less than four-and-twenty hours, instead of as many months. He went over the outlines of the whole proceeding, was well heard, and gave his full voice for the motion.

Lord *Surrey* remarked upon the Hon. and learned Gentleman's address to Mr. *Powys* as unparliamentary. If he should think proper, he said, to object to the Hon. and learned Gentleman's opinions as delivered in that House, he should certainly expect to be answered in that House, and no where else.

The *Solicitor-General*, in reply to Mr. *Scott*, cited cases in opposition to those adduced by the Hon. and learned Gentleman. He mentioned, as a single instance, a vote that had been expunged, in the case of Dr. *Noel*, who had received the thanks of the House for a sermon he had preached on the 30th of January, which was afterwards disapproved.

Sir *James Johnstone* cautioned gentlemen against putting false constructions on the laws of the land. He cited the case of Mr. *Crowl*, a member of that House, who was sent to *Newgate* for barely asserting that a scrutiny was illegal.

Mr. *Beacroft* asserted the legality of the scrutiny on the strong fundamental principles of law.

Mr. *Adam* combated the assertion of the learned Gentleman on constitutional principles, derived from the fountain-head, the unalterable record of *Magna Charta*.

Lord *Galloway* rose in opposition to

the motion, and to declare against Mr. Fox's sitting as member for Westminster. He was chosen, he said, by a mob, who had obtruded themselves on the poll, and prevented the real constituents from approaching it. He delivered what he said in great heat.

Mr. Fox then rose, and with firmness contended, that, notwithstanding all the art and all the ingenuity, all the law quibbles, and all the misrepresentations of the statute and common law, that had been brought in support of the proceedings on the Westminster scrutiny, it was illegal, it was unconstitutional, it was destructive to the rights of election, and injurious to the honour and justice of that House. Having declared this much, he proceeded to reply to the different charges and dark insinuations that had been thrown out against him by the gentlemen of the long robe, and to oppose to their sophistry the arguments of one learned gentleman [Mr. Scott], who, he said, had entered into the whole of the case with a soundness of argument and depth of reasoning that perhaps had never been equalled in the discussion of any subject within the walls of that House. He concluded with earnestly recommending the motion to the House. This called up

Mr. Pitt, who never displayed his professional abilities to greater advantage than on this occasion. He entered into the whole field of argument on the doctrine of scrutinies which had been gone over by former speakers, giving it a degree of variety, of which scarce any detail can convey an idea; and then appealing to the House, whether, abstracted from the abstruse points of law, there appeared such intentional corruption, such flagrant abuse, or unpardonable negligence, as to justify the measure now demanded; which was no other, than in express terms to avow their own repeated resolutions, formed on the most deliberate discussion, to be the offspring either of wilful dishonesty, or of the most disgraceful ignorance. It would ill become him, he said, the avowed advocate for a pure representation of the people, to contribute to the many defects at present so justly complained of in the constitution of parliament; and surely there could be no greater abuse, than that of compelling a returning officer to make a return of members, who he was sure in his conscience were not elected by a majority of legal votes; yet this must be the case in many popular elections, if the returning officers had not the power of granting

scrutinies on the most flagrant instances of unfair proceedings. The Right Hon. Gentleman had threatened the House, that, if it refused to comply with his motion at present, it would only be postponing for a while their own disgrace; for he would never rest satisfied, till by perseverance, and a constant agitation of the present question, he should accomplish his object. Mr. Pitt said, indeed, he should not be surprized if his endeavours should at length be crowned with success. He was prepared to expect, that there possibly might be a House of Commons under the influence of the Right Hon. Gentleman, which would act from motives very different from those of the present House. Such a House of Commons had already been seen, and perhaps might be seen again; but that the present House of Commons should ever suffer themselves to be so far imposed upon as to sign their own condemnation, was an event that he could never dread.

This debate ended with the most serious altercation between the two champions, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, supported by their two seconds, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Sheridan, that had happened in the course of the session, which might be said to end in a drawn battle. But when the question was put on the motion, the numbers were, Ayes 137, Noes 242. Majority in favour of the minister 105.

Friday, March 11.

The order of the day, for going into a committee of the whole House on the Commercial Regulations with Ireland, being read,

As soon as the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* came into the House, Mr. Stanley, member for Lancashire, had a few minutes conference with him. Having taken his seat, he then said, that, as there seemed a desire in some persons who had petitioned to be heard by counsel on the subjects of the Commercial Regulations with Ireland, he by no means wished to lay himself under the censure of precipitancy; and therefore he should move, "that the order of the day might be postponed till Tuesday," when he presumed the counsel might be prepared to plead.

Mr. Fox made a slight remark on the shortness of the time, and sat down.

Mr. Stanley then rose, and stated the prayer of the petition he held in his hand from the manufacturers of Manchester.

The *Speaker* thought it his duty to state, that the petition purported to be the petition of a large number of persons, but was in fact subscribed only by



one man. He therefore wished to know, if the House chose to receive it in that form.

Lord North reminded the House of a petition, purporting to be the petition of a whole county, being received in his time, though signed only by one man. This was the petition of the county of Suffolk on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Steele said, that one man was the sheriff.

Mr. Jenkinson observed, that the House could not take cognizance of any body of men assembled without the authority either of the crown or the parliament; but, as it must be the wish of the House to receive every information possible on the present occasion, the difficulty might easily be got over, by receiving it as the petition of the single person who subscribed it. This proposition was agreed to, and the petition was brought up and read; but a fresh difficulty arose, how to frame the order for the petitioner to be heard by counsel, and some conversation passed on the matter of form, which was at length put an end to, by making an order, "that the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester be heard by counsel at the bar."

The Speaker then put the question, "that the House resolve itself into a committee on Irish affairs next Tuesday."

Mr. Fox rose, and observed on the report of the committee of council that had been laid before the House, and on the conduct of his Majesty's ministers, which he thought extremely unwise, that two questions only had been referred to their Lordships consideration, *viz.* "I. On the propriety of reducing duties payable in Great-Britain to the same rate with the duties payable in Ireland. II. What preferences are now given to goods imported from Ireland to those of the like kind imported from foreign parts," whereas what had struck him as the primary consideration of all, was, the propriety and policy of permitting the produce of Africa and America to be brought to Great-Britain thro' Ireland, and this had never been once mentioned. This, therefore, had confirmed him, he said, in an opinion that had been long floating in his mind, that time should be allowed for full information to be received on every point of the ten propositions submitted to the consideration of the House, previous to going the length of voting for the first, which was a general proposition, involving and implicating all the rest. He wondered, he

said, that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had not himself thought it necessary to call to the bar of the House some of the best informed and principal manufacturers of the kingdom, in order that the House might, from their own mouths, have heard the probable consequence, that would result to their respective trades from the intended commercial agreement, now under consideration, with Ireland. He enlarged on this head. This was the more necessary, he said, as it appeared on the face of the report, that the Lords had drawn conclusions from the evidence given before them, which the merchants and manufacturers at their public meetings were now contradicting. Among others, he said, the ship-builders were forgotten by the Lords of Council. They ought, surely, to have been examined. He pressed the House to hold in remembrance, that they were now finally to determine a question of the greatest magnitude, and which involved in it the mutual peace, interest, and happiness of two sister kingdoms; and that the compact that was now to be made could never be broken without certain ruin to both. He concluded with asking, if gentlemen were prepared to divide on such a momentous question?

Mr. Pitt in reply observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had laboured much to prove what he was ready to admit, that the general proposition involved and implicated all the rest. The great object was, to give Ireland a full participation of commercial advantages, and the resolution was to carry that object into effect. As to calling to the bar the same or like evidence to that which had been examined before the Lords of Council, he well knew that it was perfectly unnecessary to invite witnesses to their bar, after so many arts had been practised, so much industry used to look for men, and bodies of men, in order to send them to the House sufficiently prepared and prompted with clamours and complaints. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman had, no doubt, expected, that by this time the table would have been loaded with petitions, and the bar crowded with witnesses; but, disappointed in this, he now endeavoured to defeat the measure by delay, and to deter the House from discussion till all the manufacturers in the kingdom should unite in requesting a decision. The great body of manufacturers of this country, Mr. Pitt said, though as liberal a class of men as any of the same rank in the known world, are yet so various in their

pursuits, and so opposite in interests, that to endeavour to persuade them to concur in one general system of commercial regulations, would be as weak as it would be ineffectual. They have given unsolicited evidence on a subject in which their interests are concerned, and where, if they had any bias, it might be supposed to incline to their own side. Their evidence is on the table; and, if contrasted with other evidence, witnesses may be brought to invalidate evidence till the House be confounded with contradictions. He insisted, that the House was now in possession of evidence sufficient to enable them to proceed; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to mis-spend time to illustrate by evidence a matter of speculative opinion, which no evidence could prove, it would be evident what he had in view, which he [Mr. Pitt] trusted to the good sense of the House to prevent. For that reason he should most certainly oppose entering into a general examination of evidence; but if any gentleman wished to be heard by evidence, and would state the particular grounds on which he meant to proceed, he should have his full support.

Mr. Fox, to explain, said, it was the duty of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, as the mover of the propositions, to give the House the most ample evidence of the truth of his propositions; and the rather, as he had declared, what he had hitherto concealed, that the first general proposition was to comprehend the other nine. He denied that the evidence contained in the report of the Committee of Privy Council could warrant the House in proceeding to a final discussion.

Mr. Jenkinson, as one of the Committee, remarked on the pains that had been taken to impress the House with an idea, that the evidence taken by the Committee was partial. Nothing, he asserted, was ever fairer. To the remark made by Mr. Fox, that many of those gentlemen who had given evidence before the Committee, were now meeting in opposition; he said, he did not believe that any gentleman would contradict the testimony he had given before the Committee. It was now three weeks since the report had been printed, and nothing had been said to invalidate it; if, therefore, nothing further should appear in the course of a few days, the fair presumption was, that the proposition met with general approbation.

Mr. Fox said, many of the gentlemen had certainly drawn from their evidence very different conclusions.

Mr. Pitt desired to be heard in explanation. He did not mean, he said, that the general proposition should include the whole of the other nine propositions, but the purport or substance; so as, generally speaking, what was intended might be comprehended.

Alderman Newnham said, there were two bodies of men who certainly had reason to complain; the West-India merchants, and sugar-bakers. The new regulations with Ireland, if adopted, would certainly ruin the sugar-bakers.

Mr. Rose made a short reply; and the question being put for Tuesday, the House adjourned.

Monday, March 14.

Mr. Dundas moved, "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the British fisheries." He trusted that a matter of such national concern would not want arguments to enforce it. Certain regulations were necessary, without which that important object would sink into nothing.

Mr. Dempster, from personal knowledge, rose, he said, to second the motion. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. Stanley rose, to present a petition from the manufacturers of callico and cotton in the town of Lancaster, praying to be heard by counsel against the Resolutions, which, if adopted, would materially affect the branches of trade in which they were concerned, and on which no less than 500,000 individuals depended for bread. When he had said this, he moved, "that counsel be heard upon it on Thursday."

Mr. Pitt observed, that as the order of the day for the Irish business stood for to-morrow, and the Manchester petition on the same subject was then to be considered, in his idea that would be the proper day, in order to save time, to hear counsel in support of the Lancaster petition.

Mr. Fox thought the proposed arrangement with Ireland required a more minute investigation than it had yet received, and that a whole day would scarce be sufficient for that purpose. It was necessary to enquire how far it would affect the revenue of this country; and to that end, he thought it incumbent on the House to examine the Commissioners of Customs and Excise; and contended for the expediency of setting apart to-morrow for that purpose.

Mr. Pitt observed, that three weeks had passed since he had explained the nature of the arrangement with Ireland.



and but three petitions had been presented against them; but if the Right Hon. Gentleman would state any specific grounds for such examination, he should not oppose it.

Mr. Eden said, that he had seriously directed his attention to the plan proposed; but the more he considered it, the more he was bewildered. He wished, he said, to extend his enquiry into the nature of the customs, excises, drawbacks, and allowances, as now prevailing in both kingdoms.

Mr. Povey thought further information necessary; and wished the commissioners to be examined.

Mr. Sheridan insisted, that it was not till Friday understood, that by agreeing to the first proposition the House would become pledged to adopt the spirit of the other nine; and he was firmly persuaded that other respectable bodies were under a similar delusion. He warned the minister against precipitation.

Mr. Pitt said, that misapprehensions had been disseminated throughout the kingdom, as if those specific propositions were to be unalterably adhered to; whereas it is well known, that wherever the specific propositions of the Irish parliament were found to militate against the interests of this country, any evil that might be apprehended might be effectually done away by a supplemental regulation.

Lord North said, the Irish resolutions were drawn up with great art. They stated, in general, that reciprocal benefits were their object, but they specified no return for the concessions made by England. He was for examining the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, as the information conveyed to the House by the report of the Committee of Privy Council was defective.

Mr. Dundas wished the Right Hon. Gentleman who moved the enquiry would specify what questions he meant to put to the Commissioners.

Mr. Eden observed, that the Irish resolutions went to effect a total revolution in the rating and collecting the duties; therefore it was impossible to say what questions he should put to the Commissioners, as one question would naturally arise out of another.

After some farther conversation, it was agreed, that all the Commissioners should have notice to attend at the bar on the morrow.

The report from the committee upon the ordinance estimates was then read.

Mr. Bastard moved, "that the same be recommitted."

Capt. J. Luttrell opposed the re-commitment, and endeavoured to prove the necessity of extending the fortifications.

Capt. Macbride said, he must object to voting the public money for erecting works which could not tend to the security of the nation.

Mr. Courtenay compared the fondness, which the master-general of the ordnance shewed for fortifications, to the fondness of a man in the decline of life becoming enamoured with a young wife, and repenting of his folly when he found he had not wherewithal to answer her purposes or his own. By the calculations that had been given in, it appeared, that an enormous sum, and a great length of years, would be necessary to complete the fortifications; which, when done, could in no considerable degree tend to the defence of the nation.

Col. Barré entered into an estimate of the sums expended in fortifications since the year 1744, which, he said, were sufficient to have beggared a less opulent nation, and which were, notwithstanding, of no material use. He suggested a board of officers as necessary to survey the works that were made and making for the defence of the several dock-yards, that the House might have some ground to stand upon in voting away such enormous sums of their constituents money.

Mr. Pitt adopted the Hon. Gentleman's idea. He said there were 50,000*l.* granted last year for the purpose of fortifications, not one penny whereof had been touched, nor with his consent should be, till parliament should be satisfied in what manner it might best be applied. There were, he said, two very necessary considerations on the subject—one, whether the proposed system was absolutely necessary—the other, if found necessary, whether it might not be carried on in a cheaper manner than now proposed. He was, therefore, for suspending any farther proceedings till parliament should be satisfied, from the report of persons in the first ranks of the several military and naval departments, how far the objects in view were worthy of the expence. This gave rise to the commission already stated (see p. 319); and Mr. Bastard's motion was withdrawn.

*Tuesday, March 15.*

The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the propositions respecting Ireland.

Mr. Eden said, that as the motion for the attendance

attendance of the commissioners originated with him, he thought it necessary to state to the House his motives for so doing. By the 5th resolution, where the articles of consumption are charged in either kingdom with an internal duty, the same article, when imported from the other kingdom, should be charged with an adequate countervailing duty; so far, so good. But the resolution farther states, that the countervailing duty shall continue only "until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom shall be subjected there to an equal burden, not drawn back or compensated on exportation. This part of the clause, Mr. Eden said, though apparently just, seemed to him of very serious import; and he had wished for the assistance of gentlemen, conversant with the custom and excise laws, to explain it. According to his conception, from the moment these resolutions shall be adopted by the British parliament, it will be in the power of the Irish parliament to support the national expenditure of that kingdom by the national revenue of this. To illustrate this position, he adduced the case of candles. Candles in this country are charged with a duty of three halfpence a pound: let candles in Ireland be charged *there* with the same duty, and they may be sold *here* by the importer at a much cheaper rate than by the manufacturer *here*. In this case, not only the revenue would be sacrificed, but the profit of the English manufacturer annihilated. These remarks, he said, led to the most extensive considerations. The revenue arising from the customs and excise amounted to more than a million and a half, and that revenue would be materially affected by this clause.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged the Hon. Gentleman's construction of that part of the proposition to be accurate; but that was not the essential part of the proposition.

Mr. Fox wished to know what the Rt. Hon. Gent. meant by the essential part of the proposition.

Mr. Pitt in reply said, it was so common for loose expressions to get abroad, grossly perverted to the most milchievous purposes, that he should not at all wonder, if, from what had been said, a paragraph should appear in to-morrow's papers, affirming, that a million and a half of the public revenue of England was about to be sacrificed to Ireland. He thought it right, therefore, to state to the House, that a million and a half was produced by the duties on tobacco, sugars, candles, soap, glass, &c.

last year, and he would venture to add, that just so much would continue to be produced, should the ten propositions be agreed to and made the basis of an act of the legislatures of both kingdoms this year. He then proceeded to explain, in answer to Mr. Fox's question, what he considered the essential part of the proposition; and that was, the equality of duty under which each country would trade.

A debate then arose, about stating a general question to be put to the commissioners, for them to answer when they should be again called to the bar, which was strongly urged on one side, and as strongly combated on the other. At length the question was put, "that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise be called to the bar;" and being come,

Mr. Eden desired to ask, if they had seen the propositions in question; and how far, in their opinion, they were likely to affect the revenue, should they be adopted?

One of the commissioners answered for the rest, that they had seen the propositions casually, but that they had not officially considered them.

Mr. Eden was proceeding with his interrogatories; when

Mr. Pitt, having desired the commissioners to withdraw, urged the impropriety of proceeding, as upon the first answer that had been given it had appeared, that no material information could be expected from them.

Mr. Eden was ready to admit, that, as a board, nothing of consequence could be gathered; but, as individuals, some questions, he thought, might be proposed, from which the committee might receive much useful information. He was proceeding to state some questions in conformity to this idea; when

Alderman Watson suggested a mode of examination, by stating the questions on paper, sending them to the respective offices, and receiving from them individually their answers at the bar.

Mr. Jenkinson doubted whether any such mode had ever been practised; but, after the ablest speakers had exhausted the patience of the House with questions, replies, and rejoinders, he suggested two or three words to be stated on paper, and sent to the respective boards: "how far, in their opinion, the laws passed for the protection of that part of the revenue committed to their care respectively, would be affected by the Irish propositions being made the basis of an act of the British parliament?" This met the general



neral concurrence of the House. The commissioners were called in, and the chairman read the question to them, and informed them that it should be sent them in writing, and that they might commit their answers to writing in like manner. And thus this tedious business ended at near NINE in the morning.

*Wednesday, March 16.*

Mr. Stanley brought up a petition from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester, Warrington, and many other towns and townships in Lancashire and Cheshire, where the manufactory is chiefly carried on, signed, as it was said, by EIGHTY THOUSAND persons, complaining of the late tax on fustians, &c. as ruinous to those important branches of manufacture. It set forth a variety of allegations, tending to shew the manifest advantages that Ireland enjoyed in the manufacture of the same articles over those of the petitioners, and particularly in the article of exportation of their commodities.

Mr. Pitt declared, that, if the case, as stated by the petitioners, could be made out, the tax ought not to exist a moment longer.

Mr. Stanley moved, "that the petitioners be heard by counsel on Monday."

This brought on a long contention, which, however, was at length agreed to.

Lord Beauchamp, among other reasons for a speedy repeal, stated the unconstitutional introduction of excisemen into the houses of the manufacturers, which had caused a general alarm throughout that body of men in all parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Rose contended, that the tax on fustians was not the first instance of introducing excisemen into the houses of manufacturers, nor ought it to be placed to the account of his Rt. Hon. friend.

There now being a short pause;

Mr. Burke took the opportunity of saying a few words relative to the punishment of convicts under sentence of transportation. Under colour of humanity, he said, we were guilty of the most aggravated cruelty; and by a commutation of punishment, on the ground of mildness, the poor wretches were doomed to sufferings, compared with which the gibbet was gentle, and the halter mercy. He was about to make a motion in their favour, when

Lord Beauchamp rose, and laid claim to the honour of having already made a similar motion

Alderman Newnham said, he did not

doubt but the Hon. Gentleman meant well; but it would certainly be a great and serious cruelty if the villainous part were to be let loose on the honest part of the community. At present the gaols were full of the former, and the latter could hardly walk the streets in safety. Surely, he said, the honest citizen had some claim to a share in the Hon. Gent.'s humanity as well as the villain. He wished to know in what palace the Hon. Gent. would have them placed.

Mr. Burke said, that every body knew that remission of punishment to criminals was, in many cases, inhumanity to the innocent: all he aimed at was, that, when we professed to be merciful, we should not enthrone cruelty on the bosom of mercy. The island on the river Gambia, where it was now proposed those wretches should be sent, he said, if there was a palace upon it, it must be the palace of pestilence, where death and destruction reigned with never-ceasing devastation.

Some other members observed, that the motions were ill-timed, and wished them to be referred to a more vacant day.

The order of the day being then read;

Mr. Pitt rose, and, previous to the examination of any witnesses on the Lancashire petition, moved, "that the examination of the gentlemen who had given evidence on the part of the cotton and callico manufacturers of that county, before the Committee of Privy Council, might be read;" at which

Mr. Eden, after listening with attention, expressed some satisfaction, as he was free to own, he said, the answers there given had puzzled him; but he hoped now to have an opportunity of hearing the gentlemen explain themselves.

The committee then proceeded to examine witnesses.

Mr. Peel, an eminent manufacturer of Manchester, was then called to the bar. The questions proposed to him led into a very minute detail of the expences incident to the different branches of the manufacture of both kingdoms. From what he said, it appeared, that the Irish manufacturer, after paying a duty of ten and a half per cent. (which was looked upon as the equivalent to the internal excise of this kingdom) would afterwards, from various causes, retain a superiority of 13 per cent. This gentleman being asked, said, he employed at least 6,800 persons, and paid an annual excise of 20,000l. He was then asked, what number he

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thought he should employ if the propositions were passed into a law? His answer was, most certainly the same, if not a greater number; but it should be in Ireland. Being farther asked respecting the sentiments of his friends; he affirmed, that all whom he had conversed with on the subject were of the same mind. His examination lasted till twelve at night, when the House adjourned.

Friday, March 18.

The House, after the private business was over, proceeded on the examination of witnesses on the Manchester petition.

Mr. Smith of Manchester was called to the bar. He fully confirmed the evidence of Mr. Peel—said, he paid last year 26,000*l.* duty to government; that the new taxes would this year increase it 2000*l.* more; that, should the propositions as they stood at present pass into an act, he should most assuredly transfer his business and property to Ireland, and was certain that most of the other manufacturers in the same branch would do the same. That the superiority of the manufacturers of this country over those of Ireland consisted only in the taste of executing the finer branches; in the coarser they have the advantage. After finishing his examination, Mr. Garrow (their counsel), in a speech of an hour and a half long, made many shrewd and pertinent observations, availing himself of Mr. Pitt's former declaration, that all the propositions should stand or fall together. He placed the equivalent of revenue that we were to receive, in return for our concessions, from Ireland, in the most contemptible light; and acquitted himself, on his first appearance in the House, much to the satisfaction of his clients. As soon as he had finished, the House adjourned till

Monday, March 21.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the petition from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and manufacturers of the county of Lancaster, the House went into committee on the same; and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Garrow being ordered to the bar, to substantiate the facts set forth in the petition,

Mr. Walker was the first witness examined. He said, that since the 15th of October last, when the duty on cottons, &c. took place, the home business at his mill had decreased three parts in four; that they were now in no condition to enter into a rivalry with France; that in some countries British cotton goods were absolutely prohibited; in others they were

admitted under heavy duties, which, added to the difficulties and heavy charges attending exportation, operated next to a prohibition every where; that the drawbacks were rendered next to nothing by the delays and difficulties that attended the recovery; and that, in short, if the duties were continued, the trade must infallibly be lost to this country. He entered minutely into the several processes; and concluded, that either the act must be repealed, or many thousand useful subjects deprived of bread. As soon as the examination of this business was finished, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 22.

There not being members in the House sufficient to make a ballot for a committee to try the merits of the Buckinghamshire election, the House was therefore under the necessity of adjourning.

