

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
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For APRIL, 1785.

CONTAINING

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

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With a Variety of Original Poems, the usual Lists, &c.

Embellished with beautiful Representations of the MUS JACULUS and MUSK RAT of RUSSIA;
an accurate View of a FUNERAL MONUMENT at Heidelberg, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. JOHN'S Gate

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

April. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	29 16	31	NE		fair, ice.
2	29 12	33	NW	.16	louring, ice, rain:
3	29 8	38	SE		louring ¹ .
4	29 16	43	SE		milder air, hazy.
5	29 12	44	SW		hazy, dim sun.
6	29 14	42	NW	.56	rain.
7	29 18	36	NE		thin clouds, cold wind.
8	29 18	38	NE		thin clouds, cold wind.
9	29 14	35	NW		fair and still, pleasant.
10	29 11	38	NE		louring, cold and raw ² .
11	29 4	40	NW	.37	blustering wind, rain ³ .
12	28 16	38	W		melting snow, cold and stormy ⁴ .
13	29 4	39	W		hail storms none to measure.
14	28 16	40	SW		louring and blustering.
15	29 6	42	SE		calm, mild and pleasant ⁵ .
16	29 6	36	W		white frost, thin ice, dim sun ⁶ .
17	29 10	42	W	.42	rain, fair, mild, and pleasant ⁷ .
18	29 11	44	W		mild, and pleasant ⁸ .
19	29 12	45	W	.47	gentle rain, mild and gentle air ⁹ .
20	29 10	52	W		rain, warm and pleasant ¹⁰ .
21	29 10	53	W	.19	cloudy, soft and mild rain ¹¹ .
22	29 14	51	W		mild, blustering wind, cloudy ¹² .
23	29 12	53	W	.24	hail showers, strong wind ¹³ .
24	29 10	41	W		strong wind, cooler air. [sun ¹⁴ .
25	29 14	42	W		white frost, thin ice, clouds and
26	29 15	50	W		showers, mild and pleasant ¹⁵ .
27	29 10	51	W	.28	clouds, showers, plants thrive ¹⁶ .
28	29 14	42	W		fair, and still, whitish fr. noice ¹⁷ .
29	29 14	41	E		fair and pleasant.
30	29 17	44	E		fair and mild.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Snow lies on the hills. ² "Daffodils begin to peer." ³ Pilewort in bloom.
⁴ Whitlow grafs (*Draba verna*) in bloom. ⁵ Wryneck (*Lynx torquilla*) returns, and pipes.
⁶ Two swallows seen. ⁷ Dogs tooth Violet (*Erythronium dens canis*) in bloom. ⁸ Redstart re-
turns: *Saxifraga crassifolia* in bloom. ⁹ Brimstone Butterfly (*Papilio Rhamni*) appears. ¹⁰ Wheat
sown in November begins to cover the ground. ¹¹ Gooseberries in bloom. ¹² One swallow seen.
¹³ Almond-tree in bloom. ¹⁴ Cuckow seen. ¹⁵ Swallow return to chimney, and sings. ¹⁶ Tit-
lark sings. ¹⁷ Bloom of pear-tree begins to open.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from April 11, to April 16, 1785.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	8	3	1	2	7	1	3
COUNTIES INLAND.								
Middlesex	5	4	0	2	5	1	3	8
Surry	5	5	0	2	6	2	5	4
Hertford	5	1	0	2	7	2	5	3
Bedford	4	9	3	2	6	1	4	3
Cambridge	5	0	2	9	2	4	2	10
Huntingdon	4	4	0	2	4	2	0	10
Northampton	4	9	2	1	2	5	1	13
Rutland	4	11	0	2	6	2	0	3
Leicester	5	3	3	6	2	6	1	13
Nottingham	5	3	3	3	2	5	2	24
Derby	5	5	0	2	10	2	1	0
Stafford	6	3	0	2	8	1	10	3
Salop	5	7	3	10	2	7	1	94
Hereford	5	7	0	2	2	1	10	0
Worcester	4	10	0	2	5	2	1	3
Warwick	5	6	0	2	6	1	10	3
Gloucester	5	4	0	2	6	1	11	3
Wilts	5	9	0	2	7	2	24	2
Berks	5	5	0	2	5	2	4	3
Oxford	5	6	0	2	6	2	3	3
Bucks	5	1	0	2	7	2	2	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	9	0	2	6	1	11	2
Suffolk	4	8	2	9	2	3	2	12
Norfolk	5	4	2	10	2	1	2	0
Lincoln	4	9	3	0	2	6	1	11
York	5	6	3	5	2	9	1	10
Durham	5	4	3	10	2	10	1	10
Northumberland	4	9	3	5	2	7	1	9
Cumberland	5	11	3	10	3	2	2	0
Westmorland	6	1	4	3	2	1	2	0
Lancashire	6	5	4	0	3	3	2	3
Cheshire	6	0	4	2	3	0	2	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	2	6	1	8	0
Somerset	5	1	2	7	2	4	1	10
Devon	5	6	0	2	4	1	6	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	2	1	1	1	8
Dorset	5	6	0	2	4	2	3	10
Hampshire	5	2	0	2	6	2	3	10
Suffex	4	9	0	2	3	2	2	0
Kent	4	8	0	2	8	2	4	3

WALES, April 4, to April 9, 1785.

North Wales	5	9	4	5	3	0	1	7
South Wales	5	7	4	2	3	0	1	6

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For APRIL, 1785.

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

*Some Account of the late Counsellor
BOOTH, of Lincoln's Inn, by an inti-
mate acquaintance.*

✠✠✠✠✠ R. JAMES BOOTH was
✠✠✠✠✠ of an ancient Roman
✠✠✠✠✠ Catholic family in Here-
✠✠✠✠✠ M ✠✠✠✠✠ fordshire, where he pos-
✠✠✠✠✠ ✠✠✠✠✠ sessed a small paternal
✠✠✠✠✠ ✠✠✠✠✠ estate, and built there
✠✠✠✠✠ ✠✠✠✠✠ a neat private mansion,
to which he used to retire in recess from
business, but sold it some time before he
died: I believe he was born at St. Ger-
mains-en-Laye in France, where his fa-
ther accompanied his unfortunate Sove-
reign on the Revolution, and had some
post at that court. He had at least four
brothers, some of whom, I believe, are
still living: one was an officer in the
French service; another an ecclesiastic,
who had good preferment in France, and
was grand vicar to the present archbishop
of Narbonne, of the Dillon family; two
others were distinguished members of
the late suppressed order of the Jesuits.
Mr. Booth's principal talent was con-
veyancing, in which he was remarkably
eminent, and was extremely well versed
in the knowledge of the many penal and
severe statutes against the Roman Catho-
lics, still a foul blot on our code of laws,
and singularly successful in protecting
his clients from their many intricacies;
but not to them alone was his practice
confined; his abilities were universally
known and acknowledged, and he was
consulted by the most eminent leaders of
the law on affairs of the first consequence,
and particularly, as I have heard, in the

drawing up his present Majesty's will:
he also gained great applause in a capi-
tal suit between the Northumberland and
Egremont families, being engaged for
the latter, whose success in it was prin-
cipally attributed to his endeavours, and
was always by them gratefully acknow-
ledged.

He was of a very convivial disposition,
and loved to enjoy his bottle and friend.
No one entertained with more elegance,
nor was more choice in viands, wines,
&c. many of which, indeed, he receiv-
ed as presents from his numerous clients:
on these occasions he seldom let business
interfere with his pleasure; by which,
it is said, he lost some practice, and hence
was frequently thought dilatory; yet,
when he pleased, no one could be more
expeditions. He was a very entertaining
and pleasing companion; and though
there seemed to be an apparent gravity
in him at first, and he had not a ready
utterance, he soon rendered himself
agreeable to his guests, and unbended
himself in such a manner, as rendered
his conversation highly pleasing even to
the youngest persons. His discourse was
animated, interesting, and interspersed
with lively sallies of wit, joined with en-
tertaining anecdotes of men and things,
which attracted and commanded the at-
tention of all: his condescension, and the
notice he took of any even trifling ta-
lents the youngest were possessed of,
were extremely flattering from one of his
very eminent abilities and judgement.
He was a man of very high sentiments of
honor, never for emolument stooping to
any

any thing mean: I have known him refuse transacting business for persons of high rank, in matters not conducted according to his nice ideas of honour; was highly disinterested in fees, and frequently returned back what he thought too much: he was a warm and animated friend, not easily offended; though if so, not easily placable: most of his early intimacies ended only with the life of one of the parties: he was far from a bigot, nay some thought him rather too free in religious matters, yet he ever remained attached to his original tenets. This consequently excluded him from all publick preferment, which I have been told he had great prospect of obtaining, and was much solicited to qualify for it by persons of the first rank, in particular by the late Duke of Cumberland, who had a high esteem for him, and interested himself much in his regard; notwithstanding his utterance was unpreventing and rather slightly stammering, he was so perfect a master of words and so versed in his native tongue, that I have heard him without hesitation or interruption dictate long discourses, equal in energy and eloquence to the language of a Chatham or a Junius, and not unressembling the style of the latter celebrated though hitherto unknown writer.

He was naturally rather of Tory principles, in which he had been educated, but not rigid in them, had a high sense of the dignity of human nature, and was I believe sincerely attached to the present British constitution as established at the Revolution, though highly inimical to any seditious or republican principles; he had for his intimates Lord Mansfield, and most of the eminent personages of his time.

Rather late in life, he married a Yorkshire lady, who brought him a considerable fortune; she was a person of very great sense and highly valuable qualities, though deficient in personal charms; his conduct in regard to her, tho' openly in the highest degree respectful, was not altogether what might be wished; they lived separate some years before his death, and she is, I believe, still surviving. A few years before he died, he was much afflicted with cataracts in his eyes, which prevented almost entirely either reading or writing. He was twice couched for them, and received some relief, but continued long in a very feeble state, and died Jan. 14, 1728, at a pretty advanced age without issue. Though he might have acquired an immense fortune, he is said to have died out in indifferent circum-

stances, having disposed of his paternal estate in Herefordshire, as I have before observed, previous to that event.

GETHLINGUS.

MR. URBAN,

A NAMELESS correspondent in your last month's valuable Repository, p. 106, having favoured the public with an extract from an antient MS. relating to the cause of King John's death, and having expressed a wish to be informed of the place of his burial, I send you a short extract from some minutes I made of a tour through several parts of England and Wales in the month of July 1777, which I conceive will afford him full satisfaction: "In the middle of the choir (of the Cathedral of WORCESTER) is the monument of King John, very well preserved, his feet resting upon a lion, and a little figure of a bishop on each side of his head; on his head is an ancient crown."

Who is the present Lord Aylmer, I am not informed: if he had no brother, which I do not know that he had, nor any son, the Revd. Mr. Aylmer must be his successor, and the last person within the limitation of the patent, being the youngest son of the second lord: but the late lord may very probably have left sons, as he was but a young man, and married to a daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth.

Query: Whether there be any peers of either of the three kingdoms still living, who were born in the last century? And if not, Whether the late Lord Vere was not the longest survivor, who was born the 14th of July 1699, and died (*quæ* what day in) October 1781?

Yours, &c.

E.

MR. URBAN,

Dublin, April 10.

YOU are, by many of your readers, requested to contradict the account of the death of lady Arabella Denny, contained in p. 235 of your last Magazine; for that lady is not only now living, but, like old Partridge, was actually alive on the day which you have mentioned as that of her death. Yet, if your account of her were true as to her decease, it wants correction in another particular. Sir Barry Denny, whom you name as her nephew, neither is, nor ever was, representative in parliament for the county of Kilkenny; but sits as knight for the county of Kerry. This mention of the county of Kilkenny reminds me of a ridiculous tale, mentioned in one of your former

former Magazines, as having happened in that country; the falsity of which I long since represented to you as a gross imposition upon the public under the sanction of your most valuable miscellany. However, you have not deigned favouring such my representation with any notice; wherefore the same ridiculous tale has found its way, upon your credit, into some of the Dublin monthly magazines (which are surely the most stupid of all publications), and you are given as the relater of it. Rude and barbarous as the inhabitants of Ireland may be supposed to be, they are incapable of such an outrage as you are made the innocent propagator of, and especially in one of the most cultivated countries of that kingdom. It is praise-worthy to recant an error*; and I trust you are not ill-disposed towards doing this justice to the public, and honour to yourself. I also sent you, long since, a correction of a mistake of your correspondent Mr. Greene, in his account of Strongbow's marriage; and at other times troubled you with more trifling matters; not, I declare, so much through the vanity of seeing myself your correspondent, as out of regard to the promotion of truth in publications, which give information to the present age, and will be direction to the ensuing.

Lady Arabella Denny is not the only female honorary member of the Dublin Society, the present lady Lucan being also such. And you might have added to lady Arabella's eulogium the infinite service her assiduous attention and inspection has been to the Foundling Hospital in Dublin; which she, many years since, rescued from a state of the utmost mismanagement, and put in a course, which, by the humane care of many of the worthy governors, has preserved that most useful charity from destruction, and saved the lives of thousands.

Well do I remember Mr. Francis, the translator of Horace, when he was curate of St. Peter's parish, in Dublin; and well do I know that he was that translator, having seen part of the work in his own hand-writing. He was, indeed, much assisted by the Dr. Dunkin whom you mention, and with some particulars of whom I would wish you better acquainted. The relations of Dunkin, on the father's side, were Roman Catholics, but his grandmother was a Protestant: and she, dying while he was very young, bequeathed a considerable property to the

* This praise, without vanity, we hope always to claim. EDIT.

college of Dublin, upon condition of their educating Dunkin a Protestant, and having him put into holy orders; and this condition the college punctually observed. But Dunkin having, by an early marriage, precluded himself from preferment in the college, he was obliged to betake himself to the employment of a schoolmaster, the annual pension allowed him by the college having been totally inadequate to his expences. In this station he continued many years, until about the year 1746, when lord Chesterfield, then chief governor of Ireland, took notice of him, and gave him the endowed school of Enniskillen. While he lived in Dublin, his school was kept in the building erected in the churchyard of St. Michael le Pool, in Great Ship-street, and many, beside myself, do well recollect his giving his pupils several of the Odes of Horace to translate as evening exercises, while he and Mr. Francis were carrying on their translation. Dunkin was an inoffensive, well-tempered, indolent, and thoughtless man; had some humour, set off with a remarkable degree of ableness, and was an excellent Latin scholar, and elegant writer in that tongue. He is some time dead; and his only surviving issue is one son, originally a barrister in Ireland, but now settled in India. Permit me to add, that in the churchyard beforementioned stood one of those round towers so peculiar to Ireland, and the only one in Dublin; but which the ill-judged parsimony of these days has lately caused to be taken down, in order to avoid the expence of a repair; a dilapidation wherein the present incumbent of the parish wherein it stood is reported to have had no inconsiderable share.

Some of these things occurred to me upon reading your extracts of Mrs. Belamy's curious Apology. I well remember that lady in Dublin. It seems no great wonder that she should mistake Mr. Francis's translation for one by Mr. Duncombe, when she does not seem perfectly acquainted with her own name. She now, it seems, wishes to hear the masculine denomination of George, but has added Anne, for the sake of softness. Yet when she was in Dublin, where she was perfectly known in her feminine quality, she bore the name of Georgiana; by which name she prosecuted, in one of our courts of justice, a certain gentleman (whom I well knew) for a certain dishonour offered to her tea-pot. But when things change by time, why should not names? Yours, &c.

A. T. M.
MR.

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 279 of your last volume appeared a circumstantial account of the *Wesley* family, which received some enlargement in p. 353. The article which furnished it being also reviewed by Mr. Maty in December 1784; it has given rise to some animadversions by Mr. Wesley, which seems curious enough to be transcribed for your entertaining miscellany. Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

1. A DAY or two ago this Review fell into my hands, which contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Badcock. I have not the pleasure of knowing this gentleman; but I esteem him for his useful and ingenious publications; and I think it my duty to inform both him and the public better, of some points wherein they have been misinformed.

2. He says, "Mr. Samuel Wesley, of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, was sent to the University." This is not accurate. He was educated for some years at a dissenting academy, from which he then privately retired, and entered himself at Exeter-College, in Oxford. "His heroic poem, the *Life of Christ*, excited the ridicule of the Wits." His own account of it was, "the cuts are good; the notes pretty good; the verses so so." "At a very advanced age he published a Latin work on the book of Job, which was never held in any estimation by the learned." I doubt that. It certainly contains immense learning; but of a kind which I do not admire.

3. "He married a woman of extraordinary abilities, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Annesley." (Dr. Annesley and the then Earl of Anglesea were brothers sons.) "Samuel, his eldest son, was a noted Jacobite." Nay, he was no more a Jacobite than he was a Turk. And what amends can Mr. Badcock, or Mr. Maty, make, for publishing this egregious falsehood? "Many of his political satires remain unpublished, on account of their treasonable tendency." Here is a double mistake. For, 1. He never published any thing political, whether satirical or not. 2. He never wrote any thing of a treasonable tendency; he sacredly avoided it. "In his rage of Jacobitism, he poured out the very dregs of it on royalty itself." No, never. He never wrote, much less published, one line against the King. I speak it from personal knowledge, having often heard him say, "If it reflects on the King, it is none of

mine." His constant practice may be learnt from those lines, in the *Battle of the Sexes*,

"Forgive the voice that useful *scribble* sings,

Not impious tales of deities impure;
Not faults of breathless Queens, or living Kings,

In open treason, or in veil obscure."

"Time, however, changed the satirical against Sir Robert, into an humble suppliant." Nay, I do not believe, he ever wrote a line to Sir Robert, either in verse or prose.

4. "Mrs. Wesley lived long enough to deplore the extravagance of her two sons, John and Charles; considering them as *under strong delusions to believe a lie*." By vile misrepresentations she was deceived for a time. But she never sooner heard them speak for themselves than she was thoroughly convinced they were in no delusion; but spoke the words of truth and soberness. She afterwards lived with me several years and died rejoicing and praising God.

5. I was born in June 1703, and was between six and seven years old when I was left alone in my father's house, being then all in flames, and was taken out of the nursery window by a man strangely standing on the shoulders of another. Those words in the picture, *Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?* chiefly allude to this.

6. "He had early a very strong impression of his designation to some extraordinary work." Indeed not I: I never said so. I never thought so: I am guiltless in this matter. The strongest impression I had till I was three or four and twenty was,

Inter sylvas Academi quætere verum:

and afterwards, (while I was my father's curate) to save my own soul and those that heard me. When I returned to Oxford, it was my full resolve to live and die there; the reasons for which I gave in a long letter to my father since printed in one of my Journals. For this purpose I continued, till Dr. Buttolph, one of the trustees for George Oglethorpe (who is still alive, and well knows the whole transaction), in order to preach to the Indians. With great difficulty I was prevailed upon to go, and spend upwards of two years abroad. At my return, I was more than ever determined to lay my bones

at Oxford. But I was insensibly led, without any previous plan or design, to preach first, in many of the churches in London, then in more public places; afterwards in Bristol, Kingswood, Newcastle, and throughout Great-Britain and Ireland. Therefore all that Mr. Hadcock adds, of the incidents that "gave an additional force," to an impression that never existed, is very ingenious; yet is in truth a castle in the air.

7. It is true, that for a while I admired the mystic writers. But I dropped them, even before I went to Georgia; long before I knew or suspected any thing as justification by faith. Therefore all that follows, of my "making my system of divinity more commodious for general use;" and of "employing myself to search for some common bond, whereby the most dissimilar sects might have a centre of union;" having no foundation to stand upon, falls to the ground at once. I had quite other work while I was at Oxford, being fully engaged, partly with my pupils, and partly with my little offices, being Greek lecturer, and moderator of both the classes.

8. "His dexterity in debate has been so long known, that it is almost become proverbial." It has been my first care for many years, to see that my cause was good: and never, either in jest or earnest, to defend the wrong side of a question. And shame on me if I cannot defend the right, after so much practice; and after having been so early accustomed to separate truth from falsehood, how artfully soever they were twisted together!

9. If the poem on Religious Discourse "delineates the disposition and character of the author," it does not delineate mine; for I was not the author, but Mr. John Gambold. What becomes then of that good-natured remark? "The wonder is not, that John Wesley should have shewn an inclination to insult the memory of a sober divine; but that Samuel Wesley should have been disposed to shew lenity to a whig of the Revolution." Mistake upon mistake! 1. Those marginal notes were not wrote by Samuel, but Charles Wesley. He told me so this very day. 2. Both my father and all his sons have always praised God for the happy Revolution.—I let Bishop Warburton alone. He is gone to rest; I well hope, in Abraham's bosom.

10. "Mr. Wesley had a very important end in view"—What end, but to save sinners? What other end could I possibly have in view? Or can have at this day? "Deep projects of a subtle mind." Nay, I am not subtle, but the veriest fool under the sun, if I have any earthly project at all now! For what do I want which this world can give? And, after the labour of four-score years,

No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in the wilderness:
A poor, way-faring man,
I dwell awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain.

JOHN WESLEY.

City-Road, Jan. 11, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

THE memory of persons whose projects or writings have been beneficial to the public, deserves to be preserved. The anecdote of Povey, obligingly communicated by Cassorius in your Magazine for Nov. 1783, was therefore very acceptable; the description of his treatise, intitled "The Judgement of whole Kingdoms," &c. is just; perhaps the enquiry into the miscarriages of the four last years reign, printed 1714, was by the same author, there being such a sort of crest at the end; whether Povey was the original institutor of the Penny Post seems doubtful, for Entick (History of London) informs us, it was projected by David Murray, upholder, in Paternoster Row, who acquainted William Dacwra with the plan, by whom it was carried on with good success for some time, till the government laid hold of it as a royal prerogative; but the crown indulged him with a pension of 200l. per annum during life. Vol. III, p. 463.

In answer to your correspondent's first query, Le Clerc, Hist. des Provinces Unies, t. III, p. 306, relating the murder of the De Witts, says, La Compagnie du drapeau bleu, à qui on avoit apporté de la biere, du vin, & de l'eau de vie, s'avancé avec, de grands cris, vers la porte de la prison.—Le Geolier, de peur ou autrement, leur ouvrit enfin la porte: après quoi ils monterent à la chambre, où étoient les deux Freres. Le Ruat (Corneille de Witt, Ruat ou Baillif de Putten) étoit, en robe de chambre, sur son lit, & son Frere enveloppe du son Manteau de velours,

tels

tels qu'on les portoit alors, *lisoit dans l'Ecriture sainte.*

The second query may be answered from Clarendon's History, vol. III, part II, p. 419. They (Charles II and Mrs. Lane) came to Mr. Norton's house sooner than usual, and it being on a holiday, they saw many people about a bowling-green that was before the door, and the first man the King saw was a chaplain of his own (Dr. Gorges) who was allied to the gentleman of the house, and was sitting upon the rails to see how the bowlers play'd. This I hope will be satisfactory.

Yours, &c. ARMINIUS.

MR. URBAN, *March 16.*

THERE is a small mistake in the account of the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury for Bishop of Connecticut in America, as it is published in your Magazine p. 105, under the title "Remarkable Anecdote."

He was consecrated at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784, by three Bishops of the Church of Scotland, the College at that time consisting of only four, and not of five, as stated in those prints; though it is not unlikely that by this time the number may be increased to five or six, as, when Dr. Seabury was consecrated, they were about to elect more; which they generally do some time before consecration.

It is not very probable that Bishop Seabury will apply for the pious legacies of Archbishop Tenison and Secker*; or, if he does, that he should succeed; Connecticut being now totally independent on England both in temporals and spirituals. Bishop Seabury is gone thither, unfettered with any of our English laws, either ecclesiastical or secular, many of which are derogatory, and even destructive, so far as they are permitted to operate, of the unalienable rights of episcopacy, and of the Church, as a spiritual society. Nor can he claim these legacies as a matter of right, since by Stat. 21 Geo. II. chap. xxiv, sect. 13, so far as an act of state can produce such an effect, all ecclesiastical orders conferred by Scotch Bishops are rendered null and void. And though it is true that the English established Bishops did refuse to grant to America the blessings of episcopacy in the person of Dr. Seabury, and thereby drove him to seek it where (*horrible dictu*) account

ing to a most unchristian statute, which will always leave an indelible scandal upon the English Church, his consecration will not, by the establishment, be allowed *valid*. On this and such like grounds of state laws so far interfering in matters purely spiritual, as to interdict and annihilate, as far as they can, the very essential and unalienable rights and powers of the Christian Church as a spiritual society, Papists and Presbyterians, and every other sect of Anti-Episcopalians, have long, and, it must be confessed, too justly, reproached the established religion of this country, as being little better than a mere creation of the civil state: and the great concern and very active part which the dignitaries of this church now constantly take in civil matters, spending more of their time and talents in politics than in their proper religious duties, confirm the charge.

It is indeed true, that some of the prelates of the establishment treated Bishop Seabury, just before he left England, with "politeness, with strong expressions of friendship, both to him and his cause; assuring him of their personal esteem—of their conviction that he had acted from the worthiest motives—of their wishes for his success, &c." Yet surely they must have blushed, for having refused him what was their bounden duty to grant, though all the state laws in the world had been against it.

Whatever temporal benefits America may gain or lose by the revolt from Britain, Connecticut at least will greatly gain in spirituals by the event. For Bishop Seabury, being no Lord of Parliament, nor vested with any temporal or secular power whatsoever, but, as he himself says, "*In spiritual matters, totally independent of any civil power,*"—surely he will never magisterially intermeddle in state matters, but as he again expresses it, "*Conform himself as near as possible, to the primitive Catholic Church,*" and give himself wholly to the ONE THING which St. Paul gave in charge to St. Timothy, *&c.* The care and government of the Church, as a pure spiritual society entirely distinct from, and independant of the civil state. And thus the providence of GOD brings good out of evil—and seems to be verifying the prediction of the Rev. Geo. Herbert, in the middle of the last century:

"Religion stands on tiptoe in our land,
"Ready to pass to the American Strand."
W. C.

* Of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of the Bishops Beason, Butler, and others.

MR. URBAN,

March 28.

THE plan of your valuable Magazine being truly miscellaneous, I shall make no apology for sending you some loose thoughts upon several unconnected subjects, as they arose.

Your correspondent W. F. of Settle in Yorkshire, has given the world (*vid.* your last Supplement *ad init.*) an entertaining essay on *Sepulchral Tumuli*, and particularly one at Strackhouse in that county, and in a postscript wishes for an account or drawing of the remains of an old palace at Old Foid, said to have been built by King John, 'which, he justly observes, is not mentioned by any author,' it being the peculiar misfortune of the county of Middlesex never to have met with any one, who has thought it worth while to publish a regular, topographical history of it. I remember something of the building he speaks of, but know nothing of its history; and as to its having been built by K. John, if your correspondent had a more extensive knowledge of London and its environs, he would know that 'King John's court' is the common, popular appellation of all such buildings in that neighbourhood: he might find one in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, another at Stepney, a third at Bermondsey, and, I believe, more elsewhere. Query, whence this appellation? is it demonstrative of the popular veneration for a man, who shewed himself by his conduct, surely, the weakest prince that ever swayed the British sceptre?

Your fame, it seems, has reached the banks of the Volga (*vid.* Mag. for January, p. 15.). The place where your correspondent dates his agreeable letter is laid down in some of the maps, and commonly known, under the name of *Tetus*: the measurements, he mentions, would have been more intelligible to common readers, if he had told them that a Russian verst is = 1168 $\frac{1}{2}$ English yards, (1173 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards are = two-thirds of a mile, not three quarters, as Mr. Cox says, by mistake) and an arshin = 18 inches and a very small fraction: it might perhaps also have been worth while to observe, that the Hegira is the date of Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which took place in July 622 of the Christian æra.

Your correspondent J. A. T. C. (p. 36.) asks, with great earnestness, whether 'there ever was an instance of a person having dreamt of an animal that was dead?' in answer to which you may inform him, that on the very night after

reading his question, I dreamt that I had before my eyes a basket, or some other vessel, containing a quantity of smelts; that a woman came and took them up one by one, and dipping them in something which contained salt or brine, eat them. I ruminated upon the question, whether I was justified in not preventing her from taking them, as I was satisfied they were not her property, when all my scruples were in an instant removed, for—I awoke, and behold, it was a dream. I blush to record such nonsensical trumpery; but, as your correspondent seems seriously to wish for an answer to his question, I thought the above would be quite satisfactory. Indeed, he might have obtained an answer (though, perhaps, not so perfectly in point) by referring to Dr. Watts's *Reliquiæ Juveniles*, p. 172 & seq. where he exhibits his 'thoughts and meditations in a long sickness,' while 'ten thousand hurrying thoughts' made him adopt the mournful language (as other circumstances have led others to do, while sailing on the troubled sea of life),

When shall this weary spirit, toss'd with tempests,

Harra's'd and broken, reach the port of rest?

Your *casily* correspondent in Antigua (*ead.* pag.) doubts the truth of an assertion in the *Life of Garriek*, about the coaches filling up the streets of London. I have not that book at hand, but suppose that the assertion in question refers to the crowds that resorted to the theatre in Goodman's-fields, when that celebrated actor played there; and, if so, must think, from what I have heard, that there is too much of hyperbole in the narrative. But thus much I can tell him, from the evidence of those who remembered the fact, that in the year 1720, when the good people of this poor country were in a state of infatuation, there was such an influx of carriages from the west end of the town into the city, and particularly to the South-sea-house (which I suppose then was what is now called the Old South-sea-house, facing the church of St. Peter-Le Poor in Old Broad-street, and is let out in apartments to different people), that on some days about noon it was not safe for persons on foot to attempt crossing the street from Charing-Cross to Stocks-market, where the Mansion-house now stands, and many people went by water, thinking that the most expeditious and safest mode of conveyance.

The stone carving of a triple head, exhibited in the miscellaneous plate in

your

GENT. MAG. April 1785.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

your Mag. for February, fig. 2. I apprehend to be a representation of the Holy Trinity; such were not uncommon in ancient times; there is one in the ninth compartment of Mr. Greene's altar-piece, exhibited in the preceding Magazine. And in 'a map of the Holy Land,' said to be 'by P. du Val, the King's Geographer, 1675,' inserted in an English translation of 'the works of Josephus, revised according to the French translation of M. Arnauld D'Andilly,' which map I take to be a copy from a French one, the title stands between the altars of burnt offering and incense, the smoke from which rises towards clouds that are over the title, whereon sitteth a venerable old man, designed, I imagine, to represent God the Father, clothed with a flowing robe, his hair standing upright, with a long beard, and his arms extended upward: Cherubs are in the clouds about him.

By the way, Mr. Urban, whence comes it that that great politician and historiographer is generally known by his Latin name of Josephus? Was not his name the same with that of his renowned prototype in policy, Pharaoh's illustrious vicegerent? and is he not spoken of in the translation of his own work by his true and original name of Joseph?

Same nameless correspondent, in the Mag. for February, has been at a vast deal of pains in drawing up a list of the preachers at the anniversary meetings of the sons of the clergy, together with some interesting queries and hints relating to the subject. If I am not much mistaken, Mr. Urban, two sermons were put into my hands by a clergyman in my neighbourhood some time ago, one or both of which would have saved your correspondent much trouble, and satisfied several of his doubts; these, I believe, were Mr. Jones's before the sons of the clergy in 1782, and the Dean of Canterbury's at St. Paul's 12 June 1783, being the yearly meeting of the charity children in and about London and Westminster, together with various lists and accounts of benefactions, inserted by way of appendix; but, having no particular use to make of them, after reading them I returned them to the owner, and did not buy them; and therefore cannot now speak particularly as to the dates when the lists commenced, nor what they contained: thus much, however, if my memory do not deceive me, I think, I remember, that, having spoken of one sermon before the sons of the clergy, the compiler speaks of the second as preached at some time about

the middle of the last century by Tho. Manton, D. D. successively Rector of Culliton in Devonshire, of Stoke-Newington in Middlesex, and of St. Paul Covent-Garden, (which of the three he held when he preached this sermon, I cannot tell, not knowing the exact time when it was preached); which last he resigned when the act of uniformity took place, and afterwards became the great Coryphaeus of the Presbyterian ministers⁶, as Owen was of the Independents. This sermon now lies before me: it was published in 1689, together with many other sermons and two treatises†: it fills up about eight pages and a half in folio, and is, according to the custom of the time, tolerably sprinkled with Latin and a little Greek: the text is Psalm cii. 28. "The children of thy servants shall continue, and their seed shall be established before thee:" in which words he observes, 1. the persons, 2. their privilege, 3. the ground or duration of it: from whence he adds, 'The point is, That God hath a great care of, and blessing for, the posterity of his servants, that they may be established by his favour:' and here his business is, '1. to shew what privilege they have; 2. the reasons; 3. to reconcile it with common sense and experience; 4. to whom the promise is most eminently fulfilled:' and then come two 'Uses, 1. of advice and consolation to parents; 2. of advice to the children of godly parents; and here he speaks 1. to them in the general,' and calls upon them to 'own the blessing of the covenant: Lord, when I came to town, I was a poor lad of mean estate, could hope for little, and would be even glad to live; and afterwards when a young beginner, full of doubts and fears; but, Lord, out of thy mercy and truth thou hast provided liberally for me, and brought me from mean estate to large and plentiful means; and 2. to this day's meeting more particularly: let it be like a meeting of ministers' sons: let me press you 1. to sobriety and temperance: do but consider what a dishonour it will be, not to yourselves only, but to this holy calling, yea to

⁶ The late Ld. Bolingbroke, when a boy, used to be one of his hearers.

† This vol. does not occur. In a letter to Cooke's New Preacher's Assistant, he is called a Puritanical Parson, who made 119 sermons on the 119th Psalm, which he was sometimes condemned to read. His meeting-house, in New Court, Carey-street, was pulled down by the mob in Sacheverell's time, but soon rebuilt.

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the

the Lord himself, when from a feast of ministers' sons some shall go away with staggering feet, inflamed countenances, and a faultering tongue: oh, let it not be!—2. to charity: this is the great end of the meeting, and therefore must not be left out or neglected.' I observe several O's in your list of preachers, but know not what they mean. Your correspondent in Jamaica (*vid.* p. 116 of same Mag.) asks for 'Anecdotes' of five Ladies, whose names he there mentions: the *History* of them is well known, but as to *Anecdotes*, I do not know where he will find any of persons dead 3 or 400 years since. And here I cannot help taking notice of a strange impropriety of speech which we often meet with, I mean that of giving extracts from books long since published, under the name of *Anecdotes*, *Anecdotes*, i. e. things unpublished, a solecism which no man of letters surely can be guilty of. Philippa, sole daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son to King Edward III. was born in 1355, and was married to Edmond Mortimer, third Earl of March, by whom she had issue Roger, Earl of March, Sir Edmond, and Sir John, *f. p.* Elizabeth, married to Henry, Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, ancestor of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and Philippa, who was thrice married, but does not appear to have left any issue. Roger, fourth Earl of March, had issue Edmond, fifth Earl of March, *ob. f. p.* Roger, *ob. inf.* Eleanor, married to Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devonshire of that family, ancestor of a race of earls; and Anne, eldest daughter, (another of the persons your correspondent enquires after), who thus became heiress of the family, and was married to Richard of Coningsburgh, Earl of Cambridge, second son of Edmond, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward III. by whom she had issue, first, Isabel, married to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, by whom she had issue; and, second, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and afterwards Duke of York, father of Edward IV. Richard III. George, Duke of Clarence, five more sons, and four daughters.

Philippa, eldest daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his first wife, and sister to King Henry IV. was married in 1387 to John I. King of Portugal, and died about 1415, leaving a numerous issue, of which the eldest son, Edward, King of Portugal, is the direct lineal ancestor of the present king and queen of that kingdom. Blanche and Philippa, daughters of King Henry IV.

both died *f. p.* the first was thrice married, first in 1402 to Louis, surnamed Barbatous, Duke of Bavaria; second, to a King of Arragon; third, to a Duke of Bar: the second was married in 1405 to John, King of Denmark and Norway.

Upon the subject of Philology, I conceive that we are guilty of an impropriety in our usual mode of writing the Hebrew name, Solomon, and that the proper way of spelling it would be with an *s*, *Solomon*: I find it thus written in an old book that I sometimes look into, viz. Diodati's Annotations upon the Bible, which led me to reflect that it is thus written by the people of that name in London; and when I considered whence it is derived, I was confirmed in my idea: it is interpreted 'peaceable,' as being derived from a Hebrew word, signifying peace, which we commonly write Salem, or, as I find it elsewhere, Selam: it consists, I suppose, in the original, of three letters, SLM, but, as the vowels we insert are *a* or *e*, certainly it must be much more proper and consistent to insert in the derivative *a* than *o*.

Can any of your numerous readers favour the public with a scientific explanation of a word, which I believe has not been in use in this country above twenty years, but is now, alas! domesticated among us? I mean the word *swindler*: it sounds like a German word, and, if so, I suppose should be spelt *schwindler*.

Whence arises that strange, mistaken idea that the vulgar are possessed of, that *second* cousins are not allowed by the canons to marry? especially owning, as they do, that there is no objection to the marriage of *first* cousins.

Can any cause be assigned for those beautiful appearances of vegetation which our windows are frequently adorned in a morning, when there is a white frost, and especially for the diversity of representations they exhibit? sometimes there appear large, bold, and spreading leaves, at other times small and delicate figures. A friend of mine, who was formerly in Russia, has informed me that he has seen the windows there so thickly covered with ice, that, when he first came into a room in a morning, he has applied a rouble to the glass, and it has left behind it an impression as perfect as that of a seal upon wax. Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN,
HAD I happened to have seen your Supplement sooner, I should have been glad to have given an answer to
W. R.

W. F. time enough for insertion in this month; as I think the facility of an early reply is one considerable advantage in publications like yours. Being myself only of the humble order of fire-side naturalists and antiquaries, I am always thankful, when the business, pleasure, or locality of gentlemen of another turn concurs with their disposition to oblige; in giving us good descriptions of things rare, or uncommon, in nature or art. And they should be rather be encouraged to do so from the consideration, that many have the talent of describing in an higher degree of perfection, than many others who can better account for and explain. Of this I lately saw a curious instance in a foreign journal; a gentleman described minutely a very large, but damaged, piece of tapestry, but without pretending to know the history represented, the discovery of which he requested from others. An answer was immediately given by one who declared, that he had seen the tapestry over and over again, but without ever attempting to make out it's meaning, so confused and perplexed it always appeared to him, but that from the description it certainly was, &c. &c. Here we have an instance of a person's not being able to make out a story from the reality, tho' he could readily do it from the representation of another, who was himself perfectly unacquainted with the subject. How many gentlemen saw, and bestowed a vast profusion of learning upon, the few letters that compose the Greek inscription to Alarte, which Mr. Tyrwhitt made out so clearly in his study, that there was no occasion to say a single word more about it! Let therefore gentlemen be so kind as to give accurate descriptions and representations; and it is probable, that some one will be found able and willing to explain them: not that any thing perfect is pretended to be said on the present occasion; as the want of historical information must for ever leave us often in the dark, as to many surprising monuments of a rude and illiterate race of predecessors, which provoke, without satisfying, our curiosity. One could wish, however, to have a few more particulars given of this extraordinary barrow, as nothing like it seems to be mentioned by Mr. Collinson in his *Beauties of British Antiquities*, 1779, 8vo. p. 9. & 13. The dimensions most wished for are the diameter of the flat part at top: the circumference of the base: and whether the present height being said to be 18 or 9 feet, be not a false print, as not suit-

ing very well with "vast mafs," and, taken "by computation on the spot": as one should think, so small an height, might easily be measured: nor is the meaning very clear of, "*stones piled in such a manner as to rest upon each other's basis.*" Were I to judge from the engraving, I should conclude, that it was made, like other barrows, by accumulating a large quantity of earth, and then casing, coating, or facing the whole with stones. I should imagine too, that, when perfect, it's summit rose in an oval form considerably above fig. 2. so as to cover, with a considerable quantity of earth, and stone-casing, the part where the bodies were deposited; as they usually lie on the ground, and all the earth is heaped on them. As to what is called the wall surrounding the present flat top, that appears to me plainly to be the outer stone casing, which stands up a little higher than the internal soft materials, which have been stirred, and thrown away, partly in the attempt to bare the stone coffin work; and partly by the weather since: so that the whole, to use a familiar image, looks like a poached egg, held in one's hand, and broken a-top, with some of the soft contents run out, so that the shell rises a little above them all round. Perhaps so much would not have been said on the present subject, but from a fancied resemblance between it, and that of King Gyges mentioned by Herodotus; and which, Dr. Chandler informs us, still subsists; as indeed, what works of men's hands seem so likely to endure, the end certainly aimed at by all builders? The Dr. probably never happened to see two civil requests in *Gen. Mag.* 1775 and 1776, desiring a little more explanation, or else one may presume, that he would have gratified the enquirers; the last of whom thought he should thereby be enabled to clear up a difficulty in the text of the oldest and most valuable Greek Historian. I forgot to mention that the idea of increasing the heap by stones thrown on by passengers, though often practised in other places, seems out of the question, on a spot, where few visitors could reasonably be expected: nor could so large a mass be thus increased, any more than the Tower of London, by throwing stones at it.—As to the Roman inscription, that stands by its side in the plate, one could wish that the Romans, who aimed at eternity in all they did, had condescended to our ignorance so far, as to have applied a few stops, that should have told us the new god's name: at present, for any thing

that appears in the print, it may be very variously expressed. If however there are none, one could at least wish to have the last line and last letter carefully examined and reported: as, could we fix the name of the dedication, that might go a little way towards doing as much for the deity*. I have no notion at all of triumph: but rather guess *viriacer*, or *virnicer*, or *virincer*: if so, then we have perhaps the usual conclusion for *votum sibi libens animo*, for I hardly think *forti optimo* thus crowded in at last will be approved of: or *locato opere*, or *voto solenni*, or *suscepto*, in *officium*, though this last is not contemptible.

A BARROWIST.

MR. URBAN,
ROBERT Leighton *, D. D. was born in London in 1614, but he received his education in the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1636. He afterwards visited the Continent, and spent three years in France, where he acquired great reputation, particularly in the University of Sedan, and taught philosophy there till he returned to Scotland in 1639. He was then ordained minister at New-Battle, a place about five miles from the capital, and continued in that ministry until the year 1649, when, finding himself involved in a controversy with some of his brethren about doctrinal matters, he relinquished his parish, and retired to live privately in Edinburgh. During this recess he abode in the house of Mr. Burnet, father to the celebrated bishop of that name. In 1651, the magistrates of Edinburgh, as patrons of their own University, made choice of him to be their principal, and in that honourable station he continued ten years, respected by persons of every denomination. When episcopacy was re-established in 1661, he was appointed bishop of Dumblaine, and dean of the Chapel Royal; and in 1670, he was promoted to the archbishoprick of Glasgow. As he was naturally of a mild and peaceable disposition, he did not approve of the persecution carried on by the Presbyterians, and therefore left his see to be filled by another. The place of his retirement, for about ten years from this time, is not certainly known; but about 1684, the Earl of Perth sent for him out of Sussex to London; and this journey proved fatal to him, for over-heating himself with walk-

ing too great a portion of the way, he was seized with a pleurisy, and died on the second day after his arrival at the Bell Inn in Warwick-lane, aged 70 years. His works are *Prælectiones Theologicae*, A Commentary on the first Epistle of St. Peter, and thirty sermons.

A good account of Dr. Pitcairne may be found in the new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary.

I should esteem it a favour, to see memoirs of the Erskines, of the family of the Forbes, and Mackenzies, all great names in North Britain.

H. LEMOINE.

LONGEVITY OF THE TORTOISE.

IN addition to the two instances of the longevity of the tortoise, mentioned in our last p. 197, we are enabled (by a gentleman on whom we can rely, and who has often seen the animal) to add, that in the year 1765 there was living, at Sandwich in Kent, in a garden * then in the occupation of the late Samuel Simmons, Esq; † a tortoise, which was known to have been there from about the year 1679, but how long before that time no person could say with certainty. There is good reason, however, for conjecturing that it was brought thither from the West-Indies, by an ancestor of the present William Boys, Esq; F. S. A. who was proprietor of the premises several years before and after the above mentioned period. Since the death of Mr. Simmons, the premises have been in the occupation of John Matson, Esq; (lately appointed Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands), and in his possession, as we are informed, the animal died in the winter of 1767. It seems that it had (according to its usual custom on the approach of winter) endeavoured to get under ground; but having selected for this purpose a spot near an old vine, it was obstructed in its progress by the roots, and probably had not strength enough to change its situation, as it was found dead, with only half its body in the ground.—About thirty years before its death it got out of the garden, and was much injured by the wheel of a loaded waggon, which went over it and cracked its upper shell ‡.

W.

* Formerly belonging to a priory of Carmelites.

† Father of Dr. Simmons, F. R. S.

‡ Another correspondent remembers seeing this tortoise in the year 1745, and observing the crack (above-mentioned) in the shell. Ed.

Mr.

* See last volume, p. 272.

MR. URBAN,

AS professional men will not give advice without a fee, and as gentlemen who are better informed may not have leisure to do it; I venture to write my sentiments in answer to some queries of your correspondent H, relative to road-making.

The sketch here delineated (*see the plate fig. 1.*), I judge from experience to be the best form for a road: the materials, which are the most expensive article, being used to the greatest advantage, and being confined by the abutments, cannot give way till cut through by the wheels; but care should be taken to mix no dirt with the stones, lest the heavy carriages press between the stones, which ought to be close and compact. Any stone will do for the bottom, but it should be covered two or three inches thick with gravel; sea gravel is the best, as being hardest and clearest. Sand gravel should be well screened, and the dirt separated from it entirely. The 14 feet, which, you may observe, is all stone, or hard materials, may be lessened to 10 or 8 feet perhaps, according to circumstances, but the abutments ought not to be lessened, because a narrow road will require as strong or even stronger abutments than a wider one, and the durability of the work depends very much upon its being close and compact; besides, the abutments form an easy slope, that carriages may run off or on at pleasure.

The red soft shelly stone may do for the purpose, if it grinds to sand, but it must be nicely distinguished whether it be sand or dirt; sand in wet weather will not turn to mud, but will be firmer and closer than in dry weather. Sand will make a found road of itself, placed according to the plan above; but I should think the red stone covered with sand would do better, as chalk tempered with sand makes a very good road. The covering of sand must be thick enough to keep the wheels from the soft stone; that is, two or three inches thick. Sand, where it is handy, makes by much the cheapest road; pleasant for a horse, but heavy for carriages; the plan may at first sight appear expensive, but I am certain will be found cheapest in the end; it is taken from a road in Sussex leading to Brighthelmston, which was made by Mr. Jones of Horsham, whose invention has done essential service to his country, and whose plan is now followed in the cross roads of the neighbouring parishes, upon a smaller scale. Construct your

work upon a plane, and make no upcasts; use clean materials and good abutments; the thickness of the road will raise it sufficiently.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, March 16.*

IN answer to your correspondent in p. 187, about the best materials for mending roads, that kind of gravel is the best, which, not having too large pebbles, is sharp and gritty: such as this will be compact and lasting, provided there be a good foundation laid of hard stone, where the ground is inclinable to clay, morafs, or other unfolid nature. Without duly attending to this circumstance, the road, however well formed, will be of no long duration.

The second kind of gravel is that which is frequently found mixed with a sort of loamy or marly substance; the more or less of this mixture constitutes the goodness or badness of this class of materials, and if it has a greater proportion of loam than of stone, the best method in that case is to have it screened.

Of stone materials*, that undoubtedly is to be preferred which is the hardest and most enduring; these notwithstanding should not be laid down too large, but broken into small pieces, with heavy hammers, which are cast of iron on purpose; then any kind of sand or weak gravel will suffice to level the surface. If the ground is spongy, or inclinable to clay, there should be laid a bed of sand, otherwise the stones will sink in and be lost. The inconvenience of large stones, unbroken and pointing up, must have been felt by most travellers on horseback. The same may be said of round large stones, or pebbles, which are continually slipping about, as is the case in many parts of Staffordshire on the bye-roads.

Flints make a very good road, as may be seen in most parts of Hertfordshire, and, when a little crushed by heavy carriages, form a very even and pleasant road. Some kinds of limestone compose an excellent hard road; which may be observed in practice, through all the Peak of Derbyshire, and is so far preferable to flints, in that it is more binding.

Sand or sandy stone comes next under consideration, which I place last, as being the least valuable; notwithstanding it must be allowed to answer very well, where better materials are wanting. Many parts of Leicestershire can witness

* Of which there are various sorts too tedious to be here analysed,

this,

this, to which the clay of that country seems impervious; to effect that purpose, it must, however, be remembered that the sand should be laid at least 18 inches thick. White sand is preferable to red, this last indicating more of the ochreous or loamy quality; and here I would particularly recommend the attention of your correspondent, as the materials he describes seem to come under this denomination; at the same time observing that the round sloping form, commonly called rampart, is in most situations approved, and was certainly the method practised by the Romans; examples whereof may be seen at this day on the military way, called Watling-street, leading from Litchfield, near a place on Cannock Heath, which goes by the name of *Knares Gasse* (supposed to be a Roman intrenchment). Here the old road may be traced for a length of three miles, with this further remark, that it is raised much higher than our modern method, and being done over a dry gravelly common, shews it was an invariable rule with them without regard to circumstances.

When roads pass over swampy bottoms, the surest preparation to improvement is by placing layers of gorse, alder, or willow-kids, with a proper thickness of sand over them, afterwards more firm materials where they can be had. If any runnel or plashes of standing water intervene, a small drain, or a brick arch laid across the road, will give a vent to the flood at rainy seasons, which, without this help, will greatly injure the rampart by being pent up on both sides; in some places, to save expence, I have observed a deep furrow made to give passage to such water-courses, but this I must condemn, as very inconvenient to travellers in a carriage, as well as prejudicial to it by the violent jolts in often occasions. Other aphorisms might be drawn from experience and daily observation; I hope these hints, purely theoretical, and founded only upon reason and philosophy, will be sufficient and satisfactory to your ingenious querist; moreover, being myself an old traveller, I perfectly agree with him that good roads are a very pleasing object. Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, Feb. 3.*

THE following curious fragment translated from the Latin of Petronius Arbitrator, was found lately among the papers of a learned traveller at Constantinople, who had received it, some years

before his death, from the late Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and is printed with a view to excite attention to the Eastern repositories of classic learning, where much may be recovered, if Apollo shall ever be permitted to shew his golden locks on the banks of the Hellespont.

A. B.

TO COSMULIANUS CAPITO.

You are not acquainted, Capito, with my glorious and happy indifference concerning those things which are transacted at Rome; and I desire you to be persuaded that I am happier in this second city of Italy, than you are in the first of all the world; for whilst you are not only now suffering the terrors of new devastations in Campania, from the convulsions of nature and the elements, but those arising from your own dangerous situation in the midst of your enemies, I am here enjoying the purest air, the most tranquil life, and the greatest variety of amusements that can be conceived. I assure you, Capito, that it is the sense and spirit of men and women consists, as I esteem it to be, in tasting every pleasure to the utmost boundary of health, fortune, and reputation, and even a little beyond the last, when our situation enables us to brave the opinion of the cynicks, here we have as much sense and more spirit than you have, for our fortunes are by no means equal to our abilities.

Few are the sources of our wealth, which flows from all the world to the seven hills, with an uniform and immense stream, disobeying the old laws of nature, and flowing upwards from the boundless ocean to the capitol. Some among us, indeed, have been in Bithynia, as I have been, and to better purpose, for they have brought home with them what would have prevented me from leaving Rome, or added to the riches of your illustrious father in law, by a modern testament suited to the temper of these happy times.

These sons of fortune and the provinces, who are afraid of being made sponges in the golden palaces of Rome, drop without compulsion enough in this city, to make us all open our Tantalean lips, to taste the nectareous juice, and whilst these fortunate men are throwing their *aurei* among the handmaids of luxury and pleasure, the poor, but elegant, provincials are straining every nerve to carry their fortunes on their backs, or in their bellies, to anoint their ears with the music of Capito, or feast their eyes with

the

the significant motions of our dancers in the theatre. Our men and women have adopted the delicious and refined fashion of lying alternately at the midnight banquet; and if our women do not permit us to see so much of the panting bosom as they do with you, they conceal, I assure you, what is better worth attending to: for our air is both purer and better than yours, and the health and the climate enable all of us to pursue the delights of society on firmer and better ground, than can be done by those who are relaxed by the sickly influence of Campania.

One inconvenience, however, I must admit, which arises from the novelty of our improvement: our women are not so delightfully varied and interesting in their conversation as those of Rome, or Athens; but in the pursuit of pleasure they are indefatigable, and will gradually suit themselves to the object of their ambition. At present that seems only to be directed to public appearances in the elegance of dress and the grime of *prudens*, under the awe and constraint of the publick, and of their four husbands, fathers, or aunts: but by degrees this will wear off, for time, you know, O Capito, is necessary to fortify the mind, not only against the inroad of misfortune, but in the road of pleasure; in short, my friendly Capito, we do nothing here, nor can we endure anything, that is stupid and solemn. We fiddle, we dance, we laugh, we sing, we trifle, we make love, we chatter, we feast, we drink Falernian, we go to the theatre, we sup, and we do all we can, or can be permitted to do, with impunity.

A new theatre for the feasts of love, the inflaming dance, and the joyous supper, has been built for a sum so small, that you will judge how poor we are, though we live so happily; for it cost no more for the unfinished walls, than five hundred thousand iveresces.

This sum, however trifling, has raised the spleen of a foolish fellow here, who being a great inquirer into the important questions concerning the history of this Greek colony, and ancient city of Magna Græcia (which, strange lot! goes by the name of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, by way of derision) but is of the family of Ardea, one of the decayed mountaineer race, from the Appennine) had taken it into his head to decoy our young men from the haunts of true pleasure, to the impertinent meetings of his

friends to look at old helmets, and rusty remains of his barbarous ancestors.

These outlines, Capito, of my present retirement will amuse the circle of my friends at Rome, whom I hope to embrace, through your mediation with him who has all power in his hands, before many days.

One other proof I will add of the change which has happened in the manners of this province.

The wife of Varronius Niger has lately persuaded her husband, who is repairing his villa, to throw all the statues of his ancestors, and the old pictures of inferior workmanship, which cumbered the Atropa, and other parts of the house, over the windows, or given them to decorate the houses of his servants, or those of the inferior people in this city.

This proves that taste begins to get the better of the silly pride of ancestry, and *Cætera desunt.*

MR. URBAN,

A LETTER relative to Dr. Priestley, in your Magazine for February, occasions this trouble, and recalled the following words to my remembrance. "Multos absolvemus si ceperimus ante judicare quam irasci."

I never saw any thing so liable to exception in a publication intended for gentlemen, as every part of that letter and postscript. As I have not seen Dr. Priestley's letter to the Critical Reviewers, I can only believe that P. Q. R. quotes the following passage from it fairly. "It [the Theological Repository] will be open to any query or difficulty relating to Religion, and it is wished that the writers should conceal their names."

P. Q. R. seems greatly alarmed and offended at the intimation of this wish. "Is this (says he) the conduct of free and ingenuous enquiry? It appears most probable, that queries are more likely to be answered, and difficulties to be solved, with freedom, when the names of the writers are concealed than when they are known. The queries and the answers, the difficulties and the solutions of them, are precisely the same, with or without the names of the writers; if they be stated in a fair, and solved in a satisfactory manner, the end proposed in the publication is effectually accomplished.

Certainly the reasoning will proceed with more freedom and greater closeness, when not interrupted by the introduction

tion of personal compliments, or personal invectives, which, foreign as they are from such arguments, can hardly be avoided when the names of the writers are known.

P. Q. R. gives an instance of the truth of this, in his letter; for, if Dr. Priestley's name had been concealed, the argument must have been confined to this narrow compass, "Whether is it better, in religious controversies, to conceal or to mention the names of the writers?" P. Q. R. would probably have argued on his side of the question with less anger, and suppressed the superfluous rhetoric, of which the intervention of Dr. Priestley's name was the cause or occasion.

For the three following reasons I think P. Q. R. might have left out the harsh passage about "*the art of Jesuitism, and the insidious shyness of present Presbyterianism*." 1. It may be that there are at present Presbyterians and Episcopalians too, who deserve this writer's opprobrious epithets, in whatever sense he uses them: but nothing can be characteristic of any denomination, that is not to be found in the best as well as in the worst of a class. 2. If *insidious shyness* signifies here, as it seems to signify, the criminality of anonymous abusive writing, P. Q. R. has not by his own subscription guarded himself sufficiently from the charge of such guilt. 3. The art of a Jesuit ill comports with the character of a Protestant, or the nature of the Theological Repository; although P. Q. R.'s letter is a plain proof, that the art of Jesuitism did not become extinct with the order of the Jesuits.

P. Q. R. proceeds to ask, "*Will Dr. Priestley set his own name to every sentiment he holds forth in print?*" Yes, and to every sentiment too that he holds forth in writing, if he himself conceives it to be his duty, nor has it ever been said or suspected, that he is one who suits his duty to his convenience.

And will he [it is asked farther], *will he invite assassins to stab religion in the dark?* P. Q. R. puts a change upon his readers, and puzzles a plain case by this sudden transition from simple to traititious language, which is here equally unnecessary and improper. There is some resemblance between the conduct of an anonymous scribbler murdering the character of a person by name, and that of a Russian who assassinates a man unawares. But what ground of comparison is there, between stating a query

or *difficultly* relating to religion, without subscribing the name of the writer, and *stabbing religion in the dark?*

P. Q. R. might have been contented with a more simple style, if he had only meant to express an honest apprehension of danger to religion from the revival of the Theological Repository. Such an apprehension, however groundless, might be innocently, if it were ignorantly, entertained, or by one who had no way to guess at what is to come, by any knowledge of what is passed. Dr. Priestley, it is well known, conducted the Theological Repository for years, and precisely on the plan that seems so much to alarm and offend P. Q. R. But certainly nobody, who has examined that publication, can seriously think that the publisher by that work has either intentionally or eventually injured, or discredited, religion. Religion has little to fear from an irreligious, and less from a religious, man; so that, after all, this language has a tremendous sound, but means nothing. The persons and the characters of religionists may be assassinated, but religion seated in the soul, and secure in its existence, "smiles at the assassin's dagger, and defies its point."

An invitation to send *queries* and *difficulties* relating to religion, in order to be fairly published for the general consideration of all religious people, ought not to have been called *an unworthy challenge*; nor need any Christian blush at setting his hand to such an invitation; and I sincerely believe it would be happier for us all, if nobody had any greater reason to blush than Dr. Priestley.

In the next sentence of his letter P. Q. R. insinuates, as if the Doctor had made a declaration of war against Christianity, and published a manifesto in the Critical Review, requesting the aid and co-operation of all the adversaries of our holy religion, with a kind of precaution, or a sort of promise to screen them from being known to the public; and, at the conclusion of his postscript, he as good as tells us that Dr. Priestley is Antichrist.

If P. Q. R. should be mistaken in these injurious insinuations, it concerns him to consider what reparation he can make for having printed them. As he cannot prove a single tittle of hostility to the Christian religion against the Doctor, the evil suspicion which he

idly

idly endeavours to fix upon him, falls heavily upon himself.

I pass over the *honest enemies*, who handle their weapons unfairly, to come to a very serious business indeed, Dr. Priestley's disavowal of his Saviour. As this is not a sly insinuation, but a round assertion, every person to whom this extraordinary information is given, has a right, as I conceive, to call upon the informer for particulars; and I, for one, beg to be informed, when, where, and how it was, that Dr. Priestley disavoured his Saviour?

If P. Q. R. knows Dr. Priestley, I think he would not, and if he does not know him, I am sure he should not, talk in a manner that excites an indignation and contempt which it is very difficult to suppress.

It has always been the favourite study and employment of Dr. Priestley's life, to learn and teach the doctrine of JESUS, to promote the knowledge, and extend the influence of it, by his instructions in every way, and, above all, by his own excellent example. Others may very honestly and conscientiously differ from him in sundry points of his belief; but unquestionably, the Doctor is fully persuaded in his own mind, that the faith which he embraces and recommends, by which he regulates his life, and on which he risks his salvation, is precisely *the faith which was once delivered to the saints*, and the *very truth as it is in Jesus*. The Doctor is by no means shy of giving the reasons of his persuasion; and I dare venture to say, that the Theological Repository will be open to any query or difficulty relating to it. If P. Q. R. can pass from railing accusations to sober reasoning, he may then enter the lists, incognito; or if he likes it better, he may enter his name at the barrier, and discuss, with all freedom short of licentiousness, any religious argument, that he can state like a scholar, and maintain like a gentleman.

In return for the information which I first received from P. Q. R. of the revival of the Theological Repository, I venture to assure him with all confidence, that the great and ultimate scope of that work is to ascertain, to defend, and promote *the faith once delivered to the saints*, and to explain and recommend to the undecided and deluded multitude, without regard to establishments, creeds, or confessions, the truth as it is in JESUS.

PHILOLEUTHERUS.

P. S. I have done, Mr. Urban, with P. Q. R.'s letter, whom I certainly do

not even guess at, and with whom I have no desire to be better acquainted; but I cannot conclude without addressing a few lines to yourself, on the subject of this communication.

Any man, with even less acquaintance than I have of Dr. Priestley, his writings, &c. must see clearly, that P. Q. R. has grossly misrepresented him, either through ignorance, or from malignity. In all cases of this nature, the current of my mind leads me to side with the sufferers; but in the present case, I know that the Subject of the indignity and injury is not merely innocent, but highly meritorious. Being sufficiently acquainted with his writings, conversation, and character, to be certain of what I affirm; I conceived it to be my duty to pay this tribute to truth, and in the discharge of it I am not sensible that there is the smallest mixture of undue partiality.

When I reflect, Mr. Urban, on the penetrating genius of Dr. Priestley, on his extensive knowledge and indefatigable application, when I consider the general integrity and circumspection of his conduct, the great simplicity of his manners, the serious turn and habitual piety so conspicuous in his life and writings, and take into the account, that, to the zeal of an Apostle, he unites the science of a Philosopher, I think it more than probable, that if he had subscribed the thirty-nine articles twenty years ago, he must at this day have been deservedly distinguished by his opulence and dignity in the church of England; and it can hardly be said that he would not have been an ornament even on the present very illustrious bench of Bishops. Why, Mr. Urban, has this man of superior understanding declined the riches and the rank certainly within his reach? He cannot be supposed to have been actuated by avarice, ambition, or priestcraft, nor does there seem to be any way of accounting for this that does not do him honour. I enter not into the tenets of the theologian; they must stand or fall by the reasons that are for or against them. But I contend, that there is a reverence due to the principles of the man. They appear to me dignifying principles, the leading strokes of a great character, entitled to protection from that humanity to which they do credit, and much too sacred to be silently relinquished to the rude attacks of anonymous ignorance or ill-will.

Mr.

MR. URDAN,

A Letter signed *Leicestershirensis*, in your Magazine for March 1783, requesting some account of Mr. George Abbott's memorable defence of Caldecote Hall in Warwickshire, in the year 1642, against the attack of Prince Rupert, has hitherto received no answer from any of your numerous correspondents. At this circumstance I confess myself to be much surprised, as a very minute relation of the gallant exploits of the besieged at this place is to be found in the second part of Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, p. 153, whose words I transcribe.

About the middle of Sept. 1642, the Parliament was informed of the great outrages and insolencies of the cavaliers arrayed, in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Gloucester, and Cheshire. But one passage among the rest, being very remarkable and worthy of particular remembrance, may not be here omitted, which fell out in Warwickshire, and was this. The cavaliers having notice, and thereupon informing Prince Rupert of a worthy gentleman's house and habitation, by name Mr. William Purfrey, of Caldecot, in Warwickshire, a worthy member of the House of Commons, and a gentleman of a faire estate, who lived in a very strong and well built house of stone, upon which intelligence given to this Prince of Plunderers, he, with above 500 of his forces, upon a Sunday morning, a little before prayer-time (a fit day, and time of the day for such prophane thieves and robbers to act their wicked designs of thefts and rapines), came to Caldecot aforesaid, and beset this gentleman's house, with an intent to plunder and pillage it, himselfe being absent from home, and there being within onely the mistress of the house, one or two daughters, one Mr. George Abbott her son in law, a very resolute and stout young gentleman, three serving-men, and three maid servants. The Prince being come to the house, sends unto them to open the gates, and to deliver up the house unto him; the gentleman and all within with him being very couragious and cheereful, and having good store of muskets, powder, and shot, in the house, refused so to doe, but stood upon their guard, resolving, by God's assistance, to fight it out, rather than to yield themselves to the perſeuous cruelty of him and his accursed cavaliers, and thereupon the young gentleman tooke forth a dozen mus-

kets, and taught the women how to charge the muskets whiles he and the other men discharged them. Prince Rupert thus affronted gives command to his cavaliers to set upon the house, and to break open the outmost gates to come into the yard or court; but as his captains and souldiers entered in, the said Mr. Abbot and his men shot so thick and quick at them, and shewed themselves (by God's assistance) such notable marks-men, that at the very first onset, they slew one Captain Mayford, and Captain Shute, and after that one Captain Steward, and ere they had done, about 15 more of their souldiers, whereof some were other officers in armes, the men within still shooting at them without intermission, and the women, who had aptly learn't their art, did their work, and acted their parts, most nimbly and chearefully; and when their bullets began to faile, they fell to melting all their household pewter; and, having bullet moulds in the house speedely made more, and notably supplied that want faster than they could be spent, and thus the businesse was so plyed, and with such dexterity by them all in their appointed wayes, God wonderfully enabling them, that Prince Rupert was very forely put to it, and having seene so many of his men slaine, and seeing he could not so easily enter the house as he and his company expected, he fired the barnes, stables, and outhouses, which caused a mighty smoke, and began to smother them much in the house, and to hinder their sight from acting as they did before, and now also their store of powder was well nigh all spent; hereupon therefore, Mistris Purfrey herselfe, the mistress of the house, opened her doores, and issuing forth, fell upon her knees, and craved quarter for herselfe and her family onely: whereupon it pleased the Lord to mollifie the Princes heart toward her, who asked her what she would desire of him? She answered, her owne life and the lyves of those that were within with her, certifying him, who and what number they were, and that onely her son in law Mr. Abbott, and his three servants, were all the men or male kinde in the house, which did what was done; which when Prince Rupert heard, and understood for certain of the paucity of their number, and considered their brave valour and resolution, he admired and wondered at it, raised the gentlewoman from her knees, saluted her kindly (the greatest act of

humanity,

'humanity, if not the only, that ever I yet could hear expressed to any honest English), and granted her request fully and freely, notwithstanding the slaughter of so many of his men, and some commanders, as aforesaid, went into the house to see Mr. Abbot and the rest who had so bravely behaved themselves, whom when he saw, and that 'twas so indeed, he was much taken with their most notable valour, saved their lives, and house from plundering, saying to Mr. Abbot, that he was worthy to be a chief commander in an army, and proffered him such a place in his army if he would go with him, but he modestly refused it. However, here the said prince fairly performed his promise, and would not suffer a pennyworth of his goods in the house to be taken from them, and so departed.'

*** This notable act is recommended to the notice of future historians.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Jan. 16.*

THROUGH the channel of your useful and extensive publication, I beg leave to make a few observations which were suggested to me by reading in the new "Biographia Britannica," the extraordinary Life of Lord Clive. I respect the labours of Dr. Kippis, and would not doubt his integrity, or his judgement: but the most extensive candour cannot exclude some painful doubts from rising in the minds of his readers, when they find a character of such notoriety, who so lately departed this scene, held up to their view as adorned with every virtue. As Dr. K. admitted Mr. Beaufoy's production into his work; and, as that work may be consulted hereafter, as the great Repository of Biographical Truth; how can the Editor be excused in thus dignifying the most rapacious acts, and glossing over the most tyrannical cruelty? Notwithstanding the glaring partiality of Dr. K. and the laboured panegyric of Mr. B. yet Lord Clive will be remembered, and the truth will be spoken.

He stands forth as a striking instance, among many others which the faithful page of history exhibits, that though a man may aggrandise himself on the ruin of thousands, and then elude the sentence of justice, yet he carries an awful tribunal in his own breast. The judge there is not long to be flattered by ambition, soothed with pleasure, or bribed by riches, but he rises to take ample ven-

geance. An infidel age may endeavour to account for the feelings of conscience on mechanical principles; and ascribe all its effects to the animal frame, or a general relaxation of the nervous system. But even an Heathen will teach us better, whose verses are peculiarly applicable to this miserable nobleman*.

What I would suggest to Dr. K. is, that in the appendix to the 4th vol. when published, he would exhibit such facts and particulars of Lord Clive, as may tend to correct the erroneous impression which must be made on the minds of those who receive all their information from the Biographia. The interest of historical truth, and the respect due to an intelligent publick, demand this recompence. I am yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

A constant reader wishes for some information relative to the ingenious and pious David Hartley, the author of Observations on Man, &c.

MR. URBAN, *March 7.*

IN Mr. Aſtle's "Origin and Progress of Writing," we are informed that the Emperor Julian inscribed the following motto upon the entrance of his library, "*Alii quidem Equos amant; alii Aves, alii Feras; mihi vero a Puerulo mirum acquirendi Libros infestis Desiderium.*" A somewhat different account of the Emperor's use of these words being given by Pancirolus in his book "Rerum deperditarum," I will transcribe the passage for the amusement of your learned readers, at the same time requesting, on my own part, some information relating to Mr. Aſtle's authority for what he has advanced †.

"Quando etiam librorum studio arserit Julianus Imperator, cætera doctissimus,

* Cur tamen hos tu

Evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti.
Mens habet attonitos, & surdo verberè cædit,
Oculum quatiente animo torore flagellum.
Pœna autem vehemens
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Perpetua anxietas, nec mensuræ tempore cessat
Nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem,
Et toto versata toro jam membra quiescunt,
Continuo templum et violatæ Numinis aras
Et (quod precipuis mentem sudoribus urget)
Te vivet in somnis. Tua sacra & major Imago
Humanâ turbat pavidum, cognique fateri.

JUVENAL.

† The same question was asked by another correspondent, in our last vol. p. 424. to which an answer (but not a satisfactory one) was given, p. 577.

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at Christianorum, quos per contemptum Galilæos nominabat, hostis accerimus; id Epistolæ illius initium ad Ecdicium Ægypti Præfectum perscriptæ factis indicat; Quidam, inquit, Equis, alii Avibus, nonnulli Feris delectantur. Ego vero inde usque à Pueritiâ Librorum Cupidine arsi. Quam suam ardentem Cupiditatem egregie manifestavit idem Imperator in ea Epistola quæ mandat Porphyrio, ut mittat Antiochiam Georgii Episcopi Alexandrini Bibliothecam, gravi pæna irrogata, nisi integrè mitteretur."

S. E.

MR. URBAN, *Old Sarum, March 10.*

I HAVE been reading in the 27th number of the Topographical Antiquities, Dr. Ducarel's account of the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth. Among many curious particulars the following is very remarkable. In Archbishop Parker's regulations of the officers of his household (in the Appendix No VIII), Mrs. Parker is throughout styled *Her Grace*, a distinction the more singular, as, in the body of the work, a story is related, p. 55, of Queen Elizabeth, who, after having been entertained by the Prelate and his Lady, addressed the latter, with this scarce-to-be called compliment, "And you," saith she, "Madam I may not call you, and Mistress I am ashamed to call you, so as I know not what to call you; but yet I do thank you." As her Majesty, we know, retained many grains of the barely-exploded Roman religion, particularly that church's dislike of married Priests, and as the used one of Parker's successors very ill on that account, it is probable that there was more irony than civility couched under so ambiguous a speech. Still, since it is evident, that when the Queen held *Madam* to be too dignified an appellation for the Primate's wife, we may be sure that she could not approve, and consequently probably never heard of, Mrs. Parker being styled *Grace*; we may conclude, that she never was so called beyond the walls of the archiepiscopal palace.

As Bishops are allowed to be Lords of Parliament, and to marry, it is extraordinary that no kind of distinction is bestowed on their wives. The husband is my Lord for life—his wife remaining plain Mistress. I have heard of a Frenchman who fell into a droll mistake, not indeed from the want of title in wives of Bishops, but from not being accustomed to hear of Bishops having any such companions. Passing through Rochester, he met

the lady of the Prelate of that city in her coach. She had on her head some kind of hat or bonnet then in fashion, to which his eyes were as little used as his ears to her high quality. Being told who the wearer of that novel attire was, he concluded the strange bonnet was the mate to the mitre—and for some time, as often as he met a woman with the same kind of head-dress, he took her for the wife of a Bishop; and as numbers of such occurred, he began to think that the church of England not only allowed the marriages of priests, but indulged my Lords the Bishops in a plurality of wives.

Among the same regulations, there are, though not equally curious, some observable, as picturesque of the manners of the times, and somewhat different from those of the present age. His Grace of Canterbury dined at ten in the morning, supped at five, and the gates of the palace were locked at half an hour after nine at night. His officers (for he had even a master of the horse), domestics, and servants, were numerous; and yet, as is still the custom in France, the servants of his guests waited on their own masters at table. The swords and cloaks of the guests were laid aside during dinner. His Grace's grooms, and his gentlemen men were enjoined to speak to no gentleman, but uncovered, and whoever infringed that order, his hat was to be nailed---not to his head, but to the screen of the hall.

The present age being more enlightened, and more ceremonious too, than the days of Queen Elizabeth, the court of modern servants have established regulations for themselves, as formal, and more tenaciously observed than the ceremonial of Arch-bishop Parker. No domestic now, high or low, is to fire a finger or a foot on the most urgent occasion, even for the service of his lord or lady, much less of his master or mistress, if the duty to be performed is not specifically within the province that the court of livery has annexed to his office. On the contrary, in the unpolished times of which I was speaking before, the Archbishop commanded, that all his servants and waiters in general should, at all times, refuse no service appointed to them---very rude indeed!

The Percy Household-book is a treasure of learning, with relation to the manners of our ancestors---though indeed chiefly confined to that capital occupation of former times, the table. I have seen a MS. set of regulations drawn up by a Lord himself

himself in the same century with those of the Archbishop. They were principally restricted to the ceremonial of the family, and prescribed how far a livery servant might approach towards the presence-chamber of his Lord; or rather how far he might not approach, but at the door of which antichamber he was to deliver his message to a superior officer, who was to repeat it to a second still of higher rank, who was to utter the purport to the Peer—No fruitful source of mistakes, to be sure! and all these grave ordinances were drawn up by a young Lord of twenty-two.

I have often reflected on the gratitude we ought to feel to our predecessors who minutely down such stores of information to us their descendents; and I have as often reflected with indignation on our own unfeeling indifference, who prepare no such satisfactory information for our posterity.

In a word, Sir, whoever contributes any thing to posterity is a generous and disinterested Benefactor, as he can never be repaid: and any man is capable of conferring such an obligation, who will convey any information to future times. It must be owned that we have daily cohorts of informers; but they have two ingredients that prevent my classing them under the description I mean. One is, that so far from labouring for posterity, they think of nothing but the present hour, nor expect their intelligence should last longer. They tell to-day what happened yesterday, to be forgotten to-morrow. Their second defect is more trifling; they seldom speak a word of truth; and tho' that is of no consequence to the present generation, it will be a sore inconvenience to posterity, who, far from gaining information, will be led into a world of mistakes, plain truth is all that descendents demand from their predecessors.

Your Magazine, Sir, is a singular repository, as you hoard nothing but such fragments of matter of fact as can be gleaned from the desolation of time and accidents. Whatever can be recovered that wears the stamp of truth, is preserved in your valuable collection. If you can procure such presents for after-times, as I have hinted at, I am sure you would not refuse them a niche in your museum; for, however modern they would be at present, they would in due time become antiquities; and you will have the conscious pleasure of knowing

that two hundred years hence you will present posterity with more entire and better preserved monuments of former times, than any which you have yet bestowed on a grateful public.

ANTIQUUS.

MR. URBAN,

I N reply to your note (vol. LIV. p. 1976) respecting Mr. Mores, the passage you refer to in the Anecdotes of Bowyer does by no means prove that he was in orders even in the Church of Rome. It had been asserted, upon the authority of the letters of administration granted to his son, and the information of a friend of Mr. M. that he was in orders, and D. D. the latter an honorary degree conferred upon him in consequence of a literary favour which he had shewn to some foreign Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. Mr. Nichols, with a very laudable diligence and desire to unravel this mysterious business, sought for information from a source the most likely to afford it, the Sorbonne; where it was supposed, and where indeed Mr. M. usually intimated, that the degree had been conferred. But the information derived from thence was, that no such honorary degree had ever been conferred, nor any such person as Mr. Mores known in that university.

Mr. M's tears of a *præmunire*, if he should shew his diploma, might silence or satisfy the curiosity of his friend. But no such tears can now exist, and cannot the diploma, which was then in being, be found among his papers*, and be produced, to remove all doubt and dispute about it?

Besides, it is very unlikely that the degree of D. D. should be conferred upon a person not in orders†. It is never done in either of our own, nor I believe in any foreign university. But you say he was in Roman Catholic orders. This his own testimony disproves; for in his letter to the Superior of the convent, in which his daughter was placed, he calls himself "*Ecclesie alienæ theologus*," and, if a divine of any Protestant church, or D. D. in any Protestant university, in what danger of a *præmunire*? That he was not in orders in the Church of England, a circumstance but little known beyond the parish in which he lived pretty clearly proves.

* We wish this could be tried. EDIT.

† This is not strictly true. That degree may be, and has been, taken at Oxford by laymen. Of this Dr. Atwell and Dr. Twells of St. John's are two instances. EDIT.

In the year* in which he acted as Churchwarden of the parish of Low Leyton (for he was not churchwarden for some years, nor did he greatly improve the church†, as Mr. Nichols had been informed), on a prayer day, Mr. M. took it into his head to anticipate the curate, and begin the service before he came. He began with the Litany; which, without any other part of the service, he read, catechised the boys, and left the church. The curate, upon his quitting the desk, read the remainder of the service, and the congregation were dismissed, not a little disturbed and surprised at so unusual an event. Complaint of this irregularity was made to the Bishop, with an intimation of the doubt that then existed of his being in orders. The Archdeacon was directed by the Bishop to examine Mr. M. when he should come to be sworn into his office, respecting his orders; to whom he refused to give any satisfaction or answer upon the subject. The consequence was, Dr. Waller refused to swear him into his office. A mandamus was threatened, but Mr. M. chose rather to submit to this more perhaps than legal resentment of the Archdeacon, than bring on an investigation that would strip him of a character which he much affected, and had long assumed in the neighbourhood in which he lived. He was therefore never sworn, but was suffered by the parish to go through the business of that year, as a less evil than that of having any contest or dispute with a man of Mr. M's litigious turn.

I should mention, that if he had been really ordained, it is not likely but that, in all the years that he resided at Low Leyton, and in habits of intimacy with the Vicar, to whom his services must have been often very acceptable, he would have some time or other assisted him in some part of his duty. But no such assistance was ever given, nor was he ever known to officiate in any respect, except upon this one occasion; and then he took care, for a very obvious reason, to read only a part of the service appointed to be read.

It is not to satisfy any doubts of my

* 1775.

† If Mr. N. will look in some Sunday, he will see very little improvement that has been made since the days of the venerable Mr. Strype. If Mr. Mores had had influence enough with this respectable parish, to have effected the rebuilding of it, he would have made the only improvement that it will admit of.

own, for I really have none, but to clear up this point to the satisfaction of others, that I wish the registrars of each diocese would look back a few years to see if any such person were ordained, and communicate it, if they should find any account of him, through the channel of your very valuable Magazine; they need not look back farther than the year 1753, for in that year he took his master's degree, and after that he calls himself E. R. M. Arm. A. M. S. A. S.

I respect the abilities and learning of Mr. M. as much as Mr. Urban can do; but I have a greater respect for truth. Whether he were ordained or not will neither lessen nor add to his fame. But it will be a satisfaction to many to know if he were, or to be rightly informed if he were not. Yours, &c. M.C.

MR. URBAN,
H A V I N G seen in your last volume, page 968, a letter from a correspondent of yours, who signs himself L. B. C. giving an account of a curious manuscript in his possession, entitled, an *Abstract of the Reign of Charles the First*, I shall esteem myself particularly obliged to your said correspondent, if he will favour me with his address, in a line directed to your printer, and am, Sir, Yours, &c. PHILO-ANTIQUITATIS.