Wednesday, March 23.

The bills ready received the royal assent by commission; and the House adjourned till after the holidays.

MR. URBAN,

June 13.

A Farewell address, said to be intended to have been spoken at Mrs. Bellamy's benefit, having found its way into a morning paper\*, I have procured for you a copy of that which *was really spoken* upon the occasion. Why it did not meet with the applause Miss Farren's elegant and pathetic manner of speaking it, and its own merit, entitled it to, was visible to the whole audience.

I must just beg leave to observe, that the author of the *farewell address* has made a trifling mistake; as Mrs. Bellamy's Apology would have informed him, that during the memorable run of *Romeo and Juliet*, which procured her the distinction of *the first Juliet*, she coo'd (as he prettily expresses himself) with Mr. Garrick, and Mrs. Cibber *bill'd* with Mr. Barry.

I have likewise sent you an address, which she would have spoke, had she not chosen to return her thanks to the audience *in her own way*. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, C. D.

*An Introductory Address, spoken by Miss Farren at the Benefit of Mrs. Bellamy, May 24, 1785. Written by Mr. Bicknell, Author of the Life of King Alfred, the History of Edward the Black Prince, and Compiler of Capt. Carver's Travels, &c. &c.*

That various are the turns of fortune's wheel  
All records tell us, and still thousands feel:

\* It is thence transcribed among our poetical articles, see p. 469. EDIT.

Now



Now on the top the favour'd mortal stands,  
Gayly bedeck'd with wreaths from both her  
hands;

Profusely kind, her bounty she bestows;  
And *loving* seems the spring from whence it  
flows—

Anon the ever-circling wheel moves round,  
And lays her favourite prostrate on the  
ground;

Of ev'ry good as suddenly bereft,  
And not a trace of all her favours left;  
Her boon appears but like a flitting dream,  
The pang more poignant for the wide extreme.

On fortune's scroll imperial Rome of old  
Once saw her *Belisarius* high enroll'd;  
Wealth pour'd her her stores; loud rang the  
trump of fame;

And ev'ry voice honour grac'd his name:  
Yet the same Roman saw their hero poor;  
Sad, sad reverse! fit cheerless at his door,  
Oppress'd by poverty; and forc'd to live  
On what the charitable hand would give—  
Thus the deluding deity beguiles,  
Thus transient and unsteady are her smiles.

A female *Belisarius* of the stage  
Presumes to-night your notice to engage:  
One whom your favour, whilom rais'd to  
wild

A hero's truncheon in our bloodless field;  
Who oft in scenic armour bright has shone,  
And bravely led theatric squadrons on;  
High in the list of our dramatic band,  
As the first Juliet will the ever stand.

Alas! like *his*, revers'd has been her fate;  
The day of affluence past, she finds too late  
That fortune's gayest wreaths, *neglected*, fade—  
But her Apology's already made—  
Already, by your smiles, her hopes revive;  
And this gay scene will keep these hopes  
alive.

To such a gen'rous circle, ne'er, in vain,  
Can Error fly, or can Distress complain;  
Complete the work your goodness has begun,  
And give new lustre to her setting sun—  
But see, oppress'd with gratitude and tears,  
To pay her duties tribute she appears.

(*The curtain drew, and discovered Mrs.  
Bellamy.*)

*An Address, written for Mrs. Bellamy to speak  
at her Benefit. By Mr. Licknell.*

Long absent from these boards, alarm'd, I find  
Unusual tremors agitate my mind.  
In vain I strive my feelings to impart,  
And speak the grateful dictates of my heart.  
Yet, tho' thus trembling, *something* would I  
say;

Fain, fain I would my dutious tribute pay:  
Tell that your kind indulgence, deep impress  
In liveliest rapt, is glowing in this breast—  
But, overwhelm'd by gratitude and tears—  
Accept th' attempt—accept these speaking  
tears.

MR. URBAN,

May 17.

YOU have told the public in p. 190  
[230], "that Dr. Manton's meet-

ing-house, in New Court, Carey-street,  
was pulled down by the mob in Sachever-  
rell's time, but soon rebuilt."

Be so kind as to correct a mistake made  
through want of better information. Dr.  
Manton died Oct. 18, 1677. The meet-  
ing-house referred to was erected, *from*  
this century commenced, for Mr. Daniel  
Burgefs and his congregation, who re-  
moved thither from Russell-court, Coe-  
rent-Garden. In 1710 it was not pulled  
down by the mob; but the pulpit and  
pews were taken out, and carried into  
Lincoln's-inn-fields, where they were  
burnt: agreeably to what Bishop Burnet  
says of the meeting-house near his  
Westminster, out of which the mob, en-  
couraged by some of better fashion, did  
every thing that was in it, and burnt  
Mr. Burgefs's place of worship was soon  
repaired, at the expence of government.

Permit me also to inform your corre-  
spondent E. in p. 191 [231] that in Da-  
dati's Annotations, 4th edition, printed in  
1664, he every where writes *Solomon*,  
not *Salomon*.—As to the word *schwindel*,  
it is derived from the German word  
*schwindel*, which signifies to cheat.

Yours,

R. W.

MR. URBAN,

May 21.

IF any of your intelligent correspond-  
ents would be so obliging as to reveal  
any certain, innocent method of eradicat-  
ing hair from the human body, it would  
be esteemed a particular favour by a person  
who had the misfortune to be born with  
one cheek almost as thickly covered  
the top of the head. That such method  
is discovered, is undeniable, as in  
countries even the men so entirely erad-  
icate their beards, as to render their  
as smooth as those of the women.

Many of the nostrums offered  
the public in the daily prints, with  
the strongest assurance of success, have  
been found no better than impostures;  
besides, the compositions of such pre-  
parations and compounds being kept  
there is great reason to apprehend  
may be of prejudicial qualities, not only  
to the parts rubbed with them, but to the  
constitution of the whole frame. H. B.

MR. URBAN,

N—s, March 18.

I HAVE frequently derived in-  
tertainment and information from your  
excellent Magazine; and, if my an-  
ticipations in life would have permitted,  
I should have been long ago one of your  
constant correspondents; to some  
whom I must resort for satisfaction in  
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Following query, viz. Whether there ever was a version of Homer in any one of the Oriental languages? For my own part, I had never heard of any such work, till I met with, in a book called "Huntingtoni Epistolæ," printed in 8vo. at London, 1704, a letter addressed to Father Paul Berton at Jerusalem, containing this passage: "Rogo insuper, ut 'opera nonnulla Syriacè exarata S. E. phremi, quicquid reliquum sit, Bar 'Bahlul Lexicon, Gregori, vel Geor- 'gii porius cujusdam, historica (quæ 'nemini me vidisse in ædibus patriar- 'chæ) Jacobitarum, et Homeri versio- 'nem, quæ in Catalogo Damasceno sub 'hoc titulo occurrit exquirere velles."

From this letter, dated Halebi, 5 Julii, 1677, it appears, that Dr. Huntington, afterwards bishop of Raphoe (whose fondness for amassing Oriental manu- scripts is apparent from his very valuable collection now preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford) had endeavoured to obtain this curious work; though, I am rather apprehensive, without success, as I do not find it in the catalogue of his books inserted in the "Catalogus Li- brorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hi- berniæ, Oxon. 1697." I have also looked into Horstinger's "Bibliotheca Orientalis," and some other books of the same kind, in hopes of meeting with some account of this version of Homer, but cannot gain the least intelligence of it. Probably some one of your learned correspondents may procure, in the course of his reading, some information of this matter, and will communicate his discovery, through the channel of your publication, to Yours, &c. J. C.

MR URBAN,

I Should be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents for information with respect to the following particulars. In looking over the other day some fragments of a worthy friend lately deceased, I found this observation: "And a judicious author has told us, that it is a rule in our law, that if a man drinks to another against whom he has an accusation of slander, or other verbal injury, he loses his action; because it is from thence supposed, that he is reconciled to him."—Quæ, Who is this author, and where is this rule in our law to be met with?

In reading a sermon of a very elegant composer\*, I noticed this passage:

\* Dr. Blair.

"Hence, the rose-leaf doubled below them on the couch (as is told of the effeminate Sybarite) breaks their rest." I am not ignorant, that the Sybarites in general were a very effeminate people; but I should be happy to learn who the Sybarite was †, that is alluded to in the above passage.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, April 4.

AS it is very well known that many authors of distinguished excellence, whose merits would probably have otherwise remained unnoticed, have been brought to light by the means of your valuable publication; a correspondent, presuming upon the success that has already attended others in similar re- searches, ventures to require from some of your literary friends an account of M. Kyllin, the translator of the Andrian of Terence. This translation, printed 1518, is frequently quoted by Johnson and Steevens, in their edition of Shakspeare; and the author's name occurs more than once in the entertaining and instructive "Anecdotes of William Bowyer."

MR. URBAN, June 20.

BEING yesterday visiting a friend, whose son is studying mathematics, we entered into a discourse on the doctrine of chances, and its use or application in ascertaining the credibility of human testimony. The young gentleman observed, "that the truth of a fact becomes highly probable, when several independent witnesses give evidence thereof; even though each of them should be known to relate, upon an average, as many falsehoods as truths." As I was aware of his mistake, I replied, "that five hundred, nay ten thousand, of such testimonies as he had just mentioned, did not, in any degree, augment the truth of the matter related; for it was as equally probable they would all deny the truth, as affirm it." On this he produced a book, which, he said, would convince me that I was wrong: and indeed I was surprized to find, in a work published by the celebrated Dr. Priestley, a proposition militating against what I had advanced, and knew to be true. I saw at once the fallaciousness of the proposition, and apprized the young gentleman of it; giving

† The Sybarite was Mityrides. The story is taken from Seneca de Ira. EDIT. him,



him, at the same time, a true one for the purpose: but, as he was strongly prepossessed in favour of his author, I left him, without being able to remove the prejudice he had imbibed. Wherefore, for the sake of preventing youth from rashly adopting any proposition upon the credit of an author, howsoever reputable, and thereby from the danger of falling into errors, I shall, in this instance, shew the fallaciousness of the proposition alluded to, on its own principles, and, in lieu thereof, advance a true one for solving such problems. The proposition is the 39th in Huxley's "Theory of the Human Mind," published by Dr. Priestley, in which he discourses on the probability of the truth of facts attested by a variety of witnesses, independent on each other; and says, if the evidences are all of equal credibility, and the common deficiency in each be  $\frac{1}{a}$ , and the number of evidences be  $n$ , the deficiency of the resulting probability will be no more than  $\frac{1}{a^n}$ .

It is happy for the author that he has not proved it. Indeed it would have been a task too great. He might, however, have seen his error, the absurdity being gross enough, as I shall presently shew from the author's own principles. Thus, if  $\frac{1}{a}$  expresses the total deficiency in the

truth,  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$  will be the total probability of truth: also,  $\frac{1}{a}$  being the common

deficiency of each person,  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a}$  is the probability of each person's relating the truth; and, from the author's principle,  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$  is the total deficiency in the lyc, or the resulting probability of truth. Hence  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$  and  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$  are equal to each other, which is absurd; as  $n$  is, in this case, always greater than an unit. Therefore the proposition is false.

Now to give the true rule, we  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a}$  for the probability of each person's relating the truth, and  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$  for the proba-

bility, before this testimony is delivered, of all the evidences agreeing the truth;

also,  $\frac{1}{a}$  being the probability of each separate person not relating the truth,  $\frac{1}{a^n}$  is the total probability, before they deliver their testimony, of their agreeing in the falsehood, or of their not relating the truth; but when their evidence is given, and their testimonies are the same,  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n} + \frac{1}{a^n}$  becomes a certainty, or equal to an unit;

and therefore,  $\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n}$  and  $\frac{1}{a^n}$  become

$\frac{a^n - 1}{a^n - 1 + 1}$ , and  $\frac{1}{a^n - 1 + 1}$ , respective-

ly, which expressions are the respective probabilities of the truth or falsehood of the relation given. Therefore,

$\frac{1}{a^n - 1 + 1}$  is the theorem for finding the deficiency of the resulting probability of

truth, and not  $\frac{1}{a^n}$  as is erroneously laid down in that book.

N. B. It may not be improper to observe, that, since writing the above, I find the same fallacious principles have been published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and other works of equal reputation. Yours, &c.  
Excise Office, London. ROB. MOODY.

MR. URBAN, JUNE 4.  
I SEND you the following explanation of the seal engraved in the Gent. Mag. p. 89. Having seen an impression on wax, I can assure you that the drawing is very exact, particularly in the marks of contraction in the border, one over the h, v, another over the word v'GO, and a third at the end of the inscription. I read it, RINALDO NATVM LVCY FUS VIRGO PLACATVM: that is, "O Virgo, make thy son propitious to Rinaldo Lucy." This accounts for every letter clearly, and the words are very apposite to the device. Rinaldus and Lucy are names well known to antiquaries, the latter as a surname. v'GO is undoubtedly for *virgo*, as the monks frequently expressed *r* and the preceding vowel with a stroke. I read *placatum*, because it makes rhyme, sense, and tolerable metre.

MR. URBAN,  
**T**O the enclosed strictures on the *Elm* are added a few critical remarks, with an intent to shew, that some attention to Natural History would, in abler hands, be of considerable use towards explaining many obscure passages in the ancient writers.

T. H. W.

*Ulmus campestris* Linnæi. The *Elm*. In Italian *Olmò*; in Spanish *Ulmo*; in French *Orme*; in German *Ulm*; in Danish and Swedish *Alm*; in Saxon *Elm* or *Ulm*.

“ — præbens

“ Et frondem armentis, et aratris utile lig-  
 “ num,

“ Villica, sed felix, et Baccho conjuge clara.”

The remark of Linnæus, that Botanists have not been able to distinguish between the species and the varieties of *Fungus*, holds good also among several sorts of trees, as the Oak, Elm, Poplar, and Willow. For instance in the Elm, of which they give us four varieties: one of them, the Wych-Hazel, is certainly a different species, as are perhaps some of the others.

The Wych-Hazel, or Elm, or, as K. Alfred in his Saxon Glossary calls it, *Byr-hayl*, is an undoubted native, being dispersed in woods throughout the whole island. It is perhaps the largest tree we have, even exceeding the Oak; and its leaves are much larger than any other sort of Elm. The wood of this tree is very tough, and supplied our ancestors with a kind of bow, as a substitute for the Yew. Cartwrights prefer it for the naves of wheels, as it will not split or cleave.

The common Elm, or that which grows near London and other towns in the southern part of the kingdom, blooms regularly, and plentifully every year, but is generally prevented by frost from producing perfect seed. The early foliage of this tree gives that forward appearance of vegetation so observable in the environs of London. This kind of Elm will grow as close as any tree in a single row, or narrow thicket; but will not bear crowding together in woods: a fortunate circumstance for our ancestors, to whom as it afforded no pannage, (mast for swine,) if it had intruded on their Oak it would have been very detrimental.

As this Elm is chiefly found near towns and villages, connected as it were with cultivation; as it is scarce ever

known to propagate itself by seed; has a Roman name\* in this country, in common with the rest of Europe; and, as Evelyn says, in his time was scarce found north of Stamford; it is most probable that it came originally from Italy. Villages and hamlets taking their names from the *Elm* prove nothing to the contrary, since places of abode are full as likely to be distinguished by introduced, as by native trees.

This kind of Elm is cultivated to great advantage; we have known a tree sell for five pounds which had not been planted sixty years. But the slender straight trees of this sort bear the greatest price, being converted into pumps for exportation, and carried even to the East Indies. It is also one of the best deciduous trees that we have to plant for ornament, or shelter to buildings, as it is successfully transplanted, grows quick; is very early in leaf, and, bearing no perfect seed, is always furnished with a plentiful foliage, which it retains till late in the autumn; and therefore is much preferable to the Lime, as that in a dry soil frequently fades in July, is far more liable to be disfigured by insects, and the wood is of much less value.

There is one advantage from trees planted among buildings beside their purifying the air (see Priestley) that ought to be attended to, and it cannot be introduced more properly than in the account of the friendly Elm, which is, that trees are great preservatives from fire; naked towns and villages are often burnt wholly to the ground, whereas if a fire happens where houses are intermixed with trees, it seldom spreads.

But the Elm in rural economy is not of that consequence to us that it was to the Romans, to whom it furnished fodder for their cattle, and supports for their Vines, which were *wind-  
 ded* to the living tree in the southern part of Italy, where the heat was sufficient to ripen the grapes though shaded by its branches; in more northern latitudes it supplied them with stakes for the same purpose. When the Romans became luxurious, the Elm was discarded from their ornamental plantations, as carrying with it an air of homely cultivation; and the favour-

\* This circumstance we shall more particularly discuss in a future account of some other tree.



rite but useless Plane superseded it. Of this Horace complains:

"Platanusque cœlebs  
"Evinctet Ulmos."

*The Plane-tree not wedded to the Vine will exclude the Elms.*

In the hot climate of Italy the grass is burnt up early in the Summer in low situations; and, where there were no cool mountains to retreat to for fiesh pasture, it was necessary to support the cattle with the branches of trees (*frondes*), of which the Elm was the principal; and it was the business of the *frondator*, in early times, to provide this kind of fodder\*: *ῥαλλος τ' ἐπιφοῖτος φόνευσι*. HOM. Od. xvii. v. 224. But the scholiast on Theocritus (Idyll. xi. v. 74.) does not seem to be acquainted with this practice, when he substitutes *ωρα*, grass, as a synonyme for *ῥαλλος*, the branch of a tree. It appears surprising, that the commentators on Virgil †, and translators, should render *frondator*, in the following verse, a pruner of Vines, a nightingale, or a Linnet ‡.

"Hinc altâ sub rupe canet frondator ad auras."  
ECL. I. v. 57.

The vine was cultivated by the *putator*, who pruned it in winter; the *pampinator*, who removed the superfluous shoots in summer; and the *vinitor*, who gathered the grapes. Ovid distinguishes between the *frondator* and the *putator*, when he describes Vertumnus paying his Harlequin addresses to Pomona.

"Falce datâ frondator erat, vitisque putator."  
MET. lib. xiv. v. 649.

The dried branches of the Elm were laid up for winter-store. The hay-making of the ancients seems to have been very imperfect; the festive scenes attending our tann'd haycocks in the mead would have obtained a compartment in Homer's shield of Achilles; neither would they have been neglected by Theocritus and Virgil. But it was not necessary to make any great provision against the short winters of Greece, Sicily, or Italy. Short as they were, however, it is plain that the store

\* The deer in our forests are fed by a *frondator* in winter. See vol. LIV. p. 21.  
† Cold performs the effect of heat."

‡ All do not. Minellius defines the word *frondator*, "Rusticus mercenarius discerpens frondes." ENR.

‡ See Martyn's edition of the Eclogues.

was sometimes deficient by the caution that Cato gives.

The commentators in several places do not seem to be aware of the full meaning of the word *frondes*: for instance;

"Hinc adeo media est nobis *vias*, namque  
"sepulcrum

"Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas  
"Agricolæ stringunt frondes: hic, Mœri, cœ-  
"namos."

VIRG. ECL. IX. v. 59.

Martyn, after giving the various explanations of Servius, La Cerda, Ruæus, Marolles, Catrou, W. L., Lauderdale, Dryden, and Trapp, is inclined to think, that *agricolæ stringunt frondes* "signifies either the pruning of the trees, or gathering the young shoots, in order to strew them upon the tomb of Bianor." All this waste of criticism might have been spared, and the sense of the verb *stringo* in this passage fully ascertained, by the following line, where Horace says to his rural agent,

"—brevemque  
"Disjunctum curas, et stridit frondibus exple." Lib. I. EPYST. XIV.

*And you take care of the unyoked ox, and fill him with bundles of branches.*

Whence it is plain that *agricolæ stringunt frondes* means, that the hinds collected branches near the tomb of Bianor for fodder; accordingly Cato, who lived near a century before Virgil, directs that Elms should be planted for this purpose by the road-side. "Circum coronas\*, et circum *vias* Ulmos serito, et partim populos, uti frondem ovibus et bubus habeas, et materia, si quæ opus sit, parata erit." CAP. V.

A poet of the third century introduces an old experienced shepherd instructing his pupil thus:

"Incipe falce nemus vivaq; recidere frondes.  
"Tunc opus est teneras summatim stringere  
"virgas,  
"Tum debes servare comas, dum permanet  
"humor,  
"Dum vires, et tremulas non excutit Afri-  
"cus umbras.  
"Has tibi conveniet tepidis fœcilibus olim  
"Promere, cum pecudes extremus clausisset  
"annus."

CALPURNIUS, ECL. V.

The poet was a Sicilian; and it is observable, that, among the variety of his directions, none relate to hay-making.

\* What is the meaning of *corona* in this passage? The word occurs in Frontinus, and seems to be used in the same sense, but without an explanation.

The

The wedded Elm of Italy, though trimmed up, did not make an ungraceful figure when encircled by the Vine, and ornamented with its festoons.

"Ulmus erat contra, spariosa ramentibus uvæ;  
"Quam facia postquam pariter cum Vite pro-  
"bavit;

"At si staret, ait, cælebs, sine palmitetroncus,  
"Nil præter frondes, quare petere tur, haberet.  
"Hæc quoque, quæ juncula Vitis requiescit  
"in Ulmo,

"Si non nupta foret, terræ adclinata jaceret."  
OVID. Metam.

"An Elm was near, to whose embraces led,  
"The curling Vine her swelling clusters  
"spread:

"He view'd her twining branches with de-  
"light, [sight.

"And prais'd the beauty of the pleasing  
"Yet this tall Elm, but for his Vine, (he  
"said)

"Had stood neglected, and a barren shade;  
"And this fair Vine, but that her arms sur-  
"round

"Her marry'd Elm, had crept along the  
"ground." POPE.

Had the elegant translator been aware of the purport of *frondes* in this passage, he would not have rendered it *shade*. But our naked and unmarried Elms, so unmeaningly and unnaturally robbed of their branches, disfigure and disgrace a country. It is not easy to conjecture whence this absurd custom took its rise among us, or why it is now continued; the timber is spoiled by concealed and decayed knots, the growth is much stunted, and the produce often not worth the trouble of collecting. No timber-tree but the Elm will bear such abuse; the sturdy Oak absolutely refuses it, for which reason there is scarce a stately tree of that kind to be seen within several miles of London.

We have observed an Elm, in Essex and Hertfordshire, that produces a great quantity of seed, as well as the Wych-Hazel, but seldom brings any to perfection. The leaves of this kind do not appear till late in the year, and the foliage is always thin and mean. This, though a very different tree, is in some places confounded with the Wych-Hazel. The Dutch Elm is inferior, in its growth and appearance, to the other sorts, and very apt to run to suckers, and should not have been introduced.

Elm should always be felled in or before December; in mild seasons the sap flows, and the blossom-buds are enlarged in January. Whatever wood of this kind is cut then, or later, will

be worm-eaten, and soon decay; it is this improper practice that has brought Elm-timber into disrepute. When this wood is used abroad, and exposed to the open air, it is a good method to give it a coat of boiling tar: but this must not be done till it is perfectly seasoned and dry.

Hesiod directs his countrymen to bring home whatever crooked timber they could find, and particularly the ever-green Oak, *αἰώνιος*, for the plough. But Virgil says, that the Elm was in his time forcibly bent into the form of a plough-beam as it grew in the woods. (Georg. lib. i. v. 169.) We have heard an eminent timber-merchant, who was certainly unacquainted either with Hesiod or Virgil, remark, that, if weights were tied to young Oaks, to bend them as they grew, the timber would be much more valuable for ship-building.

It is with deference to abler critics that the following passage is produced:

"Nec si, cum moriens alia Liber ariet in Ulmo,  
"Æthiopum versumus oves sub fidere Can-  
"cri." VIRG. Ed. X. v. 64.

All the translators we have seen, adhering perhaps too scrupulously to quantity, render *Liber* in this quotation the *bark* of the Elm; whereas, if we can allow the poet the same licence here which he has taken in other passages, of using the same syllable long in one place and short in another\*, we may then translate the verse thus: *Nor if when the dying Liber (Bacchus, the Vine) is scorched on the lofty Elm—* This interpretation heightens the image, and strongly expresses the distressful consequences of excessive heat to a Roman cultivator, whose prosperity depended much on the success of his vineyard, wine being in those days a principal export. It is then one of the calamities that the pastoral prophet mentions in his beautiful and pathetic apostrophe.