MR. URBAN,
T H E monument here exhibited by the late Mr. Schoepflin, and communicated to the Theodoro-Palatine Society at Mannheim June 1776, was found at the side of the high road near Schriesheim, a little town in the Palatinate, about two hours journey from Heidelberg. It was a subterraneous building of an oblong form, whose walls were two Rhenish feet thick, eighty-four long, and sixty broad, and divided into a *columbarium*, or repository for urns, a chapel for sacrifices to the infernal deities, and a *trichinium*, or room where the remainder of the sacrifices was sealed on. Eight steps led into this building, which was eight feet below the surface, and four above, built of hewn stones, most of them a foot long, and five inches wide, divided by red lines. The building was vaulted over and had two chimnies [*camini*] two feet wide, which let in the light. Two of its sides had each two cells in the wall; each cell three feet high, two broad, and two or three inches deep, containing each an urn. Besides these four cells,

a fifth was at the foot of the steps on the right-hand. In the north corner was the chapel, of the same dimensions as the *columbarium*, with a small semi-circular chapel adjoining. In it was found an iron ax, or *secespita*, for slaughtering the victims, on a round altar or *cippus*, which had been removed into the *columbarium*. These sacrifices were followed by an annual feast in honour of the dead, on the ninth or tenth day after interment, celebrated in the *triclinium*, when the friends of the deceased eat part of the victims; the rest was burned or carried off by the servants. On the side of this room were found traces of a kitchen, with an entire brick hearth and ashes. This vault was paved with a plaister composed of ground stone and bricks mixed with chalk. See the plate, figs. 2 and 3.

This family burying place, uncommon in Germany, though frequent in Italy, is supposed to have belonged to some persons of inferior rank, and to have been built after the Romans had secured to themselves an undisturbed possession of both sides of the Rhine. Its age may be fixed to the beginning of the second century by coins found in it, which were a silver one of Caracalla, reverse, Jupiter sitting, holding a spear and thunderbolt, P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P.* and a copper one of Lucilla: rev. Venus standing, holding a globe in her right-hand, and lifting up her robe with her left. D. H.

THE QUAKER AND PAPIST.

THE Quaker says (and truly) that the Papist should understand that text "this is my body," in a figurative manner. The Papist says (and truly) that the Quaker should understand that text "swear not at all," as forbidding the use of oaths in common conversation only. They each see and condemn the wrong interpretation of the other. Let the Papist then learn wisdom from the Quaker, and the Quaker from the Papist; for they are both undoubtedly wrong. And which errs most, it is not possible to say; for one errs in contradiction to the evidence of his senses, the other to the evidence of his reason. And Scripture, truly interpreted, is plainly against both. W. S.

* See Ooco, p. 295, one from his own collection, except that he does not give Jupiter's posture.

MR. URBAN, Voronetch, Nov. 29.

I CANNOT resist the inclination I feel to send you the representation of a little animal, very frequent in these parts, totally unknown, I believe, to other countries. It is called here, The Musk-rat. It seems to me to be properly an intermediate species between the castor race and that of rats; and as it exhales a very strong smell of musk, it thence receives its denomination. The seat of his perfume is under the tail, quite close to the root, immediately beneath the outer skin. It is contained in eighteen small bladders, disposed in three rows of six each, and contiguous to one another. This musk possesses all the qualities of that in use among the pharmacopologists, and from each rat about one scruple of it may be obtained. One circumstance I find very extraordinary in this animal is, that it has neither gall-bladder nor caecum. They couple but once a year, at the very beginning of the spring. It lives almost continually in the water, and is never seen upon the shore but when every thing is perfectly still. At the very instant he perceives a man, he is under water again. Worms and water insects are his common food. His weight is generally something more than sixteen ounces. His skin is beautiful and glossy; but the smell of him is insupportable, and apparently never diminishes. This is the reason that we can only use it, at most, for the facing of a touloupe or a fur morning gown. The people here put the tail of this animal into presses and drawers for preserving their cloaths from the moth. But, unfortunately, they contract so strong an odour from the musk, that one must have lost one's smell by a catarrh to be able to bear a room where any lady has them on.

They are taken in spring and autumn, mostly by the weel and bow-net, in which they are found stifled, though their interior conformation is perfectly adapted to living a long while under water. The musk-rat digs the entrance of his hole in the sharp shores of the lakes, under the level of the water; but, by means of the oblique direction he gives it, it is always dry. They therefore breathe no other air, during the winter, than what remains confined within it. But no sooner is the ice dissolved, than they sport with great delight in the beams of the sun upon the surface

surface of the water. Their muzzle, or snout, which is extremely sensible, and moves in all imaginable directions, is peculiarly adapted to rout in the mud, which they do for leeches, of which they are extremely greedy. This snout is also the principal organ of the animal, for his eyes are still smaller than those of the mole, and the holes of his ears are entirely stopped with hair. He sometimes makes a noise with his lips, like that of a duck, and then he draws his snout into his mouth. When provoked, he squeaks like a mouse; and his bite, at such times, is very dangerous. His intestines, even when quite fresh, emit a strong smell of sulphur.

The lovers of natural history will be pleased in comparing the account of this animal with the interesting description given by M. de Buffon of the Ondatra of North America, which in some respects resembles the Russian Musk-rat, but in his manners and figure is much more like the Castor. He is likewise three times larger; since that celebrated naturalist mentions those animals as weighing three pounds.

There is a great satisfaction in travelling about, and examining the wonderful works of nature and art; there is a greater in communicating one's observations and remarks to others. I have chosen the empire of Russia for the theatre of my perambulations, which as I am in no hurry to complete, I allow myself to stay in whatever place I come to as long as I find it agreeable. I seldom pass through any without making some notes thereon; and, I think, the best way of communicating them to others is in the same desultory manner in which they were made. I have not patience enough to put them into the form of a regular narrative; and if I had, it must necessarily be filled with much dull and uninteresting materials. Witness the Travels of Professor —, of —, and —, whose names I do not chuse to mention on this occasion, as I have a great regard, a great esteem, for their authors; and whose good qualities, learning, industry, and genius, I venerate and admire; but whose works few people can have the perseverance to read. And I chuse to send my scraps to your Magazine, because the little money I carry in my cabitka serves me for the wants of life, and I am not ambitious of fame. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

GENT. MAG. April, 1785.

MR. URBAN, *St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.*
I ENCLOSE an accurate drawing of a very remarkable little animal, altogether unknown in Europe. If you think it will be acceptable to your readers, accompanied by the following exact description of it, it is at their service. It is the *Mus Jaculus*, or *Sauter*; and in English may be called THE JUMPER. It has two incisive teeth in each jaw; and another, much smaller, on each side. His ears are long, and their cartilage so fine, that you see the blood-vessels through it. His fore-legs are very short, and their feet divided into five toes, placed on the same line. His hind-legs are, on the contrary, very long, and the feet furnished in like manner with five toes, but are disposed in an extraordinary way. The middlemost of the three first is the longest; but the fourth and fifth are placed at the distance of half an inch from this long one, the measure being taken in a diagonal direction. His body is slender forwards, but thick and clumsy behind. The ears, the superior part of the body, and the tail, as well as the exterior parts of the legs, are of a yellow colour, mixed with an ash grey, though the bottom of the body is whitish. The tail is longer than the body, and covered with very short hair; towards the extremity it is in form of a fan somewhat pointed, and consists of long black hair, and white, mixed together.

When this animal is at rest, he draws all his body together into one lump, and watches every sound and every thing about him, like a cat or a setting dog. When he proceeds to move, he gets upon his haunches, and puts his body into the form of a bow, then springs forwards by long jumps, so that he seems rather to fly than to walk. The length of his hind legs gives him such an advantage; that he often makes at one leap more than a fathom in length. I chuse to send you the draught of the animal in his state of rest, because Hæselquist, Gmelin, and Pallas, the only

* M. Lépéchin cut the tail of several of these animals, at different distances from the body, and found that the extent of their jumps diminished in the same proportion. Those whose tail he cut off entirely, could no longer run at all; but, wanting the support they found in their tails, fell backwards as soon as they prepared their hind legs for advancing.

people

people who have hitherto drawn it, have represented it in the act of jumping.

He digs his hole with great sagacity and a surprising activity, scratching the earth with his fore paws, and removing roots, and every other obstacle, with his teeth. A very few minutes are amply sufficient for making an excavation of two or three inches in depth. In this manner he forms a very convenient habitation, half a yard deep in the earth. In the top are several apertures, that descend in a perpendicular direction to the burrow, which deepens always in an oblique line. These holes are probably a sort of vents to the habitation. As this animal lives on herbs and roots, during the summer he goes morning and evening in search of his food. He piles up his stock in different heaps, and, after having let them dry in the air, he transports them to his hole by little and little.

This animal is found in great numbers about Voronetch, in this empire: Messerschmidt saw them in Siberia, and Hasselquist in Ægypt. M. M. M.

P. S. As you must now grow old, Mr. Urban, I should think a small degree of relaxation from the business and cares of this world would be of great comfort and advantage to you. It is with a view of taking some of them from off your hands, that I transmit you this paper; and, if you like my assistance, I will pick up what I can for you in these frozen regions. I too am a laborious man, Mr. Urban; my warfare is manifold, as well as severe: but it is only the wretched that know how to compassionate the wretched. The happy are above it; the idle never think of it.

MR. URBAN, *Ross, Herefordsh. Apr. 6.*

I HAVE sent you the inclosed MSS. of the late Dr. Johnson, communicated to me by a friend, a worthy and respectable clergyman, with his permission for publication. The directions were given by the Doctor at Lichfield (some time about his marriage) to a relative, and the scheme was drawn about the same period. I am, &c. S. P.

Scheme for the Classes of a Grammar School.

When the introduction, or formation of nouns and verbs, is perfectly mastered, let them learn

Corderius by Mr. Clarke, beginning at the same time to translate out of the introduction, that by this means they may

learn the syntax. Then let them proceed to,

Erasmus, with an English translation, by the same author.

Class II. Learns Eutropius and Cornelius Nepos, or Justin, with the translation.

N. B. The first class gets for their part every morning the rules which they have learned before, and in the afternoon learns the Latin rules of the nouns and verbs.

They are examined in the rules which they have learned every Thursday and Saturday.

The second class doth the same whilst they are in Eutropius; afterwards their part is in the irregular nouns and verbs, and in the rules for making and scanning verses. They are examined as the first.

Class III. Ovid's Metamorphoses in the morning, and Caesar's Commentaries in the afternoon.

Part is in the Latin rules till they are perfect in them, afterwards in Mr. Leeds's Greek Grammar. Examined as before.

Afterwards they proceed to Virgil, beginning at the same time to write themes and verses, and to learn Greek; from thence passing on to Horace, &c. as shall seem most proper.

I know not well what books to direct you to, because you have not informed me what study you will apply yourself to. I believe it will be most for your advantage to apply yourself wholly to the languages, till you go to the University. The Greek authors I think it best for you to read are these:

Cebes.	} Attic.
Ælian.	
Lucian by Leeds.	
Xenophon.	
Homer.	
Theocritus.	Ionic.
Empidides.	Doric.
	Attic and Doric.

Thus you will be tolerably skilled in all the dialects, beginning with the Attic, to which the rest must be referred.

In the study of Latin, it is proper not to read the later authors, till you are well versed in those of the purest ages; as, Terence, Tully, Caesar, Sallust, Nepos, Velleius Paterculus, Virgil, Horace, Phædrus.

The greatest and most necessary task still remains, to attain a habit of expression, without which knowledge is of little use. This is necessary in Latin, and more necessary in English; and can

can only be acquired by a daily imitation of the best and correctest authors.

SAM. JOHNSON.

An original Letter from Dr. JOHNSON, written just before the publication of his Dictionary, to Mr. THOMAS WARTON, dated Feb. 1, 1755.

"DEAR SIR,

I WROTE to you some weeks ago, but I believe did not direct accurately, and therefore know not whether you had my letter. I would likewise write to your brother, but know not where to find him. I now begin to see land, after having wandered, according to Mr. Warburton's phrase, in this vast sea of words. What reception I shall meet with upon the shore, I know not; whether the sound of bells, and acclamations of the people, which *Aristo* talks of in his last Canto, or a general murmur of dislike, I know not: whether I shall find, upon the coast, a *Calypsso* that will court, or a *Polypheme* that will resist. But if *Polypheme* comes to me, have at his eyes*. I hope, however, the critics will let me be at peace: for though I do not much fear their skill or strength, I am a little afraid of myself; and would not willingly feel so much ill-will in my bosom as literary quarrels are apt to excite. I am in great want of *Crescumbent*, which you may have again when you please. There is nothing considerable done or doing among us here: we are not perhaps as innocent as villagers, but most of us as idle. I hope, however, you are busy; and should be glad to know what you are doing. I am, DEAR SIR,

Yours, &c. SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN,

I WISH to learn from your correspondent at Mortlake, p. 107, whether *Hewson* was the name of either of the two children whose baptisms were registered there in 1644. The real name of the odd man buried in the church-yard of that parish in 1715, to whom the Latin inscription refers, seems to have been HEWSON. I wish likewise to know if there be any other name besides that of *Johannes Partridge* entered on the tombstone. In this last enquiry I have a view to his widow, who was a widow when he married her. If she is not

there, she likely had an utter dislike to widow-hood, and, old as she must have been in 1715, entered afresh into the bands of wedlock. The doctor's degree from Leyden is ascertained by the inscription, though I can find little or no mention of it elsewhere. It was probably obtained during his residence in Holland, into which his concern in the Rye-House plot obliged him to withdraw himself from danger in the reign of James II. The *apud* in the epitaph must not be translated *at*, but *near*; for his poor mother, who was a chair-woman, dropt him rather unexpectedly in a hedge ale-house, on her road to London.

Her son was first a shoe-maker, and then a cobbler; but whilst he was occupied in these necessary employments, he still found or took time to make almanacks and sigils, to deal in quack medicines, and practise a variety of astrological tricks. At last he betook himself entirely to the most lucrative, though the least honourable, of his three trades, and dropping then, it should seem, his real name, assumed that of *Partridge*, and commenced a quack doctor and an astrologer in form.

I need not tell you, Mr. Urban, that, contemptible as this character is now, as a profession so odious in almost all its branches ought to be, it was not so disreputable in those days, but that gentlemen and scholars † dabbled in it.

Under the supposititious name of John Partridge, this fellow published many astrological and medical, or rather astrologico-medical books, besides the translation of the Latin *Thesaurus & Armamentarium Medico-Chymicum* of *Mynsicht*, and his "*Opus reformatum*," the improvement of Lilly's book of Astrology, mentioned by your Mortlake correspondent.

SWIFT has not misquoted from the only almanack of which this man seems to have been the real author, after the unfortunate time that he fell, not undeservedly, under the lash of Bickerstaff's ridicule. He did not indeed live in Covent Garden, as SWIFT says in his *Predictions* or *Vindication*, &c. for he had removed about ten years before this into Salisbury street in the Strand, where he continued from 1699 till his death in 1715. I mention this frivolous circumstance, as it furnishes a sort of presumption, that there was no intermixture of perso-

* But *Polypheme* surely was *monoculus*. And so, we are told, was this literary *Ulysses*. EDIT.

† It appears from Ashmole's Diary, that "an astrologer's feast" was annually holden at Painter's Hall. EDIT.

nal malice in the merriment which Swift exercised at the expence of a man with whose place of abode he was unacquainted. SWIFT might likewise be ignorant of the man's advanced age; though if he had even known that the poor man was 20 years older, he would nevertheless have indulged his licentious wit.

A more circumstantial account of Partridge and his publications is now in preparation; and in that account, Mr. Urban, notice will be taken of Partridge's letter to Isaac Manley Esq. in your last. I am, Yours, &c. JOHN DELVER.

P. S. *Francis Moore*, about whom you enquire, was *man-fetter* to Mr. Partridge, and a *constant at his heels*, till he set up for himself, and began to make almanacks and figils, i. e. *charms* or bits of paper, or pasteboard, or metal filled with astrological gibberish, to prevent sailors from being drowned, or maids from being got with child, &c. &c. &c. at first probably under the name of his old master, though that name seems to have been soon wrested from him by an abler writer, if not a better man. This appears from an humorous well-penned dedication to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. of an almanack, under the name of John Partridge, for the year 1714, entitled *Mercurius Redivivus*. This dedication I reserve for future publication in the account above mentioned.

Having a faint recollection of seeing a poem, or humorous paper, about Old Hewson the *Cobler*, I should be glad of any information relative to him. J. D.

MR. URBAN,

READING in your last Magazine an account of the cancelling a leaf, at the Oxford press, of Mr. Toup's Annotations on Theocritus, and substituting another (without his consent) in the place of it, I was reminded of a passage in the introduction to an Historical Essay on the XXXIX Articles, printed in 1724, p. 19.

"In the year 1634, the Articles of 1572 were printed at Oxford, in Latin, by the encouragement of Dr. Prideaux (the King's professor in divinity) without the clause", according to all printed copies of them. But Bishop LAUD, receiving information of this edition before it was published, took such measures, that the printers were constrained to reprint the book, or that part of it at least where the clause was omitted, and to insert the clause: in

* The clause here alluded to is that supposed to be a part of the 20th Article, *the church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith.*

"which condueth LAUD seems to have been a perfect forger."

A READER OF OLD BOOKS*.

What is the solution of the difficulty that Wesseling hath given, and Ernesti repeatedly referred to with approbation in the following manner: "V. Cel. Wesselingii Disp. ad Marmor vetus de P. Sulpicii Quirini censu, p. 21, 22?"

The Textus Rosicinis (a very ancient curious MS. which belongs to the church of Rochester) was surreptitiously taken out of their Archives by — Leonard, a doctor of physick. After an interval of two years, Dr. Balcanqual the Dean, and the Chapter, discovered who was in possession of it, and made application for the surrendering of it; which being refused, they filed a bill in Chancery in order to recover it, and obtained a decree in their favour about the year 1633. *Qu.* Is this case noticed in any printed Reports?

MR. URBAN,

IT gave me pleasure to see honourable mention made of Bp. Warburton in the memoirs of Mr. Toup in your last Magazine. It is much to be wished that some of those friends who were well acquainted with him (and amongst them are some of the most distinguished writers of the age †) would do justice to his memory, by giving the public an account of his life and character. Few characters are more generally misunderstood. In his temper he was generous and manly, and above all mean resentment; in his carriage, both as a man and a bishop, he was entirely free from that superciliousness which marks his writings, the habit of which was probably acquired in the Bentleian School. His *genius* and *learning* will need no panegyrist. There are, in every age, a class of fashionable, ephemeral writers, who swim about, not ungracefully, on the surface of literature, like pretty school-boys; but never venture to *dive* in search of unsung treasures; Bp. Warburton was not of this class; his name and his writings will be had in remembrance, when the names and writings of his cavillers and adversaries shall be quietly interred with those bishops, deans, and dignitaries, their predecessors, who, after having *strutted* and *fretted* their little hour, now sleep in peace in the pages of a Godwin or a Richardson. C. C.

* If this writer, or reader, had seen this leaf, he would not, surely, have wondered at its being cancelled, or thought the cases similar. EDIT.

† Of these, two, if I mistake not, have distinguished themselves in this very walk of biography. SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. II.

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

Thursday, Feb. 17.

THE army estimates were then brought forward. The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Marq. of Graham in the chair,

Sir G. Tonge (*Secretary at War*) rose, to state the number of men intended to be moved for, to constitute the army establishment for the service of the present year. He took notice, that 70 regiments were intended to be kept up, including the six regiments that had been proposed to be reduced when the army estimates were last year laid before the House; but as it appeared at that time to be the general sense of the House, that those regiments should not be reduced, in order to comply with the feelings expressed for those brave officers, who had so gallantly fought in defence of their country, and that no additional expence on their account might be incurred, a general reduction of the army had taken place, by which, upon the whole, there would be a saving to the public. He said, the number proposed to be voted was rather lower than had been granted for any year since that of 1748. He concluded with moving,

"That a number of land forces, including 2830 invalids, amounting to 18,130 effective men, be employed for the year 1785. And

"That 655,963l. 4s. 8d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the same. And also,

"That 222,021l. 4s. 4d. be granted for payment of forts and garrisons."

Lord North remarked, on what the Rt. Hon. Secretary at War had said, that the number of regiments to be kept up was greater, yet the expence to the public was to be less. His Lordship wished to know how that was to be effected.

The Secretary in reply said, by reducing throughout the army one drum and ten privates in each company; so that the number of men reduced in the other regiments would be greater than the number contained in the six regiments intended to be kept up.

Col. Fitzpatrick could not help expressing his surprise, that the six regiments, which last year were proposed to be reduced, should this year be intended to be maintained. The idea of keeping up a great number of regiments, and but few men, involved a question, Whether the direct

opposite principle was not the wiser? As this was entirely a military question, he wished to have an opinion upon it from military authority.

Col. Phipps, not seeing any other military officer present, rose, and apologized for offering his opinion, not decisively, he said, as knowing himself incompetent from his rank in the army; but expressive of his own sense and that of his brother officers on the general reduction of the army. It was almost universally agreed by gentlemen of his profession, that the best mode of forming a system of peace establishment was to keep up a number of regiments, but to lessen the number of men in each; men may easily be recruited and trained, in case of a war; but long experience is necessary to qualify an officer for command. He supported his opinion by proofs, and could not help being surprised, to hear the Rt. Hon. Gent. the first to complain of the mode that had been adopted by way of reward to gentlemen, who had paid a large part of their fortunes for their commissions, and who certainly, if they had no claim on the justice of the House, had a considerable claim on its generosity. He had hitherto, he said, considered the Rt. Hon. Gentleman as the army's friend, but his conduct that day astonished him.

Lord Adams Gordon said, he had the honour to command one of those regiments that were proposed last year to be reduced; and he was exceedingly happy to find that resolution abandoned. A braver or a better set of officers were not in the King's service.

Mr. Steele was the more astonished, he said, at the objection of the Rt. Hon. Gent. as he himself had been the person last year who first recommended the plan now adopted by the Secretary at War, viz. the keeping up a large number of regiments, but the reduction of the number of men in each. He reminded him likewise that he was the friend who had recommended the officers of the regiments in question to the generosity of the House, and had spoken of their conduct in terms of the highest applause.

Col. Fitzpatrick admitted all that Mr. Steele had said; and that of the two systems he had given his opinion in favour of the present; but having done so generally, it did not follow in candour that he was bound to support that doctrine to every possible extent. He believed the Hon. Gent. would not say he was.—And

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he could not help repeating his wish to have heard a military opinion upon the subject; for though he had the utmost regard in every other respect for the Hon. Gent. who spoke upon the subject, he must excuse him if he did not admit him as a great military authority. He had not himself presumed to speak as a military man on the question, but officially, having at that time the honour of filling the place, which is now so much better supplied by the Rt. Hon. Baronet. He lamented the want of a Commander in Chief, on whose opinion the House might rest securely; at present he knew not who was responsible for the conduct of the army; but his present surprise at the keeping up four of the regiments in question is owing to a hint thrown out towards the close of the last session by the Rt. Hon. Gent. that the *officers*, whose merit every man must admit, might possibly be *entitled to full pay without any expence to the public*. This declaration had occasioned much speculation; and he for one imagined they were to have been employed in the service of the East India Company.

This called up the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who took to himself a share of the responsibility for the conduct of the army. He did not think it singular, he said, that at this time of peace there should be no Commander in Chief; nor did he believe that greater partialities were now practised in the military, than when there had been a Commander in Chief. He declared, however, that he had no allusion to any recent transaction. He understood that it was the general wish of the House, not to reduce the regiments in question; and, in consequence of that wish, the system had been formed. He admitted, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. was right in his conjecture, that some idea had been entertained of employing them in the service of the E. I. Company; but as that had not been carried into execution, a way had been found to keep them in full pay without expence to the nation; his word had therefore been accurately fulfilled.

Some little altercation took place between Col. *Ferguspatrick* and Col. *Phipps*, but in a most gentlemanlike style; and Mr. Fox closed the conversation with remarking on the words that fell from Mr. Pitt respecting the conduct of the army, though there was no Commander in Chief. He said, it he meant to insinuate aught against the management of the late Commander in Chief [Gen. Conway], that gen-

tleman had friends enough in the House ready to meet the charge. No reply was made; and both resolutions were moved, and agreed to.

After several motions for papers respecting the commercial arrangements with Ireland, which were all agreed to,

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and called the attention of the House to the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts, whose abilities, industry, and perseverance in the discharge of their duty deserved, he said, the unanimous thanks, not only of that House, but of the whole nation. And in order to impress the House with an adequate idea of the importance of the subject-matter of their reports, he recapitulated the several offices that had been the objects of their investigation, namely, the office of the Receiver-General of the land-tax; those of the Paymaster-General of the forces, Secretary at war, Treasurer of the navy, the navy and victualling offices, customs and excise offices in England and Scotland, offices for sick and hurt seamen, tax-office, stamp-office, post-office, paymaster-general's-office, surveyor-general of the land-revenue, impress-office, surveyor-general of the woods and forests, hackney-coach-office, and the hawkers and pedlars-office. All these several offices and departments, Mr. Pitt said, had fallen under the examination of the Commissioners of Accounts; and their reports would be the best guide to the committee of the House, in their investigations of the subjects to which he meant principally to draw their attention.

To bring this complicated business the more clearly before the House, he classed his matter under three distinct heads. In the first, he placed the offices employed in levying and collecting the public revenue; in the second, the offices employed in the disbursement and expenditure of it; and in the third, which he considered as the most important of all, he included the manner in which the whole revenue should be finally accounted for.

Under the first of these heads came naturally to be considered the offices of receiver-general of the land-tax, the post-office, the boards of customs and excise, the salt-office, the stamp-office, coach-office, &c. In all which offices, such regulations had already taken place (see vols. LI. LII. LIII.) as to render any further remarks, for the present, unnecessary. But those he chiefly wished to recommend to the attention of the House, were the offices in which immense sums of the public money were detained, to

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the manifest loss and risk of the public. He instanced the Tax-office, in which from the year 1756 there appeared to be due in arrears, in the hands of defaulters, no less than 173,161*l.* of which 24,257*l.* had already been lost upon composition, and a great part of the remainder still very doubtful; whereas, from the excise-office, where the money was paid in weekly, there had been no arrears during the same period, or defaulters, except in one instance only to the amount of about 3600*l.* To prevent losses of the like kind, was, he said, one great object he had in view.

Having touched slightly on the other departments employed in the collection, he then proceeded to the Navy-office, where it was of importance to prevent arrears from lying long in the hands of treasurers both in and out of office. This, he said, carried the appearance of much difficulty, which, however, should not deter the House from looking forward to seek the means of remedy. One great difficulty to treasurers making up their accounts was owing to the almost impracticability of pursers accounting regularly, from the frequency of being shifted from one ship to another; another was, the privilege given to sub-accountants of having their accounts set *insuper*, by which they were never fairly made out or examined. He therefore most readily acquiesced in the recommendation of the Commissioners of Accounts, that the balances in the treasurers hands should be regularly paid into the Bank, which would put an end to all disputes about interest, as has of late been much the fashion. With respect to the Ordnance-board, he had the pleasure of informing the House, that, from the very excellent and judicious regulations made there, the wishes of the Commissioners of Accounts had already been anticipated; and he had only farther to wish, that the rule prescribed to the other offices, to pay their balances into the Bank, might be adopted in this. He touched slightly on the little regard that had been paid by former administrations to objects of the greatest magnitude, and instanced the extraordinary expenses of the army, the expenditure of which he thought a material object of enquiry.

The Pay-office was the next subject of animadversion, in which the Commissioners of Accounts had pointed out many abuses that called for correction. One of the evils which had taken root in that office, and not easy to be eradicated, was,

the application of the sums, voted for particular services, to the purposes of other services, for which other specific sums had been granted. This gave great latitude to pay-masters to retain incredible sums of public money in their hands, of which instances are recent in every one's memory. But, as some regulations were now in the course of experiment, the necessity of any further observations on this office at this time was precluded.

On the vast emoluments of the Imprest-office he enlarged with some vehemence: The sums, extorted for management by this office, had amounted to more than one hundred and fourteen thousand, four hundred and twenty pounds; but, what was still more to be regretted, the enormity of the sum rose in direct proportion to the distresses of the public. The Commissioners of Accounts had hazarded various sentiments on this subject. Should the substitution of salaries, in the room of fees and perquisites, become the subject of consideration, the reasonableness and propriety of those fees, &c. would naturally come under the inspection of persons who were to be entrusted with the powers of settling the quantum of the equivalent; but the sums paid at present to the auditors so far exceeded all due proportion as to require immediate attention. No emoluments of individuals ought to grow out of the distresses of the country. Every public office had originally been instituted for the service of the state, and the duties of it discharged for the emolument of government; but when it was no longer for public advantage that such services should be performed, or when the exercise of them became an unnecessary expence, it would be an inversion of the principle that governed such establishments, to suffer that private emolument, which was no motive for the institution, to prevent or retard the abolition, or abatement, of the expence. These observations were directed, he said, to the situation of the auditors of impress, and were intended to prepare the way for a proposed regulation. On that ground it was, however, previously necessary to examine particularly, whether such regulation interfered with any right vested in the officer by virtue of his office. The last patent for the grant of this office described it with its emoluments. The power of auditing the Bank and South-Sea accounts was deduced from the general words "auditing and determining the accounts of all persons accountable for sums received by the name of impress." The issue there-

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fore, by way of imprest, was the circumstance that gave the auditor authority to examine the expenditure; and this circumstance depended entirely on the authority that directs the issue, which is either the sign manual, or an act of parliament; consequently, the power of auditing must depend on the crown, or the legislature. The auditor's office existed before annuities were created; but, when created, the legislature thought proper to direct the payment of them to be accounted for according to the due course of the exchequer, by which the auditors gained a new object. But should the legislature see good cause to alter this mode of issue, could there be a doubt of its having a just right so to do?

In the regulations which he had to propose, it was with him a generally received principle, to preserve patent rights and living interests. These he considered as insignia of notable services tendered by the patentees for the advantage of the state; but, much as he respected patent interests, he would not go so far as to admit, that the patentees had a right to consider the enormous unforeseen accumulation of profit arising from the distresses of their country as a property sacred, which no reform was ever to touch. In the fair construction of any patent right, he could not allow such an idea deducible from it. If it were, the consequence would be fatal; for, however paradoxical it might appear, the fact was, that the faster money flowed into the office, the more remarkable it was for delay. By the constitution of the office, the principals, considering their places as sinecures, did the business by clerks, who, being paid by fees and perquisites, were equally open to the sub-accountant who wished his account to be delayed, as to him who wished his to be accelerated. He exempted, however, the present auditors and their deputies from this censure, who, he said, had exerted themselves, and done more than could have been expected. His remarks were levelled at the constitution of the office; not at the officers who were to do the business. He then adverted to the immense increase of the sub-accountants arrears, and thought that some plan should be fallen upon for settling their accounts. He reminded the House, that about two years ago he had been laughed at for stating, that there were then upwards of *forty millions* of the public

money unaccounted for, and treated as a visionary for supposing that he could ever recover *forty thousand* pounds, or even 40*l.* of the money; but he had now the satisfaction to assure the House, that twenty-seven millions had already been traced; that 257,000*l.* had actually been acknowledged; and that solid sums might yet be expected from a farther investigation. The enquiry, he knew, was tedious, as there were upwards of nine hundred persons concerned in that enormous balance; but he would not be dispirited. He would submit it to the House, whether the powers of the imprest should not be enlarged, so as to enable them to settle the public accounts with the utmost exactness. The fees of office amounted at present to upwards of 60,000*l.* though the business, as formerly transacted, did not deserve so many hundreds; it would be necessary therefore, in his opinion, to render the auditors responsible for the negligence of their clerks, and that all fees should be abolished, and handsome salaries substituted in their room. He had no doubt of the general concurrence of the House in this important and necessary retrenchment.

One thing he found recommended in the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts, which he meant at present wholly to abandon, and that was the consolidation of offices. This, he said; he did from a conviction, that the saving would be inconsiderable; but he was not certain but that a part of the business of one office, that seemed to be over-loaded, might not be transferred to another that had less to do. He instanced the Excise-office, some part of the business of which might be transferred to the Tax-office; and placed on a new footing. As to the taxes that were optional, and in a manner voluntary, such as that on coaches, and others of the like kind, he meant a collector to be appointed to call upon the parties chargeable at stated times, instead of leaving it to them to pay at their pleasure. The consolidation of the Hackney coach-office, and Hawkers and pedlars-office, would be rendered unnecessary by the abolition of the offices themselves, of which he should say more on some future occasion.

In the course of his speech, which kept up the attention of the House for more than three hours, by the variety of objects to which he alluded, he more than once took occasion to blame the inat-

inattention of former administrations to measures of the greatest magnitude. He instanced their total disregard to a list of the sub-accountants deemed defaulters, which had been prepared by order of the Treasury-board, and laid upon the table in the session of 1782-3, but not suffered to be considered as a voucher of any authority.

He concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for better examining and auditing the accounts of this kingdom."

Mr. Sheridan rose, to reply to some strokes of censure which had fallen from the Rt. Hon. Gent. in the course of his remarks: The charge, he said, of treating the discovery of forty millions being in arrear, by persons through whose hands the public money had passed, with levity and ridicule, was certainly very unjust; for though the House did not give entire credit to the assertion, they stated in their address to the Crown, that large sums of money were owing to the public; which was not treating the discovery with levity or disregard.

Mr. Pitt replied: It was yet in the recollection of the House, that the gentlemen opposite to him had denied that any such sum was owing, and had asserted that 40l. would never be received; and that the official document that he had introduced to shew the grounds on which he had ventured to state the fact, had been disregarded, tho' actually drawn out at the instance of the Treasury-board.

Mr. Sheridan still denied the authority of the document alluded to, and insisted, that it was only a memorandum drawn out by Mr. Molleson for his own private use, and not an authenticated record.

Mr. Rose set the matter right. He said, that though Mr. Molleson had no formal authority from the Treasury-board, yet it was by the desire of the Treasury-board that he had employed persons to make the extracts from the Treasury rolls.

Mr. Fox rose, and insisted, that notwithstanding all the parade of merit which the Rt. Hon. Gent. had assumed to himself and colleagues, on the score of reform, he would venture to compare the *one* year in which he had the honour of a share in the administration with the *two* that the Rt. Hon. Gent. had been minister; and refer to the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts to decide in which period the

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most important public business had been dispatched. Indeed, from the great attention and applause with which the Rt. Hon. Gent. was heard, when speaking of retrenchment, particularly on the salaries of the auditors of the Imprest, he was apprehensive that he should be left singular when he gave it as his opinion, that places held by patent, which were the freeholds of the possessors, ought not to be wantonly retrenched, being generally the reward of great and meritorious services. The Rt. Hon. Gent. had said, that salaries ought not to be suffered to exceed the amount for which they were originally granted. He could not subscribe to that doctrine, for, were it universally to be adopted, the property of this kingdom would be in a very precarious situation; most of the great estates of the best families were originally grants from the crown; and if all their improvements were to be resumed, the original grants would not be worth holding. He would not say, that if the appointments were to commence *de novo*, the present arrangements would be eligible; but would assert, that, in the present instance, more of principle would be sacrificed, than would be gained by retrenchment.

As soon as Mr. Fox had done speaking, the question was put on the motion, and agreed to.

Mr. Pitt rose again, and moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and for transferring the custody of the cash for ordnance service from the Treasurer of the Ordnance to the Bank. This was likewise put, and agreed to.

Mr. Pitt then begged the attention of the House to another motion, which he had once before, he said, had the honour to make, and which, when modelled into the shape of a bill, had passed that House, but had been rejected by the other. Their objection was, that the Commissioners in the several departments had the power vested in themselves to correct the abuses, if any, complained of, without a new law for that purpose. This, however, was more specious than true: he would therefore move, that "leave be given to bring in a bill, for appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, which are, or lately have been, received in the several public offices to be therein named, to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and to report

such

such observations as shall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices."

Mr. Fox owned, that, when the bill alluded to was before in Parliament, he had done what he very seldom did, forbear to deliver his sentiments upon it, and had suffered it to go to the House of Lords, there to be thrown out.

The *Attor. Gen.* caught at Mr. Fox's confelling, that the House of Lords might be rendered useful sometimes, by throwing out such bills as for reasons of convenience it might be thought advisable to suffer to pass the Commons—and turned the laugh upon him. He then entered into the tendency of such a bill, and the reasons that required it, which either the commissioners, nor government itself, could effect without new powers.

The *Solicitor Gen.* was of the same opinion. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 18.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* rose, to present a petition of the electors of Westminster, praying to be heard by counsel, in support of the allegations contained in a former petition from the same quarter.

Mr. *Pitt* was of opinion, that the prayer of the petition could not be complied with, as that petition had already been considered and determined. He therefore gave it his negative.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* insisted that it was perfectly regular to present a petition at one time, and at a future period to present another, and move to be heard in support of it.

Lord *Fred. Campbell* said, that to present a petition at one time, and afterwards to present another, and move to be heard by counsel on that other, was perfectly regular, but to present a petition at one time, and after that petition had been heard and determined, to move at another time to be heard by counsel on the same petition, was contrary to the usage of the House, and he should oppose it.

Lord *Surrey*, as an elector of Westminster, insisted on his right to be heard by counsel, as circumstances had arisen, since the petition was first presented, which had made the exercise of that right necessary.

Mr. *Pitt* insisted, that it was vexatious, unparliamentary, and a hindrance to public business, to sit discussing questions that had already been agitated in that House.

Mr. Fox insisted, that the grievances of the people were first to be discussed, in

preference to every other part of public business; and urged the necessity of the present motion with much warmth.

Lord *Mulgrave* rose to say something on the motion, but the clamour was so great that he could not be heard. And, to quiet it, the Speaker put the question, and the motion was agreed to. It was then moved, and carried, that the High Bailiff and his assessor do attend at the same time, and Monday was the day fixed.

Monday 21.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* rose, and moved the order of the day, for hearing counsel, as above.

Lord *Fred. Campbell* begged to know to what part of the petition the counsel were to be heard, whether to the new matters pretended to have occurred, or to the old that have already been discussed. He was, he said, anxious to have the question clearly understood, and for that purpose, would beg leave to move, "that the counsel for the electors of Westminster be restrained from going into any other matter than what may tend to prove that the evidence given on Wednesday the 9th of February was defective and incomplete; or such other matter as may have occurred since that day."

This gave rise to some conversation on the irregularity of the proceeding; when it was agreed, that the motion should be introduced by way of amendment.

Mr. *Jolliffe* opposed the amendment, on the ground, that if petitioners were to be restrained from stating their grievances by counsel at large, then it might be truly said, that the privileges of electors were wholly at an end.

Mr. *Eden* opposed the amendment precisely on the same ground.

Lord *Frederick Campbell* insisted, that he was quite regular in his motion, and should persist in it, till it was clearly understood, that the counsel should not be heard on any other petition than that which the honourable member had presented the Friday before.

Lord *Maitland* treated the amendment with some alacrity. Suppose, said his Lordship, a case in common law, where the parties were just ready to come to issue, and the judge should tell the counsel, "You may proceed, gentlemen, if you please; but you must not introduce any matter or thing in your brief, that may have been decided on in this court relative to your case before; if you do, you shall not be attended to." Just as absurd would be the doctrine this day laid down here, were the Noble Lord's [F. Campbell's] amendment to be adopted.

Lord

Lord Mahon rose in support of the amendment. He said, if counsel were allowed to plead determined causes over again, all public business must be retarded by frivolous repetitions.

Mr. *Attor. Gen.* observed, that, if counsel were to be admitted to be heard in support of former petitions already decided, there would be no end to hearings on petitions. He would therefore support the amendment, if all former petitions were to be included in the counsels instructions.

Lord *Mulgrave* insisted, that it was quite consistent with the usage of the House to restrain counsel from deviating from the precise matter in evidence.

Mr. *Powis* opposed the amendment. He was from the beginning an enemy to the whole proceeding.

Mr. *Dundas* contended strenuously for the amendment, and cited several cases in point.

Mr. *Sheridan* replied very ably to the last speaker, and endeavoured to shew that he had wholly mistaken the principle of the original motion, which involved only the petition of Friday, and what had so near a relation to it as not to be separated from it. He insisted, that it was the incontrovertible right of the petitioners to be heard by their counsel at large.

Lord *Muncester* rose, and stated some propositions from Sir Cecil Wray, on the event of which that gentleman would trust the issue of the scrutiny. The propositions were to adjourn the scrutiny from St. Martin's, to St. Margaret's and St. John's parishes; and, if upon scrutinising those parishes, Sir Cecil did not obtain a majority of legal votes, he would then give up the election, without giving Mr. Fox any farther trouble.