Altho' the Fig-tree shall not flourish,  
Neither shall there be fruit on the Vine,  
The culture of the Olive shall deceive,  
And the Cornfields yield no food,  
The Flocks shall be cut off from the fold,  
And there shall be no Herd in the stalls;  
Yet I will rejoice in the Lord,  
I will joy in the God of my salvation.

\* *Mars longa decet viderunt sustinuit menses.*

"The making of the last syllable but one short, *tulit* *unt*, is a poetical licence nor very unusual; thus we read *steterunt* and *miserunt*, for *steterunt* and *miserunt*."

MARTIN and WARTON.  
MR.



MR. URBAN,

May 29.

A LEARNED writer at Vienna, in order to shorten judicial proceedings, without laying any restraint on human liberty, by a very sensible Latin tract, circulated all over Europe, has offered a premium to those who resolve the following

" PROBLEM.

" For every possible kind of instrument, by which any one can bind himself, or transfer his property to another, whatever be the motives and conditions, to invent such forms as may suit every individual case, and in each case may require to be filled up with single terms only, and those the most common; which terms, as well as the expressions used in the forms, may be such as may leave no room for doubt or litigation, as in mathematics.

" The first premium is a thousand, the second five hundred imperial gold pieces (*aurei*), which will be paid by Messrs. Smitmer, merchants, at Vienna: to whom, or to Buson and Co. at Paris, or to Anthony and Bartholomew Songa, in London, copies, in Latin, in one packet, are to be transmitted, at the expence of the authors, on the July 1, 1787, at farthest. Some other directions are given.

" To obtain the first premium, a full solution of the problem is required; that is, he who would obtain the premium is obliged to demonstrate, with mathematical rigour, that the forms invented by him fully satisfy the conditions of the problem. To approach nearly to a solution, is not sufficient; a solution in every respect complete must be exhibited.

" They therefore, who are inclined to this task, should thus undertake it:

" First, they should investigate every possible method by which any one can bind himself, or transfer his effects, on whatsoever motives, and under whatsoever conditions, to another, to represent to himself all the contingencies that may thence arise, to make various and the usual remarks on all these cases, which may afford such classes, that is, divisions and subdivisions, that in them all possible species, which may be at all suited to every case, may be included. After this, it remains,

" Secondly, that, for every one of these species, the plainest and shortest method of expressing it in words, or perhaps representing it even by signs, be chosen; and this properly is the construction of forms.

" Thirdly, follows the demonstration of the solution. This, when the others are properly executed, will not be difficult. It will consist of two parts: 1. It must be demonstrated, that every kind of transfer of property, and of condition, are in fact comprised in those classes: 2. That in those forms, by whose assistance every species of condition and transfer is represented, every individual case is comprehended, and most plainly and briefly expressed.

" For the other part of this demonstration, a sight of all the forms is required: nor does it suffice (which is studiously to be regarded) to send forms only, without adding the methods, without the classes, without demonstration\*.

" The proposer of the problem has deposited the value of one thousand five hundred gold pieces with these merchants.

" The more I consider this, the more I am convinced that the solution of the problem is not only possible, but not so difficult as it seems. It may be proper here to subjoin the beginning of the classification of the conditions, only for example's sake, which every one may adopt, or not, as they please.

CONDITIONS,

which depend		do not depend	
on persons who are parties to any covenant,		possible, impossible;	
which require		depending,	
action,	or omission;	on the will of a 3d person, on chance.	
past, future; past, future;			

Among these classes certain relations will be observed, which may be formed if they are diligently considered, and from thence perhaps new methods may be deduced, which may much diminish the number of forms, and consequently may wonderfully facilitate the execution of business.

\* He who undertakes this in a proper method will finish the whole business in a few leaves, the forms excepted.

ODE

75. *Milton's Juvenile Poems. With Notes, &c.*  
By Thomas Warton, B. D.  
(Concluded from p. 377.)

WE cannot dismiss this truly classical edition of our great English classic without adding some more specimens of the Editor's taste and judgment, not only as a commentator on Milton, but as a critic, occasionally, on some other authors; first observing, that, by his English notes on the Latin poems, he has (as he says) "opened a new source of criticism on Milton, which displays him in a new light and character." These Latin poems, hitherto too much neglected, will now be found to be truly worthy of their author, and, if the *Paradise Lost* had never appeared, if he had never been known as the English Homer, they would have transmitted him to posterity as the English Ovid.

'*Lycidas*, v. 11. *To sing and build the lofty rhyme.* That is, 'the lofty verse.' This is unquestionably the sense of the word *rhyme* in *Paradise Lost*, b. i. 16.

'Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.'....

It is wonderful that Bentley, with all his Grecian predilections, and his critical knowledge of the precise original meaning of ΠΡΟΜΟΧ, should, in the passage from *Parad. Lost*, have wished to substitute *song* for *rhyme*. Gray, who studied and copied Milton with true penetration and taste, in his *Musick Ode*, uses *Rhyme* in Milton's sense:

'Meek Newton's self bends from his state  
'sublime,  
'And nods his hoary head, and listens to  
'the rhyme.'

Mr. Say, by the way, whose *Critical Essays* on Milton are not once mentioned in this edition, observes, that *Rhyme* and *Rime*, "the jingling sound of like endings," are constantly distinguished by Milton in all the editions of his works which were corrected by himself, being spelt *five* times without the *b*, in the short account of the verse prefixed to the later copies of the first edition of *Paradise Lost*, added at the request of the bookseller, and again in the second.

27. "*We drove afield.*" That is, 'we drove our flocks afield.' I mention this, that Gray's echo of the passage in the *Church-yard Elegy*, yet with another meaning, may not mislead many careless readers:

'How joyous did they drive the team  
'afield!'

40. "*With wild rhyme and the gadding vine o'ergrum.*" Dr. Warburton supposes that the vine is here called *gadding*, because, being married to the elm, like other vines the is

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fond of gadding abroad, and seeking a new associate."

Dr. Warburton, it may be observed, loses no opportunity of girding at the ladies. Witness Job's wife, and his Shakespeare, *passim*. Mr. Warton derives the word from the "old verb *gade*," "a frequentative from *go*."

63. "*Draw the swift Hebrus, &c.*" As the Hebrus is a *slow* river, Milton is supposed by his commentator to have been "misled in this epithet by a very ancient but wrong reading of Virgil, *Æn.* 321, (not 317, as misprinted,) "*volucremque fugā prævertitur Hebrum*;" which Janus Rutgerius (he says) has amended, by substituting "*Eurum*." But was not this emendation first suggested by the Bishop of Avranches, in his *Huetiana*, LXIV. ? See our vol. XXXIX. p. 383.

110. "*Two massy keys be bore, &c.*" Hence perhaps the two keys, although with a different application, which Nature, in Gray's Ode on the *Power of Poetry*, presents to the infant Shakespeare."

*Il Penseroso*, ver. 106,

'Such notes, as warbled to the string,

'Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek.

When Handel's *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* were exhibited at Birmingham, a few years ago, this passage, for obvious reasons, was more applauded than any in the whole performance."

142. "*While the bee with bonied t'ighb.*" Dr. Johnson censures Gray, who was a scholar, for giving to adjectives, derived from substantives, the termination of participles; as in *bonied spring*. But here is Gray's authority; and we have *bonied* again in Samson Agonistes, v. 1066, and in one of Shakespeare's *Henries*, [and also in one of his Sonnets.]

157. "*And lovè the high-embowed roof.*" So the line should be printed. *HIGHLY-VAULTED* is *arcuatius, arched*. It is the same word in *Comus*, v. 1015:

'Where the bow'd welkin slow doth  
'bend.'

Old Saint Paul's Cathedral, from Hollar's valuable plates in Dugdale, appears to have been a most stately and venerable pattern of the Gothic style. Milton was educated at Saint Paul's school, contiguous to the church, and there became impressed with an early reverence for the solemnities of the ancient ecclesiastical architecture, its vaults, shrines, iles, pillars, and painted glass, rendered yet more awful by the accompaniment of the choral service. Does the present modern church convey these feelings? Certainly not. We justly admire and approve Sir Christopher Wren's Grecian proportions.

Truth



Truth and propriety gratify the judgment, but they do not affect the imagination."

Milton seems to have borrowed (Mr. Warton observes) the subject of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, together with some particular thoughts, expressions, and rhymes, more especially the idea of a contrast between these two dispositions, from a forgotten poem (of which he adds an extract) prefixed to the first edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, written about the year 1600.—Mr. W. adds,

"As to the very elaborate work to which these visionary verses are no unsuitable introduction, the writer's variety of learning, his quotations from scarce and curious books, his pedantry sparkling with rude wit and shapeless elegance, miscellaneous matter, intermixture of agreeable tales and illustrations, and, perhaps, above all, the singularities of his feelings, clothed in an uncommon quaintness of style, have contributed to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repository of amusement and information."

Among the "modern readers" who have admired that work was Archbp. Herring, as appears by one of his letters, in which he mentions "the author" "as the pleasauntest, the most learned," "and the most full of sterling sense." "The wits (he adds) of Queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George" "the First's, were not a little beholden" "to him."

The beauties of Milton's juvenile poems were fully relished by Hughes, as well as Addison, as we find him even adding the following supplement and conclusion (which he thought it wanted) to the *Penseroso*, after "prophetic strain,"

"There let Time's creeping winter shed  
His hoary snow around my head;  
And while I feel, by fast degrees,  
My sluggish blood wax chill, and freeze,  
Let Thought unveil to my fixt eye  
The scenes of deep Eternity,  
Till Life dissolving at the view,  
I wake, and find those visions true!"

Mr. Mason's *Il Pacifico* and *Il Bellincoso*, though not mentioned by Mr. W. or even collected by the author himself in his Poems, must surely be deemed very happy imitations, particularly the conclusion of the latter, where the veteran is supposed to "recite" his "past campaigns" at Greenwich or Chelsea.

P. 123. "When you was but a child." That Mr. W. should use this exploded solecism is surprising. One of our correspondents has remarked this misinterpretation.

"Comus, v. 291. — *The labour's drest  
In his hoar traces from the furrow come.*

This is classical. But the return of oxen or horses from the plough is not a natural circumstance of an English evening. In England the ploughman always quits his work at noon. Gray, therefore, with Milton, painted from books, and not from the life, where, in describing the departing day-light, he says,

"The ploughman homeward plods his  
'weary way.'"

Ib. 707. "I take this opportunity of observing, that it is wonderful Hamlet's 'Suit of Sables' should have been ever and so long misunderstood. *Hamlet. A. III. S. 2.* He certainly intends an equivocation between *Black* and *Sables*. But the skin of the Sable, or Martin, was a sumptuous and showy article of dress."

P. 316.

"Such as the wife Demodocus once told  
In solemn songs at king Alcinoüs' feast,  
While sad Ulysses' soul and all the rest  
Are held with his melodious harmony  
In willing chains and sweet captivity."

We cannot help observing, on this passage, that Milton has here, more than twenty years before his blindness, introduced a musician who so strikingly resembled him in that misfortune, than Homer's lines upon him have been often very happily applied to our poet, as well as to Homer himself:

*Tor wip' mho' ephepore, didu d' nyadylis xanthis  
O' bakhayr pils d'pazet, dila d' Alkian d'olir.*

P. 321. "— *My Shakespear.*—] Of all the many encomiums passed on our great dramatic poet, the most truly poetical one seems to be contained in the third strophe of Mr. Gray's admirable Ode on the *Progress of Poetry*, 'Far from the Sun,' &c. Particularly in the fine *Prosepoia* and *Speech of Nature* to him:

"This pencil take, she said, whose colours  
"clear

"Richly paint the vernal year;

"Thine too these golden keys, immortal  
"boy!

"This can unlock the gates of Joy;

"Of Horrort that, and thrilling Fears,

"Or ope the sacred source of sympathy  
"tears. Dr. J. WARTON."

"In 1762 the late Mr. Thomas Hollis examined the Laurentian Library at Florence for six Italian Sonnets of Milton, addressed to his friend Chimentelli, and for other Italian and Latin compositions, and various original letters, said to be remaining in manuscript at Florence. He searched also for an original built in marble of Milton, supposed to be somewhere in that city. But he was unsuccessful in his curious enquiries."

P. 367. "Birch has printed a Sonnet

to be written by Milton in 1665, when he retired to Chalfont on account of the plague, and to have been lately seen inscribed on the glass of a window in that place. LIFE, p. xxviii. It has the word *Sovereign* as a substantivizing. But Milton was not likely to commit a scriptural mistake. For the Sonnet improperly represents David as punished by a pestilence for his adultery with Bathsheba. Birch, however, had been informed by Vertue, that he had seen a satirical medal, struck upon Charles the Second, abroad, without any legend, having a correspondent device."

This Sonnet, as it is not inserted, we will annex:

- 'Fair mirror of foul times, whose fragile  
' *Shrine*  
' Shall, as it blazeth, break; while Pro-  
' vidence,  
' Aye, watching o'er his fains with eye  
' unseen,  
' Spreads the red rod of angry Pestilence  
' To sweep the wicked and their counsels  
' hence;  
' Yea all to break the pride of lustful kings,  
' Who Heaven's love reject for brutish  
' sense,  
' As erst he scourg'd Jeddids' sin of  
' yore  
' For the fair Hittite; when on seraph's  
' wings  
' He sent him war, or plague, or sa-  
' mine sort.'

Notwithstanding the above obvious mistake, and the want of two lines, it must be owned to be much in Milton's style and manner.

P. 432. Mr. Warton supports his assertion, in the *Life of Bathurst*, that "Milton was whipped at Cambridge," which (he says) has been reprobated and discredited, as "a most extraordinary and improbable piece of severity," by the manuscript authority of Aubrey the antiquary, a contemporary, and also by the context. He likewise corrects a mistake in the *Biographia*, p. 3206, as to Milton's being entered a *fixar*, "*pensionarius minor*" (the term used), being "a *pensioner*, in contradistinction to a *fellow-commoner*," *pensionarius major*.

P. 441. "Ld. Monboddo pronounces "his Iit Elegy to be equal to any thing "of the elegiac kind to be found in "Ovid, or even in Tibullus."

P. 495. Mr. W. concludes a note on the vanity and pedantry of Queen Christina with the following paragraph: "I do not mean to make a general "comparison; but Christina's pretensions to learned criticism, and to a "decision even in works of profound "philosophical science, at least remind

"us of the affectations of a Queen of "England, who was deep in the most "abstruse mysteries of theology, and "who held solemn conferences with "Clarke, Waterland, and Hoadly, on "the doctrine of the Trinity." In the Latin lines to Queen Christina, p. 499, which are styled "simple and finewy," but which, with "Dr. Newton, whose "opinion is weighty," are here ascribed to Marvell, (and in whose "Miscellaneous Poems, 1681," they are printed,) our copy has the following variations: 1. 3. for "Cernis," "Aspice;" 1. 4. for "tero," "gero."—This Epigram introduces some other anecdotes of this Amazonian Queen, as Milton also styles Queen Elizabeth (*Thermodontia Puella*) in one of his Latin poems.

P. 502. Mr. Mason says, of the superior keenness of Marvell's sarcastic raillery against his adversary [Bishop] Parker,

"Ev'n *mitred dulness* learns to feel."  
"As conveying a general idea, the "combination *mitred dulness* may have "its propriety. But in the present particular instance, he might have said "as justly, and more characteristically, "*mitred meanness*."

P. 503. "In *obitum Præcancellarii, medicij*.] Dr. John Gollyn, Master of Caius College, and King's Professor of Medicine at Cambridge, who died, while a second time Vice-Chancellor of that University, in October 1626. . . I am favoured, in a letter from Dr. Farmer, with these informations: "I find, "in Baker's MSS. vol. xxviii, *Obitum of "buriall and funeral of my bishop doctor Gollyn who departed this life the 21 of Oct. "1626, and his funerall sol'mnized the 16th "of Nov. following. And so it stands in the "College Gist-Book. He was a Norwich- "man, and matriculated Dec. 3, 1582. A "benefactor to Caius and Catharine-Hall; "at which last you once dined at his ex- "pence, and saw his old wooden picture in "the Combination-room."*

P. 579. *Ad Joannem Roussem, &c.*] Milton, at Rouse's request, (who was M. A. fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and chief librarian of the Bodleian Library,) had given his little volume of poems, printed in 1645, to the Bodleian Library. But the book being lost, Rouse requested his friend Milton to send another copy. In 1646 another was sent by the author, neatly, but plainly, bound, *hæc dicitur mens non operosa*, in which this ode to Rouse, in Milton's own handwriting, on one sheet of paper, is inserted between the Latin and English Poems. It is the same now marked M. 168. *Ar. 8vo.* In the same library is another small volume, uniformly



uniformly bound with that last mentioned, of a few of Milton's prose tracts, the first of which is of *Reformation touching Church Discipline*, printed for T. Underhill, 1641, 4vo. marked F. 56. 7b. In the first blank leaf, in Milton's own hand writing, is this inscription, never before printed, 'Doctissimo viro proboque librorum estimatori, Johanni Roubo, Oxoniensi Academice Bibliothecario, gratum sibi hoc fore testanti, Joannes Miltonus opuscula hæc sua, in Bibliothecam antiquissimam atque celeberrimam adscribenda, libens tradit: tanquam in memoriam peretore famam, emeritamque, uti sperat, invidiæ calumniæque vacationem, si veritati bonoque simul eventui satis sit liturum. Sunt autem De Reformatione Angliæ, Lib. 2.—De Episcopatu Prælatione, Lib. 1.—De ratione Politicæ Ecclesiasticæ, Lib. 1.—Animadversiones in Remonstrantis Defensionem, Lib. 1.—Apologus, Lib. 1.—Doctrina et Disciplina Divortii, Lib. 2.—Judicium Baceri de Divortio, Lib. 1.—Colationem, Lib. 1.—Scripturæ loca de Divortio, in hæc Lib. 4.—Arcopagitica, five de Libertate Typographice Oratio.—De Educatione Ingenueorum Epistola.—*Poëmata Latina, et Anglicana serpsim.*' About the year 1720 these two volumes, with some other small books, were hastily, perhaps contemptuously, thrown aside as duplicates, either real or pretended; and Mr. Nathaniel Crynes, an equirè beadle, and a diligent collector of scarce English books, was permitted, on the promise of some future valuable bequests to the library, to pick out of the heap what he pleased. But he, having luckily many more grains of partly prejudice than of taste, could not think any thing worth having that bore the name of the republican Milton; and therefore these two curiosities, which would be invaluable in a modern auction, were fortunately suffered to remain in the library, and were soon afterwards honourably restored to their original places."

P. 587, 8. On Milton's political writings, or of his prose works in English, both as to their doctrine and their style, Mr. Waron passes a censure not more severe than just. "Lord Monboddo (he says) is the only modern critic who ranks Milton, as a prose-writer, with Hooker, Sprat, and Clarendon." And as to his "Latin performances in prose," he "cannot allow that they are formed on any one chaste Roman model."

"They consist (says Mr. W.) of a modern factitious mode of latinity, a compound of plurifrenology gleaned from a general imitation of various styles, commodious enough for the author's purpose. His *Defensio pro Pa-*

*pulo Anglicano* against Salmasius, so liberally rewarded by the presbyterian administration, the best apology that ever was offered for bringing kings to the block, and which diffused his reputation all over Europe, is remembered no more.

"Dr. Birch observes of this prophetic hope in the tract, that 'the universal admiration with which his works are read, justifies what he himself says in his Ode to Rouse.' *Life*, p. lxiii. But this hope, as we have seen, our author here restricts to his political speculations, to his works on civil and religious subjects, which are still in expectation of a reverentary fame, and still await the partial suffrages of a *sanct posteritas*, and a *cordatior ætas*. The flattering anticipation of more propitious times, and more equitable judges, at some remote period, would have been justly applicable to his other works; for in those, and those only, it has been amply and conspicuously verified. It is from the *ultimi nepotes* that justice has been done to the genuine claims of his poetical character. Nor does any thing, indeed, more strongly mark the improved critical discernment of the present age, than that it has atoned for the contemptible taste, the blindness and the neglect, of the last, in recovering and exalting the poetry of Milton to its due degree of cultivation and esteem; and we may safely prognosticate, that the posterities are yet unborn which will bear testimony to the beauties of his calmer imagery, and the magnificence of his more sublime descriptions, to the dignity of his sentiments, and the vigour of his language. Undoubtedly the *Paradise Lost* had always its readers, and perhaps more numerous and devoted admirers, even at the infancy of its publication, than our biographers have commonly supposed. Yet, in its silent progression, even after it had been recommended by the popular papers of Addison, and had acquired the distinction of an English classic, many years elapsed before any symptoms appeared that it had influenced the national taste, or that it had wrought a change in our versification, and our modes of poetical thinking. The remark might be still farther extended, and more forcibly directed and brought home, to the pieces which compose the present volume.

"Among other proofs of our reverence for Milton, we have seen a monument given to his memory in Westminster Abbey. But this splendid memorial did not appear till we had overlooked the author of *Reformation in England*, and the *Defensio*; in other words, till our rising regard for Milton the poet had taught us to forget Milton the politician. Not long before, about the year 1710, when Atterbury's inscription for the monument of John Phillips, in which he was said to be *sest Miltoni secundus*, was shewn to Dr. Sprat, then dean of Westminster, he refused it admittance into the church; the name of Milton

\* "Tractate of Education to Hæstia."

Milton, as Dr. Johnson observes, who first relates this anecdote, "being, in his opinion, 'too detestable to be read on the wall of a 'building dedicated to devotion.' Yet, when more enlarged principles had taken place, and his bust was erected where once his name had been deemed a profanation, Dr. George, provost of Eton\*, who was solicited for an epitaph on the occasion, forbearing to draw his topics of reconciliation from a better source, thought it expedient to apologise for the reception of the monument of Milton the republican into that venerable repository of kings and prelates, in the following hexameters, which recall our attention to the text, and, on account of their spirited simplicity and nervous elegance, deserve to be brought forward, and to be more universally circulated :

Augusti regum cineres, sanctæque favillæ;  
Heroum volque O, vix tanti nominis, umbræ!  
Parcite, quod vestris insensum regibus olim  
Sedibus infertur nomen, liceatque supremis  
Funeribus finire odium: Mors obruat iras.  
Nunc sub fœderibus coeant felicibus una  
Libertas, et jus sacri inviolabile sceptri.  
Rege sub Augusto fas sit laudare Catonem."

P. 603. In the curious account of "James Wright, one of the earliest "historians of the English stage," he is said to have "died, almost eighty, "about 1715," though "he was born " (we are told in p. 602) at Yarnton, "near Oxford, about the year 1644."

P. 606. The "Thomas Clarke," who presented Milton's MSS. to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1736, was afterwards Master of the Rolls.

76. *Sonnets and other Poems, &c.* (See p. 199.) By S. Egerton Brydges, Esq. of the Middle Temple, and late of Queen's College, Cambridge. A new Edition, with Additions, 8vo.

THE author's name and the additions now require farther notice. They consist of a Dedication (which shall be inserted), A Dirge on the fictitious Author of some "Lines to Miss L. L." &c. and two other small pieces. The "Dirge" was occasioned by the lines abovementioned (really by this writer) being printed in our vol. LIV. p. 47, in the name of a person supposed to be dead.

#### "DEDICATION.

To Mrs. Brydges,

Of St. Lawrence-House, near Canterbury.

"O Thou, whose care o'er all my life presides,  
Whose hand supports me, and whose judgment guides;  
From jocund parties of the noisy bar,  
From crowds, and unendearing circles far,  
Pleas'd to whose cheerful roof I steal away,  
In sweet domestic bliss to pass my day!

\* Rather "of King's." See p. 435. EDIT.

(For what wild joys, what flattery can supply  
The tender watchings of a mother's eye?)

Beneath thy smiles I catch poetic fire,  
And strike, with raptnous hand, my echoing lyre!