Mr. Fox treated this proposition contemptuously.

Mr. *Banks*, though an enemy to the scrutiny, thought the noble Lord's proposition fair. The scrutiny was a hindrance to public business.

Mr. Fox insisted, that, if the noble Lord's amendment should pass, the progress of public business would be impeded more by that than by any thing else. Were the return to be now made, even were it a double return, the election might be decided by Mr. Grenville's bill, without any delay of public business. But till the return was made, the scrutiny should be perpetually brought forward as a grievance, whatever might be the consequence.

Mr. *Beacroft* persisted, in opposition to all the reasoning of Mr. Fox to the contrary, that the scrutiny in the first instance was a legal proceeding, and that the progress of it was interrupted by the most unwarrantable delays. He supported the amendment; and was followed by

Mr. *Hardinge*, who counted up forty-eight long speeches that had been made in discussing the question, which was still as far from being decided as when it first began to be agitated. He was clear, he said, that the electors of Westminster had a right to petition, and that they had a right to support their petition by counsel; but he was as clear (having presented one petition, and been heard upon it by counsel), that they had no right, on their presenting a second petition, to be again heard by counsel on the matter contained in the first petition.

Mr. *Martin* was for no restriction. He was for giving counsel their full scope, that the question might fairly be decided at once. He supported the original motion.

Mr. *Pitt* took up Mr. Hardinge's argument. He knew, he said, that he trod on burning coals whenever he touched on the Westminster election; but, as the subject-matter of the present petition was different from the subject-matter of all former petitions, it was his opinion, that the counsel ought to be confined to speak only to the present petition.

The question for the amendment being put, the numbers, on a division, were, Ayes 203. Noes 145. After this, the counsel were admitted; but being told the resolution of the House, they declined speaking.

The High Bailiff was then ordered to the bar, and passed a short examination. After which a motion was made, that the H. B. do make a return of two members, to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster, on which, after some debate, a division took place, when the numbers were: For the motion 136. Against the motion 145. Majority 9 only.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The House was called over for the second time during this session; after which,

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that the dispatches from Ireland might be read. And that the propositions, moved by Mr. Orde on Monday the 7th instant in the Irish Parliament, might be read also, see p. 230. This being complied with, after a long apologetical introduction, in which he enlarged

enlarged on the magnitude and importance of the subject, he proceeded to remark on the illiberal treatment of Great Britain to her sister kingdom, in former times. Before the Revolution, it was the custom to confine the commercial system of Ireland to her own local situation. This degrading system continued from one administration to another through several reigns; but it was impossible that such a narrow and oppressive restriction could continue for ever to check the operations of a high-spirited and free people. They were by slow degrees at length allowed to trade with our Colonies, but that trade was only through the medium of Great Britain. This however was one step gained; but Ireland could not even then, from her own ports, steer a direct course to our Colonies; but was obliged, in compliance with the navigation act, to carry on all her intercourse with other countries through our means and by our regulations. At length the hour of her emancipation arrived; and he had the honour of asserting her rights at a time when this country showed no inclination to contest her claims. By acknowledging her independence, we have left her commercial interests without controul, and have opened to her the most free, direct, and unrestrained intercourse with every maritime state in Europe, except with Great Britain. Such was, and such is, our situation with our sister kingdom at this instant. It was an attention to her present circumstances, in consequence of what had been her former condition, which disposed his Majesty's ministers to form such regulations as they trusted would effectually supply former defects; and such as, he flattered himself, would be considered as forming the basis of a solid and permanent establishment founded on the unerring principles of reciprocal advantage. He inveighed against that illiberality which tended to exalt or enrich one people of the same empire at the expense of another. He thought the navigation act capable of very different constructions. Whatever liberty Ireland might formerly have to correspond with foreign parts, with Great Britain she had none; but now should this restriction be done away, the stream of trade will centre in the British capital; so that those who have insinuated that a deserted metropolis will be the consequence, will not be displeased when they see the very reverse the fact, and the riches of the whole united empire attracted to one

centre in the great metropolis.

We have heard, he said, that this indulgence to Ireland will be a dreadful blow to a law by which the British empire has risen to opulence and glory. The prejudices, thus generally entertained, he thought it high time to abandon, and in their room to cherish ideas of affection and liberality, which better became sister nations. Were the wound as dreadful as it is represented, he wished to know who gave the stroke? There was a time when ministers of this country were disposed to surrender to Ireland every thing that was held most dear, because in fact they could not help themselves. They had insulted Ireland, and she resented it. She demanded as her right what we were in no capacity to refuse. Whatever therefore was then improperly ceded was not to be imputed to him; but to the noble lord who then presided. His system was only completing the structure which his lordship had left unfinished. It was true, indeed, the apprehensions that have risen in some mens minds do not so forcibly strike him: He saw nothing we had to dread from a circuitous commerce in commodities which we could always bring in a direct line. The chief W. India productions were sugars and rum. It is hardly possible that Ireland should ever take any of that trade out of our hands. She would in that case be under the necessity of paying twice both customs and freight, as she would not only have to open her own ports; but ours also, and not only those, but the insurance also would be doubled.

In stating the revenues of Ireland, he estimated only the leading branches, the customs and excise, hearth-money and quit-rents; which altogether amounted, he said, to nearly the sum of 656,000*l.* which was, however, insufficient for the purposes to which it had been originally allotted. It was well known, he said, that with all the advantages which Ireland had lately received, the revenue had been some years ago much greater than it was now.

He was therefore anxious that this defect should be made good, and that the service of the public should not suffer by the substitution of one mode of intercourse in the place of another.

He then went into the equality and liberality of his plan, which, comprehending a vast system of mercantile regulation, we must defer, for want of room, till our next.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

ON a grave being opened, on the 20th of July, in the year 1780, in the walk behind the altar of the cathedral of Norwich, the grave-digger discovered a skull, with the hair upon it, which was turned several times round the head, but, on being touched, it fell off; the skull appeared to be sound, and the hair, on being opened, to be more than a yard in length. He likewise found several pieces of the coffin, but no other part of the body; the hair appeared to be perfectly sound, although, from the inscription on the stone which lay over it, it appeared to have been buried 128 years. The hair, together with the skull and pieces of the coffin, are now in the possession of Mr. T. Curson the sacrist. The following inscription is on the stone:

Restaurato rege Carolo, secundo cujus reddito non solum vivorum sed etiam mortuorum dormitorum, nec non fata ipsa sacra a fanaticorum violationibus prestantur, in memoriam Brigette uxoris sue dilectissime, 26 Septembris anno salutis 1552 denata, Thomas Gournay hoc posuit anno 1662.

And the arms of Gournay,

Argent a crossing-railed gules, impaling Gules, on a fess Azure, between three fleurs de lis Or, three bezants Sable.

There has also been some hair found in a grave, which was since opened in the choir; but, as no pieces either of coffins or any bones were to be found, it is supposed to have lain there a long time, and probably belonged to some bishop, or person of eminence, as none but such were formerly buried in the choir. The reason of hair living so long in the earth has by many been attributed to the low damp situation of the cathedral; there has likewise been a cross found, which was turned downward in the earth, and now by order of the dean it is laid upward; it might probably be the memorial of some abbot; I send you an exact representation of it*. Yours, &c. B. A.

MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to insert the inclosed parallel passages, and remarks on Shakspeare, and you will oblige your correspondent, T. H. W.

Tempest. Act IV. Scene 1.

Pros. For I
Have giv'n you here a third of mine own
life,
Or that for which I live.

* Which shall appear next month, Ed 17.

"To yag nianou cas; kuan xan,

"La ran gay him. Theocrit. Id. 29. v. 3.

The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act I.
Scene 1.

Slou. She has brown hair, and speaks small
like a woman.

"Then the company answered all,

"With voices sweet untuned, and so small,
"That me thought it the sweetest melody."

Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

"At last she warbled forth a treble small,

"And with sweet looks, her sweet song
entangled."

Fairfax's Tasso. L. 15. Stanza 62.

Measure for Measure, Act III. Scene I.

Cloud. The delighted spirit

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.

The epithet *delighted* seems to be so misplaced, that different commentators have proposed to read *dilated*, *benighted*, *delinquent*; but Shakspeare took *delighted* from the following uncouth passage.

"But round about the Island, for the space
"of seven or eight months in a year there
"floateth ice, making a miserable kind of
"mone not unlike to man's voice, by reason
"of the clashing together. The inhabitants
"are of opinion that in Mount Hecla,
"and in the ice, there are places wherein the
"soules of their countrymen are tormented.
"No doubt a worthy augmentation of the
"history, concerning the hel of Island, that
"up within the bottom of one mountain;
"and that no great one; yea at some times,
"(by fits and seasons) changing places;
"namely, when it is weary of lurking at
"home by the fire's side within the mountain,
"it delighteth to be ranging abroad,
"and to venture to sea, but without a ship,
"and to gather itself round into morsels of ice."

Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. I. p. 562.

Love's Labour's Lost. Act V. Scene 2.

Biron.
To shew his teeth as *whites*, as *whale* his bone.

The *white whale* his bone, which is now superseded by *ivory*, was the tooth of the *borse-whale*, morie, or walrus, as appears by King Alfred's preface to his Saxon translation of Orosius.

Song. Act V. Scene 2.

. . . Nightly sings the *flaring owl*

To-whit! to-whoo!

"To-whit, to-whoo the owl does cry."

Lyly's Mother Bombie.

Midsummer-Night's Dream.

Johnan doubts whether Shakspeare

* In Hammet's edition, 12mo, 1747, this emphatical word is omitted. Ed 17.

two foul and unnatural Rebellions; as to the latter, having heard nothing of their conduct during those periods, candour obliges me to infer that they observed a strict neutrality.

In the course of my life, I have read many vehement declamations against Puritans; I have also heard much, as well as seen, somewhat of the cant and fanaticism of sectaries in our Southern part of the Island; cant and fanaticism I by no means wish to vindicate, for wherever they are found in any conspicuous degree, they have certainly a tendency to make individuals, and sometimes whole bodies of men, ridiculous, if not through their sides, to wound even religion itself: but after all that has been urged by Bishop Stillingsfleet, in his *Treatise on Separation*, which is evidently levelled at the Presbyterians who will not conform to the worship of the Church of England, I am still firmly of opinion, that there is no species of separation from establishments so dangerous, or which so evidently requires a jealous attention from the rulers of a Protestant community to restrain within some proper limits, as that which by assuming to itself not only undue titles, but claims of divine right, exhibits so striking a resemblance to the Church of Rome, that spiritual Babylon in the Apocalypse*.

Your constant reader, L. L.

MR. URBAN,

ON reading W. and D's letter in your last concerning Dr. Johnson's being monocular, I had no occasion to "blink my eyes alternately," to convince myself of an imperfection which, I am sensible, I have laboured under upwards of fifty years. This I have always attributed to picking my right eye open during my being blind in the small pox; but since reading the above letter, I have found many of my friends who appear to be in the same condition; indeed I am apt to think that the complaint, on examination, will be found to be more general than may have been at first imagined. As I have not the least knowledge of optics or anatomy, I pretend not to explain this phenomenon; but should be greatly pleased to see it investigated by some of your readers who may be equal to the task, and which, I am persuaded, many of them are. I am, yours, &c. W. E.

MR. URBAN,

SOME trust in chariots, and some in horses, &c. says the Psalmist. In like

* The above being shewn to a friend in MS. he desired to add the notes,

manner (an unintentional parody perhaps) *Some delight in horses, some in birds, &c.* says JULIAN, but I in books, Ep. ix. Indeed no one can read the works of this Emperor without being surprised at his knowledge and learning, on observing the various authors, in different sciences, which he had found time to read and digest, considering that the last eight years of his life were spent in camps and garisons, at a distance therefore from his library, in the remote and then barbarous regions of Gaul and Germany; and that he was killed at so early an age as thirty-two. For his historical, moral, and even religious researches, as he undertook to be a controversialist, young as he was, we may, however, much more easily account than for his studying books of medicine and anatomy; unless it be supposed that the weakness of his constitution, and the frequent indispositions which he mentions in several of his letters, might perhaps have induced him to study his own case, and consequently made him acquainted with many others. With Hippocrates, in particular, he seems to have been so conversant, as to have quoted him (as he does many other authors) more than once, from memory, of which I will now give two remarkable instances. The first is in his xxvth Epistle, "to Serapion, a senator," probably of Constantinople, which may be considered as a laboured panegyric, on figs; on which subject, after quoting the eulogiums of Aristophanes, Herodotus, and Homer, he introduces the great physician, mentioned above, as depreciating honey, by saying that "it is sweet to the taste, but quite bitter when digested"; in which opinion Julian coincides. But though Hippocrates says this in substance (as Petau has observed), in his work *De Internis Affectionibus*, they are not his words, as will appear from this close translation of them: "Boiled honey is heating, and adheres to the belly; but after it is digested, it ferments, and the belly suddenly swells and burns, and seems as if it would burst." The second instance is in Epistle lix, "to Dionysius," a cowardly officer. In this, to extenuate his own mistake in employing him, he adds, to some other similar instances, that "the greatest of physicians, Hippocrates, said, 'In my

* γλυκύη τῇ αἰσθησει, καὶ πικρὴν ἐναι παρὰ τῇ ἀγασσει.

• opinion.

"opinion of the futures of the head I was mistaken. Thus, even a physician was ignorant of a theorem of his own art." The passage to which Julian here alludes is the following, and occurs in *Hipp. de Morb. v. 7*. "Autonomus, of Omilus, died of a wound on his head on the sixteenth day, having received a hurt by a stone on the futures. I did not think it necessary to open it; for that the futures themselves were injured by the blow, escaped me."

(ἐκλειψαν δὲ μὲν τὴν γνώμην αἰσθῆσαι, κ.τ.λ.)

The words above quoted as from Hippocrates (probably, like the others, from memory also) are εὐφημῶν δὲ μὲν τὴν γνώμην αἰσθῆσαι τὴν κεφαλὴν ραφαί, which, thus detached, form a general proposition. "But," as his translator observes, "though in a particular case this great physician had the candour to own himself mistaken, it does not follow, nor does it appear, that he was ignorant of the nature of the futures in general. Julian trusted to his memory, which, though good, was not infallible."

Of one part of the works of this extraordinary man, no one has made a better use than the late Archbishop Secker in his Second Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury. This excellent prelate, with his usual sagacity, has drawn good out of evil, and has made one of this Emperor's darts, thrown for a far different purpose, like that of Achilles, contribute to heal the wound. "Denying to re-establish Paganism, and accounting, as he declares, the strictness and sanctity, professed by Christians, to be a principal cause of the prevalence of their faith, in two of his Epistles, he gives directions, undoubtedly copied from the injunctions observed by the clergy of those days, that the Heathen priests be men of serious tempers and deportment; that they neither utter, nor hear, nor read, nor think of any thing licentious or indecent; that they banish from them all offensive jests and libertine conversation; be neither expensive nor shewish in their apparel; go to no entertainments but such as are made by the worthiest persons; frequent no taverns; appear but seldom in places of concourse; never be seen at the public games and spectacles; and take care that their wives, children, and servants, are pious as well as them-

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selves*. Let not, I intreat you," adds the Archbishop, "this Apostate put us to shame." A. B.

MR. URBAN,

SEND you a list of such of John Partridge, or Partridge's, works, as may be found among the printed books in the British Museum. Whether he published any thing else must be left to other enquirers after him.

Astrological Vademecum. Lond. 1679, 8vo.

Prodromus, or Essay on the Configuration of the celestial bodies, for 1680 and 1681. 1679. 8vo.

Vox Lunaris. 1689. 4to.

Mene Mene Tekel Uphasin, treating of the year 1689. 4to.

Opus Reformatum, or a Treatise of Astrology. 1693. 4to.

Defectio Geniturarum, or Essay to revive the old principles of Astrology. 1697. 4to.

Annus mirabilis, or Predictions gathered from J. Partridge's Almanac, 1638. 1639. 4to.

The World bewitched. 1699. 4to.

Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff against Mr. Partridge's objections. 1709. 8vo.

Predictions for the year 1712.

Squire Bickerstaff detected.

Your correspondent in your last month's Mag. p. 196. will find his MS. printed almost word for word in the "*Frustrus temporum*," a chronicle printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1515, fol.—but for 20d. to which the loaf was to be advanced, read 20s.; and for good *able*, read *ale*, and some lesser variations. The whole story has been very ably confuted by Mr. Pegge, in Archæol. IV. p. 29—46, who appears to have seen the chronicle in question; and has well accounted for the mistake of *Wincheſter* for *Worceſter*, as the place of the King's interment. Mr. Lewis, in his life of Caxton, refers it to the *Saxon* (spelling of *Wyncetere* and *Wyncetere*; but as the Latin annalist reads *Wintonia*, and not *Wincheſtria*, Mr. Pegge thinks it would be a better apology to say it is a misprint in Hemingburgh; since Knighton, who transcribes him, has *Wigornie* for *Wintonia* †.

Does not Mr. Pegge depart from his usual accuracy, in presuming that the late Mr. Philip Morant was the annotator on the translation of Rapiu; for in the title page, it is express, that "the large and useful notes marked with an * are by N. Tindall," the translator? P. Q.

* Ep. xlii ad Arſac. p. 430, 431. Fragment. p. 301—5.

† This paragraph, we hope, will satisfy our friend, the Chevalier Méhégan." Mr.

MR. URBAN, -

PERHAPS some of your correspondents, versed in natural history, will favour me with explanations on the circumstance I am going to relate. Having been in Wales about six years ago, towards the end of September or beginning of October, I was crossing the ferry over to Conway: it was about ten o'clock at night, and consequently dark; the tide was out; and when I alighted from the carriage, I had some length to walk upon the strand to reach the boat. Whilst the boatmen and servants were putting in my baggage, I was exceedingly struck with the brilliant light that tracked their footsteps. I found it proceeded from the sea weed; that it appeared whenever I set my foot upon the weed, and continued for two or three minutes. I pressed the same weed in several places with my hand, and collected a great deal of cool transparent jelly, like beads near the size of a pea; this I repeated several times; the light emitted was so bright, and lasted so long, that I took a newspaper out of my pocket, and read the small print by it. The boatmen treated it as a very common appearance, and were surprized I should take notice of it. Though I have lived all my life in the neighbourhood of the sea, yet I cannot say that I ever observed the same appearance in the part of the world where I chiefly reside. On examining the sea-wreck, or vraise which produced the light, it resembled the common sort, in having the same swellings or bladders all through it; but differed in this respect, that the common sort is a loose scattering plant, but this grew in large close round tufts, very close indeed; whether this was occasioned by cutting the weed frequently for burning, or is the constant form of the plant, I could not learn from the boatmen.

As I do not recollect whether the eminent naturalist of Wales, Mr. Pennant, has in any of his various publications made any mention of this species of phosphorus. I could wish much to have an answer to the following queries:

Whether this weed be the common sea-wreck, or a different kind, and, if the latter, what some correspondent would give the botanic description?

Whether the appearance be usual and frequent on sea-coasts, or whether peculiar to some part of Wales?

Whether it depends or not upon the

state of the weather, heat or cold, dryness or moisture?

Whether it be observable only in particular months, or seasons, and ceases at other periods?

Answers to the above, by some of your ingenious correspondents, will much oblige
PHILOSOPHUSIKON.

P. S. I request also to be informed where is the best description of the insect called *Termes pulsatorius*, or Death-watch, and whether a figure of it be engraved? and how the insect is to be caught? not having met with any person that pretended to have seen it, though it be so commonly heard in old waincot†.

* The weed, as above described, seems to be the "common sea-wreck," but the "luminous appearance" proceeds, we apprehend, not from the weed, but from the jelly-like substance left by the tide, which is probably the spawn of some fish, and what is common, as we suppose, to all sea-coasts.

The *Medusa Junplex*, common in our seas, is described by Mr. Pennant, British Zoology, vol. IV. p. 50. 4to. See our last month, p. 233. See also Phil. Trans. N^o 337.

EDIT.

† We cannot at present refer to a better account of this insect, than that given by Mr. W. Derham, in Phil. Trans. No. 276 and 291, in which last is a print of it. See also Baddam's Abridgement, iv. 24. 3^{to} Lowth, Abr. Cont. iii. 391.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a table of the order in the leafing and blossoming of sundry trees and shrubs, for nine different years. I was first induced to set about these tables, from a hint thrown out by the author of some Swedish tracts on natural history translated by Mr. Stillingfleet, and published by him about twenty years since. His opinion was, that a diligent attention to this circumstance would serve as a certain guide to the husbandman in the regulation of his seed-time; if you think that this or any other useful purpose may be answered by the publication, you will please to give this a place in your next Magazine. The chasm between 1765 and 1777 I am not able to supply; my time having been during that period too much taken up by other avocations, to give a necessary attention to these matters. I am, Sir, your humble servant,
D. C.

83 Observations on the Order of the Foliage and blowing of sundry Trees and Shrubs, taken at the Time when they

had fully discolored their Leaves and Blossoms, and not at their first Appearance.

	1762	1763	1765	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782
Hazle Male Blof.	Jan. 22	January 5	January 14	February 26	March 10	February 10	March 8	February 8	March 18
Female	Feb. 10	February 1	March 5	March 12	March 10	February 10	March 8	February 8	March 18
Hazle in Leaf	April 28	April 16	April 26	April 28	April 24	April 10	May 4	April 21	May 17
Gooseberry in Le	March 23	March 18	March 15	March 24	April 1	March 15	April 10	March 8	April 20
Bloom	March 23	April 3	April 4	April 6	April 4	March 20	April 10	March 25	April 24
Currant in Leaf	March 27	March 30	March 29	March 11	April 1	March 13	April 10	April 5	April 30
Bloom	March 30	April 2	April 2	March 18	April 8	March 20	April 10	April 5	April 30
Elder in Leaf	April 1	April 1	April 1	April 12	April 8	March 4	April 27	April 15	May 11
Bloom	April 1	May 20	May 29	May 29	June 15	June 10	June 28	June 5	June 20
Black Thorn Blo.	April 30	April 3	April 5	April 13	April 20	March 25	April 26	April 12	May 12
Leaf	April 30	April 27	April 24	May 1	April 27	April 27	May 10	April 22	May 17
White Thorn Le	April 20	April 11	March 23	April 12	April 25	March 28	April 25	April 20	May 20
Bloom	May 10	May 11	May 8	May 29	May 12	May 3	May 22	May 13	May 12
Elm in Leaf	April 25	April 30	April 16	May 1	May 1	April 10	May 4	April 20	May 17
Willow in Leaf	April 29	May 2	April 24	April 16	April 27	April 10	May 5	April 20	May 22
Cotton in Leaf	April 26	April 30	April 23	April 25	April 27	April 12	May 4	April 20	May 20
Time in Leaf	April 6	April 8	April 19	April 23	April 10	April 19	April 18	April 25	May 17
Dandelion in Bloo	March 23	March 25	March 27	April 23	March 25	March 25	April 27	April 15	April 30
Leaf	April 26	April 30	May 2	April 25	April 30	April 29	May 5	April 22	May 10
Hearn Cher, Bloo	April 28	April 24	May 4	May 1	May 2	April 30	May 4	April 20	May 10
Leaf	April 28	April 24	May 4	May 5	May 3	May 3	May 4	May 4	May 15
Alder in Leaf	April 22	April 30	May 1	May 2	April 3	May 3	May 4	May 7	May 25
Alb in Leaf	April 20	April 25	May 7	May 4	May 25	May 28	May 24	May 16	May 29
Maple in Leaf	April 26	April 27	May 3	April 30	May 18	April 19	May 20	May 5	May 2
Bloom	May 1	May 3	May 6	May 4	May 18	April 22	May 21	May 7	May 31
Walnut in Leaf	April 20	May 7	May 18	May 29	May 8	May 27	May 20	May 15	June 10
Ok in Leaf	April 27	May 7	May 9	May 14	May 15	May 27	May 27	May 20	June 10
Horle Chef Leaf	April 30	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 5	May 27	May 18	April 20	May 10
Bloom	May 28	May 28	May 26	May 29	May 12	May 4	May 22	May 16	June 8
Mulberry in Leaf	May 29	May 26	May 28	May 30	May 20	May 27	May 27	May 26	June 18

MR. URBAN,

AT length is closed the long-expected sale^{*} of that capital collection of MSS. formed by Dr. Askew during his Travels in the Levant †, and augmented by the printed editions enriched with the very valuable notes of his friend the learned Dr. Taylor, who bequeathed them to him by his will, and whose literary labours will do honour to this country as long as the writings of Demosthenes and Lysias retain their reputation.

It is much to the honour of the University of Cambridge, that they have made so large a part of this collection their own. After having taken measures for putting their press on a respectable footing, they have paid a proper tribute to the memory of their late illustrious member, by possessing themselves of all his MS notes; and you may congratulate the public on the approaching prospect of seeing them issue, with due honour, from the University-press, in new and correct editions of Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Pindar, Juvenal, Terentianus Maurus, and other classic authors. After so long an interval since any thing more than Bibles and Common Prayers have proceeded from that press (for, I believe, Dr. Taylor's own works, printed there, almost half a century ago, were its last classic labours ‡); we may hope the students of this university will give such specimens of their taste for, and proficiency in, the literature of Greece and Rome, as will shew them not a whit behind the sons of their sister. Comparisons are invidious, and allowance must be made for filial piety. But whatever praise is due to the typographic

part of the Oxford editions, many scholars of our own nation, and more on the continent, express themselves disappointed with the other requisites.

Among the classic authors illustrated with MS notes, or collations, by Dr. T. or preceding critics, gone to Cambridge, are, Æschylus, with MS notes by H. Cafaubon, H. Stephens, Dr. Askew, Dr. Needham, Dr. Taylor. Apollonius Rhodius, by Wasse, Upton, Dr. Taylor.

Demosthenes and Lysias, by Mr. Markland, Dr. Askew, and Dr. Taylor.

Dion Cassius, by Oddey §.

Theocritus, by Dr. Askew.

Manilius,

Terentianus Maurus, } by Bentley.

Herodotus, by T. Gale.

Hesychius' Lexicon, full of additions, which came into Dr. Askew's hands from the library of the late Dr. S. Chandler.

Euripides,

Hierocles,

Homer,

Longinus,

Cicero's Tusculan Questions, by Dr. Bentley.

Boetius, by Dr. Askew.

Horace, by Grævius, Chishull, and Dr. Taylor.

Justinian's Institutes, by Dr. Taylor.

Juvenal, by Beverland and Dr. Taylor.

Nicander, by Dr. Bentley.

Besides distinct common-places on Homer, Xenophon, Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Juvenal, Terentianus Maurus, &c. by Dr. Taylor.

MSS. of Lucretius, Cicero de Officiis ||

* Of nine mornings, March 7—16.

† The Dr. kept a vessel with a Janitary constantly attendant on him, and the Grand Seigneur's firman in his pocket, while he searched the islands of the Archipelago. There are comparatively few antiquities left. He brought away a statue of Apollo 5 feet high from Delos, where there are many. The inscription on the base of the colossus 15 feet square is very distinct, and should be read *Ἰσχυρὸς*, &c. some letters of *Ἰσχυρὸς* being wanting. The fragments round it are no parts of a statue. In the quarries at Paros lay blocks of marble 70 feet long, as left by the Greeks.

‡ Two or three exceptions occur in p. 286.

§ Of these corrections of Ob. Oddey on Dion Cassius, Reimarus, in the preface, p. 25, to his first edition of this historian, Hamburg, 1750, f. writes to this effect: "Understanding from the *Acta Eruditorum*, 1712, p. 528, that this learned Englishman had thoughts of a new edition of Dion, and had published a specimen of it, and hearing that a copy with his notes was in the possession of Dr. Mead, I wrote to the Dr. for the use of that copy, which was readily granted. It was found not to contain collations, but such respectable conjectures as left no room to doubt that his second thoughts would have thrown much light on the author. But the report of Oddey's specimen was a mistake."—His conjectures, however, have all due respect paid them in Reimar's edition, where they are inserted—After saying so much in praise of Ob. Oddey's critical acumen, your learned correspondents are requested to inform you who he was.

|| Cicero's *de Officiis* et *de Inventione* were both bought by Dr. Farmer for the Public Library, Cambridge; but the Dr. politely resigned them to the Marquess of Lansdowne, in return for which, his Lordship was pleased to present the University with a MS. of Gregory Nazianzen.

et de Laventione, Corn. Nepos*, Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, and the New Testament, in Latin: Herodotus, Thucydides, Æschylus, Prometheus, Aristophanis Plutus, Nubæ, et Rana, Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes, et Phœnissæ. March's Symposiaca, St. Chrysostom's pieces, Lucili's Caropitica and Opies, and the Gospels in Greek.

And that the University, as a body, might not seem to engross the whole of Dr. Taylor's valuable collection, several classics, both Greek and Latin, with his notes, and several of his MS common-places, were purchased by Mr. Burrell, Mr. C. Burney, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Jodrell, and Dr. Giffet, all members of that learned body: not to mention the purchases by the Marquess of Lansdown and Lord Stormont, who received their education at Oxford.

Dr. Askew's medical books and MSS. were divided between Doctors Simms, Wright, and Monro. He brought many of these from Greece, and the originals of many printed only in Latin.

The collection of letters between the critics of the last age was purchased by Dr. Beauvoir.

The finest copy of Chaucer, with the arms of Abp. Dean, by Mr. Steevens, the other by Mr. Lowes † of Newcastle.

The account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment at Cambridge was bought by Mr. Nichols, and will form part of his intended collection of the progresses of that illustrious Queen.

The fine copy of what was intended for a second volume of inscriptions, collected by Chishull and his learned friends, and transcribed in the fair hand of the late Professor Ward ‡, is fortunately lodged in the British Museum, where was before placed the MS. of the first volume.

Of the MSS. the fac simile of the Vatican Virgil, bought at Dr. Mead's sale for 3l. 13s. 6d. was here purchased, by the Marquess of Lansdown, for 20 guineas; the Boetius of the 16th century, by the same, for twelve guineas; as was Martial, of the 15th century, for nine guineas and a half; the Rei rustica scriptores, of the 15th century, for seven guineas and a half; the Dante, of the 15th century, for seven guineas; the Suetonius, of the 15th century, for sixteen guineas; the Virgil, of the 15th century, for sixteen guineas; the fine Livy, from Palermo, by Mr.

Burrell, for 33l. 12s. the Statius, dated 600 years old, by the Duke of Grafton, for seventeen guineas; the Theophrastus, 1l. 16s.; Xenophon, nine guineas; Veterinæ medicinx scriptores Græci, 5l. 11s. Nicander fully noted by Dr. Bentley, and a few others, by the British Museum.

The total produce of this collection, which the collector himself valued at 2000l. and out of which very few curiosities are reserved, amounted to 1287l. which, added to that of the printed books, 1775. 3993l. 6s. makes 5280l. 6s. It was said 2000l. had been offered for the former, and 5000l. for the latter, by the King, and refused by the executors; but, it is believed, without foundation. The fact rather is, that Dr. Askew set these valuations himself.

It would be curious to trace the progress of books and MSS. of value from one library to another, and the different sums given in different centuries or half centuries. Thus, to give a few instances, the Vatican Virgil, which, it is believed, cost Dr. Mead more than it sold for at Dr. Askew's sale, was bought by Dr. Askew, at Dr. Mead's sale, for

	Mead.			Askew.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Herodotus, with Gale's notes,	1	1	0	0	12	6
Horace, with Chishull's,	2	12	9	2	4	0
Dion Cassius, with Oddey's,	0	15	0	0	15	0
Athenæus, with Oddey's,	3	3	0	0	5	6
A MS. of the Greek Gospels, 14	14	2		29	8	0

At the sale of the learned Michael Maittaire's library, 1748-9, not ten years before that of Dr. Mead's, it was no uncommon thing for books of all sizes to sell by dozens, for 1s. 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d.

Maittaire's own copy of his Annales Typogr. in 8 vols. with his MS notes, sold to Dr. Hunt for five pounds.

The whole produce of his sale was 469l. The catalogue was printed, agreeably to a direction in his will, from one drawn up by himself; consequently must have set off the collection to an advantage, which, in modern times, is too frequently lost, by the hurry with which heirs and executors bring the most valuable articles under the hammer.

* A copy of Kenchamus' edition of this author, collated with a MS. in the Deering library by your old friend Paul Geminge. was purchased by his friend Guit. Brander, esq.

† Who likewise purchased several other MSS. to a very considerable amount.

‡ The industrious editor of Mr. Bowyer's Life, p. 36, had not the good fortune to trace this 2d vol. to Dr. Askew's possession.

which

mer of a puffing ignorant auctioneer. We must, however, be understood to except from this censure the subjects of the paper, as well as those which fell under the direction of Mr. Paterfon.

Such was the different valuation of books in the beginning of this century, that Dr. Askew has been heard to declare he bought many books for a shilling a-piece, for which his friend Sam. Baker would have given moldores.

Of Apollonius Rhodius he had collations from seven MSS. the best whereof is in the Wolfenbuttle library. He considered all the editions as exceeding faulty, and we need no further proof after what Reiske says in the preface to his edition. The best of all the scholiasts, but no variations, is in the Riccardi library, which Dr. Askew read through with Lamy, who published the catalogue of that library in quarto. An English translation was made by the late Rev. Mr. Cowper, fellow of Benet Coll. Cambridge, of which the Dr. was well assured, and to his intended edition of

this author the elegy in your vol. LIV. p. 198. refers, though the author of it has his doubts about the translation. Had it been known to Mr. Fawkes, who left his translation unfinished at the press, he would hardly have undertaken it.

Dr. Askew lost many large boxes full of MSS. while at quarantine, and afterwards bought in England of the late Dr. Gifford for a guinea one which he knew to be among them, and which he traced to Smith a bookseller at Canterbury, but could recover no more.

He lent the Foulises a MS. of Plato, for their edition, on a note for 100l. They kept it two years, and Mr. Harris of Salisbury enquired so often after it that the Dr. hardly knew what answer to give. He thought Mr. Sydenham the best qualified to write notes on Plato. It was in contemplation to publish those of Mr. Gray.

Among the books printed at Cambridge in the last and present centuries, the only classical ones were,

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Terence, 1607. | Catullus, Tibullus, et Propertius, 1702. | Battie's Ilocrates, 1729. |
| Ovid's Metamorphoses, 1631. | Euripidis Medea & Phœnissæ, by Piers 1703. | Demosthenes's select Orationes, by Mounteney, 1731. |
| Dionysius Periegetes, 1633. | Max. Tyrius by Davies, 1703. | Lyllas by Taylor, 1740. |
| Homer's Iliad, 1648. | Ovid's Tristitia, 1703. | Demosthenes, by Taylor, 1748. |
| Antoninus, 1652. | Needham's Geoponica, 1704. | Orations, and |
| Winterton's Poetæ minores, 1652. 1689. | Anacreon, by Barnes, 1705. | Lycurgus, by Taylor, 1743. |
| Epictetus et Cebes, 1655. | 1721. 1734. | Plutarch de Iside et Olinde by Squire, 1749. |
| Porphyry de Abstinentia, 1655. | Cæsar's Commentarii Davissii, 1706. 1727. | Cicero, Davissii, de Nat. Deor. 1718. |
| Andronicus Rhodius, 1659. | Min. Felix, Davissii, 1707. | 1723. 1733. |
| Euclid, 1665. | 1712. | 1744. |
| Sophocles, 1665. | Hierocles by Needham, 1709. | Tusc. Qu. 1709. |
| Lucretius, 1775. 1686. | Sallust cum fragmentis hist. vet. by Walle, 1710. | 1723. 1730. |
| Platonis de rebus divinis Dialogi, 1683. | Barnes's Homer, 1711. | 1738. |
| Lactantius, 1685. | Plato de republica by Massey, 1713. | Acad. 1725. |
| Homer's Ilias Didymi, 1689. | Herodoti Clio, 1715. | 1730. 1736. |
| Horace, 1692. | Lactantius Davissii, 1718. | de Finib. 1718. |
| Ciceronis Orationes selectæ in ul. Delphi. 1692. | Euclid, 1722. | 1728. 1741. |
| Barnes' Euripides. 1694. | Terence et Phædrus Bentleii, 1726. | de Divinat. 1721. 1730. |
| Confortinus de die natali, 1695. | Statii Sylvar, by Markland, 1728. | 1738. |
| Antonic's Poetics, 1696. | Aristotelis Problemata, 1728. | de Legib. 1727. |
| Horace, 1701. | | 1745. |
| Terence, 1701. 1723. | | de Oratione, Pearce, 1718. |
| Virgil, 1701. 1702. | | 1732. |
| Terence Westerhovii, 1702. | | Epist. ad fam. Rofs, 1749. |

Foremost among the editors of which stand Barnes, Gale, Needham, Bentley, Davies, Markland, Taylor, Pearce, and Rofs.

* Who, we hear, will in a short time sell by auction the valuable library of the great Archibald late Duke of Argyle. EDIT.

† No such apology can be made for that universal translator, or confounder, both of the classics and his mother tongue, E. B. G. esq. See vol. LII. p. 394. &c.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR labours, it is presumed, may not improperly be compared to the assiduity of persons collecting the remains of some valuable piece, which accident or time has demolished; or to a shipwreck, the planks of which (says the great lord Bacon) industrious and wise men snatch up and preserve from the deluge of time. The insertion of the following odds and ends will contribute much to the satisfaction of yours,
H. LEMOINE.

Paragraph from the *Post Angel**, a periodical paper, published in 1701, and carried on or written by that queer projector and bookseller, John Dunton.

"July 12. One Mr. Wood, who died about three years since, deputy of Langbourn Ward, having left a settlement, that any maid-servant who should keep in her place twenty years, should receive at the expiration of that term 20l. on Friday last, a maid in Tower-street challenged the legacy; and making it appear she was lawfully intitled thereto, she received it to a farthing."

A precedent of the same in St. Andrew's parish, Holborn, where a person has bequeathed ten pounds to every maid-servant who lives seven years in her place. Query, Who made this provision; and whether this, as well as the former, are yet paid; and, if discontinued, to what use has the fund been appropriated?

Is the story of the devil going in the likeness of a pied piper into the town of Hamel, in Saxony, June 20, 1484, and enticing away 130 children, a fact, and related by credible authors?

It is well known, that wigs were first worn here in the reign of Charles II. the importation of that fashion being the act of that monarch and his courtiers. But might it not be worth while enquiring into the date of hair-dressing, and whence it came immediately; it being a notorious fact, that the first professors here were foreigners.

A correspondent of yours some time since required some account of the above singular genius. The following notices are copied from the MS. of Mr. C. Eve, late of Hoxton-square, an industrious antiquarian collector, whose books and papers have been unfortunately scattered, and many lost. Dunton appears to have been a native of Kent, from this account being in a class subscribed, "Parochial, &c. Antiquities of Canterbury;" but the precise time of his birth is not mentioned.

He was in business upwards of twenty years, during which time he traded considerably in the Stationers' Company. However, about the beginning of the present century he failed, and commenced author, and in 1701 was amanuensis to the editor of the forementioned *Post Angel*. He soon after set up a writer for the entertainment of the public, and projected and carried on, with the assistance of others, the *Athenian Mercury*; or a scheme to answer a series of questions monthly, the querist remaining concealed. This work was continued to about twenty volumes, and afterwards reprinted by Bell, under the title of the *Athenian Oracle*, in four volumes octavo. In 1710 he published his "*Athenianism*, or the new Projects of Mr. John Dunton, Author of the Essay on the Hazard of a Death-bed Repentance." This contains, amidst a prodigious variety of matter, six hundred treatises in prose and verse, by which he appears to have been, with equal facility, a philosopher, physician, poet, civilian, divine, humourist &c. &c. To this work he has prefixed his portrait, engraved by M. Vander Gucht; and in a preface, which breathes all the pride of self-consequence, informs his readers, he does not write to flatter, or for hire. As a specimen of this miscellaneous farago, take the following heads of subjects. "The Funeral of Mankind, a Paradox, proving we are all dead and buried. The Spiritual Hedgehog; or, a new and surprising Thought. The double Life; or, a new way to redeem Time, by living over To-morrow before it comes. Dunton preaching to himself; or, every man his own Parson." "His Creed; or, the Religion of a Bookseller, in imitation of Brown's *Religio Medici*," has some humour and merit. This he dedicated to the Stationers Company. As a satirist, he appears to most advantage in his poems, entitled, "the Beggar mounted; the dissenting Doctors; Parnassus ho!! or, Frolics in Verse: Dunton's Shadow; or, the Character of a Summer Friend." Throughout the whole of his writings he is exceeding prolix and tedious, and sometimes obscure. "His Case is altered; or, Dunton's Re-marriage to his own Wife," has some singular notions, but very little merit in the composition. For further particulars of this heterogeneous genius, see "Dunton's Life and Errors,"† a book not now in my possession, somewhat scarce.