For thou without contempt my faults dost  
Though oft unmeaning, they have drawn thy tears,

My ill-tim'd ardors, and my scorn to raise  
On the soft arts, that grace the world, my praise,

Whilst wild Ambition leads my hopes astray,  
To draw attention to the simple lay,

Which strives the Fancy's visions to impart,  
Or wake the slumbering feelings of the heart.  
Vain hope! For to the most neglected string  
Of the neglected lyre I dare to sing.

Yet these wild wishes, free from blame or scorn,

With all their train of follies, halt thou  
To whom but thee, my mother, then belongs  
The small requital of my humble songs?

Middle Temple, April 5, 1785."

77. *Pictures from Nature. In Twelve Sonnets.*  
To which is added, *The Lock Transformed.* 4<sup>o</sup>.

AS the preceding "Sonnets," &c. open  
with the amiable effusions of filial affection, these are introduced by a no less  
amiable instance of conjugal love, &c.

#### "INTRODUCTORY SONNET.

To my Wife.

"For Thee, whose love I value more than life,

Whose fond smile fosters what the Nine  
For Thee I re-assume my humble lyre,  
Here, in this shade, far distant from the strife  
Of scenes, where Fashion's pamper'd votaries,  
rile

In Dissipation's revel, quench thy fire,  
O Muse! and blast the hallow'd name of WIRZ  
'Mid the dark orgies of impure desire.

"For Thee, though ne'er my unambitious  
strain

Shall sooth'th' unfeeling world, I yet awhile  
Tune the rude shell; and, haply, not in vain,  
If (sweet reward of every anxious toil)

My simple song have still the power to gain  
From my own LAURA an approving smile."

The others, on the rural and "picturesque objects of still life," are all equally pleasing. Two of them, however, are not "Sonnets," their structure, as the author allows, being "critically illegitimate." "The pensive "Muse of Bignor Park" (see p. 307) is the model he has endeavoured to follow. The "Beautiful," he observes, is characteristic of this "miniature "painting," but that the "Sublime" is incompatible with it. But in this we cannot agree with him when we recollect Mr. Edwards's Sonnet "On a Family Picture," in Dodsley's Collection, vol. II.



78. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions.*  
Vol. LXXV. For the Year 1785. Part I. 4to.

ART. I. *An Account of an artificial Spring of Water.* By Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. [of Derby.]

This new water was gained by boring through a stratum of red marl, which was found about 100 yards from the river Darwent, in Derby, at the bottom of an old well, four yards deep, that had been many years disused on account of the badness of the water. It "has now flowed about twelve months, and is already increased to almost double the quantity in a given time." The process is curious, but too long to detail. Some power beneath them, and subterraneous fires, adds this writer, it is evident, forcibly raise up mountains, and even islands, and the same may be supposed of other great elevations of ground; of which "proofs are to be seen on both sides of" Derby. And the more elevated parts of a country being much colder than the valleys, from the water there condensed originate "our common cold springs," which, sliding between two strata, "descend till they find or make themselves an outlet, and will, in consequence, rise" to their original level. "The water from the lowest stratum will therefore generally rise the highest (as in this instance), if confined in pipes, because it comes, originally, from a higher part of the country." Dr. Darwin's theory is confirmed by Sir Thomas Paine's experiments at Sheerness, and others.

ART. II. *An Account of an English Bird of the Genus Motacilla, supposed to be hitherto unnoticed by English Ornithologists.* Observed by the Rev. John Lightfoot, M. A. F. R. S. [of Uxbridge.]

This "bird haunts the reeds of the river Coln," and its nest and eggs were repeatedly brought by a fisherman on "that river to the Dutchess Dowager of Portland, who first communicated them to" Mr. Lightfoot. From some very accurate descriptions annexed it appears to be "a species of the *Motacilla* of Linnæus," which, as he finds "no such is described by any systematic writer," he has "named, after the Linnæan manner,

'*Motacilla (arundinacea)* supra olivaceo-fusca, subtus albidus, loris et orbitis fusco-albescens, angulo carpi subtus lateo-fulvo, cauda subcaudata fusca, plantis luteo-virescentibus.'

"The only author who can be suspected of having noticed this bird is 'SEPP,' who, in a late splendid Dutch work, has described and figured a bird in many respects similar. As we have already the *Willow-wren*, this, our author thinks, 'may be denominated, from its haunts, the *Red-wren*.'—It is found 'from Harefield Moor down to Iwer, about the space of five miles,' and also near Dartford in Kent, and probably in many other parts of the kingdom. The structure of its nest, as here described, is uncommonly curious, and unlike that of any other known bird. Mr. L. thinks it 'a bird of migration,' its food being insects. But this at present is conjecture. A print of it shall be given in some future plate.

ART. III. *An Account of Morne Garon, a Mountain in the Island of St. Vincent, with the Description of the Volcano on its Summit.* By Mr. James Anderson, Surgeon.

The mountain here described, which "terminates the N. W. end of the island, and is the highest in it, has always been mentioned to have had 'volcanic eruptions from it.' After two attempts, and the incessant labour of four days climbing, with the utmost hazard of his life, assisted by two or three negroes and a boy, this intrepid adventurer reached the top of it March 4, 1784, and saw its amazing crater, whose diameter is more than a mile, and its circumference, apparently, a perfect circle. Its depth is above a quarter of a mile, and in the centre at bottom (to which he descended) is a burning mountain, of about a mile in circumference, which seems only to have begun to burn lately, with a small one on its summit. The appearance of the whole is extremely well described, and also drawn; but we cannot enlarge farther than to add, that Mr. Anderson supposes submarine communications between the volcanos in the islands, and from them to the volcanos on the high mountains of the continent of South America.

ART. IV. *A Supplement to the Third Part of the Paper on the Summation of infinite Series, in the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1782.* By the Rev. S. Vince, M. A.

See our vol. LIII. p. 858. The reasoning in the third part of his paper on this subject having been misunderstood, the author here offers an explanation.

ART. V. *Description of a Plant*

ing *Afa fœtida*. By John Hope, M.D. F. R. S.

*Afa fœtida* was introduced by the Arabian physicians near 1000 years ago, yet the first satisfactory account of it was given by Kœmpfer, about 70 years ago, in his *Amentates Exotica*. But the plant described by him differs, in many respects, and, as Sir Jos. Banks supposes in a note, might probably be a different species, from that now presented, which was sent to Dr. Guthrie, of St. Petersburg, six years ago, by Dr. Pallas, and by Dr. G. to Dr. Hope, who has planted it in the open ground in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, where having flowered and produced seed, it promises to "become an article of cultivation in this country of no inconsiderable importance." A print, from an accurate drawing by Mr. Fife, is annexed.

ART. VI. *Catalogue of Double Stars*. By William Herschel, Esq. F. R. S.

"Having already pointed out the great use of Double Stars," Mr. H. has "now drawn up a second collection of 424 more," which he has "found out since the first was delivered," and which (he adds) is more perfect than the former. The same method of classing them is adopted, the numbers of the stars is also continued; and, as many of these are not in Mr. Flamsteed's catalogue, they are pointed out by a method here described, for which we must refer to the article. These observations were generally made with a power of 460.

ART. VII. *Observations of a new variable Star*. By Edward Pigott, Esq.

The star  $\alpha$  Aurigæ, by a series of observations, Mr. Pigott has found "subject to a variation very similar to that of Algol, though not exactly the same in any one particular." When brightest, it is of the 3d or 4th magnitude, and at its least brightness, of the 4th or 5th, and its changes, "which hitherto seem regular and constant, are performed in 7 days, 4 hours, 38 minutes."

ART. VIII. *Astronomical Observations*. By M. Francis de Zach, Professor of Mathematics, and Member of the Royal Academies of Sciences at Marseilles, Dijon, and Lyons.

These observations are on an eclipse of the moon, March 18, 1783, (made at Lyons,) of the vernal equinox, on Jupiter's satellites, (at Marseilles,) a new solution of a problem that occurs

in computing the orbits of comets; and an observation on the transit of Mercury, at Marseilles, November 12, 1782.

ART. IX. *Observations of a new variable Star*. By John Goodricke, Esq.

$\beta$  Lyræ is the star here observed.—"The extent of its variation is twelve days and nineteen hours, during which time it undergoes eight variations from the 3d to the 4th and 5th magnitude, and vice versa." This is a quadruple star, N<sup>o</sup> 3, of Mr. Herschel's Vth class of Double Stars, and is one of those which he supposes to have undergone an alteration. It seems also to have varied in former times, Hevelius, in his Catalogue, differing from Flamsteed.

ART. X. *On the Motion of Bodies affected by Friction*. By the Rev. Samuel Vince, M.A. of Cambridge.

Though "the subject of this paper seems of considerable importance, both to the practical mechanic and speculative philosopher," yet being necessarily abstruse, and depending on experiments, propositions, and diagrams, those who are conversant with such disquisitions must be referred to the article.

ART. XI. *Observations and Experiments on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combustion*. By the Rev. Mr. Morgan [of Norwich].

This is a series of facts and conclusions from them, and certain data, with experiments and observations on electric and phosphoric light; for which we must also refer to the article.

ART. XII. *On the Construction of the Heavens*. By William Herschel, Esq. F. R. S.

Mr. Herschel here resumes this important subject, begun in a former paper (see p. 40), confirming "several parts that were before but weakly supported," and giving some "further extended hints."—"That the milky way is a most extensive stratum of stars, and that our sun is actually one of the heavenly bodies belonging to it, admit no longer of the least doubt." Having "now viewed and gaged this shining zone in almost every direction, in order to develop the ideas of the universe, suggested by" his "late observations," from a theoretical view of the heavens, he finds that the laws of attraction, "which no doubt extend to the remotest region of the fixed stars," will probably produce nebulae of several forms, in various



rious combinations, great cavities or vacancies, &c. To this he states and answers objections, accounts for the occasional destruction of stars and optical appearances, and, in conclusion, shews that his theoretical view of the system of the universe "is perfectly consistent with facts, and seems to be confirmed and established by a series of observations." Annexed is, "Table I. of Star-Gages," exhibiting the right ascension, north polar distance, and the contents of the heavens, and shewing from how many fields of view the gages were deduced, with occasional memorandums, followed by a problem, and an attempt "to shew that the stupendous sidereal system we inhabit, this extensive stratum, and its secondary branch, consisting of many millions of stars \*, is, in all probability, a detached nebula." The "use of the gages" is exemplified by Table II, followed by a "Section of our sidereal system, the origin of nebulous strata [the nebula we inhabit seems to have fewer marks of profound antiquity upon it than the rest], an opening in the heavens [in the body of the Scorpion], phenomena, at the Poles, of our nebula, enumeration of [ten] very compound nebulae, or milky-ways, a perforated nebula, and [eight] planetary nebulae," which the author is in "doubt where to class."—Our limits will not suffer us to follow him in these extraordinary researches.

"Beyond this visible diurnal sphere," in which, we fear, he will bewilder both himself and his followers.

ART. XIII. *Remarks on specific Gravities, taken at different Degrees of Heat, and an easy Method of reducing them to a common Standard.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.

This writer has here shewn that a principal use resulting from a comparative view of the weights of equal volumes of water, and all other substances, is unattainable by a perusal of the common tables, and has pointed out a remedy for this defect.

ART. XIV. *Electrical Experiments made in order to ascertain the non-conducting Power of a perfect Vacuum, &c.* By Mr. William Morgan.

These experiments seem to be decisive, but cannot be rendered intelligible without a diagram, any more than Mr.

\* One hundred sixteen thousand and seventy stars have passed through the field of view of Mr. Herschel's telescope in a quarter of an hour.

Brook's method of making mercurial gages, related in a note.

ART. XV. *Experiments and Observations relating to Air and Water.* By the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.

The opinions lately advanced by Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Watt, and M. Lavoisier, the first of whom "was of opinion, that, when air is decomposed, water only is produced;" the second, "that water consists of dephlogisticated and inflammable air;" and the third, "that there is no such thing as what has been called *phlogiston*," are the hypotheses to which Dr. Priestley had a view in these experiments, which, he hopes, "will be an admonition to himself, as well as to others, to adhere as rigorously as possible to actual observations," and have given him occasion also candidly "to notice his own mistakes with respect to conclusions, though all the facts were strictly as he represented them." In two phlogistic processes no water was produced when the air was made to disappear; in others he found, to his surprise, that the iron which had been melted, imbibed the dephlogisticated air, gaining weight in the proportion of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 24, &c. &c. But, without farther investigating these facts and conclusions, or entering into the calculations, we shall only add, that on the subject of "melting of iron in dephlogisticated air," the Doctor hints, in his Postscript, "that some important conclusions seem to be nearly within our reach."

This article concludes the volume, or rather Part I.

79. *The Coalition; or, Family Anecdotes. A Novel.* By Mrs. Boys. Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Hastings. 2 Vols 8m. 8vo.

NO political Coalition this, but only, in private life, which we can recommend to our readers as being conducted with a *pathos* that is made subservient to the cause of virtue; and the situations in which the principal characters are placed, though interesting, are not improbable, a commendation that can be given to few modern novels. At the conclusion, in the author's words, we find "virtue triumphant, universally loved, esteemed, admired, and revered," and "vice sunk beneath contempt, buried in obscurity, unpierced, unregarded, tormented by mental reflections, and harassed by mutual reproaches and revilings—but such was the fate of a COALITION!"

to. An

86. Archæologia; Vol. VII.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

THIS VIIth volume opens with

I. Observations, by various authors; and professors of Oriental languages, on a pillar brought from Alexandria, and, after passing through the hands of Mr. Ames and Mr. West, by the gift of Mr. Brander, fixed in a corner of the Society's splendid meeting-room. — It proves at last to be nothing more nor less than a common head-stone to a grave.

II. Mr. Pegge, as usual, gives us some new information about antiquarian discoveries in Derbyshire.

III. A very sensible deduction of the office and authority of the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, who is proved to be a mere spiritual officer, or delegate, of the Bishop of Ely, in whose diocese the University is. — This is a search into antiquity to some purpose, and worth all the random conjectures hashed up from the reading and invention of some other authors, who will by and by present themselves to our review. The author was the late Rev. Dr. Richardson.

IV. Mr. Barrington's Observations on Archery in England are not so copious as we have a right to expect from his extensive reading, and as the subject demands. He will, however, have the merit of reviving the science among us.

V. The late deceased President explains a non-descript seal of Richard III. when Duke of Gloucester.

VI. We have here some new and curious observations on the course of the Roman road called "The Fosseway," which Mr. Cade has continued, by actual observation, from Lincolnshire, through the county of Durham, quite into Scotland. Here, again, actual observation and description outweigh a thousand conjectures.

VII. is a Letter from the worthy archdeacon of Northumberland to his friend the writer of the preceding paper, on a Roman inscription described in the Philosophical Transactions, which he recovered from a cottage chimney-corner.

VIII. Mr. Bray, who makes his tour to good purpose, describes the Roman Military found on the Leicester road, and ascertains the ancient name of Leicester to be *Rata*, beyond a doubt. This military was dug up in 1772, and

GENT. MAG. June, 1785.

this is the first authentic account of it; for as to that communicated to Mr. Urban (vol. XLIII. p. 16), it was not accompanied with a drawing, nor explained with due precision.

IX. Mr. Pegge, with his usual candour, controverts his friend Brooke's ideas about the antiquity of Aldborough church, and the Saxon inscription which he had explained in vol. VI. art. 9.

X. introduces us to a *new* correspondent. A fair lady undertakes to gratify the Society with a minute detail of old rags dug up round a skeleton, at the depth of 12 feet, in an Irish bog. Unfortunately, they are all that remained of the immense treasures found at the same time and place. Found, did we say? we should have said, supposed to have been found. No wonder Ireland asserts her claim to independent jurisdiction, when she has such hoards of wealth, and boasts an antiquity equal to that of the Hebrews. In vain would a sceptic object; that Lady Moira borrows the dresses of the rude figures on the Gaulish temple of Montmorillon to clothe her ancestry. Can we detract so much from the good housewifery of a female antiquary, as to suppose she is unacquainted with the fashions of every age, from the fig-leaves of the first happy pair to the modern short or long apron? Critics avant! Ogygia must be Ophir; and if Lord M. digs up his bogs, and his steward does not lose his bundle, some future Solomon, whether he reign in Ireland or America, may "lay up gold as dust, and the gold of Ophir as the stones of the brooks." — It is presuming too much on the accuracy of Montfaucon's drawings, and more than has been allowed them on actual comparison, to deduce arguments from them for the conformity of the Irish with the Gaulish dress. But, as if this were not sufficient, the Isis of the Egyptians, and an Isis drawn by the fantastic pen of Stukeley, must be juggled in. — Who can doubt, after this, that every Chinese, Mexican, Peruvian, Sumatran, &c. with other barbarous pagods, are equally liable to be pressed into the service? We beg the fair correspondent's pardon if we doubt her intention; but, as she is of an history-writing family\*, she is admirably qualified to carry on the joke. Of the extraordinary quality of peat moss to pre-

\* Daughter of the late Lord Egmont, serve



serve bodies and clothes, we have an instance in the Philosophical Transactions, N° 434, from Dr. Balguy, a physician at Peterborough. But that was for scarce 50 years, this for near 8 centuries.

XI. contains an account of an old coat of an Irish weaver, sent to the Society by Mr. Fox, not *Charles*, who would wear a more *inflammable* Irish habit.

XII. Mr. Barrington traces the progress of gardening from the gardens of Solomon to Mr. Walpole's Essay on the subject at the end of his fourth volume of Painters.

XIII. Mr. Pegge here illustrates the *Arbour leaves*, and other remains of ancient British sepulture in Derbyshire.

XIV. We launch into the wide ocean of conjecture, and, had we not Major V. for our pilot, should fail to all eternity in the wide ocean of *metaphysical existence under aerial substance*. To change the metaphor, were it not for the Major's "I fix like a petard on" the portal of the Governor's argument in a hypothetical syllogism, we should be reasoned out of our reason by *Nanic institutions*.

XV. Larger fossil horns than any ever before known, are communicated from Ireland by Bp. Percy. Some gentlemen of the Royal and Antiquary Societies have pronounced the creature that wore them to be a *non-existent* animal.

XVI. Mr. Cade describes the old Roman station of *VINOVIUM*, now *Binchefer*, and seems more than half inclined to deduce all local names beginning with *VIN* from convivial debauchery.

XVII. Mr. Pownall, or rather Mr. V's letters to him, on the *early* Irish antiquities, for which a Chinese coin is mistaken.

XVIII. Mr. Pegge describes a second Roman pig of lead, found in Derbyshire, near Matlock, inscribed,

*L. Amconi verecund. metal. Lond.*

i. e. "The property of L. A. V. lead-merchant of London."

XIX. A further account of Druidical remains in Derbyshire, by Major Rooke, with draughts.

XX. Mr. Bray's remarks on the preceding article.

XXI. A brilliant memoir on the sideboards and toasts of the Romans, by

Gov. Pownall, with a touch of Egyptian mythology.

XXII. Curious discoveries of Roman pottery, &c. near Bagshot, by the Rev. Mr. Handaside.

XXIII. A Roman hypocaust, discovered near Brecknock, described by Mr. Hay.

XXIV. Mr. Pegge's observations on the ancient British chariots.

XXV. Mr. Bowie explains certain musical instruments in *Le Roman de la Rose*.

XXVI. Mr. Tooke, whose residence at St. Peterburg, as chaplain to the British Factory there, enables him to draw information from the fountain-head, gives a particular account of the burying-places of the ancient Tartars, with curious conjectures;—a proper supplement to the accounts before published in the III volume, art. 33, 34.

XXVII. A description of an ancient castle at Rouen in Normandy, built by our Henry V. and threatened with demolition by Louis XVI. By Mr. Turnor.

XXVIII. Certain excavations in the ground in Berkshire, which might be paralleled with many more in this kingdom, without going to the North Pole, have suggested to Mr. Barrington a lively fancy the idea of a British *drag*, like those at Kamtschatka.

XXIX. A very ingenious memoir on Hokeday, by the Rev. Mr. S. Denny, who seems to have exhausted the subject. From a variety of circumstances, he inclines to derive the institution of this ancient festivity from the death of Hardicanute at Lambeth. As this was the last of our sovereigns of the Danish race, and his death happened at a wedding, it is not improbable that the nation adopted this method of celebrating their deliverance from that race by the event rather than by the massacre of the Danes, 40 years before. Mr. M. very pertinently seizes the opportunity to expose the pretensions of Rowley's originality.\*

XXX. With a fancy equal to the celebrated in Art. XXVIII, the pre-

\* We read with astonishment, that the Bristolians are so infatuated in favour of their poet, that they have lately celebrated a jubilee in their honour. So the Oxford populace drew their balloon-monger about the streets, and made the inhabitants illuminate their houses. How bare of great events is England's story, when, on every page of empiricism, her sons sing *Jubilate!*

lices of the Wiſts, Vics, Viſts, Phe-  
achs, Pelasgians, or Smones (for they  
are all one and the ſame people), are  
traced into Ireland, at another ſhip-  
temple.

XXXI. Ireland has no cauſe to com-  
plain of her ſiſter for non-importation  
of her antiquities, which crowd upon  
us faſter than we can print them, and  
fill both her own *Collectanea* and our  
*Archæologia*. Yet the author of this  
paper is a reſpectable antiquary.

XXXII. A curious account of the  
ſubterraneous temples of Elephanta and  
Salſet, at Bombay, of which ſo little  
notice has hitherto been taken by Eng-  
liſh travellers.

XXXIII. (miſnumbered XXXII.)  
*Ecce iterum Crispinus!* Ireland is to  
have the honour of ſetting ancient hiſ-  
tory to rights—if her antiquaries can  
but agree among themſelves.

XXXIV. An earlier account of Ele-  
phanta, by Capt. Pyke, of the Stringer  
Baſt India-man.

XXXV. A deſcription of the pagoda  
of Salſet, extracted from the papers of  
the late Governor Boon, by Mr. Le-  
tullellier.

XXXVI. A curious ſubſidy-roll of  
Edward III, communicated by Mr.  
Topham.

XXXVII. An intereſting paper, by  
Mr. Aſtle, on the radical letters of the  
Pelaſgians, and their derivatives, ſtating  
the origin and improvement of the  
Etruscan alphabet and language.

XXXVIII. Some new obſervations  
on the Coliſeo, or Amphitheatre, of  
Veſpaſian at Rome, by Mr. Thomas  
Hardwick, a young Engliſh ſtudent at  
Rome. This paper was accompanied  
by an exact model of this celebrated  
amphitheatre in cork, made on the ſpot  
by an Italian artiſt.

XXXIX. Gen. Melville determines  
an ancient ſword, found in Glouceſter-  
ſhire, to be Roman. It is in the poſ-  
ſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. James Douglas,  
who has taken ſo much pains in ſearch-  
ing into the various ſépulchral hills in  
this kingdom, and whole letter, with  
one from the Rev. Mr. Mutlow, on the  
ſame ſubject, make Articles

XL. and XLI.

XLII. A very curious paper, by Mr.  
Mortſen, the Sumatran traveller, de-  
ſcribing the language of the Gypsies  
from the Hindoſtan, though we can-

not think the compariſon univerſally  
exact.

XLIII. is a collection of words in the  
ſame language, by the learned Mr.  
Bryant, and further compariſons with  
that of Hindoſtan.

XLIV. A ſkilful deſcription of the  
old bridge at Rocheſter, illuſtrated from  
very ancient records by that able ar-  
chitect (we are ſorry to add the late)  
Mr. Eſſex.

The volume cloſes with an Appendix  
of ſuch miſcellaneous articles as the  
Council, by a reſolution in 1776, thought  
proper to publiſh abſtracts of, accom-  
panied with three plates. One of theſe  
represents the bronze figure of Cupid,  
or Mercury, found at Cirenceſter.

#### 81. *Elegies and Sonnets. 4to.*

IN the title and ſubject theſe Elegies  
are ſimilar to thoſe of Mr. Hammond,  
but in originality they are much ſupe-  
rior, it being certain that thoſe are only  
translations from Tibullus. "The Ro-  
man imagery, and alluſion to Roman  
"customs and manners," ſo juſtly re-  
probated by Dr. Johnson in our Engliſh  
elegiaſt, are here alſo carefully avoided,  
and their place is ſupplied by "the  
"perſonification of the Paſſions." The  
following Elegy and one Sonnet, which  
are not ſeleſted for ſuperior excellence,  
will give an advantageous idea of the  
author's ſentiments and verſification.

#### "ELEGY V.

"From the Country to a Friend in London.

"In the deep umbrage of a ſolemn grove,  
Where Contemplation's parent, Silence,  
reigns,  
Save when the cooings of the mournful dove  
Speak, in expreſſive notes, Love's tender  
pains,

"Theſe lines I write; ſay, can my much-  
loved friend,  
Moving in Diſſipation's higher ſphere,  
To humble ſcenes and rural lays attend,  
Nor will a theme ſo rude offend his ear?

"I truſt it will not; for, if right I deem,  
His ſoul is formed ſuch follies to deſpiſe:  
Pomp he eſteems an idle glittering dream,  
And titles loſe their luſtre in his eyes.

"Him more delight the joyous train of  
May,  
That, decked with flowers, her rural or-  
gies hold;  
Than the vain circle of the proud and gay,  
That ſhine in courts with orient gems and  
gold.

"Then

\* See a curious letter on this ſubject in  
the preſent month, p. 414. EDIT.



"Then come, dear friend, oh! come with me to share  
The fragrant pleasures of the laughing  
Oh! leave the city, leave the sons of Care;  
Here every hour some new delight shall bring.

"The fairest Maid of all the humble vale,  
(Nor fairer Maids in any vale are found,)   
For thee at eve shall rob the milky pail,  
And fill the cup with wine and nutmeg crown'd.

"But though her form the russet gown disguise,  
Still let my cautious friend of love beware:  
Her modest blushes, and her downcast eyes,  
May prove the fatal source of endless care;

"For, oh! if Love once enter, then no more  
Even in a cottage hope a mind serene:  
Where Love abides, Peace ever shuns the door,  
And ticks, on trembling wing, a safer scene."

#### "SONNET I.

"To Dr. HEBERDEN.

"As oft, when summer heats too long prevail, [spread;  
Or blighting winds their baleful influence  
The smiling beauties of the season fail,  
And not a flower lifts its languid head:

If chance, when Eve extends her shadows pale, [bed;  
Soft clouds drop health o'er all the purpled  
What new-born verdure o'er each field is shed! [gale!

What new-born incense floats in every  
Thus, on the bed of want when Virtue lies,  
O HEBERDEN, thy bounteous aid is given:  
Thy hand unseen the secret boon supplies,  
(Refreshing as the silent dew of Even),  
Whose ever-during fragrance mounts the skies;

Incense, how grateful to the throne of  
Heaven!"

82. *Letters addressed to Mrs. Bellamy, occasioned by her "Apology."* By Edward Willett.

WE have not entered into the particulars of Mr. Woodward's affairs, as related by Mrs. Bellamy, nor will we now, farther than to say, that this gentleman, who acted as solicitor to his executors, thinking himself aggrieved by her representation, has here given one far different, stating that, contrary to her assertions, he settled "a regular account" 15 April, 1783, and received the balance; that he refused to make her will, though she had left him 20l.; that he advised the executors to advance the money to reverse her outlawry; that, instead of "voluntarily" involving what was bequeathed to her

"in law-suits," he obtained a decree in chancery against Mr. Barry's executors for 754l. 10s. due to Mr. Woodward; that, instead of receiving only 59l. of his effects, she has received 619l. 13s. 8c. &c.; and, in short, that she has been "distressed, ill-treated, and depressed," not by him and his clients, but "by her own duplicity, unprincipled behaviour, and unjustifiable extravagances."

83. *Memoirs of George Anne Bellamy, including all her Intrigues, with genuine Anecdotes of all her public and private Connections. By a Gentleman of Covent Garden Theatre, &c. &c.*

*Mutato nomine eantem.* This Gentleman, as he calls himself, has taken a most unwarrantable advantage of a distressed lady, and has also grossly imposed on the credulous publick, by pirating the most striking incidents in Mrs. B.'s *Apology*, without adding a single fact, or a single acknowledgment; and thus compressing her five volumes into one—*unus et idem*. Such a wretched catchpenny needs only be known to be universally exploded,

84. *An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy, &c. &c.* Vol. VI. 8vo.

*More last words, or "fragments,"* as the writer styles them, dedicated to a "most generous unknown benefactor." They consist of several anecdotes which escaped her remembrance, *ses souvenirs*, as the French would term them, and a few "unintentioned errors" are corrected. Mrs. Godfrey's "insensibility" and critical recovery," (see p. 206) having been questioned by some, is here confirmed by the authority of "the present Vice-Chancellor" of Cambridge, "bridge," in a pamphlet which was published in 1757.—Mrs. Bellamy, as recollection, has fixed her birth to "1731," instead of "1733." And we now remember that she played Mrs. Prue at Covent Garden before she played Monimia. Of Quin and Garrick she gives the following anecdote:—"After Garrick's performance of Othello, a gentleman called in upon Mr. Quin to give him an account of it; where the latter, with the utmost good humour, exclaimed, 'You must be mistaken, my dear friend; the little man could not appear as the Moor, he would rather look like Desdemona's'."

\* Dr. Peckard.

"black boy that attends her tea-kettle." This, in our opinion, is a good story marred in the telling. At least, that which we remember to have heard, and believe to be true, is this: When Garrick undertook the part of the Moor, he said to a friend, "When I appear in 'Othello, if Quin is in the house, I suppose he will say, Here's Pompey—'where's the tea-kettle?'" in apt allusion to Hogarth's print. That Quin called him "*Master Jacky Brute*," and "*not Sir John*," is certain.—The following impromptu of Lord Chesterfield's to Lady Ely, on her appearing at court, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in white satin, with orange-coloured ribbons, "has not been hackneyed."

"Pretty rebel, where's the jest  
"Of wearing orange on your breast,  
"When that breast does still disclose  
"The whiteness of the rebel rose?"

Our apology in this volume appears in one new character, that of a poetess.—One of her essays is

"On bearing the Rev. Mr. ARCHER's  
"Discourse in Advent.  
"While thy sweet voice announces truths  
"divine,  
"We feel our God in his disciple shine.  
"Proceed, great Seer, in moderation's plan;  
"To serve thy Maker in reclaiming man:  
"Thy lenient words transfix in the heart,  
"Thou first of *Archers*, for we bless the  
"dart."

As a "first essay," we will not cavil at the two words in Italics, though, on such a subject, we could have dispensed with a pun. The letter in which this occurs contains also a disquisition on earthquakes, occasioned by some interesting particulars of the catastrophe at Lisbon in 1755, communicated by Mrs. B.'s brother, Capt. O'Hara. But the instance he mentions of the "Tower of Siloam" would have warranted the opposite deduction, viz. that the Portuguese were *not* sinners *above* all other nations, and that the cruelties exercised by those bigots *did not* "draw down" upon them this mark of the divine "displeasure." *I tell you, Nay*, &c. This, however, shews, that our author, though a Catholic, is not a bigot.—Another of her poems is "To the Rev. Mr. Wharton," of Worcester, we suppose, (see p. 448).—The story (told by Foote) of *long* Sir Thomas Robinson (as he was called) being mistaken, in France, for *le fameux Robinson Crusoe*, we have often heard related, but not of

him. The "*rich financier*," to whom "his sister was married," was Mr. Knight, the cashier.—Another letter begins with solemn "Reflections on my Pillow," worthy of Madam Guyon (misprinted *Geyon*), and concludes with "Phyllis, a Pastoral," in Mrs. Bellamy's praise, by Mr. Cunningham.—The account of the late King's receiving the news of the battle of Culloden at the theatre, though a good story, can hardly be a true one, as Lord Bury, who brought the express, arrived, the *Gazette* says, *in the morning*.

We cannot enter farther into the unconnected but amusing incidents, here interperled, of peers and players, the late Duke of Grafton, Miss Gummings, the Cibbers, Mossop, &c. but must add, that it gives us pleasure to hear, that, though "the emolument she reaped" from the sale of the former volumes, being applied towards satisfying her creditors, she has lately been twice arrested for fresh debts, and at length extricated by several noble and generous benefactors, here named, and that she has "every prospect of being comfortably situated for life."—Of a certain "publication" against her (reviewed above) the author, she says, is "too much below contempt for her to bestow a thought upon" it. "*Let the gall'd jade twinee, our withers are unworung*."—And she has "every hope to be rescued from his power."—Annexed are some benevolent anonymous letters to her, with two from a Shepey curate, who signs himself "*William Thomas Hervey*," (but who gives us no high idea of his erudition by confounding Telephus, king of Mysia, with the Telephus of Horace, or of his *bien sçavoir* by calling a certain prelate "*Silenus*;"') "The Seasons, a Dramatic Entertainment," by the late Mr. Woodward, on the plan of the "*Seasons*" in the Spectator, and several encomiums on the former volumes of the "*Apology*," taken from the Reviews and Magazines.

25. *Remarks upon the History of the Landed and Commercial Policy of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Accession of James the First.* 2 Vols. 8vo.

THIS work contains "Remarks upon the landed and commercial policy, 1. of the ancient Britons, 2. of the Britons under the Roman government, 3. of England under the Anglo-Saxon government, and, 4. of England, from the Norman Conquest to the reign



"reign of Elizabeth." The author confines himself to such laws and customs as had the greatest influence on agriculture, commerce, and the state of the people, and has collected such particulars as relate to his subject from various voluminous histories. In this he has displayed much reading, and no less judgment. His work therefore deserves an attentive perusal of those intelligent gentlemen, senators, and merchants, who study the landed and commercial interest of their country, and who wish to have a fuller insight into the difficulties and discouragements which each of them, in its turn, has encountered, and to investigate the gradual improvements that they have made in the several reigns through which this writer has marked their progress. Some of the greatest and most important improvements in agriculture appear to have been made towards the end of the reign of Henry VII, when the obstacles to them were removed by weakening the power of the barons, and industry was farther encouraged in the reign of his successor by the dissolution of the monasteries, and the lands gradually felt the change that was made by the increase of manufactures and commerce. But, however interesting, so various and detached are the particulars here introduced, that we cannot pretend to analyse or discuss them. Suffice it to say, that those who have leisure and talents for such enquiries will think themselves amply repaid by the perusal.

86. *The Duties of the Parochial Clergy considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor, at the Primary Visitation held in the Month of August and September, 1784. By John \* Lord Bishop of Bangor. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Directions concerning the Instruments proper to be brought for obtaining Orders, &c. Together with some other Masters.*

THE Bishop enforces, with great good sense and moderation, the usual parochial duties of the parochial clergy, pre-supposing constant residence, with a few exceptions allowed by law and conscience. "But if it should so happen," concludes his Lordship, "that they neglect their important charge, and so demean themselves as to dishonour God, disgrace religion, and give just cause of offence to those who are under their care, what is to be done then? The answer is easy. They

"are liable to heavy penalties, which it is the business of the Ordinary to inflict, as well as to correct all such irregularities. And this would naturally bring me to enquire into the power and authority of the Diocesan; but as I shall, I hope, never have occasion to proceed to a rigorous exertion of any part of the power vested in me, I shall wave this enquiry for the present, and add nothing more but my most earnest prayers," &c.—Besides the usual Directions and Instruments in Ecton and Burn, the Appendix contains an Act for the better Maintenance of Curates, 12 Anne, Stat. 2. c. 12, an Abstract of an Act to promote the Residence of the Parochial Clergy, &c. 17 Geo. III. c. 53, and A Schedule containing the Forms of the several Instruments required in the Execution of it.

87. *Memoirs of a Pythagorean. In Three Volumes. 8vo.*

WE only name this work to caution our readers against it, and to intimate our surprise that a bookseller of character should affix his name to such gross indecencies. *Qui capit, ille facit.*—He who prints or publishes such trash makes it his own.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER. HAY-MARKET.

May 28. Two to One—A Mogul Tale.

30. Peeping Tom—Agreeable Surprise.

31. Summer Amusement—Ditto.

June 1. Peeping Tom—Agreeable Surprise.

2. Man in Distr.—Lord Russell—Son-in-Law

3. Spanish Barber—Hunt the Slipper.

4. Two Connoisseurs—Agreeable Surprise.

6. Chapter of Accidents—A Mogul Tale.

7. Separate Maintenance—Peeping Tom.

8. Two to One—Son-in-Law.

9. Love in a Village—Hunt the Slipper.

10. Two Connoisseurs—Peeping Tom.

11. The Confederacy—Ditto.

13. Love in a Village—Seeing is Believing.

14. The Confederacy—Agreeable Surprise.

15. Summer Amusement—Nature will prevail.

16. Fanc. & Sigism.—A Beggar on Horseback

17. The English Merchant—Ditto.

18. Lionel and Clarissa—Ditto.

20. Love in a Village—Ditto.

21. The Suicide—Peeping Tom.

22. Two to One—A Beggar on Horseback.

23. Spanish Barber—Ditto.

24. Hamlet—Peeping Tom.

25. Lion. and Clar.—Beggar on Horseback.

27. Lord Russell—Peeping Tom.

28. Maid of the Mill—Beggar on Horseback

29. The Jealous Wife—Ditto.

30. Two Connoisseurs—Agreeable Surprise.

CATALOGUE

\* Dr. Warren.

## CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

(Those marked thus \* have been, or will be, reviewed.)

## POLITICAL.

- R**EPLY to the Treasury Pamphlet, intitled, The proposed System with Ireland explained, 2s  
*Debreit*  
 Answer to ditto, 2s  
*Stockdale*  
 Reports from the Select Committee respecting the East India Company, 1s 6d  
*Witkie*  
 \* Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes, 1s  
*Phillips*  
 A Key to the Parliamentary Debates, 1s 6d  
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**ODE for His MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.**

JUNE 4, 1785.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. T. WARTON,  
POET LAUREAT.

AND SET TO MUSICK BY MR. STANLEY,  
MASTER OF THE KING'S BAND.

I.

**T**RUE Glory scorns the pride of war,  
Nor sits in Conquest's echoing car,  
Nor bids the sword her bays bequeath,  
Nor stains with blood her brightest wreath;  
No plumed host her tranquil triumphs own;  
Nor spoils of murder'd multitudes she brings  
To swell the state of her distinguish'd Kings,  
And deck her chosen throne.

On that fair throne, to Britain dear,  
With the flow'ring olive twin'd,  
High the hangs the hero's spear;  
And there, with all the palms of peace combin'd,

Her unpolished hands the milder trophy rear.  
To Kings like these, her genuine theme,  
The Muse a blameless homage pays;  
To GEORGE, of Kings like these supreme,  
She wishes honour'd length of days,  
Nor prostitutes the tribute of her lays.

II.

'Tis his to bid neglected genius glow,  
And teach the regal bounty how to flow.  
His tutelary scepter's sway  
The vindicated Arts obey,

And hail their Patron-King:  
'Tis his, to judgement's steady line  
Their flights fantastic to confine,  
And yet expand their wing:  
The fleeting forms of Fashion to restrain,  
And bind capricious Taste in Truth's eternal chain.

Licentious now no more,  
From Greece her great example takes;  
With Nature's warmth the marble wakes,  
And spurns the toys of modern lore:  
In native beauty, simply plann'd,  
Cohesive, thy justest shafts ascend;  
The Graces guide the Painter's hand,  
His magic mimicry to blend.

III.

While such the gifts his reign bestows,  
Amid the proud display,  
Those gems around the throne he throws  
That shed a softer ray:  
While from the summits of sublime renown  
He wafts his favour's universal gale,  
With those sweet flowers he binds a crown  
That bloom in Virtue's humble vale:  
With rich munificence the nuptial tie  
Unbroken he combines:—

Conspicuous, in a Nation's eye,  
The sacred pattern shines!  
Fair Science, to reform, reward, and raise;  
To spread the lustre of domestic praise;  
To foster emulation's holy flame;  
To build society's majestic frame;  
Mankind to polish and to teach,  
Be this the Monarch's aim;  
Above Ambition's giant-reach  
The Monarch's meed to claim.

GEN. MAG. June, 1785.

O D E,

PERFORMED ON THE 4th of JUNE, 1785,  
BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS  
MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,  
AT THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

CHORUS.

**C**ONCORD, lovely child of Heav'n,  
To whom the signal grace was giv'n  
To bind our hearts with sympathetic chain!  
Thy kindest influence now infuse,  
Inspire, support the votive Muse,  
To hail an added year of Brunswick's reign!

RECITATIVE, accompanied.

On fair Creation's hallow'd day  
Nature felt thy parent sway;  
Thy voice the list'ning planets heard,  
And mov'd obsequious to thy word;  
Earth, water, fire, and restless wind,  
By thee to separate bounds confin'd,  
Their stated place and course maintain,  
Exulting in thy equal reign.

AIR.

On Man, when Passion's lawless hand,  
Spleen, jealousy, and Hate, molest,  
Mild Goddess, lay thy healing hand,  
And soothe the throbbings of his breast.

RECITATIVE.

Obid each jarring sound of tumult cease,  
And link contiguous shores in harmony and  
peace!

DUET.

Children of one parent sprung,  
Then their kindred-duty show,  
When, the toils of life among,  
Each adopts another's woe.

AIR.

Chiefly, mortals, learn to weigh  
What woes invade a Monarch's breast;  
Piedim fair day's benignant ray,  
Disturb the silent gloom of rest!

CHORUS.

What mingled cares his moments must in-  
thral,  
Who thinks, and hopes, and fears, and feels  
for ALL!

RECITATIVE.

Bid then each jarring sound of tumult cease,  
And link contiguous shores in harmony and  
peace!  
So may the festal song in lively bound,  
With equal joy, from shore to shore resound.

CHORUS.

Concord, lovely child of Heav'n,  
To whom the signal grace was giv'n,  
To bind our hearts with sympathetic chain!  
Thy kindest influence now infuse,  
Inspire, support the votive Muse,  
To hail an added year of Brunswick's  
reign!

\* \* In Miss SEWARD'S Sonnet, p. 309,  
l. 46, for "To stud," r. "To stud," &c.

SONNET



## S O N N E T \*.

THE rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in  
a shower,  
That Mary to Anna convey'd,  
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flower,  
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were  
all wet,  
And it seem'd to a fanciful view  
To weep for the buds it had left with regret  
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily seiz'd it, unfit as it was  
For a nosegay, so dripping and drown'd,  
And swinging it rudely, too rudely, alas!  
I snapp'd it—it fell to the ground.

And such, I exclaim'd, is the pitiless part  
Some act by the delicate mind,  
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart  
Already to sorrow resign'd.

This elegant rose, had I shaken it less,  
Might have bloom'd with the owner a-  
while—

And the tear that is wip'd with a little ad-  
dress  
May be follow'd perhaps by a smile. W.C.

To the Memory of the

Rev. Mr. VINCENT PERRONET †,

WHO,

After having been Vicar of the Parish of  
Shoreham, in Kent, more than LVII Years,

DIED ON MAY 9, 1785,

ÆTAT. SUE XCII.

RIPEN'D by age—but more matur'd by  
grace,

At once to close his labours and his race,  
THE MAN of God, high fix'd on Pisgah's  
top,

Survey'd the prospect, as he felt its hope;  
With eye reflective view'd the seasons past,  
The world's vast NOTHING, and its end at  
last.

His former labours, and his ceaseless pains,  
His toil unwearied, as minute its gains;  
Now deep revolv'd, he longs his CHARGE  
to meet,

And cast his mission at the MASTER's feet.

From earth he springs—while Prophets  
gone before  
Stretch their wide arms to land him on the  
Where smiling hosts the Patriarch-guest sur-  
round,

Mount on the car, and bear him from the  
Thus, bright attended, see him soar on high,  
Borne, as on wings, beyond CREATION'S  
sky.

When brought in sight of the eternal throne,  
Lighting he falls to HIM that sits thereon:

\* We have a particular reason for telling  
this correspondent, that "the cockcomb in  
livery" DID NOT PAY the postage of his  
last favour. EDIT.

† See p. 405.

Behold! a voice from out the MERCY-SLAVE  
Bids straight—"Arise, and stand, as on thy  
feet;

"I know thy works, thy labour, and thy hope;  
"And lo! the crown that overhaags thy  
cross;

"That crown be thine, by thee its honours  
worn,

"Whose patient arm my weightier cross has  
borne  
There, next to SERAPHS, and perhaps  
higher,

With beams of light, and of distinguish'd shine  
Shall shine, as glowing with superior flame  
The PROPHET'S mantle and his diadem.

And there, the sweeter rapture to impart,  
Who, next his God, lay nearest to his heart  
Shall SHE be found—a MOTHER, long be-  
more,

But earlier call'd from TIME's morbid scene  
Where too shall stand, if HOPE can feed  
ground,

A num'rous offspring with the PATRIARCHS  
Amazing LOVE! its lot, my SOUL, be thine  
To shine with STARS—where STARS  
ever shine!

Canterbury, May, 1785.

A PICTURE OF ARRAN MANNERS.

A TRUE STORY.

FROM Ireland once, in search of knowl-  
ledge,

A Student came to Edna college,  
Where, when he had been long,  
Again he wanted to repairs  
The channel—not on horse of brass,  
Balloon, or dragon strong;

But in a common trading ship,  
Which soon the sailors did equip,  
And with fair wind set sail;  
But ah! ere they had gotten far,  
The elements began to jar,  
And adverse blew the gale.

Load roar'd the wind among the shroups,  
High swell'd the waves, dark were the clouds,  
And heavy was the rain;  
Fast rose the water in the hold,  
This way and that their eyes they roll'd,  
And sought a port to gain.

The isle of Arran rose to view;  
The ship got in,—glad were the crew,  
Here various huts they found;  
But, ah! they could procure no meat  
Or little else that they could eat,  
For barren was the ground.

Our Student left the ship and shore,  
Th' interior regions to explore,  
And see what they'd afford;  
If haply food of any kind,  
Or fowls, or eggs, he there might find  
To store their scanty board.

Ere long he found a little cot,  
Where ten or twelve fresh eggs he got,  
And, lest he these should break,

He wisely did some straw provide,  
And in his handkerchief them tied,  
Then on his stick did take.

Yet still these eggs were all too few  
To satisfy a whole ship's crew.—  
Some more he fain would find :  
A little farther on he sped  
A few charr'd hamlets scatter'd wide,—  
To reach these he'd a mind.

But soon a river cross'd his way,  
And forc'd him on its brink to stay,  
While it roll'd on amain,  
Fed by innumerable rapid hills,  
Which tumbled from the neighbouring hills,  
Swell'd by the heavy rain.

Upon the margin of the flood,  
Deep lost in thought, awhile he stood,  
Nor wist he what to do :  
With anxious eye he look'd around,  
No bridge he saw, no steps he found—  
How was he to get through ?

The River God, with ardent prayer,  
He thrice invoc'd him 'cross to bear ;  
No River God appear'd ;  
For he lay slumbering in the mud,  
Nor rais'd his head, as sure he wou'd  
If he the prayer had heard.

Tho' disappointed and perplex'd,  
Still he had hope, invoking next  
The Goddess of the Isle :  
With joy he found this latest prayer  
Was not dispers'd in empty air—  
The Goddess deign'd to smile.

Then quickly two of her fair train  
Came barefoot tripping o'er the plain,  
Th' imploring youth to aid :  
One of the Maids rack'd up her clothes,  
Nor blush'd her well-form'd limbs to expose,  
But straight across'd did wade.

The Student gaz'd with glad surprize,  
And scarce could credit his own eyes,  
But thought 'twas all a dream.  
"What shall I do, sweet nymph ?" he said :  
"Come on my back," replied the maid :  
Thus safe he pass'd the stream.

Ye lovely fair, by fashion dress'd,  
Whose snowy limbs full robes invest,  
Be not too rash to blame  
This friendly act :—The Arran Maid,  
In virgin innocence array'd,  
Was free from guilty shame.

Woodbridge.

J. B.

PROLOGUE TO CARACTACUS.

BY MR. TOOKE—A YOUTH OF SIXTEEN.  
ACTED AT FELSTED-SCHOOL, ESSEX,  
APRIL 16, 1785.

PROLOGUES by ancient custom lead the way,  
And in due order usher in the play ;  
As powder'd footmen run before the coach,  
And thunder at the door my Lord's approach.