H. L.

* We particularly wish to be favoured with a sight of the *Post Angel*.
EDIT.

† See Grainger, vol. II. part 2. p. 416.
MR.

TO the picture which was given in our last, p. 173, of Dr. Johnson at Cambridge, we are now enabled to add a slight sketch of Dr. Johnson at Oxford, drawn by himself. The year is determined, by Dr. King's speech, to have been 1759, when the E. of Westmoreland was installed Chancellor. "It is now making tea for me. I have been in my gown ever since I came here. It was at my first coming quite new and handsome. I have worn thrice, which I had disused for many years. I have proposed to Vanstuart * climbing over the wall, but he has refused me. And I have clapped my hands till they are sore, at Dr. King's speech."

Of his birth-place, Lichfield, Dr. Johnson always spoke with a laudable enthusiasm. "Its inhabitants," he said, "were more orthodox in their religion, more pure in their language, and more polite in their manners, than any other town in the kingdom"; and he often lamented, that "no city of equal antiquity and worth has been so destitute of a native to record its fame, and transmit its history to posterity."

Some little time before Dr. Johnson's death, he inclosed the epitaph for his father, mother, and brother, (see p. 9.) in a letter, written with his own hand, to Mr. Greene, commissioning him "to get it cut on a large stone that may protect the bodies:" desiring "the stone may be deep, massy and hard," and adds, "I beg that all possible haste may be made, for I wish to have it done while I am yet alive." The letter is in Mr. Greene's possession, and is dated "December 2. 1784."

* Dr. Robert.

† It appears, however, from Dr. Dimsy's *Memoirs of Dr. Sykes*, (which shall be reviewed in our next), that Dr. Johnson had a dreadful opinion of their ecclesiastical courts. "Dr. Johnson has been reported to have shewn the MS. of the former part of his tragedy of *Isaac* to a friend [Gibb. Warton says, no doubt] at Lichfield, who was officially connected with the courts belonging to the cathedral or peculiars there. His friend is represented to have expressed his opinion of so much of the tragedy as he had seen in terms of the highest approbation, and to have added, that he thought the writer had left no possibility of heightening the catastrophe in the concluding part of the play. "Sir," replied Dr. Johnson, "I have enough in reserve for my purpose; for, in the last act, I intend to put my heroine into the ecclesiastical court of Lichfield, which will fill up the utmost measure of human calamity."

Of Mr. Sheridan's Book on Oratory, Dr. Johnson said, "It is impossible to read it without feeling a perpetual elevation of hope, and a perpetual disappointment. If we should have a bad harvest this year; Mr. S. would say, it was owing to the neglect of Oratory."

A literary lady expressing to Dr. J. her approbation of his Dictionary, and, in particular, her satisfaction at his not having admitted into it any *improper words*; "No, Madam," replied he, "I hope I have not daubed my fingers. I find, however, that you have been looking for them."

List of POET LAUREATS, from Queen Elizabeth's reign to the present time; in which it is observable, that for the space of one hundred and eighty years there have been exactly the same number of poetical as political Monarchs.

THE great Spenser was Poet Laureat to Queen Elizabeth; who died in 1598, about four years before his royal mistress.

He was succeeded by Sam. Daniel, who died 1619, and left the bays to Ben Jonson, who held the office 18 years, and then resigned it to

Sir Wm. Davenant; who dying in 1668, after he had enjoyed it 31 years, it was placed on the head of Dryden; but at the Revolution he was deposed, and his bays adorned the brow of Tho. Shadwell, whom Dryden hated so much for this rivalry, as to produce one of the strongest satires in our language, well known by the name of *Mac Flecknoe*.

After Shadwell had worn it four years, he died in the year 1692, and it descended to Tate. This monarch held it 24 years; but dying in 1716, it fell to the Rev. Mr. Eulden, who enjoyed it till 1730.

Colley Cibber was the immediate heir to Tate, who perhaps, for this and other as equally good reasons, was made the hero of the *Dunciad*, by Pope. His Dramatic Writings, however, have rescued him from the character of a dunce, though his Odes are subject to some animadversions.

Wm. Whitehead succeeded Colley Cibber in 1757, and enjoyed it for 28 years, dying in April 1785. He is now succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Author of the *History of English Poetry*, and of several other productions of transcendent merit.

50. Miscellaneous

50. *Miscellaneous Tracts*, by the late William Bowyer, Printer, F.S.A.; and several of his learned Friends; including some Letters, on Literary Subjects, by Mr. Markland, Mr. Clarke, &c. &c. Selected and illustrated with occasional Notes by John Nichols, Printer, F.S.A. Edinb. 4to.

THESE "last words" (as they may be called), both in verse and prose, of this last of learned printers, must be acceptable to all who are acquainted with the genius and talents of that valuable man. He here "speaks for himself, in the various forms of Author, Commentator, Critic, and Correspondent with some of the first Literati of his age."—Among other curious Tracts, now first collected, we find an Epitome of Selden's book *De Synedriis Veterum Ebraeorum*, with other memoranda from that learned writer, 1722-6; a sketch of Mr. Baxter's Glossary of Roman Antiquities, 1726; a Correction of the Vicar of Dowsbury, in "Remarks on Mr. Bowman's singular Sermon on the Traditions of the Clergy," 1731; Strictures on the Republication of Stephens's Thesaurus, 1732; Marginal Notes on Chishull's *Antiquitates Asiaticae*; a Comment on the Saxon Feast of Yule; Observations on Middleton's Life of Cicero, on Kennet's Roman Antiquities, on Bladen's Translation of Caesar's Commentaries, on La Bletterie's Life of Julian, and on Bishop Warburton's Julian; Miscellaneous Remarks on Roman History, &c. &c. But this is only a small part of the contents, which are too copious for us to detail.

As a specimen of our author's critical talent, from his Notes on Kuster *De vero Ufu verborum Mediorum*, &c. 1773, to which he prefixed a Preface (here inserted) we will select "a correction of our English Homer."

"P. 10. Κῆρυ, vel κῆρυ, tondere alterum: quod tonsores facere solent. At κῆρυθαι, vel in A. 1. κῆρυθαι, tondere se: & κῆρυθαι κῆρυ, tondere sibi com. m.] Hoc monitu Kusteri si profecisset poëta nostras, parcius ei obscuram diligentiam objecisset. Lapsus est certe vir summus ad Homeri lib. 4. ver. 45."

Πῆγ' ἢ Πάριον δῖος ἔθηκεν πυρὶ σῆμα τέ χυῖον
Κῆρυθαι τέ κῆρυ.

Till on the pyre I place thee; till I rear
The grassy mound, and clip ΤΗΧ. sacred hair.

Imo vero Κῆρυθαι τέ κῆρυ, totumque com. m. m. m. Sic enim vox media, sic r. r. r.

lugendū mortuos postulat, ut mox patet, et ut ipse Popius notat, ver. 135.

Θεῖε δὲ πάντα νίκην κατάνυσεν, ὡς ἐπὶ Ἀχιλλῶν Κῆρυθαι.

O'er all the corpse THEIR scatter'd locks they throw.

Et ver. 140.

Στάς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ παύσῃς ἑσθλὴν ἀπηνειόσας χεῖρ' αὐτήν.

But great Achilles stands apart in prayer,
And from his head divides the yellow hair.

Vid. & Potteri Archæol. Gr. iv. 5."

To this we will add some extracts from the letters of Mr. Markland.

"Dec. 2, 1770.

"I understood, long ago, that Ely was designed for Keene. He is so very far, that I fancy it will not be long before he has a successor; for, as Harry Finch used to say to Armstrong, in his jocular way, 'there is no being sure of a fat fellow for half an hour.'—Dr. Bentley used to compare himself to an old trunk, which, if you let it alone, will stand in a corner a long time; but if you jumble it by moving, it will soon fall to pieces. Nimirum hic ego sum."

"July 7, 1771.

"I do not mention Dr. Heberdes's opinion of your complaint with the usual style of pity, because I am firmly persuaded that nothing can befall a man but what is to his advantage, if he pleases; and more cannot be desired. This is Reason, little considered or thought of, but strongly and clearly confirmed by the Book you are employed upon*. Hence, total confinement, mill-post legs, and apprehension of a stone in the kidneys, are of no great weight with one who is firmly under that persuasion, and thinks he has good authority for it, that no man is miserable but through his own fault. Providence and Religion have ordered otherwise; though he who thinks differently will have most human votes on his side, if that will do him any good."

"Jan. 27, 1775.

"What will become of us? For I foresee the American petition will be rejected. I have feared it a long time. I have less reason to be concerned than you have, being much older; and yet I cannot forbear being uneasy for posthumous calamities, which, I foresee, will be owing to the weakness of some, and the wickedness of others. The Provost of Eton† brought his son hither, a youth of about eleven years old. I told him, I was afraid he will see evil days in England; for that it seemed to be ripening apace. You, I believe, will laugh at all this, as appearances are different to different persons; and yet I think every man in England has reason to be uneasy at such a majority of members of parliament who will sell

* "The New Testament." † Dr. Barnard.

you

you to the best bidder; in which case you have only one way (and that a very disagreeable one) to help yourself. We seem to be in a very bad situation; and worse, if Sophocles's remark be true, *τοῦτα πάντα Ζεύς* which probably is the case."

"Feb. 5, 1775.

"Dr. P.'s* wealth, you say, is confirmed by good authority. I am sorry for it, because I think a Christian priest, with no children, to die worth £30,000, has a very unscriptural look. One news-paper says, that he left to twenty fellows of the College, who were his contemporaries, 100*l.* each. This would have been very pretty and commendable, had it been done a fortnight before he was taken ill: otherwise it has the look of playing fall and loose, and seems to declare that, if he had never died, he never would have done any good with his riches."

Subjoined are some Latin letters and poems by Mr. Bonwicke, several Letters between him and Mr. Blechynden, on the Legality of taking the Oaths to King William; a Letter of Professor Ockley to Mr. Wotton, on the Confusion of Tongues, &c. and Construction of Eastern Languages, mentioned in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 226; a curious Dissertation on 1 Kings x. 22, and 2 Chron. ix. 21, by Dr. Owen; Disquisitions on the Land of Goshen, by Mr. Costard and Mr. Bryant; and Two original Letters from the pious Mr. Nelson to his young cousins George and Gabriel † Hanger, 1713, containing some admirable Instructions for their Conduct through Life.—The whole is a fund of miscellaneous literature, which will add (if possible) to Mr. Bowyer's established reputation both for industry and abilities, and with that view has been gratefully selected by his surviving friend and partner, Mr. Nichols.

"Sir Robert Foley married a sister of Mr. Markland." In the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, no sister of Mr. M. is mentioned but Mrs. Catherine M.—Sir R. F. married Miss Hinchliffe, who survived him. Had he a former wife? (*Some further extracts shall be given in a future Magazine.*)

51. *Poems upon several Occasions*, English, Italian, and Latin, with Translations, by John Milton, viz. Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Arcades, Comus, Odes, Sonnets, Miscellanies, English Psalms, Elegiarum

Liber, Epigrammatum Liber, Sylvarum Liber. With Notes Critical and Explanatory, and other Illustrations. By Thomas War-ton, [B.D.] Fellow of Trinity College, and late Professor of Poetry at Oxford. 8vo.

THIS elegant *Historian of English Poetry*, who has already exercised his critical talents on Spenser, now presents us with the *Juvenile Works* (as they are called) of Milton, which were first published, he tells us (Comus and Lycidas excepted, which had appeared before), in 1645, but, for seventy years afterwards were totally neglected, a slight mention of them by Archbishop Sancroft*, about 1648, excepted. "The first printed encomium," which any of them received, seems to be that which Addison bestowed on Milton's *Laughter*, &c. in *L'Allegro* in a *Spectator*, written in 1711. Pope, on being asked by Mr. Digby (as the latter told our Editor's father), "if he knew any thing of this hidden treasure?" availed himself of the question, and soon afterwards sprinkled his *Eloisa* to *Abelard* with epithets and phrases of a new form and sound, pilfered from "Comus and the Penseroso. Thus,

"v. 20,

"Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn,

"is plainly borrowed from

"By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades, *Com.* 429;

"as

"I have not yet forgot myself to stone,
Eloisa, 24,

"is almost as evidently from *Il Pens.*

"v. 42,

"There held in holy passion still,

"Forget thyself to marble.—

"Again, *ibid.* v. 244,

"And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding
"o'er the deeps,

"from *Il Pens.* v. 8,

"There under ebon shades and low-brow'd
"rocks.

"See *Essay on Pope*, p. 307. § vi.
"edit. 2."

At length, in 1733 and 4, Dr. Pearce and the two Richardsons contributed to rescue these poems from oblivion, and their reputation was farther extended by Jortin, Warburton, and Hurd. In 1738 *Comus* was adapted to music, and presented on the stage; soon after, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* were set to music

* Dr. Powell, master of St. John's College, Cambridge."

† The late lord Colerane, which might have been mentioned.

* In that prelate's papers at Oxford. He was then fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

by Handel; and in 1744. "*Lycidas* was imitated by Mr. Mason."—Our Editor afterwards laments that Milton should "unworthily and unprofitably waste the vigorous portion of his life, those years in which imagination is on the wing, on temporary topics, on elaborate but perishable dissertations in defence of innovation and anarchy. To this employment he sacrificed his eyes, his health, his repose, his native propensities, his elegant studies. Smit with the deplorable polemics of puritanism, he suddenly ceased to gaze on such sights as youthful poets dream. The numerous and noble plans of tragedy, which he had deliberately formed with the discernment and selection of a great poetical mind, were at once interrupted and abandoned; and have now left, to a disappointed posterity, only a few naked outlines and confused sketches. Instead of embellishing original tales of chivalry, of cloathing the fabulous achievements of the early British kings and champions in the gorgeous trappings of Epic attire, he wrote *Smectymnus* and *Tetrachordon*, apologies for fanatic preachers and the doctrine of divorce. In his travels he had intended to visit Sicily and Athens, countries connected with his finer feelings, interwoven with his poetical ideas, and impressed upon his imagination by his habits of reading, and by long and intimate converse with the Grecian literature. But so prevalent were his patriotic attachments, that bearing in Italy of the commencement of the national quarrel, instead of proceeding forward to feast his fancy with the contemplation of scenes familiar to Theocritus and Homer, the pines of Etna, and the pastures of Peneus, he abruptly changed his course, and hastily returned home, to plead the cause of ideal liberty. Yet in this chaos of controversy, amidst endless disputes concerning religious and political reformation, independency, prelacy, tithes, toleration, and tyranny, he sometimes seems to have heaved a sigh for the peaceable enjoyments of lettered solitude, for his congenial pursuits, and the more mild and ingenious exercises of the Muse. See *Apol. Smectymn. Prose Works*, vol. I. p. 103, and *Church Governm.* b. II. vol. I. p. 61. He still, however, obstinately persisted in what he thought his duty. But surely these specula-

tions should have been confined to the enthusiasts of the age, to such restless and wayward spirits as Prynne, Hugh Peters, Goodwyn, and Baxter. Minds less refined, and faculties less elegantly cultivated, would have been better employed in this task.

"Coarse complexions,

"And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply

"The sampler, and to tease the hufwife's wool:

"What need a vermill-tinsur'd lip for that, Love-daring eyes, and tresses like the moon?" *Comus*, v. 750.

The Latin poems, "though, for obvious reasons, they can never be so popular as the English," are accompanied with a series of English notes, as Mr. W. wishes them to be "better known than before." He does not agree in opinion with Dr. Johnson in preferring the Latin poetry of May and Cowley, the skill of the former being "in parody," and that of the other (as is here shewn) in "metaphysical conceits and unnatural-extravagances."—Milton's Latin poems, "on the contrary, may be justly considered as legitimate classical compositions."—"Gray," it is added, "resembles Milton in many instances. Among others, in their youth they were both strongly attached to the cultivation of Latin poetry."—Both their fathers, it may be added, were money-scriveners. In this edition, as it exhibits only those poems of which Milton published a second edition in his life-time, 1673, *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* are not included. They had been just before printed together in a separate volume, in 1671. The chief purpose of the notes is to explain our author's allusions, to illustrate or to vindicate his beauties, to point out his imitations both of others and of himself, to elucidate his obsolete diction, and by the addition and juxtaposition of parallels, universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and to shew the peculiarities of his phraseology." His imitations of the English poets, as well as of Spenser and Shakespeare, and the allusions taken from "traditional superstitions, not yet worn out in the popular belief," are particularly noticed. For this latter task Dr. Newton, though "an excellent scholar," was not qualified, being "unacquainted with the treasures of the Gothic library."

"library." But Milton has now happily fallen into the hands of one who, by a rare coincidence, unites a taste for the classics with the knowledge of antiquities. "Several curious circumstances of Milton's early life, situations, friendships, and connections," can only be learned from his Latin poems, which, therefore, "may have their use in unfolding them even to 'the learned reader.'"—Some notes by Mr. Bowle, the translator of *Don Quixote*, and a few by Dr. Warton, the Editor's brother (we wish, with him, there could have been more), are inserted. Milton's Will, after a diligent search in various offices, could not be found. It is probable, therefore, that it was denied "the privilege of admission into a public ecclesiastical repository; or, if admitted, that it was casually suffered to be suppressed. *Comus* and the *Paradise Lost* could not, on 'this occasion, apologize for the defender of the king's murder."

Of the critical acumen displayed in these notes we cannot give a more striking specimen than the illustration of the following obscure passage in *Lycidas*, v. 159, a dignus vindice nodus:

"Or whether thou in our misty views deny'd,
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus' old,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks toward Namana's and Bayona's bold;
Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth."

The whole of this passage has never yet been explained or understood. That part of the coast of Cornwall called the LAND'S END, with its neighbourhood, is here intended, in which is the promontory of BELLERUS, so named from Bellerus, a Cornish giant. And we are told by Camden, that this is the only part of our island that looks directly towards Spain. So also Drayton, *Polyolb. S. xxiii. vol. iii. p. 1107.*

- Then Cornwall crepereth out into the
"western maine,
- As, lying in her eye, she pointed still at
"Spaine."

And Orosius, 'The second angle, or point, of Spain, forms a cape, where Brigantia, a city of Galicia, rears a most lofty watch-tower, of admirable construction, in full view of Britain.' *HIST. L. l. c. ii. fol. 5. a. edit. Paris. 1524. fol.* But what is the meaning of 'The Great Vision of the Guarded Mount?' and of the line immediately following, 'Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth?' I flatter myself I have discovered Milton's original and leading idea.

"Full by the Land's End, in Cornwall, is a most romantic projection of rock, called SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, into a har-

bour called MOUNTS-BAY. It gradually rises from a broad basis into a very steep and narrow, but craggy, elevation. Towards the sea the declivity is almost perpendicular. At low-water it is accessible by land, and, not many years ago, it was entirely joined with the present shore, between which and the MOUNT there is a rock called CHAPEL-ROCK. Tradition, or rather superstition, reports, that it was antiently connected by a large tract of land, full of churches, with the Isles of Scilly. On the summit of SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT a monastery was founded before the time of Edward the Confessor, now a seat of Sir John Saint Aubyn. The church, refectory, and many of the apartments, still remain. With this monastery was incorporated a strong fortress, regularly garrisoned; and in a patent of Henry the Fourth, dated 1403, the monastery itself, which was ordered to be repaired, is styled FORTALITIUM. *Rym. Foed. viii. 102. 340. 341.* A stone-lantern, in one of the angles of the tower of the church, is called SAINT MICHAEL'S CHAIR. But this is not the original SAINT MICHAEL'S CHAIR. We are told by Carew, in his SURVEY OF CORNWALL, 'A little without 'the Castle [this fortress] there is a bad '[dangerous] seat in a craggy place, called 'Saint Michael's Chaire, somewhat dangerous for access, and therefore holy for 'the adventure.' Edit. 1602, p. 154. We learn from Caxton's GOLDEN LEGENDE, under the history of the Angel MICHAEL, that 'Th' apparacyon of this angell is manyfold. The fyrst is when he appered in 'mount of Gargan,' &c. Edit. 1493. f. cclxxvii. a. William of Worcester, who wrote his TRAVELS over England about 1490, says, in describing SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT, there was an 'Apparicio Sancti 'Michaelis in monte Tumbos antea vocato 'Le Hore Rok in the wood.' ITINERAR. edit. Cantab. 1778 p. 102. The Hore Rok in the Wood is this Mount or ROCK of Saint Michael, antiently covered with thick wood, as we learn from Drayton and Carew. There is still a tradition, that a vision of Saint Michael seated on this Craig, or Saint Michael's CHAIR, appeared to some hermits: and that this circumstance occasioned the foundation of the monastery dedicated to Saint Michael. And hence this place was long renowned for its sanctity, and the object of frequent pilgrimages. Carew quotes some old rhymes much to our purpose, p. 154, ut suprà.

"Who knows not Mghel's Mount and
"Chaire."

"The pilgrim's holy vaunt?"

Nor should it be forgot that this monastery was a cell to another on a Saint Michael's Mount in Normandy, where was also a Vision of Saint Michael.

"But to apply what has been said to Milton. This GREAT VISION is the famous Apparition of Saint Michael, whom he with
much

much sublimity of imagination supposes to be still throned on this lofty crag of SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT in Cornwall looking towards the Spanish coast. The GUARDED MOUNT, on which this Great Vision appeared, is simply the fortified Mount, implying the fortress above-mentioned. And let us observe, that *Mount* is now the peculiar appropriated appellation of this promontory. With the sense and meaning of the line in question is immediately connected that of the third line next following, which here I now, for the first time, exhibit properly pointed :

'Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt
' with ruth.'

Here is an apostrophe to the Angel Michael, whom we have just seen seated on the Guarded Mount. 'O Angel, look no longer seaward to Namanco's and Bayona's hold: rather turn your eyes backward from the view of this calamitous shipwreck, which the sea, over which you look, presents. Look landward, Look homeward now, and melt with pity at the melancholy spectacle to which you have been a witness.' But I will exhibit the three lines together which form the context. Lycidas was lost on the seas near the coast,

'Where the great vision of the guarded
' mount

'Looks toward Namanco's and Bayona's
' hold;

'Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt
' with ruth.'

The Great Vision and the Angel are the same thing; and the verb *look*, in both the two last verses, has the same reference. I had almost omitted what Carew says of this situation, 'Saint Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent,' p. 154. *ubi supra*."

We will also add Mr. Warton's general idea of the two succeeding poems.

"*L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* may be called the two first descriptive poems in the English language. It is perhaps true, that the characters are not sufficiently kept apart. But this circumstance has been productive of greater excellencies. It has been remarked, 'No mirth can indeed be found in his melancholy, but I am afraid I always meet some melancholy in his mirth.' Milton's is the dignity of mirth. His cheerfulness is the cheerfulness of gravity. The objects he selects in his *L'ALLEGRO* are so far gay, as they do not naturally excite sadness. Laughter and jollity are named only as personifications, and never exemplified. *Quips*, and *Cranks*, and *wanton wiles*, are enumerated only in general terms. There is, specifically, no mirth in contemplating a fine landscape. And even his landscape, although it has flowery meadows and flocks, wears a shade of pensiveness, and con-

tains *ruffar lawns*, *fallows grey*, and *barren mountains*, overhung with *labouring clouds*. Its old torreted mansion peeping from the trees awakens only a train of solemn and romantic, perhaps melancholy, reflection.—Many a peevish man listens with delight to the milk-maid *singing blith*, to the mower *whetting his scythe*, and to a distant peal of village bells. He chose such illustrations as minister matter for true poetry, and genuine description. Even his most brilliant imagery is mellowed with the sober hues of philosophic meditation. It was impossible for the author of *IL PENSEROSO* to be more cheerful, or to paint mirth with levity; that is, otherwise than in the colours of the higher poetry. Both poems are the result of the same feelings, and the same habits of thought.

'No man was ever so disqualified to turn puritan as Milton. In this, and the preceding poem, he professes himself to be highly pleased with the choral church-music, with Gothic cloysters, the painted windows and vaulted yles of a venerable cathedral, with tilts and tournaments, and with masques and pageantries. What very repugnant and unpoetical principles did he afterwards adopt! He helped to subvert monarchy, to destroy subordination, and to level all distinctions of rank. But this scheme was totally inconsistent with the splendours of society, with *trappings of knights and barons bold*, with *store of ladies*, and *high triumphs*, which belonged to a court. *Pomp*, and *feast*, and *revelry*, the show of *Hymen*, with *mask and antique pageantry*, were among the state and trappings of nobility, which he detested as an advocate for republicanism. His system of worship, which renounced all outward solemnity, all that had ever any connection with popery, tended to overthrow the *studious cloysters pale*, and the *high embowed roof*; to remove the *storied windows richly dight*, and to silence the *pealing organ*, and the *full-voiced quire*. The delights arising from these objects were to be sacrificed to the cold and philosophical spirit of calvinism, which furnished no pleasures to the imagination."....

The translation from Dante, p. 371, beginning

"Founded in chaste and humble poverty,"
is from the 108th Sonnet of Petrarch:

"Fondata in casta et humil povertate,

"Contra tuos fondatori alzi le corna,

"Putta sfacciata, et dov' hai posto

"spene?

"Ne gli adulteri tuoi, ne le mal nate

"Ricchezze tante? hor Constantin non

"torna."

This Sonnet of Petrarch is referred to in the note, but the translation is said to be from "Dante, *Parad. c. xx.*" No such lines are there.

(To be concluded in our next.)

52. *As*

52. *An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy, late of Covent Garden Theatre. Written by herself. To which is annexed, Her original Letter to John Calcraft, Esq. advertised to be published in October, 1767, but which was then violently suppressed.* 5 Vols. 8vo. (Continued from p. 207.)

WE next find our heroine moving in two very different spheres, "endeavouring (as she expresses it) to be the second female Newton," in humble imitation of Lady Anson, and, with that view, visiting Flamstead House, attending Martin's lectures, &c.; and then, shocked by the struggles of a cat in an air-pump, through an animal that she greatly disliked, quitting philosophy for politics, "determining to become, if possible, 'another Maintenon,' and reading Grotius, Puffendorf, &c. We then attend her to the continent (leaving Lucy Cooper to console her swain) on a visit, first to her friends the Ursulines at Boulogne, and afterwards to Miss Meredith, a lady of character and fortune, who had just lost her sister, at Thoulouse; introduced to the Du Miel at Paris (the Clairon and Lequin being in confinement); pressed to go to Voltaire's, &c. In the mean time, Mr. Calcraft had engaged a grand house in Parliament-street, where they, at her return, set out, *en prince*, with an establishment of upwards of 30 servants and 2,500*l.* a year for the table. Waving theatrical and political anecdotes, in which latter the Marriage Act and the transportation of the Savoy surrogate form an episode, a fortune *in nubibus* was now left to Mrs. B. by a Thomas Sykes, Esq. who died in France, which, by the villainy of his servant, who absconded with his will and effects, she could never recover, his money in Holland, for want of a legal claimant, falling to the States, and that in the English funds still remaining there.—Liked, as usual, under the banners of Mr. Rich, in the part of Juliet being insulted, as she thought, by an ill-timed laugh of Lady Coventry, she sent to demand payment of a note which she had given her when Miss Gunning, which being refused, she has exposed at once her ladyship's ingratitude and bad spelling, by inserting an original letter *verbatim & literatim*. At the rehearsal of Dodsley's Cleone (in which she succeeded, she says, in opposition to the public opinion, and even that of the author himself, and was instructed and applauded by Dr. Johnson,) she met, on the first time since their separation,

Mr. Metham, and was much disgusted at his *nonchalance*. A fire in Channel Row, during Mr. C.'s absence in the country, gave her an opportunity of exerting herself, and saving his books and papers. She was soon after cheated out of her undress ear-rings, and 400*l.* besides, by an unworthy relation. Her *History of Ayliffe* has been given in our last, p. 174. Another "son Mr. Fox named, "after himself, Henry Fox Calcraft." Still flattering herself with being Mrs. Calcraft, much as she despised her inamorato, she was at this time "struck "with instant madness" on being told, by a "professed friend," but jealous rival, that Mr. C. "had been married, "some years before he knew her, to a "young woman at Grantham, who then "resided with an aunt of his, named "Moore." Her illness, in consequence, was nearly fatal, and a Mr. Darcy, a Romish priest, was sent for, no doubt, to confess and absolve her, who, being attacked, she adds, by Dr. Francis, not only comforted him, who was a greater proficient "in the study of wine than "of holy writ," but made profelytes of "two ladies who were present." At length, Dr. Ford and Bristol Wells, by the breaking of an abscess in her lungs, restored her. Miss Meredith, soon after, bequeathed her 500*l.* besides 1,200*l.* she owed her, and her jewels, worth near 2,000*l.* This lady's life, it seems, was shortened by her hopeless passion for the Duke of Kingston. Mrs. Bellamy then visits Mrs. Child at Brussels, describes that city and Antwerp, &c.—Grown weary both of her political attachments and theatrical engagements, and not being able to prevail on Mr. C. to perform his promise of paying her debts, which now amounted to many thousands, she determined to leave him. But first she visited Holland, where she describes Amsterdam and the Hague. Her jewels, she afterwards says, "amounted to 6000*l.* exclusive of those "left her by Miss Meredith." But "the bills to be discharged," she tells Mr. C. "were for what was consumed "in his house, and by his company." He then paid her bill for wine, sent her 100 guineas for her usual concert and ball on New-year's day (though he was not present), "very inadequate," she adds, "to the expences," and lent her 2,400*l.* on her jewels, which were pledged. At length, after having detected him in an intrigue with a female friend of hers, a married woman, she

steps

steps into a chaise, and bids him adieu, saying, "We shall never, *I hope*, meet again." Her daughter she left at school at Camden House. In this, Lady Tyrawley was her "much-loved adviser." She proceeded immediately to Bristol, where she engaged herself to Mr. Mossop, at Dublin, for "1000 guineas for the season, and two benefits," the same terms being declined by Messrs. Woodward and Barry. Lord Tyrawley and Quin used in vain their influence to induce her to return to Calcraft, whose "meanings and repeated breaches of faith, in not exonerating her from her debts, nothing" (she says) could palliate." This Antony might well think that the extravagance of his Cleopatra (in which she is self-condemned), her *soupers*, balls, concerts, dress, jewels, &c. were sufficient to ruin even a financier; but though this might have justified his not making, it certainly could not his breaking, a promise. During her acting at Dublin, being arrested for a debt of 200l. she entered into "a serious connection" (as she terms it) with Mr. Digges the player. And before she could leave Ireland, she borrowed 400l. more. Her debts, on her return to London, she found amounted to 10,300l. Having obtained a letter of licence from all her creditors but one, she engaged with Mr. Rich. To this woman she gave a bond and judgment. In consequence, a series of distresses, needfuls to recapitulate, prevailed on her to accompany Mr. Digges to Edinburgh, where, as soon as she arrived, she cut off her hair, (as recruits sometimes do their fingers) to prevent her being solicited to appear in public. Yet necessity soon obliged her to have recourse to false, and to perform (as usual), which she did with success. Here she was arrested by her female creditor, but, on a trial, a verdict was given in her favour, and she agreed to pay her debt by installments. At this theatre she presided (as she calls it) for one winter, and in the succeeding summer at one that was built by subscription at Glasgow, though at her arrival there she found that "half her Troy was burnt," in other words the stage, and the whole of her theatrical wardrobe, by some enthusiasts, instigated by a Methodist teacher.—Cloaths, however, being supplied by the ladies of the city, the house was soon opened with *eclat*. Mr. Digges, in the mean time, succeeded to his mother's estate, on condition of his leaving the

stage, and taking her name of West; and, soon after, Mrs. B. found that her contract with him (as with Mr. Calcraft) was invalid by his having a wife. Her chief patrons in Scotland were, the present Chief Baron Montgomery, the present Viscountess Townshend, and the late Duchess of Douglas. Her debts contracted there were partly discharged by Mr. Hearn, a gentleman who owed his Eastern fortune to her introduction of him to Mr. Calcraft, and Sir George Metham, to whom she condescended to write on the occasion, and whom she visited, at his invitation, for three months, at North Cave in Yorkshire, on terms of friendship only. At the instance of Mr. (now Lord) Brudenell, she was engaged that winter at Covent Garden by Mr. Beard, and a protection, given her by Count Haslang, as his house-keeper, which did not, however, prevent her being arrested, at the suit of a Mrs. Ray, for 900l. two of which were debts that she had bought up, and conducted, first to a spunging-house, and then to the King's Bench, where she purchased the liberty of the rules. Mr. Yorke, then attorney-general, sent her 200l. to compromise the debt, if practicable. Counsellor Murphy pleaded her cause, which she gained, and the debt was compounded, by Mrs. Ray's executors, (she being dead) for 200l. down, and 200l. more in a year. The two next seasons she enlisted, at the same theatre, under Messrs. Colman, Harris, and Rutherford, who had purchased the patent. Her letter to Mr. Calcraft (then advertised, but now first published,) she was induced, or rather compelled, to suppress by that gentleman's vows of vengeance against her, Mr. Colman, his English Merchant, and the theatre, saying it was "*at once pulling a dagger into his heart, and a pistol to his head.*" Of this she has never ceased repenting.—Her refusing to sign (with some other performers) her approbation of Mr. Colman's conduct as acting-manager, and Lady Tyrawley's sudden death (Feb. 5, 1769) before she could see her, though sent for over-night, are two other most untoward circumstances in her life, as Lord T. on his lady's death, immediately seized all her papers, and no will was ever produced, though she had promised to leave Mrs. B. all her fortune. Nor did she ever see this nobleman again but once in the green-room, and on his death-bed, where she describes him

him as "sunk into a state of debility" and idiotism; sitting up in his bed, "wrapped in a scarlet gown, his tongue" "lolling out on one side of his mouth," "and he appeared to be counting his fingers." It is needless to add, that he did not know her. Mr. Woodward, after this, boarded with her at Strand on the Green. She made another trip to France, and re-visited her favourite nuns at Boulogne. At her return she found herself discharged from the theatre by means of Mr. Colman, on his reconciliation with the other managers. This was the consequence of her having incurred his resentment, which she now most "poignantly regretted," tho' she owns it to be just. She soon after lost her mother, of a lethargic palsy. Not having taken out letters of administration, her cousin Crawford supplanted her, seized her house and property one evening, and drove her out to Mr. Woodward's, who received her. In a suit against this kinsman, which she commenced in the Commons, she must have succeeded, had he not, after spending the produce of what he had gained, fled his country, and, being intoxicated, fallen into the Thames, and been drowned. She now removed to her mother's late house (once Calcraft's) in Brewer-Street, which, by the assistance of Count Hallang, Mr. Woodward, and other friends, she furnished with her usual elegance. "Just at this time Mr. Calcraft died," leaving her nothing of his "princely fortune," nor even a shilling to his wife, "a failure by which" "she recovered a third of his real, as well as personal, estate." In consequence of a fall he received at the theatre, by jumping on a table, in the character of Scrub, Mr. Woodward also breathed his last, April 17, 1777, leaving her all his plate, jewels, and 700*l.* in reversion, after the death of his brother. But, by the chicanery, she says, of the law, all she has received is 59*l.*; and, in consequence of a former debt, an outlawry was sued out against her, which obliged her to remove, under the name of West, to a lodging at Lambeth.

We will now add a few extracts, with some remarks that naturally arise from some incidents here related.

"Mr. Calcraft was at that time called *Honest John Calcraft*. Whether his conduct since entitles him to this invaluable epithet, I shall leave to your discernment. He was tall, rather inclined to the *embonpoint*, of a florid complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair; and, taken altogether, he had a manly hand-

some face, and a well-made person; but, from a clench he had by some means or other contracted, or perhaps from not having learned to dance, as Coupée lays, he had a certain vulgarity in his figure that was rather disgusting. His father was the town-clerk of Grantham. He had given his son a country-school education, that is, he could read indifferently; but, to make amends for this, he was an adept in figures, and was perfectly acquainted with keeping a ledger. This qualification, joined to unremitted assiduity, enabled him, from reing a clerk with a salary of only 40*l.* a year, to acquire a princely fortune."

"About this time Lady Caroline Keppell was taken dangerously ill, which threw her whole family, as well as Lady Caroline Fox, into the greatest distress. That amiable young lady was ordered, like myself, to Bristol to die; but she was almost as miraculously restored to health there as I had been. Mr. Adair, who had afterwards the honour of calling Lady Caroline his wife, declared, upon this occasion, that he really thought that lady and myself *immortal*; as it was not in the power of such severe indispositions as we both had been afflicted with to destroy us. He, however, found to his cost that her ladyship was mortal; for she fell a sacrifice, a short time after, to her affectionate regard for her sister Lady Tavistock. Impelled by that to accompany her sister to Portugal, before she herself was well recovered from an illness under which she had laboured, her anxiety, and her unremitting care of the dear lady she attended, rubbed her also of her life, which was esteemed invaluable by all who had the happiness of knowing her."

As to the elopement with the *ignoble Earl*, in which our heroine protests she never acquiesced, we cannot help asking, with the author of the following epigram in the papers,

"MA BELLE AMIE, I prythee say,
"The first time thou wert stolen away,
"Without a bonnet,
"Why didst thou in the coach sit quiet?
"Why didst thou not kick up a riot?
"O fie upon it!"

In plain prose, who can believe that one nobleman would thus, without his knowledge, pimp for another? When Miss B. was left alone at his Lordship's house, at least when she was placed in a lodging at "her own mantua-maker's," where "she did not receive a visit from" "a single person," what hindered her immediately returning to her mother, (which she might, for aught that appears, the same night,) instead of sending letters, and by her absence unavoidably incurring public censure?

"The Duchess of Chandos was beautiful to a degree." Allowing her

Grace to be as polite and accomplished as if she had been "born and bred in a court," in this encomium on her "beauty," few who remember her, we apprehend, will join.

"Gil Blas was condemned to oblation the second night of representation. And had not Mr. Town begged a third night for the author, Mr. Moore would only have had his labour for his pains." In this there seems some mistake, the writer of this article being at that play on the fifth night, when it was condemned. And on Mr. Garrick's begging aid for another benefit for the author, and saying, "Consider, a gentleman's property is concerned," the answer was, "Give him to-night."

Through these Memoirs nothing surprises us more than the favours conferred on the author by "females (as she expresses it) of the first rank, and those exemplary patterns of rectitude, "Lady Granby and Lady Kildare." At a Harrington, a Rochford, and a St. Leger, we do not wonder; but that "a Powercourt, a Dillon, and a Tyrrel," the imputed wife of Mrs. B.'s father, should "honour with their friendship" the mistress of a *commiss*, and not only receive, but return, her visits, that the Lady Capels, Lady Kerpels, and Lady Essex*, (all respectable,) should be her patronesses, and, above all, that she should be introduced, by the late Mr. Yorke, to his sister, Lady Anson, who "requested that she would call upon her often," is to us unaccountable.

Old Mr. Gansel, of Donnanan Park, here styled "the friendly, the hospitable, and the worthy," to us appears no better than a Pandar. And her apology for the "frequent irregularities" and "nocturnal orgies" of that "best of men," Mr. Quin, is such as might be expected from a pupil and admirer of Sterne, with whom sensibility, as it is termed, or good-nature and generosity, outweighs all other social duties, and every moral virtue.

"In all patents the term *cousin* is named." Only when the person named is a *peer*.

"Lord Downe was shot as he stood centry at the English general's tent. Impelled by

* Why this lady's father is here styled "Sir Ambrose Williams," instead of "Sir Charles Hanbury," we know not.

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his natural bravery, or rather by an unaccountable fatality, he went out as a volunteer to the army in Germany: and notwithstanding his noble birth and great fortune, led by some unknown whim, he insisted on doing duty as one of the privates. The Marquis [of Granby] had just sent him out his dinner, when he was dividing with his comrades, when a cannon-ball shot him dead upon the spot."

In this there is scarce a word of truth. How our apologist's memory should have failed her in regard to the fate of "the only admirer that really loved her," we cannot say. But certain it is, that though Lord Downe "went out a volunteer," when he fell he was lieutenant-colonel of a marching regiment, and he received his death's wound in the action of Camper, Oct. 16, 1760, in which he was taken prisoner, and soon after died of his wounds.