Our humble Theatre must dare disown  
All the gay pageantry that charms the town ;  
No paper seas, no thunder from the skies,  
No witches to defend, no ghosts to rise ;  
No grand processions, long-extended scenes,  
All heaven at once descending in machines ;  
No magic art, no "Slipper'd Pantaloon,"  
Not ev'n Lunardi in his air balloon,  
The eye shall dazzle here : begone, each art  
That fetters genius, or contracts the heart !  
Our Stage-scholastic, spurning tricks like

these,  
Would rouse by action, by instruction  
please,  
And brings a British tale by Britain's Sophocles.

We set before you, what you all admire,  
The cause of liberty, that sacred fire  
Which Britain's gallant sons, with hopeful

rage,  
Has warm'd to boldest deeds in every age.  
That fire which, Britain's earliest annals

show,  
To latest time in British hearts shall glow.  
See our great hero, with a god-like zeal,  
Undaunted struggling for his country's weal ;  
In vain his efforts—Rome's victorious hand  
Spreads her proud banners o'er the conquer'd land.

Yet pity brave Caractacus's fate :  
He fails—'tis heaven's decree—but still is great.

If to aid Virtue, and to shame the age  
From Vice's fatal lures, becomes the stage,  
Oh, may our efforts in fair Virtue's cause  
Receive the sanction of your kind applause !  
Though art be wanting, and our talents fail,  
Indulge th' attempt in justice to the tale.

V E R S E S,

OCCASIONED BY SEEING A PAINTING,  
BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS,  
OF  
LOVE UNLOOSING THE ZONE OF BEAUTY.

FANN'D by the summer's gentlest wind,  
Within the shade a nymph reclin'd,  
As on her neck they artless stray'd,  
The zephyrs with her tresses play'd ;  
A careless vest around her thrown  
Was girded with an azure zone ;  
Her figure shone replete with grace,—  
She seem'd—the Goddess of the place.  
The soothing murmur of the rill,  
The plumed warbler's tenderest trill,  
The perfum'd air, the flow'ry ground,  
Spread a delicious languor round ;  
Her swelling breast new tremors move,  
And all her melting soul was Love.  
Cupid saw her soft alarms,  
And flew insidious to her arms ;  
The little God the warmly preit,  
And ruin to his form carest ;  
For, by indulgence hardy grown,  
He slyly loos'd her guardian zone.  
Virtue saw the sleight, and sigh'd—  
"Beware, beware, fond nymph !" she cry'd :  
"Behold



"Behold where yonder thorny flow'r,  
 "Smiling in summer's radiant hour,  
 "With out-stretch'd wing a painted fly  
 "In thoughtless pleasure flutters nigh,  
 "Nor heedless fees, beneath the brake,  
 "The jaws of a devouring snake."

The nymph look'd up,—with conscience  
 flush'd,

And, as she ty'd her zone, she blush'd.  
 It chanc'd that Genius, passing by,  
 Remark'd the scene with eager eye:  
 Then, with the tint from Virtue stole,  
 With Reynolds' pencil sketch'd the whole.

R. B. C.

## S O N N E T,

ADDRESSED TO  
 LADY CATHERINE POWLET.

**T**HOU' Fashion, proud of such an envy'd  
 part,

May wreaths prepare more worthy charms  
 like thine;

O yet disdain not him whose humble art  
 A rural garland thus has tried to twine.

Of violets 'tis made, that first appear,  
 Type of thy maiden sweets and early  
 worth;

Of jasmine, like thy virtue, white and clear,  
 That needs no sun to draw its blossoms  
 forth;

And blooming roses, bath'd in gentle dew,  
 That best of all the vernal flowery race,  
 Express both loveliness and pity too,  
 Like the soft lustre of thy beauteous face.

O! blest, to whom those looks propitious  
 prove;  
 Who myrtle boughs may add, the symbol  
 sweet of love. S. E.

## FAREWELL ADDRESS,

INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN AT  
 MRS. BELLAMY'S BENEFIT. (See p. 449.)

WRITTEN BY MR. C. STUART,  
 AUTHOR OF GREYNA GREEN, &c. &c.

**A** WOE-WORN heroine in me you  
 spy:

Pardon my foibles—oh, indulge this sigh!  
 It is the sigh of gratitude to you;  
 Drawn from misfortune and misconduct too.  
 Had I possess'd the worldly prudent art,  
 Had I possess'd a cold unfeeling heart,  
 Felt for myself more than for others' woes—  
 I should not long have felt distressing throes:  
 But in some calm retreat have pass'd my age,  
 Undom'd to fret my hour upon the stage!

Once a saint star in the theatric sky,  
 When Garrick and his Cibber blaz'd on  
 high!

Cooling like turtles, billing like the dove,  
 Barry and I bore off the palm of love.—  
 Like Cleopatra then the world I trod;  
 For here reign'd Love's luxurious little God!

[Placing her hand to her breast.

But vain these vaunts and egotisms pass;  
 "To this complexion I am come at last."

Ye generous friends, that here appear to-  
 night,

Fill'd with compassion, oh, sublime delight!  
 In me frail Folly's victim now behold,  
 Without a shelter, comfortless and old!  
 But what *Apology* can I well give  
 For living long, not learning *how* to live?  
 Ah, none! Infirmary 's my only plea.  
 Mortals yourselves, like mortals, feel for  
 me.

Oh, if my ardent, serio-comic pen,  
 Save but one female from the snares of men,  
 My checquer'd life not sadly I'd deplore,  
 In hopes my woes may rescue many more.  
 Yet o'er my exit ere the curtain fall,  
 Let my most heart-felt thanks be giv'n to  
 all.—

A tear must drop at my *Dramatic Death*,  
 Since 'tis the prologue to my latest breath.—

I can no more—but may this night's good  
 deed

Pluck from my bosom all the thorns of need;  
 And, oh! may you be blest for what you  
 gave,—

A kind and easy passport to the grave!

A GENTLEMAN IN THE CITY, RE-  
 CEIVING A GROUP OF FLOWERS,  
 PAINTED BY MISS BRAHAM,  
 WROTE THE FOLLOWING.

**O**NE day, in a sweet and a frolicksome  
 mood,

Dame NATURE, not erring, though not  
 of her way,

By chance did on my busy mansion intrude:  
 I star'd, and I blush'd, at a loss what to  
 say.

She, noting surprize which my looks did be-  
 tray,

In a good-natur'd tone thus pleasingly said,  
 "This group 's of the best I have seen all  
 the day:

Whence could you the flowers of which  
 is made?

Not a garden, or field, which I have sur-  
 vey'd,

Can equal or vie with this nosegay of Jove's!  
 I pronounce it the best (if I am not betray'd)  
 'Mongst all of my flowers of eve, morn,  
 or noon."

'Tis, Madam, your ladyship's great com-  
 scension

In giving to BRAHAM such singular ex-  
 perts;

'Twill sharpen her genius, enliven invention,  
 When you thus encourage the taste she  
 inherits.

"Ah! what says this saucy, this impudent  
 boy,

Who ventures thus boldly on me to in-  
 pose?

Think

Think ye I'll let BRAHAM her pencil employ,  
To pluck from my bosom this delicate rose!

When Holland and France have often attempted,  
And Italy's genius hath ventur'd to try;

I laugh'd, and I left them, from favour exempted;  
While this northern island thus dares me defy.

How I long this bold, vent'rous hussy to beat!  
How I tremble her art-pleasing pencil to spoil!

I never before saw such subtil deceit;  
It makes my mind frantic, my blood to recoil.

Thus, amid so much smoke with foot and sea-coal,  
So doting with my fondest labours to vie!

With impunity robb'd!—I am pierc'd to the soul:  
'Tis therefore high time that Dame NATURE should die! E. B.

# TRANSLATION

OF THE  
LATIN EPIGRAPH ON MR. SPURRELL,  
in p. 308.

UNLEARN'D, uncultivated was this wight,  
He could not write, read, reason, spell, indure;

Heir to no man; no gamester; nor did he Traverse, for Indian wealth, an Indian sea;

Vers'd in no liberal arts, with ceaseless toil He bright'ned harrows in the sorrow'd soil;

He plough'd, he sow'd, he barter'd, and he bought;  
He got a large estate—the thing he sought;

He worship'd God; with him a written deed Was useless, "word and honour" was his creed.

His house almost an hermitage—yet he Was not devoid of Christian charity:

The poor, the servant, here no tyrant saw;  
The law of kindness was the master's law:

Friendship was his, not that of modern days,  
Gem of mock lustre, and of mimic rays.

Onward he look'd—two orphan boys he found,  
In blood allied, and by affection bound;

His their joint fortune now, full fifty thousand pound.

Learn hence what thrift and industry can do;  
Th' example is for all, for me and you:

Learn hence, that thrift and industry can give  
To all the manner and the means to live.

DAMNONIENSIS.

\* J. W. N.'s Translation of the above Epitaph is received; but, being rather too diffuse, the above has been preferred.

MR. UREAN, June 8.  
DO not believe the following Verses have ever appeared in print; but I am not certain of it. They were written by the worthy Dr. Johnson, in his younger days, at the request of Mrs. Porter, his future wife. If they have not appeared, I do not doubt but you will esteem them worthy of a place in your Magazine. B. W.

## DR. JOHNSON UPON FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP! peculiar boon of heav'n,  
The noble mind's delight and pride,  
To Men and Angels only giv'n,  
To all the lower world deny'd;

While Love, a stranger to the breast,  
Parent of thousand wild desires,  
The human and the savage breast  
Inflames alike with raging fires.

With bright, but oft destructive gleam,  
Alike o'er all his lightnings fly;  
Thy lambent glories only beam  
Around the favourites of the sky.

Directress of the brave and just,  
O guide me through life's darksome way;  
And let the tortures of mistrust  
On selfish bosoms only prey.

Thy gentle flows of guiltless joys  
On fools and villains ne'er descend;  
In vain for thee the monarch sighs,  
And hugs a flatterer for a friend.

When Virtues kindred Virtues meet,  
And sister souls together join,  
Thy pleasures, permanent as great,  
Are all transporting, all divine.

Oh, must their ardours cease to glow  
When souls to blissful climes remove  
What rais'd our Virtues here below,  
Shall aid our Happiness above. S. J.

R O N D E A U,  
SET BY MR. HOOK, AND SUNG BY MRS. WEICHSLE, AT VAUXHALL.

WHEN the soul is worn with grief,  
And has lost its old delight,  
Time will bring its sore relief,  
Other joys appear in sight.

Sweet oblivion comes in aid,  
Present pleasures glad the view,  
Former scenes no more invade,  
All is grateful, all is new.

What we lost, we don't deplore;  
All is fled, like clouds in June;  
Memory haunts the mind no more;  
Soon the heart is put in tune.

In the Ode, p. 387. l. 19. for "each," r. "cheer;" l. 49. r. "ruthless;" l. 51. for "studious," r. "curious;" l. 54. for "felt," r. "fell;" l. 65. r. "But Christians;" l. 67. r. "uncharging;" l. 70. r. "redeemed."



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**T**HE preparations for war are all at once suspended, and have given place to the improvements of commerce.

The Ministers of the Court of Madrid, breaking through the narrow policy of an exclusive commerce, are actually employed in digesting a plan for opening a trade between the western coast of South America and foreign nations, by constituting therein three free ports. We hear the plan has already gone so far, that these ports are actually named; viz. Baldivia in Chili, Bonaventura Bay in New Granada, and Cinalæ in New Mexico. All this, it is said, has been effected by an application lately made by the British Minister, at the instance of some merchants of London, for a partial renewal of the Asiento Treaty, by which a British ship was annually permitted to trade with the Spanish dominions in the South Seas: How that trade was dropped by the South Sea Company is well known.

They have also, after the example of France (see p. 394) established a new East India Company; the ordinance relative thereto is dated the 28th of April. The amount of their capital is to be 30 millions of livres, of which the Caracas Company, which is re-united to it, is to furnish nine, the King five, the Bank of Madrid three, and the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands a similar sum. The remaining 10,000,000 are to be divided into shares of 1000 livres each. The company will be charged with the equipment of the merchant ships destined for Spanish America, where they will carry the merchandize necessary for that country, and receive in exchange planters, corn, and fruits, which they are to carry to the Philippines, where they will purchase the goods of India and China. The King permits to all nations the free entrance into all the ports of the Philippines. The company will have there a Council of Administration; and there is to be another established at Manilla, and one at Madrid, with which the other two are to correspond.

The Empress of Russia has ordered a new expedition to be undertaken, in order to extend the discoveries already made by different navigators of the Empire. Lieut. Col. Bleumer is to have the command, and will take with him several persons skilled in different arts: they will embark at the mouth of the river Anadir, and will sail from thence to those parts where former navigators have discovered inhabited islands advantageously situated about the 64th degree of latitude, and with whom a fur trade is already established. The Colonel will double the cape of Tschurky, and, coming down the straits which separate Siberia from America, will pursue his voyage as far as the 74th degree of latitude, or farther, if he finds it practicable.

The Emperor appears equally attentive to

promote the trade and manufactures of his subjects, and to extend their commerce; but this monarch seems to be unfortunate in his commercial schemes. Not to mention the failure of the Asiatic Company of Ostend, the trade undertaken by the way of the Danube to the Black-sea, far from turning to advantage, has been attended with considerable loss. His Imperial Majesty is, notwithstanding, indefatigable in his endeavours to promote industry. There are no less than 24 new manufactures established in his hereditary dominions, besides a new hospital erected in Vienna, to which all beggars are sent to work; besides workshops in the suburbs, where all who are able and willing to work may find employment.

The galleons from the Spanish settlements in South America have brought home this year in pearls to the amount of 1,200,000 livres, and about the same value in emeralds, with more than two millions of amethysts and other precious stones; add to these, more than two millions in skins, cochineal, and indigo; besides large sums in gold, silver, and valuables. There is, however, an account from St. Domingo, of the loss of the Sanctorum, a rich ship from Lima, on board of which there were diamonds of great value. A frigate lately arrived from Vera Cruz, and one from Guyara; a packet also at Cadiz from Carthagena, and a brigantine from Honduras; these vessels brought 947,516 crowns, two cases of pearls, a quantity of cocots, cotton, hides, and other valuable merchandizes.

The ships of Denmark, now in the East Indies, amount to 31 in number. The Asiatic Company expect five of them from China; and four from India; the West-India Company expect three from East-India; the Baltic Company two; that of the Canal one; and divers houses of commerce 16.

During the course of the last year, the number of vessels that entered the Tagus was, 357 Portuguese; 11 Spanish; 89 French; 252 English; 77 Dutch; 80 Swedish; 30 Danish; 3 Russian; 10 Austrian; 23 American; 18 Venetian; 12 Ragusians; 6 Prussians; 11 Hamburgers; 2 from Bremen; 1 from Genoa; 1 from Dantick; 1 from Lubec; 1 from Naples; and one from the Morea.

Though the news from abroad has lately been of the pacific kind, yet suspicions have arisen, as if some secret enterprize was in view. Two squadrons arming, one at Breil and the other at Cadiz, cannot but excite the jealousy of other powers; and it is said, a frigate has been placed to observe the motions of the one: and the frequent dispatches from Gibraltar leave no room to doubt that a watchful eye is kept over the other.

## EAST INDIA ADVICES.

Letters lately received from the East Indies deserve attention: among others, one from Bombay,

Bombay, which, when compared with that from Gov. Hastings, written from Lucknow (see p. 18.) will not appear destitute of probability. It is as follows; an event has lately taken place among the Country Powers, which may be productive of consequences to the East India Company, of which no man can forget the issue, as it has thrown power into the hands of *Mata jee Scindia*, a friend of the English. Hearing that two of the Chiefs, or Princes, under the King of Delhi, had quarrelled, he joined one of them, and it was agreed between him and one Chief, that they should attack the other in the morning; but the evening preceding the intended attack, the Chief, which *Scindia* had joined, was assassinated in his tent, of course the attack was postponed. *Scindia* had address enough to prevail upon the officers belonging to the assassinated Chief to continue with him, though it was supposed that he had been the cause of the death; and in a few days he obliged the other party to lay down their arms, and surrender to him, by which means he has got possession of one of the largest countries in the East, and reduced the King of Delhi to a mere cypher: and should he now take a part against the East India Company, he will be a most formidable enemy. Add to the above, the following mysterious advices from India, by the way of France: "We cannot yet rightly understand what passed in India last Autumn. We are assured, that *Trinquemale* is in the possession of the French, whose Squadron still anchors in the road of that factory, and that *M. de Pennus*, menacing the English forces, has obliged them to retire. The latter, it is said, are gone to *Pondicherry*, where they have landed their troops, under the orders of General *Macartiney*, who has entered that city, and is settled there. He has not made any prisoners, and seems to share with *Comte de Bussy* the rights of government, and the power of receiving the subsidies. *M. de Bussy* hath committed no acts of violence, knowing that the greatest part of the inhabitants are devoted to the English policy. He hath sent a frigate to France; and his complaints, having reached the court, have been communicated to the Duke of Dorset: the Court of London, it is said, have disavowed the proceedings of a certain Gentleman, and has recalled him, that an enquiry may be made into his conduct." This certain Gentleman is now arrived, and no doubt will explain the above as well as many other mysterious particulars with which the Public has long been amused. Nothing, however, has yet transpired, but much may be expected.

#### AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The meeting of Congress for the present year is at New York, where it is now sitting, and have under deliberation the appointment of consuls to several of the European powers for the advancement of trade,

particularly at Genoa, L'ghorn, Constantinople, Denmark, and Lisbon.

The Hon. J. Atlee, Francis Johnson, and Arthur Lee, Esqrs. commissioners of the United States for Indian affairs, are returned to Philadelphia, after having effected an honourable peace with the different Indian nations. It is said, they have obtained a very advantageous cession of territory.

The Dutch Consul, *M. Valkhamrecht*, has made a proposal to Congress, for the establishment of a Dutch colony at the *Four Indians Pass* on the North River, which it is thought will be accepted.

Congress resolved, on the 12th of April, that 700 troops should be raised for the term of three years, for the defence of the North-Western frontiers, &c. to be provided for by several States, in proportion to their supposed abilities.

#### IRELAND.

From the best authority we learn, that the goods and manufactures of this kingdom are received in Portugal on the same terms with those of Britain.

On the 8th of June there was a review in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, before General *Ld. Charlemont*, of the City and County corps of Volunteers, strengthened by the junction of several country corps, in number about 1200. They made a fine appearance, and went through their exercise with great exactness.

#### SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the Merchants Company at Edinburgh, it was unanimously resolved, That the tax upon shops was a bad tax; and to request the Lord Provost and Magistrates to instruct their Members to oppose it.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, held at the requisition of several respectable inhabitants, to take into consideration the bill, lately introduced into parliament, for lessening the number of Scots judges, it was unanimously agreed to write to their Dean (probably *Mr. Dundas*) to stop any further proceedings upon it, till the faculty should have time to deliberate upon it.

A sloop from Fifehire, loaded with lime-shells for Carron, sunk a few weeks ago in Leith-roads. The lime getting water, swelled to such a degree as to burst the vessel, and she went down directly. The man and two boys that navigated her were saved by a vessel in sight.

*Neal M'Lean*, condemned for uttering forged notes on the Glasgow arms Bank, was executed there on the fourth of June. He appeared penitent, but to the last could not be convinced of the heinousness of his crime.

A great tumult began on the 4th instant at Edinburgh. In the evening, the people got together in crowds, on pretence of celebrating his Majesty's birth-day; but in fact



to shew their resentment to some of their fellow-citizens who had offended them. It was quelled, however, with much less damage than mobs usually are in that city.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

The following article having appeared in Lloyd's Evening Post, and from thence having been transcribed into the other papers, we are desirous to give the answer annexed, from the Kentish Gazette of June 15.

"That the most wretched arts are made use of to evade the payment of taxes, cannot be more substantially proved than from the following return of livery servants made to the Excise-Office from the cities of Canterbury and Bristol for the last year. From Canterbury *three*, from Bristol *seventy-six*, making in the whole *seventy-nine*. That two such large cities should contain no more livery servants is hardly possible; yet, incredible as it appears, a correspondent asserts the above return as a fact. And another correspondent asserts, that the town of Liverpool pays but 50*l.* a year to the land-tax."

Answer. "That the most wretched arts are made use of to evade the payment of taxes," may be most true; but if the writer of the above paragraph has no better proof, than what he has so *substantially* advanced on this occasion, very little credit deserves to be given to any thing he may please to assert; for we are authorized to say, that there are not less than *seventy* livery servants returned to the Excise-Office from the city of Canterbury. We leave Bristol to answer for herself."

On the 16th instant, a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning threw the town of Green-hammerton, in Yorkshire, and its neighbourhood into the utmost consternation. Its violence exceeded any thing of the kind ever remembered by the oldest man living. It began about noon, and for 20 minutes the elements seemed to be in a blaze, and the thunder incessant and tremendous. The lightning shivered a large oak near the town, tearing it up by the roots, and casting its limbs, some half a ton weight, to the distance of 20 yards, and others not so ponderous to the distance of 100 yards. Two women near the place had a miraculous escape. A great deal of damage was done in the neighbourhood by the hail-stones, some of which measured an inch and a half in circumference.

On Thursday the 19th, as Mr. Morton of Gainborough was walking out, he observed in a field something of an immense size rolling on the ground, and, pursuing it, found it to be a balloon, and attached thereto a large basket, with nothing in it but a knife and a hat; he therefore concluded that the owner had been dashed to pieces. It has since appeared, however, that Mr. Sadler, the owner, is alive and well, and ready for another ram-

A balloon was launched at Norwich in the afternoon on the first of June, and a bon attached to it, in which was embarked Mr. Decker, (a Miss Weller was to have gone, but she was taken ill.) It rose almost perpendicular, took a western course towards Yarmouth, and was presently out of sight.

At Axminster revel in Devonshire, held on the 30th past, a man, who had formerly acted as a Merry Andrew, had the presumption to stand twice on his head on one of the battlements of the tower, to the astonishment of innumerable spectators, who having liberally rewarded him, he attempted the same a third time, but fell and was dashed to pieces.

At Norwich a murder was committed, which is in point to the supposed case adduced by Lord Mansfield (see p. 398). One Wm. Lantern, a weaver of that town, having quarrelled with his wife, seized a board from the bed where she lay, and was aiming a blow at her, which the mother-in-law, to save her daughter, received, and it killed her on the spot. The Coroner's jury sat upon the body, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder*.

On the 16th instant, a most dreadful fire broke out at noon-day, in Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, by which near one half of the town was reduced to ashes, and 120 dwelling-houses, besides warehouses, barns, granaries, stables, &c. consumed. More than 400 men, women, and children, were totally deprived of sustenance, and must have perished, but for the charitable relief of those who escaped, and the liberal contributions of the neighbourhood.

The same day, and about the same hour, a fire broke out at Shepton Moneys, near Wincanton, which entirely destroyed two farm-houses with all their appurtenances.

Several attempts, it is said, have lately been made to set fire to the town of Chatham, merely, it is thought, for an opportunity to plunder.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,

omitted in May, or imperfectly stated.

May 5.

Mr. Sadler, and a young gentleman of fortune, took their departure in a balloon from Moulsey-hurst. The machine took a S. E. course, strongly impelled by the current of air towards the sea. They, however, had the good fortune to land near the conflux of the Medway and the Thames, not a mile from the water's edge. The country people, to whom they committed the care of the balloon, while they secured the instruments they had taken with them for observation, suddenly quitted their hold, when it took its flight to the Eastward, and, as it afterwards appeared, fell in the sea, a few leagues to the Eastward of the Nore, where it was taken up by Capt. John Sherwin of Sunderland, to which port it was carried,

and left with the owner of the vessel; but has since been restored, and another voyage made with it from Manchester to Pontefract, in which Mr. Sadler was still more unfortunate; for there being no person near when it descended, and not being able to confine it by his own strength, he was dragged by it over trees and hedges; and at length forced to quit it at the utmost peril of his life, after which it rose, and was almost instantly out of sight, and he returned to Manchester without knowing where to look for it. It was found near Gainborough. See p. 480.

May 7.

The Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, was consecrated Bishop of Cologne by the Abp of Treves, assisted by the suffragan Bps (see p. 372.) of Cologne and Munster.

May 12.

The Rt. Hon. the E. of Leven, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, opened the Synod with the usual solemnity. The sermon, on that occasion, was preached by Dr. Drysdale, moderator to the last General Assembly. His Excellency presented his Majesty's letter, and warrant for 1000*l.* and then delivered an elegant speech from the throne; to which a suitable return having been made, a committee was appointed to draw up an answer to his Majesty's most gracious letter, and the assembly adjourned.

May 13.

Mr. Lunardi ascended, or more properly made a feeble attempt to ascend, with his balloon, after having excited the curiosity of the Public to a very high degree by the miracles he pretended to perform. A more numerous assembly of respectable people was hardly ever brought together, nor perhaps was there ever a more contemptible exhibition. Indeed the process of ballooning seems at present at a stand, and to rest in a rivalry among shewmen, which of them shall bring most idle people together, and make the most money for themselves. There appears no scientific emulation among them to make discoveries; nor have they so much as attempted to ascertain the different properties of the air below and above the clouds, from whence some salutary effects might possibly have been derived. It is no less reasonable to suppose, that some disorders may be relieved by taking an airing once a day above the clouds, than that others are known to be so by change of place from low to high below the clouds; but no such use has yet been suggested. From this censure, however, the author of a Treatise on Aerostatics should be exempted. That gentleman seems to have nobler pursuits to view; and as the machine which he is constructing is borrowed from nature, much may be expected from his ingenuity.

May 14.

An Edict was published at Copenhagen, relating the opening of the NEW NAVY.

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CANAL, which connects the NORTH SEA with the BALTIC, to all the nations of Europe.

The ancient town of Orton, in the Austrian Netherlands, was consumed by fire. Nothing now remains but the Convent of Carmelites, that of the Capuchins, and one magazine belonging to the Emperor.

May 17.

An express arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the safe arrival of the Sultan man of war, Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes, from the East Indies.

The Commissioners, appointed to survey the new works at Plymouth, arrived at that Port. See p. 319.

May 22.

This morning Mr. Pitt moved, That the sum of 650,000*l.* be raised by way of lottery. There are to be 50,000 tickets, at 13*l.* each, prime cost, and the money to be played for is to be after the rate of 10*l.* each. Thus the money raised is to be 650,000*l.* and the money to be played for is only 500,000*l.* Add to this 40*s.* a ticket for manœuvring in the alley, and the purchasers will then play 30 to 20 against themselves. Is it possible that such a lottery can fill?

At a general Quarterly Court of Proprietors, held at the East India House, the dividend for the half year from Christmas to Midsummer was declared to be after the rate of 8 *per cent.*

May 23.

Mr. Pitt, after the private business was over, rose and again moved his fourth Resolution (see p. 406); which was strongly opposed by Lord Beauchamp as it appeared to his Lordship calculated to create dislike and aversion between the two kingdoms, instead of mutual agreement. Did it not, he said, arrogate in the greater island a power of legislation over the lesser? And did it not in so many words declare, that even in concerns of a commercial kind, if admitted, it would still exercise exclusively and absolutely the power of dictating? How, he added, would the Irish coincide with a principle thus derogatory to their recent claims of independence? He concluded with moving an amendment, "That it is highly important to the general interests of the British Empire, that laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. Pitt rose to remark on the Noble Lord's ingenuity, as every argument he had used could have no other possible tendency than to excite the jealousy, and to disturb the tranquillity of the Irish nation. Are these, said he, the effects of the Noble Lord's anxiety and friendship for both kingdoms, which he has urged with his usual address? Mr. Pitt called to the recollection of the Noble Lord, that, in all treaties that ever were made, there was something claimed on one side to be yielded to on the other. In the present case, it was impossible it should be otherwise. There could



could be no degradation whatever in adopting its immunities, by sharing equally those regulations by which the spirit of the whole is supported. He trusted for a liberal construction of every part of the system, from the good sense of a manly and enlightened people.

Several other members pressed his Lord's objections with great force, and were answered with equal ingenuity. Col. Fitzpatrick said, the distinction between internal and external legislation was well understood in Ireland; they were in full possession of the former, and would never be satisfied till they had obtained the latter. The resolution tended to do away the latter, and of course would rouse a spirit of jealousy productive of the most serious consequences. About two in the morning, the question on his Lordship's amendment was put, and negatived by a majority of 158, viz. Ayes 36. Noes 194. The original motion passed without a division, and the House adjourned.

May 24.

Mr. Pitt again brought forward his resolutions for a commercial intercourse with Ireland, which were combated one by one, by a powerful opposition, but without success. This day he had got over the 8th proposition; but at eleven at night, the *ninth* being brought on, and several amendments proposed, it was agreed to report progress, and to sit again.

In the House of Lords, came on the second reading of Capt. Inglis's divorce-bill. Mr. Esbikine opened the case, which was, in brief, that, in the year 1779, the captain, late commander of his Majesty's ship Pandora, intermarried with Anne Stewart, daughter of Ch. Stewart, Esq; of Wardour-Aire; that they cohabited together till the year 1780, when being ordered abroad, he left her at a lodging-house in Gosport, where the soon entered into an unlawful familiarity with Joseph Lancaster, late a midshipman in his Majesty's navy, with whom she lived in open adultery. Mrs. Antrim proved, that Capt. Inglis and his wife lodged with her at Gosport; that just as the captain sailed Mr. Lancaster came to lodge with her; that the soon remarked an improper familiarity between them; that on the 12th day of Mr. Lancaster's coming to lodge with her, they removed to a lodging-house in Portsmouth Common, where they lived as man and wife, and where she took Capt. Inglis's child to them. Ann Atkinson, servant to Mr. Lancaster, proved their sleeping together constantly in the same bed; that her mistress said she had been married before to a Mr. Inglis (father of her little boy), but that he was dead; that one day two men came to the door, and asked if Mrs. Inglis did not live there; her answer was, that her mistress's name had been Inglis. They said, that was all the same, and rushed by her; the one knocked at the parlour-door, and the other went into the kitchen, where her mistress soon came and exclaimed,

"Where did you come from! I thought you was dead." This she understood to be Capt. Inglis, and the other to be Mrs. Inglis's brother. The fact being thus established, the marriage proved, and a divorce from bed and board produced, nothing remained but the award of the House of Lords to enable the Captain to marry again; which he has since obtained.

This evening Mrs. Bellamy had a benefit at Drury-lane theatre, which was much encouraged. The play was *Braganza*; and Mrs. Yates made her appearance in the character of the Dutchess. It was expected that she would have spoken the occasional prologue; but she only spoke a few words, and left her tears to express her gratitude. See pp. 449, 476.

The London Gazette, of this day, announces the marriage of Donna Mariana Victoria, Princess of Portugal, with the infant Don Gabriel of Spain. The contract of marriage was signed, at the palace of Moste Senhora de Ajuda, on the 12th of April; and in the afternoon the marriage ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of Lisbon. At night there were fire-works; and a serenada at court, to which the foreign ministers were invited. Next day the foreign ministers were admitted to pay their compliments to her Most Faithful Majesty and the Royal family, and separately to the Portuguese Infants. The entertainments on this occasion, which lasted for three days, were splendid, and the illuminations grand beyond description. Several promotions took place; and the Condesa de Luminara was appointed to attend the Spanish Princess on her arrival. See April Mag. p. 311.

On the 8th of May, the Spanish Infanta arrived at Villa Viciosa; and the afternoon of the same day the exchange of the new-married Princesses (see p. 311.) took place. On the 11th in the afternoon, the Portuguese Infanta Donna Marianna Victoria set out from Villa Viciosa on her journey to Spain, and on the 23d arrived at Aranjuez.

May 25.

The committee on Irish affairs was summoned; and a variety of amendments were proposed and rejected. Mr. Eden, upon an amendment he offered to the 12th article, divided the house, but was negatived 84 to 75.

Mr. Pelham, on the 14th Resolution, proposed an amendment, and likewise divided the House, with the like ill success, 85 to 75.

Mr. Fox, to the 15th, offered an amendment, and divided the House. Negatived 75 to 177.

Lord North, to the 16th, offered an amendment, by substituting the word *effectual* in the room of *effectual*, which was agreed to; and it being near one in the morning, the further consideration of the remaining Articles were referred to the next day.

May 26.

The consideration of the remaining Resolutions was resumed. The Articles were read. Several Gentlemen spoke. Several amendments were proposed and rejected; and the subject being in a great measure exhausted, about 12 at night.

Mr. Pitt thinking it necessary to adopt some hints that had been thrown out by the Gentlemen in opposition, the Committee was dissolved, and the House resumed, *pro forma*, to receive the report of the Propositions in order to re-commit them: this done, a conversation took place among the acting Members, the amendments were made, and the business for the night concluded. The report was ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on Monday.

Prince Edward arrived at Stadt, in perfect health.

May 27.

The House came to a resolution to repeal the late Game Act; and, in lieu of the Duties therein granted,

Resolved, That every person in Great Britain, who sports with dog, gun, or net, or other engine, for the destruction of game (not acting as a game-keeper), shall previously deliver in his name, and place of abode, to the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff, annually, to take out a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be charged with a duty of 2 l. 2 s.

Game-keepers in like manner to take out deputations, but charged with half a guinea only; instead of 2 guineas—This bill has been represented as placing unqualified persons in a much worse situation than they were before; for, instead of extending their privileges, it narrows them. The last act disqualified gentlemen who were qualified by law to kill game, unless they paid two guineas annually for being qualified. This bill subjects unqualified persons, after they have taken out their certificates, to much heavier penalties than persons who have no certificates, and grants no new privileges, other than *sporting* with dog, gun, &c. to those who pay their money.

The skeleton of a boy of about 14 was found buried in a ditch at Taskburgh, in Norfolk, supposed to have been murdered. His father, Richard Nobbs, a Brick-maker, has since been found hanging in a wood near the same place, suspected of being the murderer.

May 30.

The order of the day being read, the report on the Irish Propositions was brought forward.

Mr. Pitt wished to know how the matter was to be debated, in order to save time.

Mr. Minchin said, he found himself peculiarly circumstanced. What property he had was nearly divided between the two countries, and he was equally a friend to both. Indeed, no man, he said, could be a

friend to the one, who was not a friend to both. He professed himself not fully satisfied in his mind as to the probable operation of the propositions, and he believed many other gentlemen were equally at a loss; he would therefore move, that the words, *now received*, be omitted; and that *this day three months* be inserted in their stead.

This was strongly contended for by opposition; but negatived 87 against 43. It was then agreed that the Resolutions be reported specifically—thus they came to be argued over-again; and the powers of elocution were never more forcibly exerted upon any occasion than in this night's debate. Ministers were, in a manner, compelled to admit amendments by mere strength of argument, and not a few were admitted. At half after four the debate ended, when the House came to the following Resolutions:

1. That the Resolutions be communicated to the Lords, and their concurrence requested.

2. That a conference with the Lords be desired.

3. That the Marquis of Graham do go to the Lords, and desire their conference.

May 31.

The Committee appointed to manage the conference with the Lords repaired to the Painted Chamber; and being ranged on one side of the table, and the Lords on the other; the former standing uncovered, the latter sitting with their hats on;

Mr. Pitt acquainted their Lordships, that the House of Commons had taken into consideration so much of his Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 28th of January last, as relates to the adjustment of the commercial intercourse with Ireland; and had come to twenty Resolutions, which he had the honour to present to their Lordships, with a copy of the evidence, &c.

Lord President received the papers, and each party bowed, which concluded the conference.—Thus ended the matter in the Commons House for the present.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; alderman of Portoken Ward, surrendered the same, and accepted the Ward of Bridge Without, pursuant to the act of Common Council in that behalf. By the death of Alderman Alfop (see p. 406), he becomes father of the City.

In this evening's Gazette, the Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is inserted (see p. 431.). They accept his Majesty's donation of 1000 l. with gratitude; and they promise to apply it in such a manner as may most effectually promote the pious and benevolent purposes of the Royal donor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

This day John Adams, esq. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America,



tica, had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials.

This day Col. Smith (late aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington) arrived, in character of secretary to his excellency John Adams, esq. ambassador and plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of Great-Britain.

The ten following malefactors were executed over against the debtors' door in the Old Bailey; a horrid spectacle, highly disgraceful to the police of one of the first cities in Europe; viz. Tho. Bateman, for assaulting Hanna Smith in the open streets, and robbing her of a gold locker; John Hughes, for a crime of a similar nature; James Haywood, for a burglary in Whitechapel; Wm. Harding, for a burglary in the house of Robert Snow, esq. and stealing a great quantity of plate; Tho. Scott, for robbing Wm. Thompson on the Whitechapel road; Patrick Daley, for stealing iron in bars out of a barge on the river; Henry Wood, for robbing Humphry Stokes on the highway; George Mawley, for escaping a second time from the hulks; Geo. Ward and Tho. Conner, for assaulting Alice Welden on the highway. They all behaved decently.

#### Friday 3.

A grand musical concert, from Handel's Works, was performed in Westminster Abbey to a most brilliant audience of more than 2000 persons, many of the highest rank, and patronized by the royal family. The instrumental performers amounted to 600.

Benjamin Hammet, esq. banker, was chosen alderman of Portoken Ward.

This day Sir Edward Vernon, Major Money, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Lockwood, took their departure in a balloon from Tottenham-court road about one o'clock, and about four were set down near Higham Farm, in Essex, where Mr. Blake jumped out. The balloon was no sooner lightened than it was again lost in the clouds; and, after having sailed about 36 miles farther, the voyagers opened the valve, and came down on a heath near Colchester. Major Money and Mr. Blake, in their way to London, dined with Lord Oxford at High Beach, on Epping Forest, where they found Mr. Pilatre de Rosier and his friend already seated.

The same day Col. Thornton mounted in another balloon from South Lambeth, and taking a dog with him by way of experiment, precipitated him in a *paraclete*, a sort of umbrella, which descended to the earth with great velocity, and broke the poor dog's bones to pieces. Mr. Blanchard afterwards ascended in the same balloon (the colonel's weight being found too heavy for it), and took a cat with him, which he likewise threw out in a like vehicle, which descended gradually, and lighted on a tree, where the cat has since been found, inclosed in a net. He himself descended near Woolwich.

#### Saturday 4.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's

birth-day, when he entered into the 48th year of his age, the same was observed with more than ordinary magnificence. The usual solemnities were attended to; and the Ode, see p. 473, performed with good effect. The drawing-room, in point of splendor, never appeared with more brilliancy.

#### Monday 6.

The disturbances which have for sometime past prevailed among the sailors in Sunderland (see p. 397) were completely settled, and upwards of 300 fail of ships have lately sailed from that port.

The musical commemoration at Westminster Abbey was again represented. It consisted of a selection of Handel's miscellaneous pieces. The performers were the same as in the last concert, and the composition was admirably correct in all its parts. Their majesties countenanced this performance likewise with their presence.

#### Wednesday 8.

In the committee of ways and means, Ld. Surrey, in the room of the tax on maid-servants, which he utterly disliked, proposed, 1. a tax of 1s. for leave to wear silk stockings. This, he said, would produce 70,000*l.* 2. A similar licence for wearing hair-powder, which, he said, would produce about the same sum, 70,000*l.* And, 3. a licence to wear watches; to married men 2*s.* 6*d.* to bachelors 1*s.* 6*d.* more. These taxes, though they were negatived, will probably, like his lordship's tax on running horses (see vol. LIV. p. 859) be all hereafter adopted.

As soon as the House had got rid of his Lordship's taxes;

Mr. Pitt rose, and proposed his taxes on Bachelors and Attornies.

This day the sacred Oratorio of the Messiah, the most sublime of all Handel's compositions, was performed as the entertainment of the third day of the musical festival, in an orchestra, consisting of more than 600 musicians. The performance was so exquisitely correct, that it was heard by their Majesties, and all present, with the most rapturous attention.

#### Thursday 9.

John Adams, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had a private audience of her Majesty.

#### Friday 10.

Mr. Pitt delivered a message from his Majesty, stating, that in 1767 his Majesty settled an annuity of 9000*l.* a year as a provision in part, for the honourable support of his dearly beloved brother the Duke of Gloucester, payable out of the 4 per cent. duties in Barbados, and the Leeward Islands; but that fund not being sufficient for the regular payment of the said annuity, he recommends the consideration thereof to the House.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry arrived at the Queen's Palace *to-day*

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Hanover, and was most affectionately received by their Majesties.

This evening was celebrated Carlton-house ~~the~~, when more than 400 of the first nobility and persons of distinction were entertained in a style never before known in this kingdom. Lord and Lady Southampton were left to receive the company, while the Prince went to Buckingham-house to welcome his favourite brother Prince William, and to invite him to be a partaker in the entertainment. A little before twelve the Prince returned, made his apology, and expressed his concern that he could not succeed.

Wednesday 22.

Was celebrated in the theatre, at Oxford, Lord Crewe's Anniversary Commemoration of founders and benefactors to the University; during which ceremony the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Lord Wycombe, eldest son of the Marquis of Landdown; to which he was presented by the Rev. Mr. Sawkins, Student of Christ Church. The Degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred, by Diploma, on the Rev. Mr. Hornby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy; and Dr. Ayrton, of Cambridge, Doctor in Music, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Commemoration Speech on this occasion was spoken by the Poetry Professor; after which the English Essay on *Dramatic Composition*, and the Latin Verses on the *Deification of Rome by the Goths*, to which the Chancellor's Prizes had been previously adjudged, was recited: the former by Mr. Blackstone, Fellow of New College; the latter by Mr. Benwell, Scholar of Trinity.

Thursday 23.

Was held the annual Meeting of the President and Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary; when a Sermon suited to the solemnity, was preached at St. Mary's church by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Dean of Christ Church.—In the course of the choir service were introduced *Hail and Hine's Te Deum* and *Jubilate*; the *Old Hundred's Psalm*, with accompaniments, by the late Dr. Hayes, and an anthem composed for the Charity by Dr. Philip Hayes, Professor of Music in this University.—After the Sermon a Collection was made at the Church, amounting to 145l. 4s. 6d.

The Governors afterwards dined together at the Star Inn, when Oldfield Bowes, esq. of North Aston, and John Fane, esq. of Wormley, were appointed stewards for the ensuing year.

The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a bill, for the better securing the peace of the city of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark. The outline of his plan is, to divide the metropolis and its neighbourhood into nine divisions, each division to have an established officer; one Magistrate constantly to attend, with two others at his call; three Commissioners to

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superintend all the rest, in whose hands the whole power of the police to be concentrated. Each division to have a patrol of 25; 12, with a leader, to do duty nightly; the nightly watch to be new modelled; the periods of gaol-delivery to be shortened from six weeks to one week; Barristers of ten years standing, being Justices, to try offenders (except for treason or murder); destitute and friendly boys to be recommended to the Marine Society, &c. This plan, so far as it goes, seems to be well enough digested for the *detection* and *punishment* of rogues in the metropolis. But no means is provided for *prevention*. Till some mode of employing rogues is devised, all other modes are only traps to baiten them to the gallows. What are rogues to do? no honest man will employ them; no honest servant, knowingly, will associate with them, and, if they do, they soon will be corrupted.—Drive them from the metropolis, and no traveller will be safe; no farm or lone house in the country will escape robbery. Render them desperate, and they will murder; they are already cruel; the Solicitor General owns, that Patrols have been productive of a new species of robbery called the *Rush*; that is, a number of villains assemble at the door of a house, and as soon as opened *rush* in, bind the family, and plunder the house. The above plan is therefore rather calculated for *parricide* than *prevention*, as all employers are to be paid by the public, and the reward for felons, in part, is to cease. It begins at the wrong end, viz. First, establish in every County Houses of Industry. The same in each of the above divisions. Confine prostitutes to certain places of public notoriety, and place them under proper regulation. Enforce the laws against Sabbath-breaking. Empower and oblige headles to apprehend all vagrant and idle boys and girls, and pass them to their respective parishes. Punish parents who abandon their children. Put a stop to tipping in sermon-time. Establish Sunday-schools in every parish, and encourage children to attend them. These regulations will lay a foundation for future reformation. And for the present; pitch upon some pleasant, fruitful, and desolate island, of which there are many, for the banishment of the abandoned. Furnish them with provisions for six or eight months, in proportion to the numbers you transport, and with tools and instruments for building and cultivation; and establish a government among them for their own preservation.

Sunday 26.

A murder, attended with most uncommon circumstances of barbarity, was perpetrated in Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place. Mr. Orell, an attorney in that street, and his wife, went out at three o'clock, leaving their servant-maid in the house. They returned within the hour, when the servant not answering



swering the door, they concluded that she had stepped out; and they went away again for a short time. Upon their second return, the same difficulty occurring, it was determined to enter the back part of the house, by getting over a wall; when the girl was discovered upon the kitchen-floor, weltering in her blood, a most horrid spectacle. From the various marks of violence, she must have made a strong resistance. Her head appeared to have been struck at with a poker; her throat effectually cut through the wind-pipe; two fingers nearly cut off; a deep gash on one breast, and otherways dreadfully mangled. She was yet alive, and made signs, but was unable to speak; and was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where she expired about one in the morning. The house was found to be robbed of spoons, and some other plate; and the suspicion falls upon a man who had visited the girl as a sweetheart on two or three preceding Sundays.

*Monday 27.*

At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, resent the Lord Mayor, Recorder, the Aldermen Townsend, Wilkes, Halifax, Lewes, Plomer, Peckham, Sansbury, Wright, Kirchin, Gill, Pickett, Watson, Skinner, Curtis, Hammer; Boydell and Hopkins, sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor laid before the court a copy of a bill, intitled, "An Act for the further prevention of crimes, and for the more speedy detection and punishment of offenders against the peace, in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of

Southwark, and certain parts adjacent to them." Whereupon the court

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this court, that the bill now read appears founded upon principles the most arbitrary and dangerous, and that the provisions of it, if passed into a law, would be injurious to the regular and legal administration of justice, and utterly subversive not only to the charter rights of the City of London, but to the constitutional liberties of all his Majesty's subjects, who shall be so unfortunate as to be included within its jurisdiction:

Resolved unanimously, That it is the duty of this Court, both to the City of London, and the public at large, by every legal means, and with their most zealous exertions, to oppose a measure so dangerous and alarming:

Resolved unanimously, That this Court do now resolve itself into a committee forthwith, to prepare a petition to the House of Commons against the said bill:

Resolved unanimously, That the Lord Mayor be requested to call a court of Common Council for Thursday next, in order to take their sense upon the dangerous situation into which the rights of the City of London and the liberties of the kingdom are brought, by such a measure being proposed in Parliament, and that the cause thereof be specially inserted in the summons.

*Thursday 30.*

The Court of Common Council met on the business referred to them as above, but too late for us to report.

## CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1785.	HOME.	OXFORD.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND	NORTHERN	WESTERN
	E. Mansfield B. Eyre.	L. Loughbo B. Hoeham.	C. B. Skinner J. Ashhurst.	J. Gould. J. Willes.	J. Nares. J. Heath.	B. Perrin. J. Baker.
Mond. July 4	Hertford	Abingdon	Buckingham.			
Tuesday 5				Northampton.		Winchester
Wednesday 6	Chelmsford	Oxford	Bedford			
Thursday 7				Okeham		
Friday 8				Linc. & City	York & City	Souths. & St.
Saturday 9		Worc. & City	Huntingdon			
Monday 11	Maidstone	Glouc. & City	Cambridge			
Wednesday 13			Bury St. Edm.	Nott & Town		Dorchester
Thursday 14				Derby		
Saturday 16		Monmouth	Norw. & City			Exon & City
Monday 18	Lewes					
Tuesday 19		Hereford			Durham	
Wednesday 20	Croydon			Leic. & Bor.		
Saturday 22		Shrewsbury		Cow. & War.	Newc. & Tow	
Monday 25						Bodmin
Wednesday 27		Stafford				
Friday 29					Carlisle	
Saturday 30						Bridgewater
Wed. Aug. 3					Appleby	
Thursday 4						Bristol
Saturday 6					Lancaster	

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, May 5.*  
I SEND you the parish registers and poor's  
levies in Leicester for 1784.  
W. HICKERSTAFFE.