In the account of Mr. Woodward, his appearance first on the stage as Harlequin is not mentioned,

"His Danish Majesty came to see Jane Shore at Covent Garden [1768], in which I played Alicia, when, observing the royal visitor to prefer the charms of Somnus to the Tragic Muse, and unwilling that he should lose the *fine acting* it might be supposed he came to see, I drew near to his box, and with a most violent exertion of voice, which the part admitted, cried out, "Oh! thou false Lord!" by which I so effectually roused his Majesty, that he told the unfortunate Count de Bathmore [Qu. Beresford] (who used to be a frequent visitor at my house), "that he would not be married to a woman with such a bell voice upon any account, as he should never expect to sleep."...

A series of distresses, painful to recapitulate, at length involve our fair apologist in such complicated misery as to induce her to take the desperate resolution of putting a period to her existence. With these "black ideas" she left her lodging one night, and made her way towards Westminster Bridge, hoping some freebooter might, in St. George's Fields, have prevented the fatal deed, by taking her life on finding her pennyless. In her own words, she "descended the steps of the landing-place, and sat down on the lowest stair, impatiently waiting for the tide to cover her, as her "desperation," she adds, "though resolute, was not of that violent kind as to urge her to take the fatal plunge." But this, surely, is more deliberate, and therefore requires more "resolution" than plunging at once,

once, and we question whether one, who was really in earnest, would have taken this method to accomplish her purpose. Mrs. Bellamy, on this occasion, must certainly have recollected the distinction of the grave-digger in *Hamlet*: "if the man go to the water, and drown himself, it is, will he, nill he, he goes; but if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself." As she allowed herself so much time for reflection, we are not surprised at her being deterred from her purpose by the voice of a poor woman, expressing more misery, but perfect resignation. Thus Providence (she says) "interfered, and snatched her from destruction." The loss of her son, Captain Meredith, and of her friend, Count Haslang, both most inauspiciously for her finances, are two other most untoward circumstances.—But we must now hasten to conclude, which we cannot do better than in the writer's own words: "Should the relation of my errors, and their consequences, prove a document to my own sex, warn them to shun the paths I have pursued, and inspire them with a greater degree of prudence and reflection than I have been possessed of, I shall have employed my time to some good purpose. The certain effects of an inattention to a prudential system are poverty, distress, anxiety, and every attendant evil; as I have most severely experienced."

Having enlarged so much on the Apology, we shall say nothing farther of the "Letter" (annexed) "to Mr. Calcraft," dated "Oct. 1, 1767," but then violently suppressed, as has been mentioned.

53. *The Nature and Extent of the Apostolical Commission. A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Right Revd. Dr. Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut. By a Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.* 4to.

THE memorable transaction which occasioned this discourse, though not done in a corner, long remained unnoticed and in general unknown. See an account of it pp. 105, 248, 279. And even now, though this sermon is published, an unaccountable obscurity still envelops it; the Right Rev. Preacher (Dr. Skynner, we apprehend,) conceals

* This word in both these places is surely superfluous. Where can a Bishop be found but in an Episcopal church?

his name, nor does he even deign to inform us *when* and *where* it was preached. The *place*, however, we can add, was Aberdeen; the *time*, last November. Indeed, till that event, few in England seemed to know that, ever since Episcopacy ceased to predominate in Scotland, the Nonjuring Bishops have regularly continued their succession, and exercised their episcopal functions by ordaining the clergy of their own communion, and, as vacancies happen, in consecrating bishops. The late Revolution in America has now given them an unexpected opportunity of supplying the infant church in Connecticut with a *nursing father*, who, we hope and doubt not, will be a credit to those who recommended him, and to those who appointed him to that new and important station; thus exhibiting an extraordinary phenomenon in the ecclesiastical system, an English Missionary, an Oxford Doctor, consecrated by Scotch Prelates, a Bishop of the Protestant church in New-England! In the common course of things, humanly speaking, would Archbishop Secker, would Dr. Mayhew, have thought this possible, without some providential interposition, only twenty years ago?

The text of this discourse is taken from St. Mat. XXVIII. 18, 19, 20.

"And Jesus came, and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

In which, from our Saviour's ordaining the Apostles and seventy other Disciples, an "inferior order," the preacher observes an early "subordination among the ministers of Christ," and makes their "powerful and extensive commission," which he considers as "the fundamental charter of the Christian church," his subject on "this solemn and happy occasion." That part of it of which he and his brethren are members, he views "in the simple light" of a primitive church, "as a society entirely distinct by itself, without being incorporated into, or any way defended or supported by, the state; but as it stood for the first 300 years after Christ, unprotected, and therefore uncorrupted, by any legal establishment." The "civil powers,"

the powers that be, to whom, this prelate confesses, tribute should be rendered, and to whom St. Paul commands every soul to be subject, are not, however, treated with the honour or respect that is allowed to be due to them, and which, in conformity with the gospel, they have a right to expect from every sect, or church, of Christians. A decent and a proper attention to this would surely have prevented our preacher from deviating so far from his text and subject, as to charge our temporal rulers with "foolishness," for lavishing emoluments and temporal dignities on the established church; nor would he, even in a note, have stooped to a pun, to express the regard which he and his episcopal brethren have long shown "to the *AEs* of the Apostles," in preference "to the *AEs* of the British Parliament;" if he had quoted what St. Paul said, in those *AEs*, of the deference due to the high-priest. But at any reflections on "the boasted precepts of civil establishment," and "the depressing hand of insulting power," we cannot be much surprised, when we consider how little civil liberty is "supported," and how much these ecclesiasticalities are "depressed" in Scotland, six months imprisonment being the penalty on every unqualified episcopal pastor, who officiates to more than five, by an act 19 George II. Yet we cannot but be disappointed in seeing a discourse on such an extraordinary occasion, when the whole western world appeared in a new point of view, made a vehicle of invective against the Church triumphant (as Dr. S. seems to think it) of England, and a panegyric (as it really seems to be) on the Church militant in Scotland, styling it the only true apostolical Church, instead of enlarging on the benefits to be expected from establishing a Church, and settling a Protestant bishop, in America, a country whose name does not once occur in this publication, except in one of Herbert's *Sacred Poems*, and in a Prayer of Dr. Horne's, both quoted in the notes.

54. *A Collection of Theological Tracts.* By Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. 6 Vols. 8vo.

FOR the benefit of young students in divinity, his Lordship has here republished the following Tracts by Churchmen and Dissenters: "Dr. Taylor's

"*Scheme of Scripture Divinity*, 1762; "Allix's *Reflections upon the Books of the Holy Scripture*, &c. 1668; Dr. Lardner's *History of the Apostles and Evangelists*, &c. 1760; Dr. Brett's *Dissertation on the ancient Versions of the Bible*, &c. 1760; Johnson's *Historical Account of the several English Translations of the Bible*, &c. 1730; Beau-sobre's and L'Enfant's *Introduction to the Reading of the Holy Scriptures*, &c. 1779; Dr. Taylor's *Key to the Apostolic Writings*, &c. 1754; Locke's *Reasonableness of Christianity*, &c. 1727; Dr. Clarke's *On Natural Religion*, &c.; Smith's *Discourse on Prophecy*, 1656; Lord Barrington's *Essay on the Holy Spirit*; Dr. Benson's *Essays concerning Inspiration, and the Unity of Sense*, &c. Hartley and Addison *Of the Truth of the Christian Religion*; Dr. Lardner's *Argument for the Truth of Christianity arising from the Fulfilment of our Saviour's Predictions concerning the Destruction of the Temple*, &c. 1764; Two Extracts from Mac Knight's *Gospel History*, 1763; Dr. Benson *On the Man of Sin*; West *On the Resurrection*; Archbishop Secker's *Eight Charges*, 1769; Ostervald *On the Causes of the present Corruption of Christianity*, &c. 1702; and Bp. Fowler's *Design of Christianity*, &c. 1693," with an account of each publication.

The benevolent design of the Right Reverend Editor is fully explained in a Preface, which breathes such a liberality of sentiment, and such a spirit of toleration, as becometh a teacher of the truth as it is in Jesus.—A plan of theological studies is here proposed; the works of Dissenters, as well as of Churchmen, are recommended, as we see, above, they are selected, indiscriminately; several useful remarks are interspersed on the present mode of academical education; some hints are given for its improvement, &c. &c.—The whole are introduced by a Dedication to the Queen, which, as it does no less honour to the judgement of the writer, than justice to the character of her Majesty, we will annex.

"MADAM,

"No original work of mine could possibly have been so deserving of your Majesty's attention as this collection of other men's labours undoubtedly is. Our infancy is indebted to that sex, of which your Majesty is the highest ornament, for the first principles of religious education; and as one of the main objects of this publication is the pre-

serving

serving youth from infidelity, I cannot do the publick a greater service than by requesting your Majesty to give it your protection.

"The interests of civil society require that we should pay deference to persons of rank, even though they happen not to be persons of merit. But this is a limited and constrained deference: it is paid with reluctance; and is, both in kind and extent, very unlike that which all good citizens are ambitious of shewing to your Majesty.—My character has hitherto, I trust, never been that of a flatterer; nor do I fear the imputation of it in saying, that to your Majesty's rank, alone, I would not have given even this mark, worthless as it may seem, of veneration and respect.

"I verily believe your Majesty to be one of the best wives, and one of the best mothers in England. The time is approaching—distant may it be—when the recollection of the example which you have shewn to women of every rank in these great points of female duty (the greatest on which women of the highest rank ought to build their worth of character) will give your Majesty far more comfort than I can possibly describe; but not more than I, in conjunction with thousands in every part of the kingdom, heartily wish and pray your Majesty may at all times, and especially at that time, enjoy.

"I am, Madam, with the greatest and most sincere respect, your Majesty's most obedient servant,
RICHARD LANDAFF."

35. *Elegy to the Memory of Dr. Samuel Johnson.* By Thomas Hobhouse, Esq. 4to.

OF this short poem the following lines may serve as a specimen:

"O Pity, parent of each bliss refin'd!—
Wealth can but sooth, not humanize, the
mind,

Not the light graces of the dancer's bound,
Or soft Italia's magic-warbling sound,
Can bid the wounded heart forbid to bleed,
Or pay the raptures of one generous deed.

"In that dire hour, when Fallhood shrinks
with dread,
To see destruction tort'ring o'er her head,
Applauding Conscience breath'd a sacred
calm,
And Resignation shed her heav'nly balm;
Faith cheer'd his soul with brightest ray
serene,

And wond'ring Angels ey'd the pious scene;
Till the freed spirit sought the bless'd abode,
And hardly trembled to behold his God!"

Though the author calls himself "a
"Stranger," he is evidently well acquainted with the character that he has drawn, and whole clogium he sings.—The thoughts and expressions that he has confessedly borrowed from Tickell's admirable *Elegy on Addison* (one of the best in our language) are, however, strikingly superior to the rest.

56. *The Spartan Manual, or, Tablet of Morality; being a genuine Collection of the Apophthegms, Maxims, and Precepts, of the Philosophers, Heroes, and other great and celebrated Characters of Antiquity, under proper Heads. For the Improvement of Youth, and the promoting of Wisdom and Virtue.* 8vo.

"THIS little work (we are told in the Preface) will be found to comprise the sentiments of ancient wisdom upon a variety of the most interesting subjects of human action. . . . The title of *Spartan Manual* was adopted from two motives: 1. Because a great number of the contributors to the work are Lacedæmonians; and 2. Because the whole is conceived in that *laconic* brevity for which those greatest, wisest, and best of citizens are even to this day so deservedly famous."—Prefixed is "An Alphabetical Table of the Philosophers, Heroes, and others, whose Maxims, &c. are contained in the Work, with the Times in which they were born, or died, or flourished."—It only remains to add a specimen.

"LAWS.] Laws are like cobwebs, where the small flies are caught, but the great ones break through. *Solon.* . . . Where there are many medicines and physicians, there are most diseases; and where there are many laws, there is most iniquity. *Agesilaus.* . . . They who use few words [meaning the Lacedæmonians] have no need of many laws. *Charilaus.* . . . The law is not made for the good. *Socrates.* . . . It was a saying of Agesilaus, that the Lacedæmonian laws had the contempt of pleasure for their foundation, and liberty for their reward."

57. *Hyper-Criticism on Miss Seward's Louisa, including Observations on the Nature and Privileges of Poetic Language.* 8vo.

THIS writer (successfully, we think,) defends Miss S. from a charge, brought against her in the Monthly Review, of "accumulating, in the dramatic characters of her *Louisa*, glaring metaphors," and of "aiming to dazzle by superfluity of ornaments," by shewing that, even in prose, to which they are here reduced, "those ornaments" none of which are omitted, "do not appear glaring and unnatural." She is also justified, this writer proves, by the practice of the best poets, by similar metaphorical expressions adduced from Shakspeare, Milton, and Otway, not to mention Pope in his *Eloisa*.—For the compliment paid to our criticisms we are obliged to him, and, with him, are "glad to see that Miss Seward has, in her third edition, ingenuously altered
"the

"the line to whose harsh clision" we "objected." See our vol. LIV. pp. 357 and 300.

58. *The Antiquarian Repertory*. 4 Vols. 4to.

THE Fourth Volume of the Antiquarian Repertory being now announced as completed, we are sorry it is not in our power to continue the praise we bestowed on it at first setting out (see vol. XLVI. p. 350). But, not to mention many frivolous and ridiculous communications which have found their way into it, the execution of the plates, which are the most interesting parts of the compilation, falls off to greatly in the last volume, that it should seem as if they were the work of a boy learning to draw, rather than of the artist who claims them as his own; being taken from wretched modern drawings, which is the more censurable, as the numbers of the 4th volume were advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and four plates given in each.

These plates represent the following subjects.

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PORTRAITS. *Cowley*, *Mary Queen of Scots* †.

MONUMENTS. *Wyralls* at Newland, co. Gloucester, Sir *Anth. Brown* *, Bp. *Hatfield*, *Venetia* Lady *Digby* ‡, brass figure in *Trumpington* church.

VOL. III. VIEWS. St. James and St. Mary's church, and ruins of the abbey, at *St. Edmund's Bury*, *Malvern* abbey, *Godalmin* [with a very false account], *Warkworth* castle, *Carew* castle, *Chepshaw* castle, *St. David's* palace, *Mount Saint Michael*, *Cornet* castle, Old fort in *Guernsey*, view from *Constitution* hill, *Haddon* hall, *Stanton Harcourt* house, the *Vale* church in *Guernsey*.

† Mispelt *Jedworth*.

‡ A poor representation of her beautiful bust.

MONUMENTS. *Fitzwalters*, and their daughter, at *Dunmow* *, Knight at *Malvern* *, and some brasses from miserable scratches in the British Museum.

PORTRAITS. Sir *Anth. Weldon* *, *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, Sir *Henry Unton* *, *Henry Percy*, 1st earl of *Northumberland*, *Richard Cromwell*.

MISCELLANIES: *Brightelmston* font, *Percy* cross, *Becket's* cup, *Henry* the VIth's spoon, boot, and glove, *Camp* on *Cockfield* fell, co. *Durham*, *Trilegh* stones, co. *Monmouth*, portrait of *Abp. Chichele* in glass *, *Malcolm's* cross.

VOL. IV. VIEWS. *Bolton* hall, *Bangor*, *St. Petronilla's* hospital at *Bury*, *Chantry* at *Bakewell*, *Bridge* house at *Rocheester*, *Portchester* castle, *Upnor* castle, *Goodrich* church, *Tamworth* castle, *Netley* abbey *.

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MONUMENT of the *Radcliffes*, earls of *Suffex*, at *Boreham*, *Essex* *, of Sir *David Owen*, in *Eastbourne* church, *Suffex* *, and many wretched sketches of brasses.

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59. *Confessions; or, Thoughts upon several Subjects; affectionately submitted to the Consideration of a Young Friend*. Sm. 8vo.

THESE "moral remarks upon life" at large, and the conduct requisite to "make that life happy," are comprised under the heads of religion, affection, and benevolence, conduct and conversation, (in which is a fragment on Seduction, called "Lavinia,") pleasure and amusement; all which are treated with such a spirit of truth and soberness, and such an unaffected piety and benevolence, as must recommend the work to every serious and considerate reader.

† Impossible to be here.

* Wretched.

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MR. UREAN,

IT is not to be wondered at that we should now and then meet with passages in the classics, which all their commentators can but just clear up; when equal difficulties are to be found in our best modern writers, who flourished, as it were, but the other day. The instance that I propose to give is taken from the beautiful *Georgic* of *John Philips*, known by the name of *Cyder*.

"Thou also, glorious branch of *Cecil's* line,
 "This country claims: with pride and joy to
 "thee

"*Thy Alterennis* calls: yet she endures
 "Patient thy absence, since thy prudent choice
 "Has fix'd thee in the Muse's fairest seat,
 "Where *Aldrich* reigns: and from whose
 "endless store

"Of universal knowledge still supplies
 "His noble care: he generous thoughts instils
 "Of true nobility, their country's love,
 "Chief end of life, and forms their ductile
 "minds

"To human virtues: by his Genius led,
 "Thou soon in every art pre-eminent
 "Shalt grace this isle, and rise to *Burleigh's*
 "fame."

Now though nothing can be plainer than that, the "branch of *Cecil's* line," addressed by the poet, was the heir at that time of the Earl of Salisbury, or Exeter (to my purpose it matters not which) and also a member of Christ-church College, in Oxford, under Dean Aldrich: yet I must acknowledge, that for many years I never understood at all — "*Thy Alterennis* calls." Whether *Alterennis* was a person, or a personification, I was not able to say. The Latin-like spelling sent me to my Latin dictionary, but in vain; and I should have continued ignorant of the purport of this half line, had I not discovered by accident in Camden's *Britannia*, that "*Alterennis* (not *Alterennis*) surrounded with water, as it were an island in a river, was the seat, in former ages, of the ancient and knightly family of the *Sitifers* or *Cecils*." So that the word is *British*, and significant of the situation of a mansion in the midst of waters. This matter being plain to the author, he never bethought himself of the expediency of a note to this purpose; "an ancient seat of the *Cecils*, on the river *Munow*, in the county of *Hereford*;" without which, few, I believe, would be able to comprehend the Poet's allusion, or guess at what he was aiming. The quotation above is taken from about the middle of the first book of *Cyder*: but as they are not numbered in my edition, I cannot say at what line. V.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Mar. 29. *Othello*—Liberty Hall.
 30. School for Scandal—The Schoolboy.
 31. *Macbeth*—All the World's a Stage.
 April 1. *Clandestine Marriage*—Intriguing Chambermaid.
 2. *Venice Preserved*—The Quaker.
 4. *Double Dealer*—The Critic.
 5. *Othello*—The Gentle Shepherd.
 6. *The Confederacy*—*Rosina*.
 7. *Jane Shore*—Bon Ton.
 8. The Maid of the Mill—The Double Disguise.
 9. *Douglas*—Liberty Hall.
 11. The Beau's Duel—*Rosina*.
 12. The Gamester—High Life Below Stairs.
 13. The Fox—Arthur and Emmeline.
 14. *Elfrida*—The Lyar.
 15. The Beggar's Opera—The Fool.
 16. *Elfrida*—Who's the Duke?
 18. The Winter's Tale—*Rosina*.
 19. *Macbeth*—The Double Disguise.
 20. The Way of the World—The Taylors.
 21. *Othello*—Too Civil by Half.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Mar. 29. The Constant Couple—*Barataria*.
 30. The Castle of Andalusia—*Rosina*.
 31. The Way to keep Him—Three Weeks after Marriage.
 April 1. *Douglas*—The Israelites.
 2. *Fashionable Levities*—The Magic Cavern.
 4. *Fashionable Levities*—The Poor Soldier.
 5. The Duenna—Comus.
 6. The Beggar's Opera—The Musical Lady.
 7. The Way to keep Him—Three Weeks after Marriage.
 8. King Henry the Eighth—Tom Thumb.
 9. *Fashionable Levities*—Poor Soldier.
 11. Women Pleased—The Devil to Pay.
 12. The Fair Penitent—The Nunnery.
 13. *Venice Preserved*—*Barataria*.
 14. The Hypocrite—The Nunnery.
 15. Robin Hood—Comus.
 16. *Fashionable Levities*—The Nunnery.
 18. *Romeo and Juliet*—*Barataria*.
 19. *Follies of a Day*—The Nunnery.
 20. The Duenna—*Barataria*.
 21. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Three Weeks after Marriage.

EPISTLE

EPISTLE to Miss H. MORE, by Mrs. YEAR-
SLAY, the celebrated Milk-woman of CLIF-
TON, (first noticed in our last Vol. p. 897*.)

To STELLA, on a visit to
Mrs. MONTAGU.

UNEQUAL, lost to the aspiring claim,
I neither ask nor own th' immortal name
Of Friend—ah no, its ardours are too great;
My soul too narrow, and too low my state;
STELLA, soar on, (to nobler objects true)
Pour out your soul with your lov'd MONTAGU†.

But ah! should either have a thought to spare,
Slight, trivial, neither worth a smile or tear,
Let it be mine—when glowing raptures rise,
And each aspiring seeks her native skies;
When fancy wakes the soul to ecstasy,
And the wrap mind is fir'd with Deity,
Quick let me from the hallow'd spot retire,
Where sacred genius lights his awful fire:
Yet shall your bounty warm my feeble state,
With cheerful lustre gild my gloomy fate,
In that lone hour, when angry storms descend,
And the chill'd soul forgets the name of friend,
When all her sprightly fires inactive lie,
And gloomy objects fill the mental eye;
When hoary Winter strides the northern blast,
And Flora's beauties at his feet are cast;
Earth by the grisly tyrant desert made,
The feather'd warblers quit the leafless shade,
Quit those dear scenes where life and love began,
And cheerless seek the savage haunt of man:
Then shall your image sooth my pensive soul,
When slow-pac'd moments big with mischief
roll;

Then shall I, eager, wait your wish'd return
From that bright Fair who decks a Shak-
speare's urn

With deathless glories; ev'ry ardent prayer
Which gratitude can waft from soul sincere,
Each glad return, to gen'rous bounty due,
Shall warm my heart for you and Montagu,
Blest pair!—O had not souls like yours been
given,

The dubious atheist well might doubt a heaven:
Convinc'd he now deserts his gloomy stand,
Owns MIND the noblest proof of a creating
hand,

GALEN's conversion, by externals wrought,
Drop far beneath sublimity of thought.
But could he those exalted virtues find,
Which form and actuate your gentle mind,
How would the Heathen, struck with vast
surprise,

ATOMS deny, while SPIRIT fill'd his eyes!

SONG, by Mr. HAYLEY.

YE cliffs, I to your airy steep
Ascend with trembling hope and fear,
To gaze on yon expansive deep,
And watch if William's sails appear.

* A collection of the poems of this ex-
traordinary woman has been advertised for
publication, by a 5s. subscription.

† Similar to Tickell or Addison,
And sleep in peace with your lov'd Montagu.

GENT. MAG. April, 1785.

Long months elapse, while here I breathe
Vain Expectation's frequent prayer,
Till, bending o'er the waves beneath,
I drop the tear of dumb despair.

But see! a glitt'ring sail in view!
Tumultuous hopes arise;
'Tis he! I feel the vision true,
I trust my conscious eyes.

His promis'd signals from the mast
My timid doubts destroy;
What was your pain, ye terrors past,
To this ecstatic joy?

A small Tribute to the Memory of the late
excellent Dr. JOHNSON.

By I. S. DAMNONIENSIS.

MOURN ye, who Wisdom's hallow'd depths
explore,
Mourn ye, who search the mystic roll of
Truth;

Your guide, your Johnson, is, alas! no more,
The patron kind, the succouring friend of
youth!

For well he knew the sacred veil to draw,
Where Wisdom erst had grav'd th' immor-
tal page,

From Error's leav'n he purg'd the moral law,
And broke the talisman—incrib'd by age.

By Virtue fir'd, he rais'd th' avenging rod,
And Satire scourg'd, by Indignation led*.
Beneath his feet the sons of Vice he trod;
And Folly's legions 'fore his eagle fled.

By zeal impell'd (tho' not the bigot sway
That wraps th' obdurate mind in mists of
night),

As if inspir'd, he felt th' auspicious ray,
And daring plann'd his more than mortal
flight.

Aiming to strip the mask from ermin'd Pride,
And trace the guises of the trait'rous heart.
Pursue Ambition with his giant stride,
And blaze the plottings of insidious art.

Not his the boast, to waste the midnight oil
From learning's store to lunge his fraud-full
reed;

His scorn, beneath the mask of glowing stile,
To venom doubt, and bid Religion bleed.—

Nobler the plan, to shed the dew of peace,
And calm the tumults of th' affrighted
breast,

To bid the seeds of social life to cease,
And raise the virtues, jealous Envy prest!

And such was thine, O Johnson! This the
Muse

In grateful lays shall boldly dare to claim;
E'en Virtue's self she tramp of fame shall use,
And her best guardian consecrate to fame.

* Alluding to his Satire of London, in
imitation of Juvenal—facit Indignatio ver-
sum.

The

*THE NAIAD'S REPLY to Mrs. BURRELL'S
INVOCATION. By a LADY.*

SWEET Heliconian Nymph, whose match-
less strain

Invites me forth, and charms e'en Wisdom's
ear,

Long shall these rocks the pleasing sounds
retain,

And sam'd Parnassus be unenvy'd here.

More soothing notes ne'er form'd the won-
d'rous soell

The Syrens chanted to induce delay,
Nor issued from Calypso's vocal shell,
 wooing Ulysses to prolong his stay!

Like them thou fail'st, tho' friendship strung
the lyre,

And thy responsive voice its accents bland
Employ'd not to promote the loose desire,
Th' inebriate cup averted by thy hand.

But Heav'n-descended minds can ill endure
The rest which frail mortality implores;
Soon in his renovated strength secure,
MANSUEED upborne his well-known heights
explores.

He, like the Grecian sage, would sure reject
Immortal youth, oppos'd to high renown,
Would hasten hence the injur'd to protect,
And awe the perjur'd villain by his frown.

For this did Heav'n my healing powers im-
part,

Not that dull sloth should win him to her
train,

Content I see him from my brink depart;
Nor thou lament, as thou hadst sung in vain.

The bays are thine; and may my lucid stream
Still flow for thee, replete with jocund health!
May the light spirits from thy eye-lids beam,
Conferring joys, not to be bought by wealth!

THE CONVICT.

SEE you pale trembling wretch with
quivering nerve,
Emerging now from Newgate's dreary cells,
That tragic visage, and those chains observe,
Impending doom his boding breast foretells.

In forrowing silence slow he stalks along,
His bleeding bosom beats with growing fears;
With supplicating eye now views the throng,
And now inclines his head to hide his tears.

At length arraign'd, the shuddering prisoner
stands,

In awful form the solemn rites commence.
He waits stern justice, and her dread com-
mands,

And feels the pangs of death in dire suspense.

Now the tremendous moment of his fate
Arrives, and soon the vindicating breath
Of nice discerning justice, rob'd in state,
Reluctantly declares his sentence—Death.

* See Vol. LIV. p. 853.

The tottering wretch sinks down in grief and
tears;

For mercy calls, of life th' expiring gleam,
That royal attribute soon interferes,
With heav'n-like beams, and steps 'tween
death and him.

The terms of pardon he receives with joy,
An happy exile to the western shores*;
New scenes of life his glowing hopes employ;
He leaves his home, nor once its loss deplores.

And now far distant from the scenes of wealth,
This poor man's lightest toil there gives him
bread;

No tempting thoughts now urge to gain by
f stealth,

For Vice and Want there stretch'd their wings,
and fled.

Thus gen'rous Britain spares her guilty sons,
And with parental fondness guides their way:
The bloody expiation still she shuns,
And gives them bliss, to teach them to obey.
Horkeley. W. R.

SONNET. To ELIZA.

WHY should I fear to speak my con-
scious Love?

The noblest honour that the heart can move!
What tho' unnumber'd rivals claim the
charm,

Still hope aspiring every sense shall warm;
For hope is glory, when for thee it burns,
And like a radiant star its pole discerns.

No pangs I nourish, breathe no raptur'd
 sighs;

The cant of fools who love's fair source dis-
guise!

I scorn to libel with the name of flames,
And pangs, and wounds, what every pleasure
claims;

That bids my heart exulting trophies wear,
And plants Eliza's graceful image there;
And round the phantom, Mirth's enlivening
blaze,

With soft humanity all kind,
And sympathy of heart refin'd,

And all that burns to emulate the poet's lays.
H.

TO MY WORTHY FRIEND MR. JOHN POR-
TER, ON HIS BIRTH-DAY, FEB. 28,
1765, KEPT IN JUNE.

WHILE kings have power to change
a natal day,

And Charlotte's January yields to May,
While Hinchinbrook, his race to manhood
run,

Delays to celebrate his twenty-one,
Thy winter shall in brighter hours arise,

And my lyre hail thee under summer skies.
Yet shall this day, though we postpone the
feast,

Not pass unnotic'd by a theme at least.

* This was written when it was the prac-
tice to transport felons to America.

Still

still be thou blest with all that Heav'n can
send,
With life and health, a partner and a friend!
Be all thy Februaries, bright as June,
And thy life's evening happy as its noon.
C. C. C. Cambridge. J. S.

*The Sorrows of CHARLOTTE at the Tomb of
WERTER.*

I SING of the days that are gone,
Of Werten who now is no more:
Unhappy the hour I was born;
His loss I shall ever deplore.

The grass that waves high round his tomb
Marks how subject we are to decay,
The Monarch must here meet his doom,
When death calls, even he must obey.

Since life is uncertain on earth,
Ah! why should I sorrow in vain;
The same power that gave us our birth,
Has a right to recall it again.

The virtues that dwell in his breast
Sweet remembrance will ever hold dear.
The honour my Werten possess
Demands in lost pity a tear.

Oh! could it the angel restore,
Like a fountain it ever should flow:
But my Werten, alas! is no more,
And my heart is o'erburthen'd with woe.

Oh! give me but strength to retain
The goodness that dwell in his heart:
When life shall no longer remain,
We shall meet again never to part.

On a prevailing fashionable Foible.

I F you in converse Brutus should oppose,
His answer is, I'll take you by the nose?
Or if his fancy leads to worse disgrace,
He'll throw a glass of ale against your face;
Exhibiting and boasting (as tho' fit),
His want of manners, eloquence, and wit;
For only he who hath nor wit nor sense,
Will e'er be seen to practise impudence.
Bridgnerth. Y.

SONNET, from PETRARCH.

By Miss SMITH of Bignor-Hall, Suffex.

L OOSE to the wind her golden tresses
stream'd,
And form'd bright waves with amorous
zephyrs' sighs;
And, though averted now, her charming
eyes
Then with warm Love and melting pity
beam'd.
Was I deceiv'd?—Ah! falsely, nymph di-
vine,
That fine suffusion on thy cheek was love;
What wonder then those glowing tints
should move,
Should fire this heart, this tender heart of
mine!

Thy soft melodious voice, thy air, thy shape,
Were of a goddess, not a mortal maid;
But though thy charms, thy heavenly
charms, should fade,
My heart, my tender heart, could not escape;
Nor cure for me in time or change be found;
The shaft extracted cannot cure the wound.

O D E to P E A C E,

*Translated from the GREEK of Mr.
HUNTINGFORD.*

*By Master JOHN BROWNE, at the Age of ten
Years.*

O THOU that satte'st near the throne of
Jove,
When Chaos heard thy orders from above,
Each atom, then in wild confusion hurld,
Sprung from the deep, and form'd a perfect
world.

If e'er the sun a dreadful darkness shrouds,
And fear with thunder rolls along the clouds;
If the sea's azure horrid storms surround,
Old ocean bellows, and his shores resound;
Yet when the waves you order to be still,
The thunder's hush'd—the sea performs thy
will;

The breaking clouds restore the coming day,
And the bright sun no longer makes delay;
The winds unto their rocky caverns fly,
And a smooth calm will o'er the ocean lie.

All nature hastes thy summons to obey,
Yet man, proud man, rejects thy sovereign
sway—
O! quickly, Mars, forsake th' ensanguin'd
field,

Nor terrify the nation with thy shield;
Then shall we pay due honours to the land,
Each rustick reap the labours of his hand:
And Ceres also shall a garland bear
Of fruits and corn upon her yellow hair.
Then, then shall Hymen light the torch of
love,

And boys around Cythera's shrine shall move,
With lovely maids; wise arts will mortals
seign,
And Dædalean works shall rise again.

*Proper EPITAPH for SHIRLEY FIELDING,
Esq. Portrait Painter, who lately died at
Lutterworth, in extreme distress.*

H ERE, shelter'd now from want, from
cold neglect,
Thy memory meets pity, meets respect;
'Twas thine to call, from blended colors,
thought,
And animate with life the shadowy draught
Ah! what avails it, that from noble blood,
With nobler talents grac'd thy virtues flow'd.
Let wealth, let honors, other names adorn,
To rival Nature's magick thou wert born;
With gain, with grief, to struggle long, was
thine,
Yet pious friendship still reveres thy shrine.

Gravel-Street, April, 1785. LÆLIUS.

EPITAPHS

E P I T A P H

JOHANNES SPURRELL
PlymuthiObiit Feb. . . . MDCCLXXXV,
Ætatis suæ LXXXIX.

Vir indoctus incultusque proflus,

Qui sine se relicta, sine alea,

Aut ad Indos cursu,

Nullo negotio præclaro intentus,

Re rustica indefessus,

Arando, ferendo, emendo, mutando,

Rem magnam struere, exoptabat

Et struebat.

Deum coluit.

Neque vero charitas illi defuit,

Quippe, quanquam pressio Lare vixit,

Pauperibus profuit,

In verbo sine syngrapha inerat fides,

Ministris blandus,

Amicus non fucosus,

Haud futuri inæstus,

Hæredibus, duobus Sororis Nepotibus,

Adolescentulis, Patre orbatis,

Quinquaginta millia nummorum, et ultra,

Reliquit.

Facta sane Cædro digna,

Et exemplo sint,

Quantum Industria

Et nobis et aliis

Prodesse possit.

FRANCISCUS GRACH, M. D.

MR. URBAN,

In the chancel at Aldham, in Essex, is a monument with the following inscription, which I conceive you will think worthy of a place in your Magazine. Your friend, &c.
G. B.

PHILIPPO MORANT, A. M.

Lufus Ecclesiæ Rectori.

VIR FUIT

eximia simplicitate,

et

moribus planè antiquis;

honorum studiosus,

omnibus benevolens:

eruditione denique multiplici repletus.

Gentium origines, Agrorum limites,

in hac Provincia,

feliciter investigavit.

Ad vitas Britannorum insignium illustrandas

quamplurimum contulit.

HIS STUDIIS

a prima juventute, usque ad mortem

totum se dedit:

nec ostentandi gratiâ, sed quod reipublicæ
prodesset.

Obiit Nov^{bris} 25^{to} A. D. 1770, Æt. 70.

E T

ANNÆ, Uxori ejus, Matronarum decori,

ex antiquis familiis STEBBING et

CREFFIELD oriundæ.

Ob. Julii 22^{mo} A. D. 1767, Æt. 69.

OPTIMIS PARENTIBUS

Tho. et Anna Maria Astle

passuerunt.

E P I T A P H

On Miss Shipley's * SQUIRREL, killed by her
Dog.

BY DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLYN.

ALAS, poor Mungo!

Happy wast thou, hadst thou known thy
own felicity!

Remote from the fierce, bold eagle,

Tyrant of thy native woods,

Thou hadst nought to fear

From his piercing talons,

Nor from the blundering gun of the thought-
less sportsman.

Safe in thy wired castle,

Grimalkin never could annoy thee:

Daily wast thou fed with the choicest

viands,

By the fair hands of an indulgent Mistress;

But, discontented,

Thou would'st have more liberty.

Too soon, alas! didst thou obtain it;

And, wandering, fell

By the merciless fangs of wanton, cruel
Ranger.

Learn hence, ye

Who blindly seek more liberty,

Whether Subjects, Sons, Squirrels, or

Daughters,

That apparent restraint

Is real liberty,

Yielding peace and plenty with security.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you the following French verses,
written by a Monk, with the translation.
A. P. P.

DOUX charme de ma solitude,
Brillante pipe, ardent fourneau,
Qui purge d'humeurs mon cerveau,
Et mon esprit d'inquiétude!
Tabac! dont mon ame est ravie,
Lorsque je vois te perdre en l'air
Aussi promptement qu'un éclair,
Je vois l'image de ma vie.
Tu remets dans mon souvenir
Ce qu'un jour je dois devenir,
N'étant qu'une cendre animée.
Et tout d'un coup je m'apperçois,
Que courant après ta fumée,
Je passe de même que toi.

SWEET charmer of my solitude,
Brilliant pipe, consuming tube,
Who clear'st the vapours from my brain,
And my mind from anxious pain!
Tobacco! source of my delight,
When I see thee quit my sight,
And vanish in the purer air,
Like the lightning's quick career,
I see the image of my life below,
And whither soon my breath must go,
By thee I trace, in colours strong,
That man is nothing but a song,
An animated heap of clay,
The jest and sport of but a day;
That as thy smoke I pass away,
An emblem of my own decay.

* Bishop of St. Asaph's daughter. Qu.
Lady Jones?

The

RETIREMENT.

MR. URBAN,

IT is observed by Mr. Warton, in his late admirable Edition of Milton's *juvenile Poems*, that "none of those pieces, now so popular, were distinguished by imitation, till about the beginning of the present century." But perhaps the celebrated Andrew Marvell, who (according to Mr. Warton) was Assistant Secretary to Milton during Cromwell's Protectorate, has professedly copied the strain and imagery of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, in the following beautiful lines, which have been selected and placed by Mr. Mason as an Inscription for a siruberry, in Lord Hartcourt's elegant gardens at Nuneham in Oxfordshire.

"FAIR Quiet, have I found thee here,
With Innocence, thy sister dear!
Mistaken long, I thought thee then
In busy companies of men;
Your sacred plants, at length I know,
Will only in retirement grow:
Society is all but rude
To this delicious Solitude;
Where all the flowers and trees do close
To weave the garland of repose."

EUGENIO.

Miss SEWARD, on Mr. SARCOENT'S Dramatic Poem, the MINA.

SONNET.

SEE, with Orphean Skill, a Bard explore
The shades and central caves of morn-
less night!
Where never MUSE perform'd harmonious
rite
Till now.—See! hail him on the sparry floor
The mineral Druids, and each Sister Power,
PETERA stern Queen, FOSSILIA, cold, and
bright
That call their Gnomes, to marshal in his
fight
The gelid incrust, and the vested ore,
And flashing gem.—Mark, while his Fancy's
fire
Lights them as with a Sun, their Monarchs
raise,
To shed with splendid stars his daring Lyre,
Gold, and the jewel'd stones, that * bleed,
and blaze;
Then charm'd they cry—"For us this Lyre
obtains
"High and enduring seat in Poesy's bright
"fanes!"

THE SEASONS OF THE MIND.

By ILEARSID.

ENLIV'NING Hope is Spring with-
in the mind,
Relreishing joys fan as the Summer's wind,
Scarce they appear but Autumn drops it's leaf,
And Winter reigns, when reigns a gloomy
grief.

* See Thomson's apostrophe to the Sun
in "The Seasons."

"At thee the Ruby lights his deep'ning glow
"A bleeding radiance.

Senes ut in otia tua recedant. Hon.

WHEN life's fantastic dreams are
o'er,
When wine and mirth can please no more,
When I for love too old am grown,
When snowy locks my forehead crown;
In some secure and still retreat
Oh! may I rest my wearied feet;
And there review each chequer'd stage,
From youth's gay dawn, to drooping age;
Amend each idle folly past,
And prove a very saint at last!
The soldier thus by angry war
Deraid'd long time from Albion far,
Soon as her cliffs with wishful eyes,
O'er Ocean's wat'ry bed he spies;
The thoughts of home invade his breast,
Of calm content, and placid rest;
He hastes to share the social hearth,
And hails the place that gave him birth.

RUSTICS.

EPIGRAM.

WRITTEN IN THE CHARACTER OF THE
UNFORTUNATE SAVAGE.

WHEN Satan sent his greatest ill on
earth,
He pray'd the Fates to give my mother birth;
And since she's born he's jealous of her evil,
Since he no more is called the Greatest Devil!

ILEARSID.

EPIGRAM.

ON A DISSOLUTE CLERGYMAN.

FROM pulpit high, MODERNUS doth
advise
That we be honest, virtuous, and wise;
But in this conduct (which he should reverse),
He's neither just, nor honest, nor sincere:
In manners wicked, and in vice compleat,
His life's the very index of a cheat.
Bridgnoth.

Y.

EPITAPH in Amwell * Church-yard, Herts,
on the Stone of Thomas Monger, who died
in August 1773, ætat 64.

THAT which a Being was, what is it?
shew;
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!

* Celebrated by the late ingenious John
Scott, Esq. in his descriptive poem. See his
poetical works just published.

** Crescimbeni, mentioned in Dr. John-
son's letter to Mr. Warton, p. 267, wrote
"libria della volgare Poesia," quoted by
Dr. Warton in his Essay on Pope.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following not improbable state of the present dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch is copied from Lloyd's Evening-Post, a paper of good foreign intelligence.

It must be remembered that the exclusive right of the navigation of the Scheldt was granted to the Dutch by the treaty concluded at Munster, between the Emperor and the United States, Jan. 31, 1748.

There are no other parties to it—1648 was the year of the decapitation of Charles I. consequently England could take no part in it.

The 14th Article, on which it depends, is short: "L'Escaut occidental, les canaux des Sas & de Schwin, celui ci aboutissant, feront tenu clos a côté des Etats," viz. "The western Scheldt, the canals of Sas and of Schwin, which fall into it, shall be closed on the side of the country which belongs to the States."

This is so clear as to need no comment. The Dutch have built several forts, to prevent the navigation of the Scheldt to all but their own ships.

The Emperor contends, however, that this treaty does not bind, because Holland has not fulfilled her engagements in other respects, viz. about Maestricht and the Barrier Treaty.

By the Barrier Treaty, 1716, the Dutch were not to possess and garrison certain towns, but to keep them in repair; this they have not done, and the Emperor has claims for repairs to a large extent.

The claim of the Emperor to Maestricht is as follows:

Upon the irruption of Louis XIV. 1672, into Holland, the Count Monterey, governor of the Low Countries, gave a secret assistance to Holland; and Spain made a treaty soon after with them, whereby Holland agreed to give up Maestricht, the country of Vroenhoven, and Outermaes, to Spain, as possessors of the Low Countries, if Louis XIV. did not make any acquisition; or, in the terms of the treaty, "if matters remained upon the present footing, mutually, when peace should be restored."

By the treaty of Nimeguen, 1686, Louis XIV. relinquished all his conquests in Holland. Spain put in her claims; but Holland pleaded certain mortgages, which the prince of Orange had upon Maestricht, against that cession.

Charles II. of Spain, with the usual Spanish good faith, paid off the mortgage, and furnished the Prince of Orange; the negotiation trained on till his death, but that event produced the succession-war, and threw every thing into confusion.

The treaty of Utrecht gave the Low Countries to the German branch of the House of Austria, with all the rights, claims, &c. of Spain.

This claim was renewed, in 1738, by the Emperor Charles the Sixth, and Commissioners met at Brussels; but his death, and the difficulties that arose about the Pragmatic Sanction, and the succession of Maria Theresa, rendered the negotiation abortive.

This claim, and that of the repairs of the barrier towns, are such as, if they were fairly discussed in a court of law, would be good. The Emperor, however, waived them, provided the Dutch gave up the free navigation of the Scheldt.

Maestricht, and a partial navigation of the Scheldt, viz. for his own ships, were offered by the Dutch last summer, but not accepted.

The partial navigation of the Scheldt has again been offered lately.

Nothing, however, can yet be said with certainty respecting the war. The advices from abroad are equally unfounded and contradictory. One fact may be depended upon, on the authority of the London Gazette, that the Count De Maillebois has taken the oaths in the assembly of their High Mightinesses, in quality of general of the infantry in the service of the Republic; with an appointment, as the Dutch papers say, of 60,000 florins for his travelling charges, 20,000 for the establishment of his household, and 60,000 for his annual pay.

Constantinople, March 10. The letters from Smyrna, of the 1st instant mention, that the plague had entirely ceased there: but the last accounts from Tunis bring the disagreeable news, that the contagion continued to rage in that city.

A printing-office has at length been opened here, and employed on several works at the expence of government; one is the history of the Ottoman Empire.

Vienna, March 30. Prince Joseph Lobkowitz is appointed captain of the noble German guard, vacant by the death of the late Marshal Colloredo; Lieutenant-General of Nostitz is raised to the rank of General of Cavalry, and is made Captain of the guard (called *les Archers*) formerly commanded by Marshal Thierheim; and Gen. Clairfait is appointed Vice Commandant of the City of Vienna, in the room of Gen. Nostitz.

We have accounts from Brandeels, that on the 8th of this month a most violent storm fell there of thunder, lightning, and rain, which, at this season of the year, and without any previous heat, greatly alarmed the inhabitants.

Berlin, April 9. His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick has accepted the office of Inspector-General of Magdeburgh; Lieutenant General Lengefeld is appointed governor of the city, from which office the inspectorship is now separated; and Lieutenant-General Gaudi is appointed Inspector of the Prussian troops in Westphalia.

Verfailles,

Paris, March 28. Last night her Most Christian Majesty was happily delivered of a Prince, who has been since created Duc de Normandie.

Madrid, March 29. On Easter Sunday the 27th instant, the Portuguese Ambassador at this court made his public entry into Madrid, and in a formal audience of the King of Spain demanded the Infanta Donna Charlotta (eldest daughter of the Prince of Asturias) in marriage for the Infant Don Juan of Portugal. In the evening the contract was read and signed in the presence of the Royal Family, the grandees of Spain, and the great officers of State. After which the marriage ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, his Catholic Majesty standing proxy for the Infant Don Juan.

Virecht, March 31. The explanation which their H. M. required of the K. of Prussia, relative to the unreasonable correspondence with Maestrecht (p. 223.), is said to be received. That affair is likely to be attended with serious consequences. M. Tullen Olden Bernevelt Fiscal has put M. Vender Stype, his deputy, under arrest; but as yet no proofs have been realized against him. Suspicious papers have been found in his custody, but they are in cypher which nobody can read but himself.

The remark in our last (see p. 229), on the imaginary sentence of Horiah and Klotchka, appears now to be just. The legal sentence pronounced upon these two rebel chiefs was, to be broke alive upon the wheel, and then to be quartered, and part of their bodies to be openly exposed in different provinces. On the 28th of February they were led to punishment; six days previous to which, the magistrates in the several districts of Transilvania received Imperial orders to collect from each village six men, to be present at the execution. Klotchka suffered first, and Horiah was a witness of the torments inflicted upon him, and afterwards underwent the same himself. Their heads were sent to the places where they lived, to be set up on poles; and their quarters sent to the different places where they committed the greatest enormities. It was necessary to hasten their execution, on account of an infectious disorder, occasioned by the slaughter of the rebels, and the fullness of the gaols, that were crowded with the prisoners. People of all ranks have been attacked with the contagion, and numbers carried off.

The new regulations of his Imperial Majesty, respecting the interior government of the kingdom of Hungary, have been published in the Vienna Gazette.

Instead of the 56 counties, into which that kingdom and its dependent provinces were hitherto divided, ten circles are now formed, and committed to the charge of the following Hungarian gentlemen, with the titles of counsellors and royal commissaries.

Le Comte Giory, Le Comte de Teleky,
Le Baron Mailath, Le Baron Pronay,
Le Baron d'Urmeuy, Le Baron Reva,
Le Comte Jankowitz, Le Baron Szent Ivany,
Le Comte Szeaseny, Le Baron Detzer.

The supreme courts retain their former titles, and the privileges which belong to their order, at a general diet of the nation; but their jurisdiction in their respective counties is entirely suppressed.

The greatest expedition is used at Cadiz in completing the armament destined against Algiers (see p. 229.). The auxiliary ships of the Portuguese, Venetians, and Maltese, are every moment expected, as well as a small Squadron from Toulon. These preparations are, however, well known to the Algerines, who are in consequence using their utmost to render that fortress impregnable. All their batteries have been repaired, and furnished with cannon, and orders issued to build several vessels like gunboats, to throw burning materials on board the enemies ships.

The last letters from Cadiz bring the agreeable news of the arrival of the Brilliant, from Vera Cruz to the Havannah, with eight hundred thousand crowns; and of the Paula frigate, with one thousand two hundred Lima crowns.

EAST-INDIA NEWS.

The dispatches, which were lately received over land from the East-Indies, brought an account of the death of Mr. Wheeler, one of the supreme council, and of all the ships that sailed last season from England at their respective ports.

The dispatches received by the Surprise Packet, lately arrived from Bengal, bring a confirmation of the death of Mr. Wheeler. Also that the King of Delhi's prime minister, Aphrahaib Cawn, has been assassinated. The young Prince of Delhi had tried every method to return to his father's dominions, consistent with his own honour and personal safety, but every negotiation as yet proves ineffectual. Mr. Hastings states the Company's resources to be in so flourishing a situation, as to enable them to pay off the board debt with interest in a short time.

Sir Edward Hughes was to sail for England, in the Sultan, the beginning of December, with the Eoridice frigate; and the command of the Squadron was to be left with Capt. Andrew Mitchell.

By private advices from India there is an account of a duel having taken place between Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir, in which it is reported the former was wounded.

The ship Bellona, Capt. Richardson, is gone on a voyage to Malacca and China, from whence she is to proceed to the S.W. Coast of America. [This is in pursuance of the plan proposed by the late Capt. King, in the

the account of his voyage on discovery, to which we may hereafter refer.]

There has been a mutiny among the black cavalry in the English pay at Arnee, on account of arrears. They have made their officers prisoners.

Six midshipmen, who were taken by Mr. Suffrein in the captured ships, and sent up to Tippoo, have renounced both their religion and country, and voluntarily turned Mahometans: they have married Mahometan women.

Shauzadda, son to the King of Delhi, is still at Lucknow. (See p. 114.)

On the 4th of June last, a Portuguese ship, called the *Prizio*, laden with 60,000 pipes of Madeira, and a very rich cargo from Europe, was totally lost on the Gaspar sand, at the entrance of the Ganges. The captain, two officers, and 40 men, perished for want of assistance, which could only be had from Calcutta. This is the second Portuguese ship lost at the entrance of the Ganges within these two months, laden with Madeira wine. [This dangerous navigation is thoroughly known only to the English, which is their great security at Calcutta.]

The *Asia Snow* from the eastward, but lost from Mesulapatam, is lost at the entrance of Hoogley River. All the crew but a few Lascars, who swam to Sugar-Island, perished.

Mr. Hastings has taken his passage for England; and nothing but the death of the next in rank will keep him in India.

The Dutch are now put into possession of their town and fort of Chinsurah; but with several restrictions, which they were not under before the war.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

On the 27th of January, Capt. Brown, in the *Mary*, arrived in the harbour of Kingston, in Jamaica, from Black River, on the Musquito shore, with intelligence, that a sloop of war anchored on that coast from the Havannah in December last, on board of which were three Spanish officers, charged with dispatches from the governor-general of Cuba to Major Lowrey, commandant of the British Forts at Black River which they delivered to him immediately after they landed. The tenor of these dispatches, it seems, was a peremptory requisition, to know if Major Lowrey had received any official instructions to withdraw the troops and inhabitants from that country; and giving him to understand, that, if the territory should not be vacated by March next, he should be under the necessity of compelling them by force of arms to retire. To his message, we understand, Major Lowrey returned no answer; but, after entertaining his visitors hospitably, gave an acknowledgment that he had received their dispatches, and promised to send a flag of truce to the Havannah, with

his final determination on the subject, in a fortnight after. It was the prevailing opinion among the people at Black-River, that the Spaniards are seriously disposed to carry their threats into execution, and that they are making considerable preparations, both at the Havannah, and in the neighbourhood of the English settlements on the Main, expressly for that purpose.

Other letters bring the alarming intelligence, that a body of 500 Spaniards had already taken possession of the island of Ratan, the harbour of which they are fortifying with great diligence, with a design from thence to carry on their operations by sea against the Musquito shore. In the mean time, Major Lowrey was, with unremitting diligence, putting his settlement into the best posture possible of defence; and having convened the Indian chiefs together, they had promised him, in the most solemn manner, every assistance and support.

About the latter end of December, Morris Keaton, a pirate and murderer, was executed at Cuckolds Point, near Port Royal in Jamaica, and afterwards his body was suspended to a lofty gibbet in chains.—He met his fate with uncommon resignation, penitence, and fortitude; and told the surrounding multitude, after he was tied up, that he was not afraid of death, but wished it as a relief from all his sorrows. He then turned to the executioner, and forbade him to take away the ladder, saying, that he would jump off himself when he was ready, which he accordingly did about two minutes afterwards.

The night before his execution he most solemnly declared, that the following outlines of the latter part of his life were strictly true:

“That he had been a volunteer in the King’s army in America, and afterwards a Lieutenant in Arnold’s regiment, when that officer joined the British; that he had been in nine actions, and employed by Gen. Clinton in three different messages to Lord Cornwallis, when besieged in York-town, Virginia; that on the conclusion of the peace, Gen. Arnold’s regiment being disbanded, and he was discharged at that time without half-pay, or any other provision. He then made a voyage to Santa Cruz, where he had a brother who trusted him with a very considerable venture for America, which was unfortunately lost with the vessel within sight of New London, where he arrived with nothing but the cloaths on his back. From New London he found means to get to Norfolk, in Virginia, where he became acquainted with Benj. Johnson, Jos. Twentymen, and one Hughes, with whom he had several meetings; at one of which it was proposed by Hughes to procure a passage on board the schooner *Friendship*, then lying off Johnson’s house, commanded by Wm. Lewis, and bound to St. Thomas’s;

to seize upon the said schooner when opportunity offered; to murder all belonging to her without distinction; and to sell the ship and cargo at the first convenient port.

This bloody project, in the evening of the 9th day after their departure, they carried into execution. Keating, Twentyman, and Hughes, went up to Mr. Chadwick at the helm and, presenting a loaded pistol to his head, swore if he spoke a word they would instantly shoot him dead; they then bound and gagged him. Twentyman took the helm, and the others proceeded to secure the men upon the watch, all of whom Hughes proposed instantly to throw over-board. This done, Johnson and Hughes went into the cabin, and seizing the Captain first, made him secure, and then attacked Mr. Wilkinson, a passenger, who gave them some trouble, as he made resistance, and could not easily be overpowered; but at length, by lashing him in several parts of his body, and chopping off his fingers as he grasped the shrouds, they at length completed their diabolical purpose. Wm. Price, Ch. Brown, and a negroman and boy, who were all free, they easily subdued; and, after swearing them on a book to be true, kept them alive to work the ship. Chadwick refused to join them, and him they threw overboard without resistance. The coast being now clear, Twentyman assumed the command of the vessel, as the only man who could direct her course; and after thirty days sail, coming in sight of Antigua, Hughes having rendered himself suspected, Twentyman ordered him to be thrown overboard, which was the more readily obeyed, as he had some days before dispatched the negro-man in the same way.

Antigua being in sight, there was now but little time to deliberate; and it was, on consultation, their unanimous opinion to make for a French port rather than an English port, to dispose of the ship and cargo. Port Louis was therefore made choice of for that purpose, and Guadeloupe was the island to which Twentyman directed his course. Here Keating assumed the character of a merchant, and had succeeded in the sale, had not Brown (one of the foremast-men) found means to make his escape, which so alarmed the pirates, that they instantly set sail, and sailed for the little island of St. Martin's, where they disposed of a small part of their cargo, took two or three Mulattoes on board to work the ship, and then made for Hispaniola, where Keating, disposing of all he could, made his escape from his companions, and found means to get to Port Royal in Jamaica, about the 8th of December 1784, in a very bad state of health. Here he took lodgings at Mrs. Dubois's, where he fell sick, and was visited by a physician, who talking on various subjects, discovered that his illness did not proceed so much from a bodily complaint, as from a disordered mind.

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Among other questions he put to the physician, he asked, "if some pirates had lately been apprehended there?" and being answered in the affirmative, and, "that they were the most bloody, daring, and abandoned set of villains that had ever appeared upon record." "My God!" cried he, what a pain have I in my head, and deadly sickness at my heart! Send for a barber instantly, or I shall be distracted!" The physician now suspecting the real cause, wanted no astrologer to tell his patient's fortune. Keating having been advertised and described, the physician had recourse to the news-papers; and his patient answering the description, a warrant was obtained; and, on apprehending him, he did not hesitate to acknowledge his guilt, though he was unwilling to disgrace his family. It has since been found that he was born at Munster, and of no mean extraction."

Perhaps the boldest and most determined spirit of revenge that ever possessed the heart of man was manifested lately at Jamaica, where a new negro, disdaining to be a slave himself, set fire to six negro houses, which were reduced to ashes; put three negroes to death, who refused to join him, and wounded seven others. Having done this, as it was said, without provocation, he pursued one of the book-keepers, who very narrowly escaped his vindictive rage; but a stone thrown at his head brought him to the ground; and, being overpowered, he was secured, brought to a mock-trial, and sentenced to be burnt alive, which, though accompanied with all the execrating circumstances of horror that could be devised, he underwent with almost incredible fortitude.

Port Royal, Jan. 29. This day accounts were received here by an express from Collector L—, which informs us, that the Spaniards have actually commenced hostilities against the Musquito-men; and that a party of the latter were killed by the enemy. These troubles will certainly occasion some embarrassment to Government.

By late advices from St. Vincent's, the Caribs are in great force, upwards of 1000 of them being well armed, and a terror to the English settlers, against whom they appear to entertain the most inveterate hatred.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

Advices of a very extraordinary nature have lately been received, by some merchants of Corke, from Jamaica, of certain regulations respecting the trade homeward from that island to this kingdom, said by some to be in consequence of orders from the principal proprietors and West India merchants in London, and by others, of orders to the Governor from his Majesty's Ministers. The Corke merchants have written to Jamaica by a light vessel for the particulars, fully determined, if the answers confirm the late accounts, to submit the grievance to the consideration of our Parliament.

March

March 24. "This day his Grace the Ld. Lieut. went in state to the H. of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills: Great duty bill; loan bill; for the advancement of trade; post-office bill; sugar bill; tobacco bill; hawkers and pedlars bill; duty on licences; duty on carriages; corn bill; coffee bill; malt bill; qualification bill; Dublin entries for the Royal Exchange; 4000*l.* to the linen manufacture; 9000*l.* Protestant charter-schools; 1000*l.* Dublin Society; 3000*l.* for building public offices; 5000*l.* Foundling Hospital; 5000*l.* for building churches; 2000*l.* Hibernian School; 800*l.* to the House of Industry; 1000*l.* Marine Society; to take away the challenge to the array of pannels of jurors for want of a knight on trials, in which a Peer or Lord of Parliament is party; to prevent dilapidation on church lands; and Nenagh road bill."—Ireland is treading fast on the heels of England, in raising taxes.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 2. A grave-digger, after paring off the turf in making a grave lately in the church-yard of Brechin, turned up as many small silver pieces as would have filled the crown of a large hat, and with them six silver spoons with circular mouths, about two inches diameter, and a quarter of an inch deep, the handles four inches one-half long, with a knob at the top. Most of the pieces are about the size of a sixpence, of the coinage of Edward I. bearing his name; and on some of them, on the reverse, a cross with three points in each angle, with CIVITAS DUNELMIE round it. Supposed to be deposited by some English, when Edward I. besieged Brechin Castle, then commanded by Sir Thomas Maule.

Edinburgh, April 16. This forenoon came down by express His Majesty's commission, appointing Ld. Eskgrove to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in the room of the Lord Keane, deceased.

On Tuesday last, the 12th inst. the annual Harveian oration, instituted at Edinburgh, was delivered in the hall of the Public Dispensary by Dr. Webster. The subject was an account of the life, writings, and character of the late Sir John Pringle, Bart. At this annual meeting, the prize given by the Harveian Society, with the view of encouraging experimental enquiries in medicine, was publicly delivered to Mr. Ralph Irving, from Langholm, for the best experimental dissertation on the root of Ipecacuanha. This is the second time Mr. Irving has been successful.

The Highland Society, instituted at Edinburgh in February 1783, the objects of which are the improvement of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, have offered premiums, in the manner of the Society of Arts and Agriculture in London, for various improve-

ments; but while vassallage remains, what encouragement is there for improvements?

ASSIZE AND COUNTRY NEWS.

The following list of felons, capitally convicted on the respective circuits at the late assizes, exhibits a striking picture of the vice of the present age. The first column of figures shews the number sentenced, and the second those left for execution at each place. Where there is no figure, the number could not be ascertained.

Kingston	21	9	Worcester	5	1
Lincoln	12	9	Huntingdon	1	1
Gloucester	16	9	Lewes	5	1
Warwick	15	7	Leicester	2	1
Exeter	17	6	Thetford	7	1
Winchester	15	6	Lancaster	6	1
Shrewsbury	11	5	Salisbury	14	—
Norwich	—	4	Dorchester	5	—
Nottingham	8	4	Bedford	2	—
Derby	5	3	Reading	2	—
York	7	3	Coventry	3	2
Chelmsford	—	2	Taunton	6	—
Aylesbury	3	2	Hereford	10	—
Cambridge	3	2	Cheller	1	—
Bury	7	2	Stafford	} Maiden.	
Montgomery	3	2	Ludlow		
Northampton	6	1	Oakham	} Maiden.	

There are 49 convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, and 180 for transportation; and the total number of prisoners in this said gaol is 540.

At *Leicester*, Abraham Shaw was executed for burglary; and though but twenty-three years of age, he was a most abandoned and hardened villain. On the morning of his execution, being asked if he had any thing to say before he left the world, he only wished that, instead of one robbery, he had committed a thousand. He sang some lewd songs while in prison, and declared he would do the same at the place of execution; but before he was turned off his mock courage forsook him, and he appeared much convulsed, in which state he launched into eternity little pined.

Robert Carpenter, some time since a navy agent at Portsmouth, was executed at *Winchester* gallows, pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes, for forging seamen's wills and powers, in order to defraud them of their wages. He is said to have left a fortune of upwards of 7000*l.* behind him, besides a house superbly furnished at Portsmouth, which, it is said, the sheriff seized on his condemnation. He has left a wife, a very genteel woman, and three children, unprovided for. He died very penitently in sight of a vast number of pitying beholders, many of whom shed tears upon the melancholy occasion. He formerly belonged to Drury-Lane Theatre, and was the clown in the pantomimes.

John Wilkinson, and Elizabeth his wife, found guilty at the last *Bury* assizes of wil-

fully

Sally murdering their youngest daughter, by cruelly bearing and starving her to death, were lately executed at Rushmere, near Ipswich. At the place of execution they seemed little affected, particularly the woman, who, when the executioner was going to put the rope about her neck, put him aside, and said she would talk a little longer.

Benj. Canard Brown, who was lately executed at *Horsbarn*, in *Suffex*, for a burglary, was, on the contrary, remarkably penitent, and met death with becoming fortitude. He was only twenty-three years of age, a native of *Rye*, and left a mournful widow with two children.

At *Lancaster* nine criminals were executed pursuant to their sentence. The ropes being put about their necks, and caps being drawn over their faces, Harrison, one of the criminals, to the surprise of all present, turned his cap up again, and begged that the spectators would indulge him by giving ear to a few words which he wished to say. Though there were near ten thousand people, an awful silence took place, and the criminal proceeded. "I am come of a respectable family, and brought up by honest parents; God grant that no one may reflect on them for my misconduct! Let me caution young men to shun the company of bad women: bad women brought on drunkenness; drunkenness, idleness; idleness, poverty; poverty, dishonesty, for which I now suffer an untimely and disgraceful death." Seeing two people laugh, he said, "We are not objects of mirth;" and concluded with hoping, "that his death might prove a warning to all present, and in that hope he should die happy, and not in vain."

At *Norwich*, William Newland was executed for uttering forged notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. He was the person who went to *Yarmouth*, and employed some people to go to *Ostend* and *Bruges*, to pass a parcel of those notes. Fortunately for the public, the first note offered was detected; and the magistrates of *Bruges*, much to their honour, delivered up to the solicitor of the Bank, the parties and their notes, in consequence of which the prisoner was convicted.

At *Cambridge*, Hooper and Ashe, the two malefactors left for execution, were executed accordingly.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 6th of January last the annual festival of the benediction of the waters was solemnized at *St. Petersburg*, at which an example of toleration was let to other powers, which it would be to the honour of the age in which we live, and to the dignity of human nature, to be every where followed on similar occasions. The Empress's confessor, the prelate *Iwan Pashom*, made this festival conspicuous, by inviting not only the dignified ecclesiastics of the Russian church, but of all

the different denominations of Christians resident at *St. Petersburg*. Roman Catholic priests, Lutheran preachers, English, Dutch, and German Protestant clergy, were all equally received, and nobly entertained, at the house of this most worthy bishop.

March 31.

Robert Nicholas, and I. Walker Heneage, esq; (in the room of R. Adamson, and C. Wesley Cox, the present sitting members) were declared by the Grenville committee duly elected Members for the Borough of *Cricklade*. At the same time resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the conduct of the returning officer, in taking the poll, and making the return, &c. was partial and illegal, whereby a colourable majority was obtained on the poll for Mr. Adamson and Mr. Cox.

FRIDAY, April 1.

A new aquatic balloon was sunk a little above *Westminster Bridge*. The inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air. The balloon drifted with the tide as far as *Lambeth Stairs*. In the interim two signals were made; the first denoted that all was well; the second, that he wanted immediate assistance; upon which the boatmen who attended instantly hauled up the balloon, and found the man nearly drowned. It seems the water got in, which the inventor hopes to prevent in his next experiment.

This day Mr. and Mrs. Garton, of *St. James's Palace*, going in their carriage to *Screamham*, were stopped by two highwaymen, who took from Mr. G. eleven guineas, and a small water box, in which were two white silk net purses, richly mounted. On going to Mrs. G. and attempting to ride her, she seized the pistol of the rascal, which she held so fast, that, not being able to recover it, the villain fired it at her. The ball grazed her breast, and providentially passed between her and her husband without hurting either, otherwise than by the fright, each thinking the other shot.

Two convicts in *Newgate*, having cut a hole in the floor of their cell in *Newgate*, got into the common sewer, to make their escape; but wading there till they were almost suffocated, they at length reached the golly-hole, where they cried out for help, and were taken out alive, but too weak to walk, and were carried to their former quarters.

Saturday 2.

About one in the afternoon a fire broke out in the large room at *Spring-Gardens*, *Charing-Cross*, where an ingenious mechanic was exhibiting *Windsor Castle* and *Mount Vesuvius*, cut in cork. In throwing up the lighted rosin, to exhibit the representation of the burning mountain, some of it fell upon a quantity of combustibles, which through carelessness had not been put into their proper place. In an instant the building was in flames, the whole of which was consumed with the two adjacent houses, and the

stabling

stabbing at the back of the building much damaged.

Tuesday 4.

At a general Court of the Directors of the Bank, George Peters, esq; was elected governor, and Edw. Darrell, esq; deputy-governor; and the following 24 gentlemen were chosen directors for the year ensuing:

Samuel Beachcroft,	James Maud,
Daniel Booth,	Richard Neave,
Tho. Boddington,	Jos. Nutt,
Lyde Browne,	W. Osborne,
Thomas Dea,	Edward Payne,
William Ewer,	Christopher Fuller,
Peter Goussen,	Th. Raikes,
Daniel Giles,	William Snell,
William Hethed,	Samuel Thornton,
John Harclon,	Brook Watson,
Boston Long,	Mark Weyland,
Jos. Mathew,	B. Winthorpe, esqrs.

Wednesday 6.

The sessions began at the Old-Bailey, when, among other felons, the noted George Barrington was tried for larceny; in stealing a gold watch in the pit passage of Drury-Lane, the property of Mr. Bagshaw. Mr. Bagshaw missed his watch, saw Barrington behind him, and charged him with it. "I, your watch!" said he, and held up his hand with the palm downwards; that instant he heard a glass break, and stooping picked up his watch, and secured the prisoner. Another witness heard the watch drop, but could not tell from whom it fell; but the prosecutor was positive it must be from the prisoner.

This was the whole of the evidence, and the judge called upon the prisoner to make his defence, which he did in so masterly a manner as astonished the whole court.

Baron Eyre, in his charge to the jury, could not help lamenting, that a man of such abilities should stand in such a situation, and left it to the jury to judge by the evidence; hoping only, that if they did acquit him, it would be the last time they should see him in that place.

Saturday 9.

Among the felons convicted this day at the Old-Bailey, was the noted Mary Pile, otherwise Davis (see vol. LIV. p. 353) a young woman in man's apparel, for stealing a guinea, the property of Abraham Abbot, in the house of William Webb, where she came, habited as above, personating a weary traveller, and requesting lodging for the night; and there being no convenience but in Abbot's bed, he gave her leave to sleep with him, supposing her a decent young man; but in the morning he found his pocket stripped.

A fire broke out in the house of the Hon. Edwin Stanhope, Esq. in Curzon-street, Mayfair, and raged with such violence, that not a single article of plate, jewels, or furniture, could be saved. Lady Stanhope's life was with difficulty saved, being taken out of bed by her servants wrapped up in a blanket. On

strict enquiry into the cause, suspicion fell upon one of her ladyship's footmen, named Peter Shaw, and the most positive proofs of his guilt have since been discovered. It came out, on examination, that this fellow, who had lived with Mr. Stanhope but three weeks, had robbed him of medals, watches, rings, and jewels, to a considerable amount, some of which he had sold to a jeweller in Westminster. Shaw confessed the robbery, but denied his having set fire to the house, of which however there is little doubt.

A lady at this fire is said to have exhibited an example of maternal tenderness that does honour to her sex; for, having narrowly escaped the flames herself, and missing her child, she was restrained only by superior force from rushing back in a vain attempt to save it; and though told her infant was safe, nothing could pacify her till it was produced, when she clasped it in her arms, and, for the moment, seemingly rejoiced, regardless of every thing else about her.

The same evening a fire broke out at a subscription house in St. James's Street, adjoining to the Thatched-house Tavern, and entirely consumed the same before any water could be got to extinguish the flames. The Thatched house Tavern was much damaged, and narrowly escaped the same fate. As the fire burnt fiercely backwards, the clerks at the Secretary of States Office in Cleveland-Row began securing the papers of consequence; but happily, when water was procured in plenty, the engines soon extinguished the flames. The fire is said to have begun in the upper part of the house, by the negligence or malice of a servant boy.

Monday 11.

Mr. Pitt, preparatory to his grand scheme of applying a million annually towards a Sinking Fund for the Payment of the national debt, gave so favourable an account of the produce of the taxes last year, and the increase of the revenue, as to give ground to hope that the loan wanted for the supplies of the present year will be very trifling; and in order to ground what he said on the most solid foundation, ordered a comparative statement of all the taxes of the two last years to be laid before the House.

At a Court of Directors of the East India Company, "Resolved unanimously, that, in consideration of the steady exertions of George Leonard Staunton, Esq. and the abilities he displayed in the trusts reposed in him by the Select Committee of Fort St. George during the government of Lord Macartney; and more particularly in the Negotiations carried on with the Marquis de Dally and Tippoo Sultan, in all of which he acted without emolument or reward of any kind; Resolved, That Mr. Staunton be allowed 500l. per ann. during his life; to commence from the 12th of March, 1784, being the day on which the peace

was

was signed with Tipoo Sultan; and that he be permitted to proceed to Bengal as Secretary to Lord Macartney, on entering into the same covenants as he did formerly in going with his lordship to Fort St. George.

William Higson was brought out of Newgate, and executed facing the debtors door, for the wilful murder of Joseph his son, by repeated ill-treatment, beating and striking him on the head with a poker. At the place of execution he seemed very penitent, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. After he had hung the usual time the body was taken down, and carried to Surgeons Hall to be anatomized.

Some labourers, in digging a slope on the edge of a pond, near the Paper Mill, at Swarston, the property of Mr. Vowell, in casting up the earth, they cast up, in Portugal and other gold, money to the amount of 8ool. besides a rough diamond of considerable value. It is well known that a person of property drowned himself in that pond; and it is supposed, previous to the fatal act, he had buried her money by the side of it.

The same morning early a fire broke out at the Coach and Horses, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell; by which, in less than an hour, the house was reduced to ashes, and the adjoining buildings on both sides almost miraculously preserved, being separated only by narrow passages, and chiefly constructed by timber.

Tuesday 12.

The session at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday last, ended, when eight convicts received sentence of death.

A man was committed to Newgate for a new crime, that of fraudulently taking off certain stamps from obsolete writs, and fixing them on other writs, denoting the duty to be paid.

Three villains, in the dead of the night, broke into the house of a widow lady at Paddington, entered her room, and with horrid oaths demanded her keys, and where she kept her bank notes. Being told she had none, they ransacked the house, and then robbed it of plate, money, and every thing of value that was portable, with which they made their escape.

Wednesday 13.

At a General Court of Proprietors for the election of six Directors of the East India Company, in the room of the six that went out by rotation, on casting up the poll, the numbers were as follow: for

George Cumming	690	Tho. Fitzhugh	611
John Roberts	690	John Scott	548
Lionel Darrel	675	John Travers	460
Jacob Balfanquet	671	Ric. Mendham	202
John Thompson	649	Richard Wyatt	61
Thomas Cheap	617		

The first six were elected.

Friday 15.

The following is the account of the totals of the net produce of all the taxes, from

Christmas Eve 1783, to the 5th day of April 1784; and from Christmas Eve 1784, to the 5th day of April 1785, alluded to in the article under Monday 11.

C U S T O M S.	£.	s.	d.
Total to 5th April 1784	419,945	0	6½
Total to 5th April 1785	490,209	14	7½

E X C I S E.	£.	s.	d.
Total to 5th April 1784	1,292,220	3	6
Total to 5th April 1785	1,312,612	6	10

S T A M P S.	£.	s.	d.
Total to 5th April 1784	222,421	17	4
Total to 5th April 1785	290,336	0	0

I N C I D E N T S.	£.	s.	d.
Total to 5th April 1784	263,419	3	10
Total to 5th April 1785	373,097	16	8½

TOTALS.	£.	s.	d.
Total to 5th April 1784	2,108,006	5	2½
Total to 5th April 1785	3,066,158	18	2

Excheq. Apr. 15, 1785. JOHN HUGHSON.
Totals of payments into the Exchequer, by the Receiver General of the Customs, from Lady-Day, 1780, to Lady-Day, 1785, both inclusive.

1780	-	-	£.2,495,270	5	2½
1781	-	-	2,627,643	4	11
1782	-	-	2,636,536	15	2½
1783	-	-	2,983,574	2	4½
1784	-	-	2,654,757	7	2½
1785	-	-	3,719,405	6	7

For WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq. Rec. Gen. T. MILLS.

The Lord Chancellor received from his Majesty's own hands, at St. James's, the Great Seal, newly engraved by Mr. Major: the temporary Great Seal, which the day after the robbery (see vol. LIII.) was cast in copper, was, at the same time, delivered to his Majesty, and defaced in his presence.

Saturday 16.

This day were put up to auction at Mr. Christie's the following reserved articles of the valuable collection of C. Locke, Esq. The *Discobolus*, or antique statue of a player at coits, from the Massimo collection at Rome; his right hand extended, having delivered one, his left holding a second ready to throw; was bought in for 550 guineas; as was an *intaglia*, on a *sardonyx*, of Hercules and the Nemean lion, for 135l. Four sides of an altar charged with reliefs, two of which had been engraved by Bartolozzi, were sold for 27l. 6s. A volume of coloured drawings by P. Barroli, after antique paintings in tombs and other monuments mentioned by Mr. Wright (*Travels*, p. 377), the Vatican Terence, &c. for 20 guineas, being the second vol. of that bought by Dr. Mead, and reserved by his heirs.

Monday 18.

Mr. Pitt rose, and, after one of the most admired speeches of the present session, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in England. But England is not yet ripe for amendment. The motion was lost by a majority of 74, viz. Ayes 174, Noes 248.

* See London and its Environs, p. 147.

Tuesday 19.

The Earl of Leven was appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the inhabitants of Chippenham were agreeably surprized by the appearance of a balloon hovering over that town, which had been launched at Bristol about two the same day, with Mr. Dicker, jun. in a gallery to conduct it. The wind was boisterous, and tossed the balloon like a football; sometimes close to the ground, and then in an instant high in the air; so that the young navigator had not a rough voyage, and was not in a humour to make many nautical observations. However, he fortunately landed safe near the town, and was presently surrounded by a company of horsemen, who conducted him to Chippenham, amidst the acclamations of a numerous croud of people, who had suddenly got together on so singular an occasion.

Wednesday 20.

Came on the election of the chemical professor to the university of Oxford, when, on casting up the poll, there appeared for

Dr. Wall 196,

Dr. Vivian 194.

Upon which the former was declared duly elected.

Friday 22.

The sum of 200,000*l.* in new guineas and half guineas, of the date of the present year, was conveyed from the Mint to the Bank under a proper guard. On this occasion, *Beware of counterfeit, for such there will be abroad.*

During the sitting of the court of King's Bench in Westminster-Hall, the sky-light over the court was by some accident broken, and the glass, with some rubbish, fell among the judges, which, on the sudden, put the whole court in disorder. In the first surprize, it was feared that part of the roof had given way, and the panic spread as rapidly as if the hall had been on fire. By every one pressing to get out, some were hurt, but none materially; and the affair has since furnished a laughable subject for the wits, who have not failed to make the most of it.

Between nine and ten at night six men, disguised and armed, broke into the house of Mr. Copley, on Lavender-Hill, Battersea-Rise, and, after confining the family, robbed the house of money and plate to a considerable value. One of the servants, making some resistance, was wounded with a cutlass.

Saturday 23.

This day being St. George's day, and the anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, after a contest of four hours for the chair, such as was never known before, and it is hoped, for the honour and interest of so respectable a body, will never happen again, the Earl of Leicester was re-elected President by a decided majority.

The State of the Ballot, as given in the Public Advertiser of April 27.

The House List. *Mr. King's List.*
11 of Old Council. 11 of Old Council.

* Geo. E. of Leicester 67

T. Aske, Esq; * T. Aske, Esq; 108

* Hon. Daines Barrington 59

J. Brand, M. A. * J. Brand, M. A. 94

* O. S. Brereton, Esq; 56

E. Bridgen, Esq; * E. Bridgen, Esq; 104

J. Douglas, D. D. 51

Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. 54

* R. Gough, Esq; 104

R. Jackson, Esq; 50

* E. King, Esq; 104

* M. Lort, D. D. 104

* W. Norris, M. A. 106

Cra. Ord. Esq; 46

* J. Topham, Esq; 54

10 of New Council.

* T. Anguish, Esq; 52

C. G. Ld. Arden, 47

Sir G. Baker, Bt. 52

* Sir J. Banks, Bt. 53

W. Burrell, Esq; 51

* Fra. Marq. of Carmarthen 55

* C. Combe, M. D. 55

* J. Frere, Esq; 52

* G. E. of Harcourt 104

* W. Heberden, M. D. 56

J. Hewett, M. A. 45

* J. Ld. Cardiff 47

G. Earl of Harcourt

* Tho. Brand Hollis, Esq; 56

* Edm. Turnor, jun. Esq; 52

R. Weston, Esq; 48

R. Willer, Esq; 48

R. H. Sir J. E. Wilmot 49

N. B. Those marked with an asterisk were the Council returned; so that it appears that 15 of Mr. King's list were returned. Mr. King did not offer himself to be elected as President, nor was understood to have any intention to do so, till by some particular circumstances he was induced to take that step on the day of election; and during the course of the election it was determined, by the Old Council, that a single mark on the list against the Earl of Leicester's name should be interpreted to be a double vote, both to elect his Lordship on the Council, and also as President: in consequence of which, all the *neutral* votes were turned against Mr. King, and also all those where on the lists by mistake the officers were omitted at the end of the lists. The

The Officers elected were,
 President, The Earl of Leicester 62
 Mr. King 37
 Directors, R. Gough, Esq;
 W. Norris, M. A.
 Secretaries, J. Brand, M. A.