*St. Mary's.*  
There is a General Infirmary within the pre-  
cincts of this parish.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	41	Males	49
Females	47	Females	62
	<hr/> 88		<hr/> 111
Decreased	6	Decreased	7
Deduct, for the Infirmary interments, from the above	-	-	15
Decreased	-	-	9
Marriages	-	-	36
Increased	-	-	11

For the year, poor's rates 3s. 1d. in the pound.  
Much field.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	54	Males	35
Females	44	Females	38
	<hr/> 98		<hr/> 73
Decreased	9	Decreased	24
Marriages	-	-	32
Increased	-	-	1

For the year, poor's rates 2d. 8d. in the pound.

*St. Leonard's.*  
A pro tempore appendage to St. Margaret's,  
having neither church nor chapel,  
but a burying-ground.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	3	Males	3
Females	5	Females	5
	<hr/> 8		<hr/> 8
Decreased	5	Increased	3
Marriages	-	-	4
Increased	-	-	1

For the year, poor's rates 8s. d. in the pound.  
Field.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	52	Males	39
Females	35	Females	38
	<hr/> 87		<hr/> 74
Decreased	3	Decreased	2
Marriages	-	-	33
Increased	-	-	1

For the year, poor's rates 3s. 6d. in the pound.  
No Field.

The poor are said to charge this parish  
with £1000 per annum.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	40	Males	35
Females	34	Females	36
	<hr/> 74		<hr/> 71
Increased	12	Increased	6

Marriages - - - 25  
Increased - - - 6  
N.B. Eight Persons, each above 80, died  
within seven weeks, towards the close  
of the year.

For the year, poor's rates 5s. 6d. in the pound.  
No field.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	16	Males	12
Females	8	Females	11
	<hr/> 24		<hr/> 23
Increased	8	Increased	10
Marriages	-	-	6
Decreased	-	-	5

For the year, poor's rates 5s. in the pound.  
No field.

*Trinity Hospital.*  
Deaths, 4 men, and 3 women.  
Methodists are included in the established  
church.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	5	Males	9
Females	6	Females	13
	<hr/> 11		<hr/> 22
Decreased	13	Increased	8

The registers of the other Dissenters are com-  
prised as under.

Births.		Burials.	
Males	5	Males	6
Females	4	Females	13
	<hr/> 9		<hr/> 19
Decreased	4	Increased	10

P. S. As landlords have greatly advanced  
their rents, taxes and levies sit easier on them  
than on the labourer and manufacturer, who  
have no advance, but rather abatement, in  
wages, though provisions have doubled the  
price they took a few years ago, even in this  
plentiful season, to answer the exorbitant va-  
lue of land.

I know of a lordship, not far from Leices-  
ter, which from 700l. is improved to 2100l.  
per annum, whereby the tenants are greatly  
distressed with no prospect of redress.

Hear a brief for the country; it ever al-  
leges rack rents and a numerous poor. I be-  
lieve, when Religion retires, Oppression suc-  
ceeds. The English should consider, that an  
oppressive gentry in Denmark forced the free  
populace to take refuge, and seek redress, in  
arbitrary monarchy.

W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, April 19.*  
THE Meteorological Account which has  
lately appeared in the papers relating to  
the great degrees of cold in the several win-  
ters for ten years past, said to be taken, with  
Reaumur's Thermometer, at the Royal Ob-  
servatory



servatory at Breslaw, although curious in itself, will, I presume, convey little information to the generality of your readers, without at the same time acquainting them with a circumstance not therein mentioned; that is, the difference between the scales of Reaumur's and Fahrenheit's thermometers; the former being hardly known; but the latter universally made use of in England.

The scales of both these instruments are constructed by taking the same fixed points, or two different degrees of heat, by means of freezing and boiling water; but the intermediate space between those points being divided into a greater number of parts in one than the other; and the zero, or cypher, from which the degrees are numbered, as well upwards as downwards, being placed at different parts of the scale in respect to the fixed points before-mentioned, render them totally different from each other.

The zero of Reaumur's scale is placed at the freezing point, and the degrees numbered upwards to 80 only, before they reach the boiling heat; in Fahrenheit's, zero is placed 32 degrees below the freezing point, the numbers ascending to 212, the degree of boiling heat on that scale; in either of them the degrees are numbered from zero downward, as far as there may be occasion for them.

Taking it therefore for granted, that the before-mentioned observations were made with such a mercurial thermometer of Reaumur's, as is now in common use on the continent, the degrees of cold compared with Fahrenheit's will be nearly as under.

Greatest deg. of cold in the years	Reaumur's T. below zero.	Fahrenheit's T. below zero.
1776	— 21°	— 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1777	— 17	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778	— 16	— 4
1779	— 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10
1780	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 5
1781	— 17	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782	— 17	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1783	— 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784	— 17	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
F.28, 1785	— 24	— 23
Same day at Petersb.	30	35

Canterbury, April 19.

J. S.

P. 407. Dr. Ducarel's publications shall be enumerated in our next: such of them as relate to English Antiquities may be seen on our wrapper.

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ATELY, the lady of Randolph Marriott, esq. at Leazes, near Bedal, Yorksh. a dau.

June 4. Lady Mahon, a son.

6. Lady Hereford, a dau.

10. Lady Maitland, a son.

Lady of Thomas Boothby Perkins, esq. a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**I**N Edinburgh, Sir James Nasmyth, to Miss Eleonora Murray.

Hon. Fred. Robinson, brother to Lord Grantham, and M.P. for Ripon, to Miss Harris, sister to Sir James H. ambassador at the Hague.

At Sparshall, Berks, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Gabbit, colonel of the 66th reg. of foot, to Mrs. Richmond, heiress of the late Seymour R. esq.

May 10. At Lisbon, the hon. Robert Walpole, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, to Miss Stert, dau. of Richard S. esq. merchant, of Lisbon.

26. Thomas Garforth, esq. son of John Baynes G. esq. of Steerion-hall, near Craxey, to Miss Graham, only dau. of the late rev. Dr. G. and sister to the present Sir James G. bart. of Neisherby, co. Cumberl.

30. Peter Nugent, esq. of Donore, to Miss Hodges, dau. of the late Sir James H.

June 1. At St. Clement Danes, aged 84, Mr. John Hopkins, of Millbank-st. Westminster, senior officer of his majesty's palace-court, to Mrs. Mary Johnson, a widow lady, of Carey-street, aged 90.

At Danby, co. York, Capt. John Perriam, of Whirby, to Miss Polly Agar, of Fripp.

2. John Osborne, esq. of Melchet Park, co. Han's, to Miss A'deane, dau. of Gen. A. M.P. for Camb.

Michael Boulter, esq. of Compton-street, Soho, to Miss Sherratt, sister to Sir Nicholas Nugent.

4. At Kensington, Edward Knatchbull, esq. only son of Sir Edw. K. bart. of Merthyr Haich, Kent, to Miss Frances Graham, dau. of Gov. Graham.

7. Matthew Gosser, jun. esq. viscount of the island of Jersey, to Miss Mary Lys.

Rev. Mr. Foley, Rector of Christ Church, Middlesex, to Miss Morres, of Windsor.

9. Sir James Graham, bart. of Neisherby, co. Cumberl., to the right hon. Lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

12. John Cologan, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Fitzgerald.

14. Hon. Richard Howard, secretary to her majesty, and brother to the Earl of Hingham, to Miss March, dau. of John esq. of Horsley Park, Huntingdonsh.

20. By special licence, Clem. Sam. Stuart esq. of Paracas-lane, to Miss Streamfield, dau. of Rob. S. esq. of Budge-row, London.

24. At St. James's, Westminster, by the rev. George Turnor, Thomas Whicher, esq. of Harpswell, co. Linc. only son of Sir W. bart. to Miss Diana Turnor, third dau. of Edmund T. esq. of Pantou-house, co. Linc.

28. Sir W. A. Cunningham, bart. to Miss Linthgow-Hite, to Miss Odney.

DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at St. Helena, Lieut. Gov. Mal. Gen. Gzeme in the East Indies, M. de Busly, governor of Pondicherry.

Capt. Arthur, of the Major East India-man. Having lost his ship by fire while she lay at her moorings in Bengal river, he was coming home passenger in the Southampton East India-man, when he was seized upon the voyage with a violent fit of the gout, which fell upon his stomach, and carried him off at about a fortnight before the ship arrived.

At Paris, l'Abbé Minot, author of several useful abridgements of history, histories of France and England, elements of general history, political memoirs, and literary history of the Troubadours. He is succeeded in the French academy by Abbé Morellet.

Rev. Mr. Ramsay, rector of Busby, Herts. A. Milan, Father Friar.

At Leyden, the great Valkenaer.

George John Cooke, esq. colonel of the west reg. of Middx. militia.

At York, Mrs. Howarth, relict of Col. H. and sister to Gen. Baugh, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Ireland.

At Hellefchau, in Moravia, Thomas Kaspruck, weaver, in his 118th year. He never had any illness in the course of that long life; and till the day of his death he retained the use of his senses. He continued to work at his trade till his 114th year.

Aged 80, John Williams, esq. of Nevis, son of Col. W. of St. Kitt's. He was the oldest planter in the old sugar islands, and had been senior member of the council above 40 years.

May 16. At Magheratemy, near Ballymahinch, in the county of Down, aged 118, Mary McDonnell. She was born in the Isle of Sky, in Scotland, which place she left in the year 1683, and resided ever since in Down. Last year she walked to Moira, 14 miles, in one day, to see her landlord; and in the year 1783 reaped her ridge of corn as well as the youngest people in the country. When she was at Moira, she had all her senses perfect, except a little weakness in her eyes, and seemed strong, healthy, and active.

May . . . Suddenly, by a fall from a horse, in his 20th year, at Sebergham, in Cumberland, (where he was upon a visit to his uncle and relations,) Mr. James Robson, son of Mr. R. bookseller, in New Bond-st. His many virtuous and amiable qualities render his loss (especially by such a melancholy accident) most grievous and distressing to his friends and connections.—Mr. Jerminham has written the following elegant epitaph on the occasion: To mark the hapless youth's disastrous tomb; The sorrow-wedded Father rears the tomb; On which a Mother wishes to express The mingled pride, that swells with her distress;

For He was all Affection could desire—

All, Duty asks—All, Friendship could requite!

Simplicity was His, and strength of mind, With every milder excellence combin'd. While Virtue, eager to compleat the whole, Diffus'd her magic colouring o'er the soul.

24. At Boroughbridge, Andrew Wilkinson, esq. a captain in the navy.

At Windleson, Miss Caroline Eden, dab. of Sir John E. bart.

At Bristol, where she had lately opened a boarding-school for young ladies, the wife of Mr. Bowring.—A singular instance of fatality, worthy of record, has in a short space of time attended the family of Mr. B.—he had a son died April 12 last; May 13 his father died; the 24th of May his wife died, as above mentioned; and May 29 terminated his mother's existence.

In his 86th year, rev. Jacob Wragge, formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Camb. and late Rector of North Cadbury, co. Somerset.

25. In the Stable-yard, St. James's, in the 79th year of his age, the right hon. Francis Godolphin, lord Godolphin, governor of the Stilly islands. He married first in February, 1734, Barbara, da. of Wm. earl of Portland; which lady dying without issue in 1736, he married secondly, May 28, 1748, Anne, da. of John Earl Fitzwilliam, and dying without issue, the title is extinct; but his estate will be divided between the marq. of Carmarthen and Rob. Godolphin Owen, esq. He was the youngest son of Dr. Henry G. provost of Eton, and dean of St. Paul's. He is said to have died worth a million in ready specie. About five years ago, his lordship, having received 15,000l. dividend on bank and other securities, and returned with it to his country seat, on going to his chest the next morning found he had been robbed of the whole sum. Proper steps were immediately taken, and the delinquent discovered, but, for particular reasons, the matter was hushed up, and carefully concealed till within these few days, when his lordship's executors, in looking over some papers, discovered a letter which served to elucidate the whole transaction! but whether it will be made public remains a matter of uncertainty.

Gideon Dupont, esq. of Charlestown, merchant.

27. Aged 76, Mr. James Hewitt, of Little Carter-lane.

28. Richard Lowe, esq. banker. Among the singularities of the world, few have occurred more extraordinary than some circumstances in the death and will of this gentleman. Though his eldest daughter was esteemed the favourite, he has omitted her entirely in his will; leaving only 2000l. each to her younger children, in case they should have any. To his wife he has bequeathed 1000l. with the same sum annually; and to his youngest daughter, of whom he took little notice during his life, the bulk of his fortune, provided she agrees to marry any one of four gentlemen whom he has named, who is to change his name for that of Lowe. If she

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falls in this, she is to have only 10,000*l.* and the residue of his property devolves to a distant relation.

30. Mrs. Blake, wife of Mr. B. proctor, in Doctors Commons.

June 1. At Bath, Richard Shadwell, esq. formerly chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office.

2. Mrs. Dickens, wife of Francis D. esq. of Enfield-chace side, and daughter of the late Mr. Atley, bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard.

5. At Rochester, William Hammond, esq. many years master attendant of Chatham dock-yard, but lately superannuated.

6. Mrs. Law, wife of Mr. Henry L. Ham-burgh merchant.

Rev. James Rawes, B.D. of Chedworth, co. Glouc. and late Fellow of Queen's coll. Ox.

At Bath, Mr. . . . Street, son of the late Mayor of that city, who had been interred but a few days before, was thrown from his whiskey, and killed on the spot; and his brother, who was with him, had his arm broke, and was otherwise much hurt. A sister of these gentlemen was burnt to death a few years ago, and an elder son disappeared about twenty years since, and has never been heard of.

7. At Broughton, co. Stafford, the lady of the rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. She has left eight sons and five daughters.

At Euston-castle, near Towcester, the right hon. George Ferrers, Earl of Pomfret: he is succeeded in the title by his eldest son George Lord Leominster.

8. At Engware, Mrs. Carolina Linton, sempstress to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales.

Aged 31, the rev. Thomas Carey Leech, Fellow of Exeter coll. Ox.

10. At Kensington, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Harvey. He went to Kensington, in a dangerous state of health, in the year 1720, and resided there, much respected, to the day of his death. His character will best appear in the following epitaph written to his memory by his learned friend E——d B——y G——z, esq. of Kensington.

"Through winter's evening, from the morn of youth,

His deed was virtue, and his word was truth. Alike that morning, as that eve serene, Till death reluctant clos'd his earthly scene. By heaven and prudence lent, the boon of health

Avow'd his gratitude for more than wealth. Thro' life he wish'd not, nor he fear'd his doom;

A better life he saw beyond the tomb: While angels, hov'ring o'er the paths he trod, Confiscous attend to guide him to his God."

12. Mr. Joseph Wickenden, banker.

17. At Edmonton, Mrs. Willis.

18. At Norbury, co. Derby, rev. Simon Mills, M.A. Rector of that place, and Vicar of Leek, co. Staff.

19. At Ipswich, aged 75, George Coote, esq. captain of invalids at Langward fort, and brother to the late Sir Eyre C.

Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. C. printer, in Great Queen-street.

20. At Somerton, co. Somerset, Jonathan Randolph, gent. aged 107: he practised as an attorney upwards of fifty years, by which he acquired a competent fortune, and had resided near thirty years.

23. Mr. William Spence, near fifty years one of the choristers of Chester cathedral, and reckoned one of the finest toned basses in the kingdom.

In St. John's-sq. Clerkenwell, Mr. John Rivington, jun. printer, son of the worthy bookseller of the same name.

25. In Hulborn, in her 58th year, Mrs. Langdale.

In Whitechapel, Capt. Giltwright, aged 70, many years in the Russia trade.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCES.

R. E. V. Spencer Madan, M.A. Bradley Magna R. co. Suff.

Rev. John Robinson, M.A. Hepworth, R. in the isle of Axholme, co. Linc. worth 450*l.* per ann. vice George William Anderson, dec. Gos

Rev. Charles Tahourdin, Cornwell R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Hancy, LL.B. Cowdes R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Parker, jun. M.A. Church-am V. with Bulling chap. annexed, co. Glouc.

Rev. Mr. Swann, Rector of St. Peter at Arches, in Lincoln, to the Living of Kirtan, near Boston, co. Linc.

Rev. Mr. Partridge, jun Bolton V. co. Linc. vice rev. Mr. Calthorpe, dec.

#### DISPENSATION.

R. EV. Joseph Guest, Staunton-upon-Arrow V. with Lugwardine V. both co. Heref.

Rev. Thomas Scott, LL.B. Lenham V. and Denton R. co. Kent.

Rev. John Fagg, M.A. (only son of Sir William F.) Chiflet and St. Nicholas VV. co. Kent

Rev. Jos. Plumptre, M.A. Fellow of Q's college, Camb. Newton R. in the life of Ely, with Streton R. co. Rutland.

Rev. Francis Crane Parsons, M.A. chap. to the right hon. Earl Poulett, Rector of Rimpston, co. Somerset, to hold Limpsham R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Sackville Austen, West Wickham R. co. Kent, with Horsted Canes R.

Rev. Thomas Watson, M.A. chaplain to Lord Montfort, to hold North Cheriton with Mayerton RR. both co. Somerset.

Rev. James Wiggeth, Crudwell R. with Hackerton V. both co. Wilts.

Rev. Edward Townsend, Henley-upon-Thames R. with Stukeley V. both co. Bucks. Ret.

Rev. Thomas Booth, Friskney V. with  
Hallow R. both co. Linc.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**M**ATTHEW GOSSETT, jun. esq.  
vicar of the Isle of Jersey, *vice* T.  
Dorel, esq. dec.

James Stewart, esq. commissary clerk of  
the commissariat of Dunkeld, *vice* J. Fisher,  
esq. dec.

Rev. George Todd, church and parish of  
Eyemouth, co. Berwick, *vice* J. Williamson.

Rev. Donald Martin, church and parish of  
Kilmuir, in the Isle of Sky, *vice* Donald Mac-  
queen, dec.

Gerald Fortescue, esq. supervisor of barrack  
accounts in Ireland, *vice* T. St. George, esq.  
dec.

David Courtney and Arthur Cole, esqrs.  
general-inspectors of barracks in Ireland.

Thomas Stevenson, esq. lieutenant at arms in  
ordinary to his Majesty, *vice* Alex. Barker,  
esq. dec.

Marquis of Cararthen, Governor of the  
Scilly Islands, *vice* Lord Godolphin, dec.

Earl of Uxbridge, Constable of Carnarvon  
castle, ranger of Snowdon forest, and Steward  
of the lands, &c. of Bardsey monast'ry.

James Walker, esq. Marshal of the Mar-  
shalsea of the King's Bench, *vice* Benjamin  
Thomas, esq. relig.

Mr. Alexander Christie, jun. Clerk of the  
Commissariat of Lauder, *vice* Mr. James Lo-  
raue, dec.

B-NKR-PTS.

Jonathan Newton, of Ashborne, Derbysh.  
shopkeeper.

Rob. Kennett, of New Bond-st. upholster.  
Henry Houghton, late of Peckham Rye Com-  
mon, Surrey, dealer.

William Ashton, of Liverpool, ale-brewer.  
Geo. Donadieu, of Charles-street, Soho, per-  
fumer.

William Taylor, of Lower East Smithfield,  
sail-maker.

Edw. Whitehead, of Lancaster, merchant.  
Mumfrey Sydenham, of Witney, Oxfordsh.  
draper.

Alex. Forbes, of Wood St. inn-keeper.  
Th. Whitehead, of Clerkenwell-close, tailor.

John Morley, of Trowbridge, Wilts. draper.  
Sam. Carne, of Danbury, Essex, merchant.

Samuel Sealy, of Yeovill, in Somersetshire,  
glove manufacturer.

John Baptist Thevenot, Eliz. Thornton, and  
John Louis L'Evesque, of Albemarle-st.,  
Piccadilly, milliners.

Nich. Ridgeway, of Stoke Newington, stock-  
broker.

John Harcastle, of Derby, grocer and flax-  
dresser.

Will. Spalding, Liverpool, silversmith.  
Hen. Ladd, Dover, Kent, ship-builder.

Jos. Vernon, North Waltham, Southampton,  
inn-holder.

Thos. Watson, Bedford-st. Cor. Gard. hofier.  
Wm. Payne, Walton, Essex, meatman.

John Vindin, Newton St. Loe, Somersetsh.  
meatman.

Rob. Rowley, Hallow, Warrcestershire, hop-  
merchant.

Benj. Palfon, Dsbenham, Suffolk, shop keeper  
Geo. Daeil, Kilgarren, Pembrokehire, iron-  
master.

Wm. Blew, Bromford, Herefordsh. butcher.  
Thom. Carter, Grove-st. Hackney, brandy-  
merchant.

Chs. Woodhead, Stockwell, Surrey, Dyer.  
Rich. Jollett, Bristol, butcher.

Thomas Wigan, jun. Britol, banker.  
Wm. Taylor, Southampton, shop-keeper.

John Pintar, Plymouth, soap-boiler.  
Joseph Owen, Lindey, Yorksh. merchant.

John Faffey, Walthamstow, Essex, merchant.  
Robert Arnold, Bristol, inn holder.

Rich. Tyler, Bar holomew close, carpenter.  
Benj. Prince, Leeds, Yorksh. wine merchant.

Wm. Fisher, Bath Easton, Somersetsh. carrier.  
Jos. Graham, Lancaster, broker and grocer.

Thos. Natterefs, Holborn, money-scrivener.  
John Lee, of Bread-street.

James H. Wood, Market Weighton, Yorksh.  
dealer and chapman.

John Haselhurst, Macclesfield, Cheshire, in-  
holder.

John Hall and Richard Green, Borough of  
Southwark, cheestmongers.

Hen. Nethercote, of East Greenwich, Kent.  
maltster.

Sam. Harrington, Turnmill-st. Clerkenwell.  
pawnbroker.

John Lonsdale, Sunderland, Durham, mercer.  
John Perrey, Depford, Kent, soap maker.

Roger Baron, Cabbon End, within Oswald-  
twille, Lancash. cotton-manufacturer.

Richardson Bower and Geo. Langron, Liver-  
pool, grocers.

William Roads, St. Mary Magdalen, Ber-  
mondsey, cooper.

Rob. Patrick, Whitechapel, bell-founder.  
William Fols, Kingston upon Hill, hatter.

Wm. Stidolph, Chafford-mill, Kent, paper-  
maker.

Wm. Agate, Rudgwich, Sussex, shop keeper.  
John Pordivne, South Molton-st. milliner.

Rich. Watkinson, Liverpool, linen-draper.  
Geo. Heslop, jun. Dalton, Yorksh. merchant.

John Dawson, York, linen-draper.

Bill of Mortality from May 3, to May 17, 1785.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 523	Males 497
Females 527	Females 493
Whereof have died under two years old 267	

Peck Loaf 2s. 2<sup>d</sup>.

Between	2 and 5	73	50 and 60	107
	5 and 10	39	60 and 70	91
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	49
	20 and 30	82	80 and 90	47
	30 and 40	102	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	99		



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1785.

Bank Stock.	per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. consols.	4 per Cent. Consol.	New 1777	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 2 s. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. 1751	New Navy.	5 per Cent. Navy.	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
30 Monday	57	57 1/2	73 1/2				13 1/2			1						91 1/2			5 s. d.	
31 177	57 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
1 116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
2 116	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
3 116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
4 116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
5 Sunday	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2		53	1			56 1/2			91 1/2			1	
6 116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2	133 1/2		1			56 1/2			91 1/2				
7 116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			1						91 1/2				
8 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2				
9 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2				
10 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2			6	
11 Sunday	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2			56 1/2			91 1/2			5	
12 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2			56 1/2			91 1/2				
13 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2				
14 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2				
15 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2				
16 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2				
17 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			2						91 1/2				
18 Sunday	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2		53 1/2	3						91 1/2			4	
19 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			3						91 1/2				
20 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			3						91 1/2				
21 117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			3						91 1/2			13	14
22 118 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			4						91 1/2				
23 118 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			4						91 1/2			3	
24 Sunday	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			4						91 1/2				
25 118 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			5						91 1/2			3	
26 118 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			5						91 1/2				
27 118 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2		17 1/2		12 1/2			5						91 1/2				

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.