A Correspondent, on reading in the Public Advertiser the above state of the ballot, observes, that there manifestly appears to be two or three errors; for that the putting down the names of those that were double-listed, prevents the matter appearing to clear as it ought to do. Mr. King, it is true, had fifteen out of twenty-one: but as Lord Harcourt and Mr. Aisle, and all the officers, were in both lists, it requires some consideration to understand properly the event. It may soon be understood, however, by leaving them out in drawing the conclusion; for then it will appear, that of the new members brought in on the new council, Lord Leicester brought in three only, whereas Mr. King brought in six, which is exactly two to one. Mr. Jackson, who was put down on Mr. King's list as chosen, was not elected; and there was also another error, which arose probably on the calling up of the poll; for it appears clearly, upon mathematical calculation, that there could be but 104 who voted in all, and therefore Mr. Aisle's number 108, and Mr. Norris's number 106, must both have been mistakes, though of no consequence. *Public Advertiser.*

Sunday 24.

Near twelve at night a poor watchman was gored to death by a mad ox in Fleet-Market, and expired in great agonies.—What pity, that the emoluments of the City should be a bar to the removal of such a nuisance as Smithfield from the inhabited part of the town!

Monday 25.

A board of general and flag officers, convened by his Majesty's express command, in order to inspect into the new fortifications now erecting at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and to report the same, to be laid before parliament, assembled this day at the Fountain-Inn, at Portsmouth, and are forthwith to proceed with their survey. The board is to consist of a president (Duke of Richmond), three generals, ten lieutenant-generals, and seven major-generals, for the land department. And six admirals, and six captains, members of parliament, for the naval department.

The following bills received the royal assent by commission. The Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill; two Exchequer Loan-Bills; the Justices Essoign Bill; and several Inclosure and Road Bills.

And this day the exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened for the present year.

Tuesday 26.

John Thompson, a house-breaker, was taken out of Newgate, and hanged before

the Debtors' door. He broke into the house of Mr. Wells, in Thames-Street, and stole Mrs. Wells most cruelly.

Thursday 28.

This day a most lamentable spectacle was exhibited to an innumerable multitude of their wretched fraternity, who were assembled from all quarters on the occasion, viz. Nineteen of their fellow-labourers hanged up like dogs, for crimes committed against the laws of their country, which no punishment will prevent, while common-frotpets are permitted, at all hours, and in all places, to stroll the streets, to entice youth, to initiate them in vice, and deprave their morals. It would be happy for this country, were we as ready to adopt good regulations from abroad, as had fashions. Prostitutes are there made subservient to the purposes of the state.

Saturday 30.

An epidemic disorder, the natural consequence of the bad air from the stagnated lakes, formed by the earthquakes in Calabria, continues to afflict and depopulate that unhappy province; nor is the earth there totally free from tremors. *Gaz.*

On the arrival of the news of the celebration of the marriage of the Infant Don Juan of Portugal with the Infanta of Spain, at the court of Portugal, orders were immediately given for three days illuminations and gala; and the ambassadors and foreign ministers were admitted to pay their compliments to her most faithful majesty on the occasion. *Gaz.*

The merchants of Cork, having received information that, from so long a continuance of easterly winds, many homeward-bound vessels from America and the West Indies were then near that coast, unable to make the land, and in great want of the necessaries of life, did, at their own expense, dispatch a fast-sailing cutter to cruise off Cape Clear, laden with bread, water, beef, pork, and likewise fresh provisions, &c. in order to administer immediate relief to such as might be found in need thereof. The management of this expedition was entrusted to a confidential person, who went as Supercargo, and was directed to relieve whoever he might meet with in distress, no matter to what country they belong, or whether they are bound. He had it also in particular charge, not to accept the smallest return for what assistance he might happily afford, as the gentlemen who promoted this undertaking considered themselves amply rewarded by the pleasure which results from so benevolent an action. This humane idea was no sooner suggested than, in order to carry it into immediate effect, a most liberal subscription was filled up with alacrity.—The above noble instance of disinterested generosity does honour to the character of the Irish nation, and shews how worthy they are to be made partakers of every mercantile

mercantile advantage to which their connection with this country entitles them.

The duel between Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir, which was at first thought unfounded, appears to have been a serious business. They, with their seconds, Mr. Davidson and Major Grattan, took their ground about seven in the morning on the 24th of September, 1784. The distance marked by the seconds was ten paces. The lot to fire first fell to Mr. Sadleir, who firing accordingly, the ball struck Lord Macartney on the ribs of the left-side, which was not known to the seconds till after his Lordship had likewise fired without effect. It had been previously agreed between the seconds, after the first fire, if no material execution had been done, to interpose their good offices to effect a reconciliation. This they were about to do, when it was discovered that Lord Macartney had been wounded. When the previous agreement was told to Lord Macartney, and he was asked his sentiments, his answer was, That he came there to give Mr. Sadleir satisfaction, and he was still ready so to do. And Mr. Sadleir being told that Lord Macartney was wounded, and that in the present circumstances the affair could not honourably be pursued any farther, he acquiesced, and declared that he was satisfied. And thus the affair ended.

A most interesting event to literature has lately taken place in France, by the nomination of eight members of the Academy of Inscriptions, who are to receive pay, and in proportion as they drop off be replaced by others of the same illustrious body, for the purpose of examining the MSS. in the French King's Library, and from time to time publishing either extracts from, or the whole of such as shall appear to deserve it. Two of these gentlemen are to examine the Oriental MSS. three of them the Greek and Latin; and three of them those relating to the history of France and Antiquities of the Middle Ages. The King also exhorts the other members of the Academy to take a part in the work; and he desires the other learned men in the capital and provinces to draw forth what treasures they may find in the several libraries to which they have access. In proportion as progress is made in the work, it will be laid before a deputation of the Academy and published in volumes, which will henceforth be considered as making part of the history of the Academy of Inscriptions.

The first eight Academicians named, are Messrs. de Guignes, de Brequigny, Guillard, du Theil, Keralio, Vanvillier, Abbe Brotier and Mr. Villosion, who spends the winter in the island of the Archipelago, and then proceeds to Mount Athos.

Such are the advances made in literature in France.

MEMORANDA.

In the course of the lambing season this present year, two ewes, belonging to Mr. Boys, of Alhcomby, near Lewes, in Sussex; yeased each of them two lambs, one of each perfect, the other preternatural. One had eight perfect legs, six of which were fore-legs: the other preternatural lamb had but one eye, placed exactly in the center of the forehead. The preternatural lambs died, but the perfect lambs were both living when this account was received.

DISCOVERIES.

At Palermo a catacomb was lately discovered, like to those of Rome, Naples, and Syracuse, the extent of which has not yet been traced. In the cavern several passages have been found intersected by others, each receiving light from apertures cut through the solid rock; and in the lateral passages are niches, in which skulls and various fragments of human bones have been found deposited; of which a more particular account may soon be expected.

A more valuable discovery was made on the 13th of April instant, by some workmen, in clearing a well in the garden of Farmer Le Boutelier, in Jersey, where, on the stone-work at the side giving way, they found four pots strongly cemented, full of ancient coins, gold and silver medals, and, what was thought extraordinary, a number of brass rings, with the name EDWARDS round them, were found at the same time.

Capt. Gilles, of the Three Brothers, belonging to Belfast, on his voyage home from America, discovered an island or large rock, in lat. 57° 25' off Farry Island, on the N. W. coast of Ireland, and about 65 leagues distant from it. A range of sunken rocks branches from it to the Eastward, which is very dangerous. Whether this is not the same visionary story revived, of an island said to be seen some years ago, searched for, but never found?

Mr. Swindell, an engineer, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, has invented a machine for spinning wool, which finishes on each spindle three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in one hour.

A new experiment was last month tried, in the presence of the Emperor, by the Baron De Born, for the separation of gold and silver from the mineral, in which they were incorporated: mercury is the agent; and the experiment was made on 25 quintals of silver, mineral, from which was extracted, in the space of twenty hours, as much silver as would have been obtained in six weeks by the usual process of fusion.

The learned Dr. Lind has lately made trial of a medicine which has effectually removed the gout from the stomach in five different patients. The medicine is the vitriolic ether, a tea-spoonful of which Dr. Lind gives in an ounce of camphorated julep, with half an ounce of pepper-mint-water.

Another valuable discovery in the medicinal

cial line has lately been made. It consists in a styptic solution, which immediately stops all kind of hæmorrhages, or bleedings; either from the veins or arteries, however they may be lacerated, of which several of the most eminent medical gentlemen have been witnesses.

Some trials of the effects of the *Digitalis Purpurea*, or Fox Glove, have likewise been made in dyoptical persons, at Edinburgh, and at the Westminster Infirmary; and it has been found a powerful diuretic; the dose of the decoction from one spoonful to four, two or three times a day. The decoction is made by boiling 4 ounces of the leaves in a quart of water till it comes to a pint.

A sheep, the property of Thomas Hall, of Fourday House, was lately, Mar. 6 10, taken alive out of a pit, in which it had been buried under the snow for thirteen weeks and four days. It died soon after being exposed to the air, and was so much wasted for want of food, that the whole carcase weighed but 8 pounds.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Warsaw, March 12. The result of the observations made upon the cold since the year 1776, in the Royal Observatory in this city, are as follow, viz. in 1776, on the coldest day, the thermometer of Reaumur was at 21 degrees; in 1777, at 17; in 1778, at 16; in 1779, at 18½; in 1780, at 16½; in 1781, at 17; in 1782, the same; in 1783, at 19½; and in 1784, although the cold was universally severe, the thermometer was only at 17 degrees; and on the 28th of Feb. this year it was at 20½ degrees; our accounts from Petersburg mention, that on that day the thermometer was at 30 degrees.

Naples, March 8. All our neighbouring mountains are deeply covered with snow, and that of Somma affords a very singular spectacle, consisting of the burning lava flowing from the mountain, and melting the snow it encounters; in many parts torrents of fire and water are seen; intersecting each other in a variety of directions, amidst the white and glittering congelations with which the face of the country is overspread.

Elfsborg, March 26. The ice still remains in the Sound, so that the people are continuing to walk to and from Sweden on the ice. There is intelligence of some ships being in the Cattagat at present. There have been in sight of Hornbeck, two days ago, six ships, but since drove away with the ice; at the same place (which is six English miles below our castle) there were found some pieces of a wreck, supposed to be a Dutch ship.

London, April 2. The winter season, to date it from the first fall of snow on the 7th of October last, to that which fell this day, has lasted 177 days. And if we except a

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about 12 days towards the latter end of January, the whole of this period has been frosty or snowy, or both. Such another instance has not occurred in this island in the memory of man. The frost too has been more intense.

Friburg, March 10. The Rhine is now so low at Klaufenberg, that the rocks at the bottom of the river are entirely uncovered; an event which has not happened for many years past. An inscription, engraven on ascertains the date.

The heat at Mesulapatum in the East Indies last summer was very uncommon and extraordinary. The thermometer was up at 109, and at Ellone rose to the astonishing height of 120 out of the sun.

The last Will and Testament of CHARLES LEE, Esq. late Major-General in the American Army.

"I Major-General Charles Lee, of the country of Berkley, in the commonwealth of Virginia, being in perfect health, and a sound mind, considering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time it may happen, have determined to make this my last will and testament in manner following;—That is to say. I give and bequeath to A. W. Esq. one hundred guineas, in consideration of the zeal and integrity he has displayed in the administration of my affairs; also the choice of any two of my colts and fillies under four years of age. Item, I give and bequeath to C. M. T. Esq. fifty guineas, in consideration of his good qualities, and of the friendship he has manifested for me; and to B. T. his son, I leave all my books, as I know he will make a good use of them. To my good friend J. M. Esq. of Marlborough, in Virginia, I give and bequeath the choice of two brood mares, of all my swords and pistols, and ten guineas to buy a ring. I would give him more, but as he has a good estate, and a better genius, he has sufficient if he knows how to make a good use of them. I give and bequeath to my former Aid-de-Camp, O. B. Esq. the choice of another brood mare, and ten guineas for the same purpose of a remembrance ring. I give and bequeath to my worthy friend Col. W. G. of Dumfries, the second choice of two colts; and to my excellent friend W. S. of Virginia, I would leave a great deal; but as he is now so rich, it would be no less than robbing my other friends who are poor; I therefore intend he will only accept of five guineas, to purchase him a ring of affection. I bequeath to my old and faithful servant, or rather humble friend, Guiseppe Minghini, three hundred guineas, with all my horses, mares, and colts, of every kind, those above-mentioned only excepted; likewise all my wearing apparel and plate, my waggons and tools of agriculture, and his choice of four milch cows. I give and bequeath to Elizabeth

Duch,

Dunn, my house-keeper, one hundred guineas, and my whole flock of cattle, the four milch cows above-mentioned only excepted. I had almost forgot my dear friends (and I ought to be ashamed of it) Mrs. S. her son T. S.; T. L. Esq. of Belviere; I beg they will except ten guineas each, to buy rings of affection.

"My landed estate in Berkely I desire may be divided in three equal parts, according to the quantity; one third part I devise to my dear friend, J. M. of Philadelphia; one other third part to E. E. both my former Aid-de-Camps, and to their heirs and assigns; the other third part I devise to E. O. at present of Philadelphia, and to W. G. of Baltimore, to whom I am under obligations, and to their heirs and assigns, to be equally divided between them: But these devisees are not to enter until they have paid off the several legacies above-mentioned, and all taxes which may be due on my estate. In case I should sell my said landed estate, I bequeath the price thereof (after paying the aforesaid legacies) to the said J. M. E. E. E. O. in proportion above-mentioned. All my slaves of which I may be possessed at the time of my decease, I bequeath to Guiseppe Minghini, and Elizabeth Dunn, to be equally divided between them. All my other property of every kind, and in every part of the world (after all my debts, funeral charges, and necessary expences of administrations are paid) I give and bequeath to my filer S. L. her heirs and assigns. And I do appoint the above-named A. W. and C. M. T. executors of this my last Will and Testament, and do revoke all former and other wills by me heretofore made.

"I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or church-yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist meeting-house; for, since I resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company when living, that I do not choose to continue it while dead.

"I recommend my soul to the Creator of all worlds and all creatures, who must from his visible attributes be indifferent to their modes of worship or creeds, whether Christians, Mahometans, or Jews; whether instructed by education or taken up by reflection; whether more or less absurd, as a weak mortal can no more be answerable for his persuasions, notions, or even scepticism in religion, than for the colour of his skin.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this day of

in the year of our Lord
CHARLES LEE." (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, published,
and declared, by the said
Major General CHAR.
LEE, as and for his last
Will and Testament, in
the presence of J. S. S. S.
W. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Walton, near Liverpool.*
MY thanks are justly due for E. N's letter in answer to the Queries about gravelled roads.

A clergyman, in conversation a few days since, mentioned, that it was a custom in Ireland to mix lime among their gravel, which contributed greatly to facilitate the road cementing into hardnets; but could not give any further particulars. The writer of this would be further obliged, if any of your correspondents could inform him whether this custom has been practised any where in this kingdom; and if it has, where? the mode how? with the usual quantity laid on, &c. &c. Any further particulars would be gratefully received by

J. H.

MR. URBAN, *March 9.*
IT is well known that an oblique section of a cone, whose base is a circle, will be an ellipse; and indeed it is only the properties of that cone that has yet been attended to: I should therefore be pleased to see from some of your mathematical correspondents a geometrical (not algebraical) method to find that section on a cone, whose base is an ellipse that will be a complete circle. B. R.

On the 30th of November last (see Vol. LIV. p. 957.) died at Hints, co. Stafford, at the advanced age of 83, Mrs. Dorothy Chadwick, of New-Hall, in Warwickshire, a maiden lady, who lived upon an annuity of only 65 pounds till her 78th year, when, by the death of her brother Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, Esq; the unexpectedly became possessed of considerable landed property in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Derby, besides a handsome personal estate. She was the youngest daughter of the late Charles Chadwick, Esq; of Mavefyn Ridware (who was high-sheriff for Staffordshire in the year 1719), and of Dorothy his wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Dolman, Bart. of Shaw-House, Berks. The death of this good old lady was occasioned by a shocking accident which befel her whilst she was alone, charitably employed at her bureau in counting over a hundred pounds as a present to the Poor!—Leaving too near the candle (on account probably of the little weakness she had in one eye), her cap unfortunately took fire, and though she tore off the whole of her head-dress, the flames communicated farther, and unhappily spread over her: in this horrid situation a servant, who happened at last to hear her cries, found her fallen upon the floor, and came but just time enough to save her from instant death; yet was the burnt in so dreadful a manner, that, notwithstanding an uncommon strength of constitution, after languishing two days in that miserable state, nature became exhausted: she bore her misfortune, however, with uncommon fortitude, and at last expired without a groan.

Vol. LIV. p. 935, col. i. for *Samuel* [Bradbury] read *Silas*. That gentleman was deputy secretary, and not secretary, to the Board of Trade, Mr. Comberland enjoying the latter office on the abolition of the board.

P. 959, for *Theophila* read *Temperance*.

P. 116, note, for "1741," read "1471."

P. 236, col. ii. l. 26. The Christian name of the late Dr. Griffith, of Colchester, was "Moses," not "Guyon." He was in his 85th year.

John Count O'Rourke, who (a correspondent supposes) is the person intended in our last month's *Obituary*, published "a Treatise on the Art of War," 1778 4to. not noticed by us or the Critical Reviewers.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Countess Percy, a son and daughter.

March 25. Lady of Sir Harry Gough, bart. a dau.

27. Her Most Christian Majesty, a son, since named [or rather created] Duke of Normandy.

April 4. Lady of John Edwards, esq; of Middleton, Hants, a son.

10. Lady of Sir Piers Mollyn, bart. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. George Ledger, bookseller at Dover, to Miss Star, daughter of W. S. esq; captain of a packet at that place.

March 24. Rev. Dr. Scwiers, pastor of the Dutch church in Auln-Strars, to Miss M. Stafford.

26. At Kelsale, William Totnall, esq; of Staffordshire, to Miss Carter.

28. At Bath, rev. John Shirley Fermor, M.A. to the hon. Miss Catherine Burion, eldest daughter of Lord Conyngham.

29. Rev. William Murgutroyd, of Ashwell, Herts, to Miss Rushworth.

30. John Warner, esq; of Knightsbridge, to Miss Jaynes.

Roger Longden, esq; of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Chapman.

April 4. Benjamin Wynne, esq; of Denbighshire, to Miss Mary Oldham.

Patrick Brydone, esq; to Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. R. principal of the university of Edinburgh.

5. Rev. Robert Wright, to Miss Calvert.

At Wareham, James Ellis, esq; captain of the *Oracles*, to Miss Cole.

6. By the rev. Dr. Shiff of the great synagogue, Dr. Joseph Hart Myers, to Mrs. Solomons, a widow lady.

7. Captain Trotter, of the 11th reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss Dent.

Mr. Andrew Kinsman, merchant, of Plymouth, to Miss Catherine Poole, eldest dau. of Mr. W. P. of Cheapside.

8. Col. Stevens, of 1st reg. of foot guards, to Miss Hulst, daughter of Sir F. H.

11. Rev. H. W. Majendae, to Miss Routledge.

12. Rev. G. W. Anial Drummond, son

of the late Abb. of York, and nephew to the Earl of Kinnoul, to Miss Marshall, dau. of Sam. M. esq; of Berry-houfe, Hants, a captain in the royal navy.

18. At Windsor, Col. Trigge, of 12th reg. of foot, to Miss Henley.

At Drayton, co. Warw. James Arden, M.D. to Miss Yonge, of Chornes, co. Staff.

Capt. Charles Hotchkys, of the navy, to Mrs. Jordan.

At Hatton, near Edinburgh, the seat of Lord Lauderdale, George Hay, esq; to Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, sister of the E. of Lauderdale.

20. By the rev. Mr. Laurence, rector of St. Mary Adermanbury, by special licence, at her father's house at Southgate, Miss Godin, daughter of Peter Stephen G. esq; to Lieut. Col. Morse, of the corps of engineers.

21. Mr. Thomas Bullen, of Cambridge, attorney at law, to Miss Brett.

23. Mr. John Hooper, attorney at Dunstable, to Miss Hooper.

27. Robert Whitcombe, jun esq; of Whirton-house, near King on, Herts, to Miss Gott, eldest dau. of S^r H. T. G.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Dublin, Eleanor Hinds, aged 106 years.

At St. Petersburg, Mr. Lexell, an eminent astronomer, aged 47.

In New Bond-street, aged 79, the hon. Mrs. Mary Turton, fifth daughter, and last survivor of nine children, of the hon. Col. St. Levile T. grand-father of the present Earl of Thanet.

At Cartmell, Lancash. aged 97, Mrs. Barrow. This lady, after being the mother of nine children, live to see her twenty grand-children, twenty-one great-grand-children, and three great great-grand children, a progeny of sixty-three!

At Northampton, the rev. Francis Raynsford, rector of Bugbrooke, in that county.

In Jersey, Thomas Durell, esq; viscount of that island.

At Wells, Miss C. Moss, youngest dau. of the bishop of Bath and Wells.

Capt. John Brent, senior captain of the royal navy, 1741. He was one of Lord Anson's lieutenants in his voyage round the world; and has been mentioned, in our vol. LI. as translator of the "Essays of Father Ezyon."

At his house nearington, Dr. Melficer, a man of distinguished literary abilities and great medical knowledge.

Suddenly, at Hinterlapping, in Switzerland, Mr. Diderot, one of the greatest mathematicians of the age. His kinsman, the Sieur Diderot, who was librarian to the Emperors of Russia, also died suddenly about a twelvemonth ago.

At Leyden, the celebrated D. Lewis Caspar Valkenaer. He is succeeded in the professorship of Greek literature and Bible history, by Mr. John Lezac, one of the writers of the French Leyden Gazette.

In Picardy, a very extraordinary character, of the name of Crequi de Canape, who was possessed of a good fortune, and lived the life of a cynick in the country upon his own estate; he wore a long beard, and dressed in the Greek manner; he usually lived in a pavilion which turned upon a pivot, and thus he could receive the light and air in what direction he liked; he had some knowledge of mechanicks, having some years ago invented two vessels which were navigated with one sail, and one person was sufficient to manage them; in these he has been seen sailing in the channel several times. About the year 1764 he took a pride in being always attended by two domesticks handsomely dressed. This singular man was buried in his garden, because on his death-bed he refused spiritual assistance; but his friends wished him to be allowed funeral honours in his parish church, and have brought the affair before the parliament of Paris.

At Madrid, M. Mulquiz, formerly a minister of the finances of Spain. This gentleman, who was eighteen years minister of the finances, and four years secretary at war, has left only about 200,000 livres (about 10,000*l.*) behind him, with four children to provide for.

Feb. . . Mr. Benjamin Field, stockbroker, many years a habser in Grace-church-str.

March . . . Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D. rector of Exeter-college, Oxford, canon of Windsor, rector of Bixbrard, in Oxfordshire, and of Dunsfold, in Surrey. In the earlier part of his life he took an active part in the famous Oxfordshire election in 1754, for which he was rewarded by Lord Macclesfield with the rectory of Bixbrand (commonly called Bix). When the late lord Harcourt was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was made one of his chaplains, but did not accompany him. His lordship gave him the deanery of Raphoe in that kingdom; but being a bachelor, and not young, in 1774 he exchanged it with Dr. King, for a canonry of Windsor and the rectory of Dunsfold, though of less value; which preferments Dr. King had obtained as chaplain to the house of commons, whilst the present Lord Grantley was speaker. If ancient laws and rules were not observed in Exeter-college, it was not for want of example in the rector, who adhered to them himself, without being morosely severe to those, who being born in later times, could not so easily accommodate themselves to the customs of former days. He was descended from a Cornish family, and when he was grown rich had a coat of arms painted for him, but said, he did not know whether any of his family had borne one.

11. At Greenwich, the wife of Mr. Oliver.

17. At Edmonton, Mrs. Tatum.

At Bath, Mr. Croft, many years an eminent brewer in Westminster, in partnership with the late Messrs. Benson and Byfield.

In St. Mary Axe, Mr. Smith, merchant.

17. Mr. Peter Maber, of Evershot, in Dorsetshire, having acted with uncommon fidelity, integrity, and firmness, through a life of more

than eighty-eight years, retreated from this state to a happier scene of existence. He was steward to the late Thomas Hollis, esq; and his successor, for many years, and continued such to the last; approved and esteemed by all who knew him. Having in the younger part of his life passed some years on the continent, he acquired the French and Latin languages; and his ideas of men and things were enlarged and extended, as his strong natural parts were improved, by observations, which he brought into practice. His perseverance and steadiness, in never relinquishing the plain straight road of rectitude, made him respected by those who considered his character; but to the artful and interested he was obnoxious, as they could not lend him to their base purposes, and therefore they unjustly reproached him. He regarded it not, but as idle air, and went on his way *propositi tenax*.—He was a dissenter on a large plan, and from the best of principles, the right of private judgment in matters of religion. He was also a zealous and uniform friend to the civil rights of mankind in general, and a real lover of his country and its genuine constitution. Lamenting the degeneracy of these times, when all love of the public seems swallowed up and lost in selfishness, luxury, and dissipation, he was full of the same spirit which possessed his father, when he opposed James II. and, in similar circumstances, would have acted the like part. The loss of such a citizen is to be lamented at all times, but more especially in the present, when the necessities of the age require such men; and few such are to be found.

20. In Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane, W. Sykes, esq; jun. nephew of Sir Francis S.

21. At Scarborough, aged 100, Richard Spencer.

23. In his 70th year, the rev. Mr. Richard Chase, rector of Ikenhall, Suffolk, and of Ellingham, and Hempstead, with Sillingham, in Norfolk.

Anne Simms, at Studley Green, co. Wilts, in her 113th year. Till within a few months of her death, she was able to walk to and from the seat of the Marquis of Lansdown, near three miles from Studley. She had been, and continued, till upwards of 100 years of age, the most noted poacher in that part of the country; and frequently boasted of selling to gentlemen the fish taken out of their own ponds. Her coffin and shroud she had purchased, and kept in her apartment more than 20 years.

24. At Bath, aged 43, Sir Patrick Houston, of Houston, bart.

26. Mr. Carnan, printer of the Reading Mercury.

Rev. Mr. Coles, rector of Bridgewater.

In an advanced age, the rev. Mr. John Goddard, rector of Kympton and S. Tidworth.

At Cussey, Oxford, the rev. John Hopkins, M.A. aged 69, formerly fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford. He had been vicar of that parish above 25 years, but was prevented

vented from doing the duties of it for a considerable time before his death.

At Paris, Charles-Paul Sigismund-Montmorency Luxembourg, Duc de Boutteville, first baron and first-Christian baron of France, lieutenant-general in the king's service.

27. Mrs. Gambier, wife of James G. esq; admiral of the blue.

28. Mrs. Lewis, relict of Thomas L. esq; many years M.P. for the county of Radnor, and daughter and coheiress of Sir Nathan Wright, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Lawley.

30. At his house on Maize-hill, Greenwich, Samuel Roycroft, esq. aged 92.

Mr. Hall, assistant-groom of the wine-cellar at St. James's.

On St. Bennet's hill, Doctors' Commons, Mr. Creek, who for many years kept the Sun tavern and eating-house in Foster-lane.

31. At Ilkeworth, aged 74, the hon. Mary Fane, countess de Salis, daughter of the first, and sister and coheiress of the late Lord Viscount Fane, and wife of Jerome de Salis, Count of the Holy Roman empire.

In Dover-street, Miss Harriet de Salis, only child of the rev. Dr. de Salis.

In Buri-street, aged 79, Henry Tisdale, esq; many years a commander in the Straits trade.

At Greenwich, Brigadier-general Browne.

At Bromley, in Kent, Henry Savage, esq; many years a director of the E. I. C. but had lately declined all public business. He was a man of clear sound understanding, and critical observation; of unblemished integrity, steady and zealous in his attachments to his friends; and, from an uniform benevolence of heart, frequently contributed to the relief and comfort of the indigent. During a lingering illness, conscious almost from the beginning that it would terminate in his dissolution, he preserved a calmness and fortitude, and discovered a resignation of mind, which shewed how well he was prepared for the awful change which he saw approaching.

We have to add to this just character of Mr. Savage, that he was one of the oldest servants of the East India Company, whose interests he never abandoned. He entered into the service at an early period of life, and after 24 years residence in India, during which time he was employed in several very critical and important trusts, he returned, about the year 1754, with a well-earned competency, which, though chosen a director soon after his arrival, and continued in the direction near 30 years, he was very far from improving. His sole view of interest was the interest of the Company; his friends were the friends of the Company; and whenever he discovered a different disposition in those with whom he was accustomed to act (and no man had a quicker discernment) his private attachments, never interfered with his public duties. In his conduct he was manly, open, and direct. Craft, in obtaining the end he had in view, he abhorred. He was by nature friendly, and his

patronage was the patronage of the heart. His love of children was a remarkable trait in his character, and subjected him to much inconvenience. Those with whom he had been intimate abroad, were frequently pressing him to accept the guardianship of their sons; and he was seldom without one or more from different countries, whose education he superintended, and whose behaviour did not always require his care. In the times of their vacation from school, they were with him as with a father and a monitor; and he was an example to youth, with whom they could not live without profiting. In his behaviour he never put off the gentleman. He was remarkably well bred, free and easy in conversation, and happy in a clear and ready delivery. He was well made, and of a commanding address. When Chief of the Company's factory in Persia, he was present at the triumphal entry of the tyrant Kouli Khan into Ispahan, fraught with all the riches of the Mogul empire, which he had just conquered, amounting, as it was computed, to 230 millions sterling. His courage was at that time put to the severest trial. He was to assume the character of the representative of the Sovereign of the British empire, and he maintained it with dignity. When the guards who surrounded the pavilion of the Schach, of whom there were three ranks, demanded his sword, he peremptorily refused to deliver it. Message after message was dispatched to the tyrant, and Mr. S. every moment expected an order for his head; but he remained firm. His highness, he said, might command his life; but he was entrusted with the honour of his country, which nothing should force him to surrender. He was at length admitted to an audience, and graciously received. When chief at Gombroon, he defended his factory from the plunder of the Persian troops, who were sent to collect the tribute; and in every enterprise in which he was engaged he did honour to the character he bore.

Before his death, though a lover of society, he lived retired (owing to a deafness that had been long coming on), and was only accessible to a few select friends. He was first seized with a sudden stroke of which he soon recovered, but being sensible he could not long survive, he calmly settled his affairs. About a fortnight before he died he took to his bed, but continued cheerful at times, and sensible to the last; and as Shakspeare expresses it,

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it; he died
As one that had been studied in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle.

April 1. At Edgware, in Middlesex, Mr. Richard Fuller, aged 120 years.

2. Of a consumption, in her 10th year, Miss Emma Mawbey, dau. of Sir Joseph M.

At Oxford, aged 45, of a violent fever, caught

caught by sleeping in a damp bed in a patient's house not far from Oxford, J. Patison, M.D. of Christ-church-college, reader in anatomy, clinical professor, and the first physician in that university.

7. Miss Bromley, eldest dau. of the late W. Throckmorton Bromley, esq; of Bagin-on, co. Warwick.

8. At Stoke Newington, of a violent fever, Miss Sherwood, only daughter of Mr. Thom. Sherwood, of the same place, who died the 23d of November last; as his widow also did 25th of January. (V. an erratum in p. 236, col. 1, line 9, in the last Mar.)

9. At his seat at Little Woodford, Warwickshire, in the 47th year of his age, John Ingram, esq; in the commission of the peace, and senior captain of the militia, for that county.

10. At Bromfield, Essex, John Dixon, esq; aged 93, and about two hours afterwards died, at the same place, his only son, Mr. Rob. D.

11. Mr. John Burns, wholesale haberdasher on Snowhill.

Near Stratford, Essex, Mrs. Ester Elizabeth Hardy, a widow lady, aged 95; supposed to have died worth 60,000*l.* besides her plate and jewels.

In Edinburgh, hon. Robert Bruce, of Kennet, a senator of the college of justice, and a lord commissioner of judicature.

At her seat at Woodborough, co. Not. in her 96th year, Mrs. Bembridge, widow of the late — Bembridge, esq; a lady of the most truly benevolent disposition. At the establishment of the Nottingham General Infirmary, she gave the sum of 100*l.* and her daughter (now in the 72th year of her age) gave at the same time 400*l.* more.

12. Suddenly, Mr. Jollage, clerk to Mr. Spottiswood, attorney.

Mr. Cipper, brewer, in Hoster lane. He eat a hearty supper the night before, went to bed seemingly in good health, and was dead before two o'clock in the morning.

13. Of an apoplectic fit, as she was going to bed, the wife of Mr. Jelly, apothecary, at Edgware.

In Bedford-sq. Mrs. Brown, a widow lady, aged 102.

14. At Chelmsford, Essex, John Bullen, esq; formerly a miller there, but had retired from business. He has left to his only brother, Matthew Bullen, a blacksmith at Great Waltham, a legacy of 10,000*l.*

Lady Aldborough. As she was preparing to set out for London, her ladyship was seized with a fit which brought on an apoplexy; and notwithstanding every assistance given, and having been let blood near twenty ounces, she expired in his lordship's arms. Her ladyship was grand-daughter to Thomas earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord high admiral of Great Britain, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, whose secretary was the celebrated Mr. Addison. She was sole heiress to the late hon. Nicholas Herbert, of Great Glemham, and

member for Wilton, by his lady Anne, co-heiress to the late Dudley North, esq; of Glemham-hall, in the county of Suffolk.

15. At his apartments in Charles-street, William Whitehead, esq; poet laureat, register and secretary of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath, author of the Roman Father, 1750; Fatal Constancy, 1753; Creusa, Queen of Athens, 1754; the School for Lovers, 1762; a Trip to Scotland, 1770; &c. &c. This gentleman, the son of a tradesman in the town of Cambridge, was M.A. and a fellow of Clare-hall, till the statutes required him to take orders. He accompanied the viscounts Nuneaton and Villiers, the present earls of Harcourt and Jersey, in their travels during the years 1754, 1755, and 1756. In 1757 he was appointed poet laureat on the death of Colley Cibber. His works were, in 1774, collected into two volumes 8vo. His odes, as poet laureat, have been regularly inserted in our volumes.

16. In Old Burlington-st. Sir John Dyke Ackland, bart. He is succeeded in the title, and part of the estate, by his uncle, now Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. who is unmarried.

Mr. Richards, master of the Nag's-head public house, in St. John's-st. Clerkenwell. Having condoled with a neighbour on the loss of his child, that had died that evening, he went home, and, having seated himself by the fire, expired instantly.

17. At York, the rev. George Anderson, brother to Sir Edmund A. bart. and rector of Epworth, and also rector of Lea, both co. Linc. the latter of which is in the gift of Sir Edm.

18. Mr. Daniel Stapleton, carpenter and undertaker, of Salter's-hall-yard, who had retired from business three years ago.

19. Very suddenly, Oliver Cromwell, jun. only son of Mr. O. C. an eminent attorney in Essex-street, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was born Sept. 24, 1782. Mr. C. lost another son, Oliver, and has an only daughter, Oliveria.

At Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Margaret Murray, daughter of the late David Viscount Stormont, and sister to the present Earl of Mansfield.

20. At Latham, Middlesex, Mrs. Penn, widow of the late hon. Richard Penn, formerly proprietor and governor of Pennsylvania in North America.

21. Suddenly, Mr. Berry, steward of Christ's hospital.

Aged 96, Mr. Jones, hofmaster in the Borough.

22. At Stoke Newington, aged 79, Mrs. Jean Brown, only daughter of James Brown, M.D. many years since a fellow of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh.

Mr. Scott, many years an eminent carpenter at Chessington, hanged himself.

Mr. Sevenon, one of the clerks of the board of green-cloth.

23. Samuel Houfe, publican, of Wardour-street,

Street, Soho, one of the most extraordinary characters of modern times. Amongst many other singularities, he never wore a coat nor a wig, nor was ever found in bed (except when he was ill) after four o'clock in the morning: though blunt and uneducated in his manners, he was just and honest in all his dealings, and his word upon all occasions sacred. He early espoused Mr. Fox's party upon principles of patriotism, which his conduct notoriously evinced; as he was not only active in forwarding his interest, but frequently entertained, at his own expense, those of that party, who would eat buttock of beef, and drink porter, in Wardour-street. He was never embarrassed in the presence of any man, and though he frequently called upon the great, and was admitted into their presence, he never changed his dress or his character. In short, like Brutus, he died in what he thought the service of his country (having never been able to throw off a cold he got at the Westminster election); and his character might be parodied, from what Antony says of that distinguished patriot:

This was the noblest Briton of them all;
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did to cross the views of
Cæsar.

He only in the general honest thought,
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was humorous, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was AN
"ODDITY."

24. At Greenwich, Fred. Standert, esq.

25. At his apartments in the Middle Temple, James Horsfall, esq; under-treasurer of that Society, one of the vice presidents of the Humane Society, and F.R.S.

27. At Brompton, where she had retired, Mrs. Butler, many years matron of the Magdalen charity.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

REV. H. W. Mijendie, M.A. canon of Windsor, *vice* Dr. Bray, dec. *Gaz.*

DISPENSATION.

REV. Hugh Morgan, M.A. Rofs R. and Upton Bishop V. co. Heref.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

M^r. William Casson, letter founder in ordinary to his Majesty.
Earl of Leven, High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

REV. Thomas Warton, B.D. fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, poet laureat, *vice* W. Whitehead, dec.

B—NKR—PTS.

Aⁿ Llanfon Chapman and Francis Cumfroe, Maze-pond, Southwark, carpenters
George Langton, Liverpool, merchant
Thomas N. Rees, Watlington, Ox. forgeron
John Plume, Dean-st. Southwark, needle-maker
George Plowman, Tower-hill, merchant
Isaac Monkhouse, Castle Sowerby, Cumberland, dealer
George and Thomas Smith, Witney, Oxfordshire, innholders
Anthony Bruton, Hackney, tavern-keeper
John Slade, St. Peter the Great, Worcester-shire, glover
John M'Cowan, Strood, Kent, haberdasher
John Tweddle, Yarm, Yorkshire, grocer
Thomas Ewbank, Bedale, Yorkshire, mercht.
John Jones, Liverpool, chemist and druggist
Thomas Dennis, Welham, Essex, timber-merchant

James and Charles Cleaver, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, ship-builders
Johnston Wall, Market-place, Weston, cooper
David Scott, Charing-cross, merchant
William Littlefair, Green-st. Leicester-fields, silversmith
Fairfax Beddington, Rotherhithe, mariner
Thomas Knott, King-st. Covent-garden, haberdasher

Joshua James, Brillot, distiller
Peter Kennion, Liverpool, cooper
George Swann, Sh-field, butcher
Simon Solomon, Little Bell-alley, artificial flower maker
Robert Heard, Thames-st. mariner
George Stupart, Aldgate, mariner
Robert Bew, High Holborn, corn-chandler
Joseph Prior, Cheap-side, haberdasher
Lazarus Barnett, Somerset Street, Whitechapel, merchant
Samuel Kimberley, Tipton-green, Stafford-shire, nailor

John A. Pedro, St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, innholder
John Johnson, Lombard-st. merchant
Richard West, Newgate-st. wine-merchant
George G. Munro, Pines-st. insurance brok
Andrew Poupard, Ware, Her s, hof-seller
Henry and John Als, Gracechurch-st. linen-crappers
Robert Edmeades, Fish-street-hill, seedman

Bill of Mortality from Mar. 29, to Apr. 26, 1785.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 962 7	Males 965 7
Females 919 5	Females 920 5
Whereof have died under two years old 576	

Peck Loaf 2s. 3¹/₄d.

Between	2 and 5	131	50 and 60	161
	5 and 10	62	60 and 70	138
	10 and 20	64	70 and 80	101
	20 and 30	159	80 and 90	63
	30 and 40	197	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	185		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1785.

Bank Stock.	3 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. 25. diff.	U. S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	13 per Cent. 1751	New Navy.	5 per Cent. Navy.	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	5 per Cent. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28																				
29																				
30																				
31																				
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At 2 1/2 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

Fig. 7. p. 336.



Fig. 1. p. 227.



Fig. 2. p. 332.

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Fig. 8. p. 347.



Fig. 5. p. 333

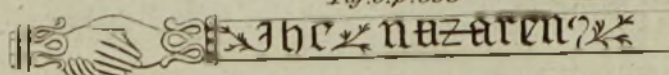


Fig. 3. p. 332.



Fig. 11. p. 300.

Fig. 4. p. 332.

Crucifix found at Lichfield



Fig. 9. p. 360.

Fig. 10. p. 360.



Fig. 13. p. 360.

An unknown Fish



Fig. 12. p. 360.



Fig. 6. Simpson's Hospital at Dublin. See. p. 334.

